



From Policy to Procurement:
Community Solar for Large Buyers

Contents

3

Introduction

5-10

2025 Recap: states expand existing community solar

- 7 Maryland: from pilot to permanent market
- 8 Illinois: capacity expansion without market disruption
- 9 New Jersey: significant capacity expansion
- 10 Massachusetts: SMART 3.0 finalized mid-year

11-19

Legislative recap & what to watch

- 13 Pennsylvania: can community solar cross the finish line?
- 14 Michigan: bipartisan “freedom to generate”
- 15 Ohio: a conservative state tests the waters
- 16 Iowa: bipartisan momentum, procedural stall
- 17 Montana: legislative momentum despite executive resistance
- 18 Missouri: bipartisan support derailed by procedural move
- 19 Wisconsin: late entry sets up debate for 2026, but falls short

20

The bigger signal for buyers

- 20 Buyer influence matters
- 21 Implications for C&I buyers

22

Get in touch

Explore community solar opportunities with Trio

If your organization is evaluating community solar opportunities, looking to get ahead of new programs by developing your own community solar procurement strategy, or interested in advocating for community solar policy development, [Trio's Distributed Energy Advisory team](#) can provide tailored support across market analysis, strategy, and stakeholder engagement.

Contact us →

2025 Community solar recap and what to watch in 2026

Community solar continues to expand across the United States, as project developers and buyers navigate the changing federal incentive and regulatory landscape. The momentum in 2025 was not driven by sweeping federal action, but by pragmatic decisions at the state and local levels where rising electricity prices and constituent pressure are forcing policymakers to look for near-term, tangible solutions.

What became increasingly clear in 2025 is that the push for community solar is no longer confined to traditional states with long-established clean energy policy. Legislatures in states with historically limited clean energy policy are warming to the model because community solar offers a rare combination of bill savings, local economic development, and consumer choice. For clean energy buyers, this shift matters: it expands the map of viable markets and reduces procurement risk.

For large commercial and industrial (C&I) electricity buyers, particularly those managing procurement across multiple states, these state-level developments matter because they directly shape where community solar can scale, how buyers use community solar in their energy strategy, and how portfolios can diversify risk over time. As these markets expand, community solar has the potential to move from a niche offering to a repeatable, portfolio-level procurement solution.

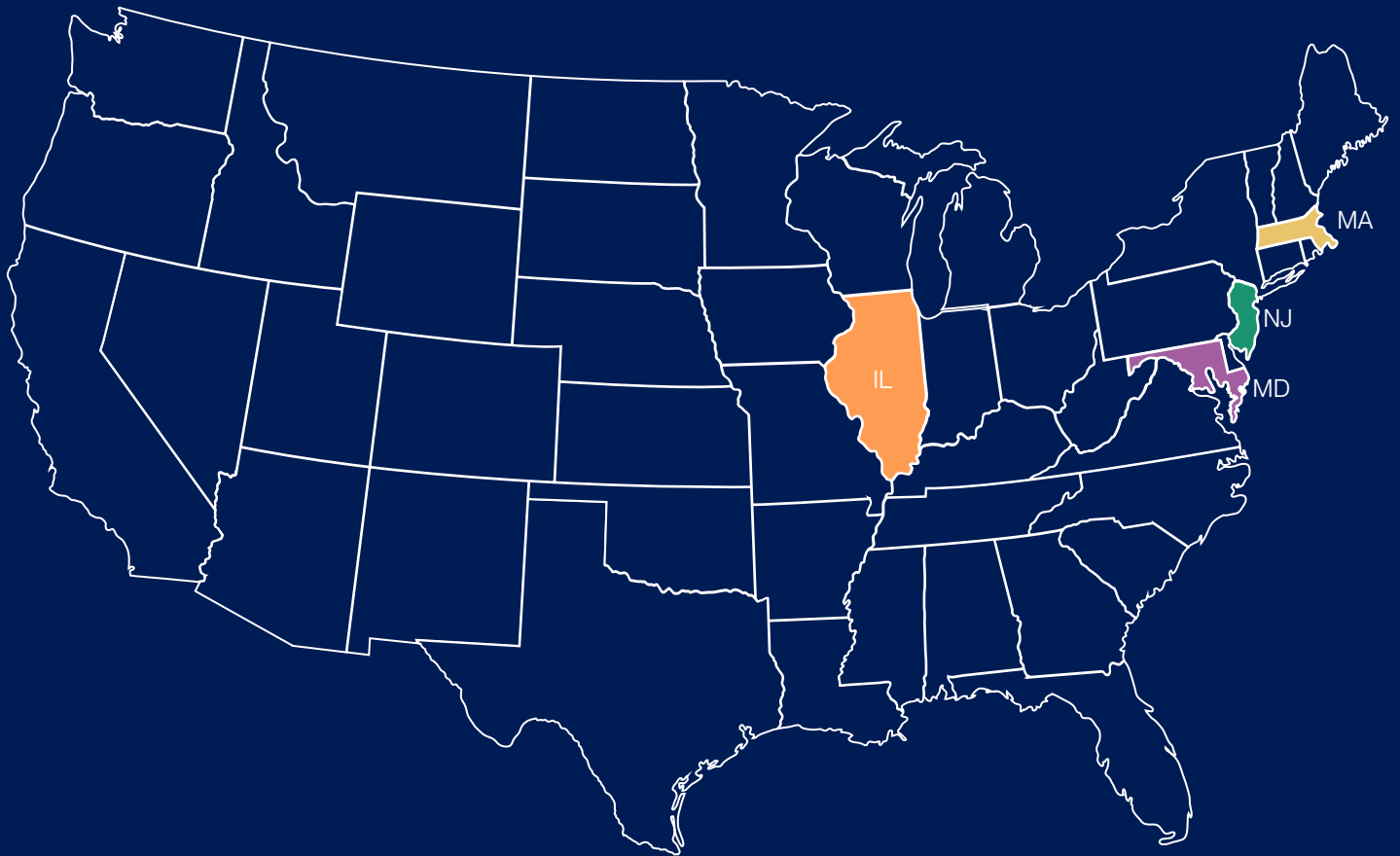
On the following pages is a recap of the most consequential community solar policy developments in 2025, followed by a forward-looking assessment of markets to watch for further developments in 2026.





Impact. Together.

2025 Recap: states expand existing community solar access



States expand existing community solar access

Across the country, 2025 was less about wholesale changes to existing community solar programs and more about expanding access and providing market certainty. States widened capacity where programs were constrained, finalized rules to establish

permanent frameworks, and rebalanced incentives that had grown stagnant. For buyers, these changes directly affect project availability and risk in these markets.

States





Maryland: from pilot to permanent market

For buyers seeking stability, Maryland delivered one of the clearest signals in 2025 by finalizing regulations to transition its Community Solar Pilot Program into a [permanent, statewide market](#).

The pilot supported more than 200 MW of projects across multiple tranches since its inception. A permanent program without a capacity limit removes doubts about future project approvals.

What changed:

The Public Service Commission codified a permanent community solar program and removed overall capacity limits.

- Increased project size limit from 2 MW AC to 5 MW AC.
- Preserved and clarified low- and moderate-income (LMI) subscriber carve-outs.
- Finalized rules enabling utility consolidated billing to be implemented starting January 1, 2026. This makes subscription charges and credits appear on a customer's utility bill, with utilities remitting subscription payments to subscriber organizations and applying minimum savings rules for LMI customers.

Why it matters:

Permanent authorization lowers financing risk, which when combined with the larger project cap, may reduce project costs and improve the economics passed through to subscribers. The increased project size limit also allows subscribers to cover more load with fewer projects, potentially simplifying procurement and contracting.

Consolidated billing further removes friction for customers by applying subscription credits directly to utility bills. This allows Maryland to offer a deeper, more predictable pipeline of community solar projects with improved customer experience and lower long-term risks.



Illinois: capacity expansion without market disruption

Illinois reinforced its position as one of the most attractive community solar markets in the country by doubling the Adjustable Block Program (ABP) capacity for the 2025–26 delivery year and expanding community, commercial, and small-scale solar categories, while maintaining robust consumer protections under the updated Program Guidebook.

The expansion [order was issued](#) on October 16, 2025, providing additional capacity to address growing waitlists and to allow more projects to capture federal tax credits before they expire.

What changed:

- Approved an immediate 100% expansion of ABP capacity, allowing additional projects to come online under the 2024-2026 plan.
- Allocated roughly 250 MW specifically to community solar — this new capacity was directed toward [clearing 2024-2025 waitlists](#) first before opening to new applicants.

Why it matters:

By rapidly expanding program capacity to address waitlist issues and increase projects' ability to claim federal tax credits, Illinois avoided introducing uncertainty into a competitive market. This protects both developers and subscribers from uncertainty caused by changes at the federal level.

The ABP pricing structure provides predictable, long-term revenue that supports project development and stable subscription economics. Buyers benefit from continued project availability, high developer participation, and subscription offerings that can deliver savings without exposure to wholesale market swings.



New Jersey: significant capacity expansion

New Jersey expanded its community solar program, not once, but twice in 2025. The state legislature and Governor prioritized program expansion in the face of rising energy costs to help address energy equity within the state.

Under this program, commercial and industrial customers can participate as anchor tenants or as host sites, collecting lease payments for projects on rooftops, parking lots, and underutilized land.

What changed:

- The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) [opened an additional ~250 MW of capacity](#) under its Community Solar Energy Program (CSEP) in April 2025.
- In August, [Senate Bill S4530](#) was signed, directing the NJBPU to open registration for an additional ~3,000 MW of capacity beginning in October 2025, dramatically scaling the program.
- Significant updates to siting options, including designating mining sites, gravel pits, floating solar, and canopy projects as preferred siting for priority development.
- New rules for co-location on contiguous properties, allowing multiple projects of up to 5 MW on separate buildings or continuous properties under the same ownership as long as each installation is a distinct project.
- Additional changes include shifting to consolidated billing, referred to as net crediting, and streamlining administrative requirements.

Why it matters:

This increase represents a more than tenfold expansion in available capacity compared with earlier years and signals that New Jersey views community solar as a key tool for distributing solar access broadly. Increasing total program capacity and siting options substantially reduces the scarcity that has constrained enrollment in earlier blocks and creates more opportunity for offtake arrangements.

Commercial and industrial buyers in New Jersey should expect significantly more project availability and subscription volume over the next several years, enabling more offtake for large loads and opportunities to lease space.



Massachusetts: SMART 3.0 finalized mid-year

Following more than a year of stakeholder engagement and rulemaking, the Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART) 3.0 program was finalized and implemented via emergency regulation in June 2025.

The SMART program is the state's comprehensive solar incentive framework, providing per kilowatt-hour compensation for a wide range of distributed solar projects across the state, including community solar. SMART 3.0 revisions were needed to rebalance incentive values, as earlier program structures caused compensation to decline over time, resulting in a backlog of stalled projects and limited site options.

What changed:

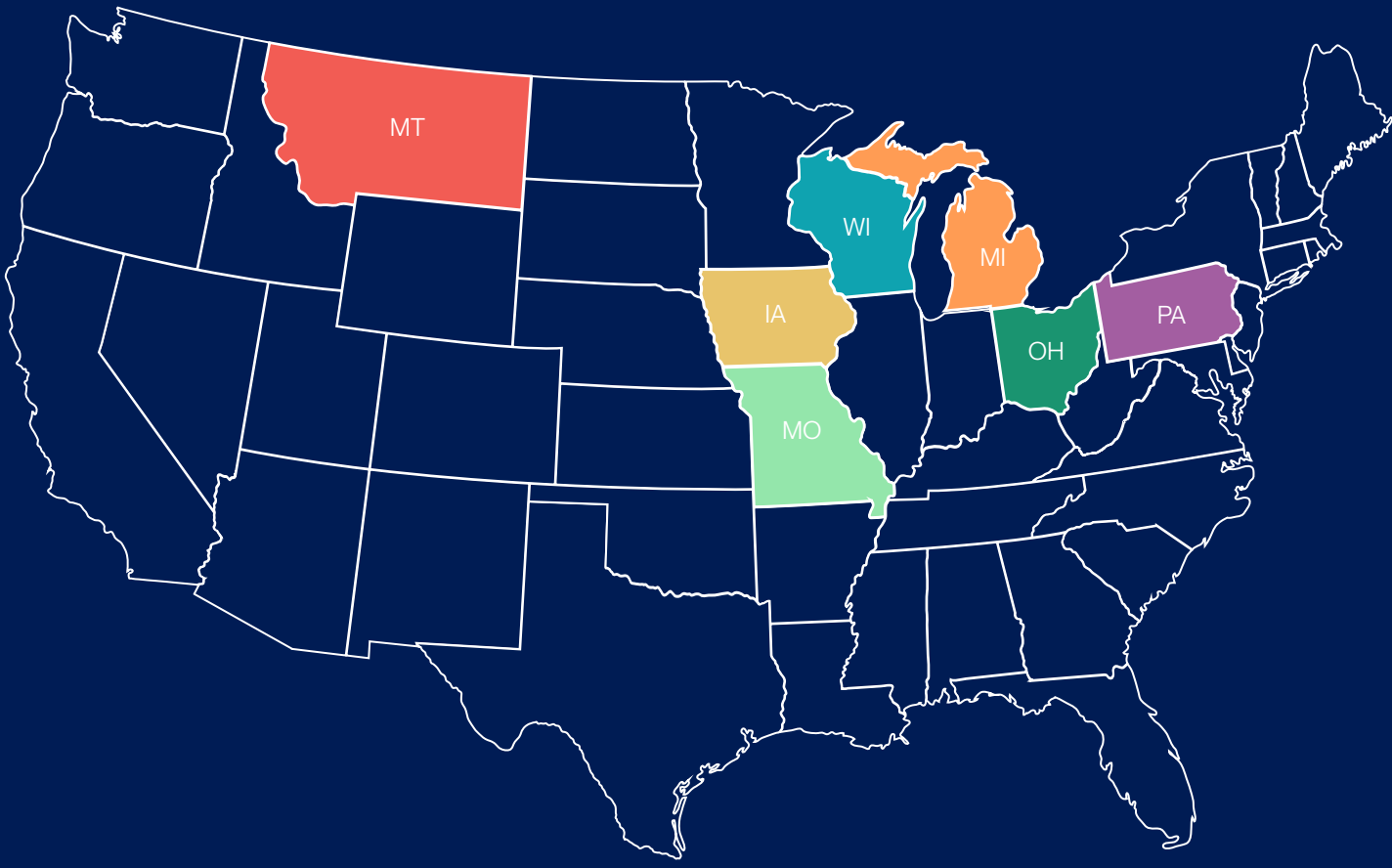
- [SMART 3.0 regulations](#) were finalized and effective as of September 12, 2025.
- The new regulations allow the program administrator to annually review and adjust program capacity, compensation rates, and compensation adders based on market conditions.
- SMART 3.0 emphasizes project development on low-impact sites: project size limits are increased up to 10 MW for floating arrays and brownfield sites and up to 7.5 MW for agrivoltaic projects, with increased compensation adders for site-based incentives for rooftop, canopy, brownfield, and agrivoltaic projects.
- All community solar projects are required to allocate at least 40% of site output to low-income customers and must guarantee meaningful benefits to residential customers through discounted rates.

Why it matters:

SMART 3.0 revisions support deployment on diverse site types and enables C&I customers to participate directly, either as anchor subscribers to community solar projects or as host sites. Newly rebalanced incentives help to unlock more predictable savings and additional project value, particularly across low-impact sites. These expanded incentives are meant to make more sites viable for community solar use, as land viability has constrained the program in the past.

The inclusion of mandatory discounts to low-income subscribers is meant to address energy equity concerns in the state but ultimately pass new costs on to developers and potentially non-residential subscribers. This will need to be monitored to determine if the higher incentive values are enough to offset this increase and promote community solar developer interest in Massachusetts.

Legislative recap & what to watch



Legislative recap & what to watch: 2025 efforts fall short, generate optimism for 2026

Several state legislatures introduced, and even advanced, bills enabling community solar in 2025 but fell short of full enactment. Despite the outcomes, progress across these states shows a clear shift in how lawmakers view community solar: as a consumer-focused, cost-effective energy option. Against the backdrop of federal actions affecting renewable energy development, state officials, including centrist and conservative lawmakers, are increasingly warming to community solar as a pragmatic response to rising energy costs and grid resilience concerns.

Much of this momentum emerged across the Midwest and Great Lakes regions — areas not traditionally considered known for long-established clean energy policy. Rather than centering debates on climate benefits, policymakers frame community solar as a way to expand consumer energy choice, promote local economic development, lower energy costs, and provide new revenue streams for landowners.

For buyers, rising bipartisan interest signals that community solar is being taken seriously as a tool to improve affordability and consumer choice. This not only increases the likelihood of future

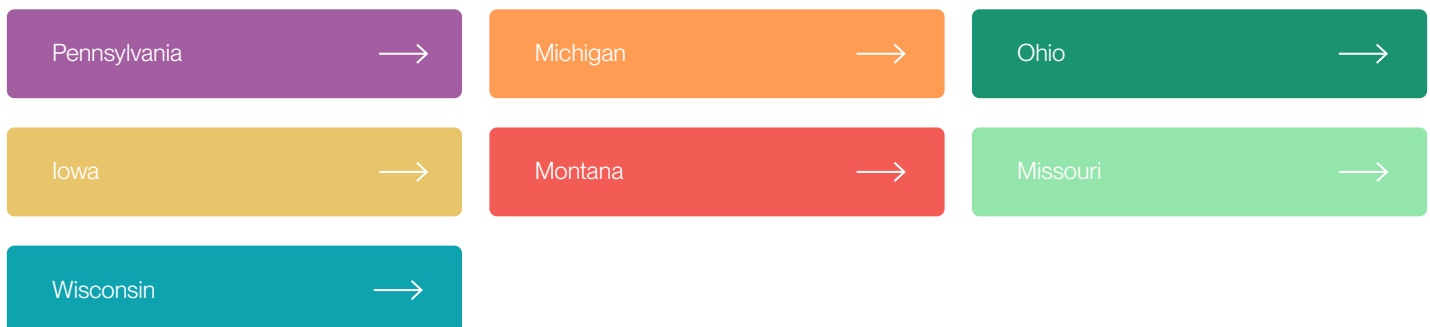
legislative success but also reduces the risk of policy reversals in the future.

Looking ahead, 2026 is shaping up to be another consequential year for community solar. States that saw significant action in 2025 without final enactment are likely to revisit proposals,

Each bill will still face opposition. Large utilities typically oppose community solar programs if legislation does not include clear ratepayer protections or grants utilities meaningful control over program design. Some lawmakers who have raised concerns about ratepayer impacts or program oversight may also challenge legislation, particularly during an election year when national narratives can influence state-level debates.

What differentiates 2026 from prior cycles is that opposition is increasingly focused on program mechanics and details — credit rates, billing structure, and utility oversight — rather than on whether community solar should exist at all. This shift materially improves the odds of enactment in at least some states, while others still face longer odds.

States





Pennsylvania: can community solar cross the finish line?

Pennsylvania has repeatedly come close to authorizing community solar, introducing enabling bills in seven consecutive sessions since 2019.

Past iterations have failed to advance for various reasons, but 2025 marked the most meaningful progress to date. Gov. Josh Shapiro elevated community solar as a key pillar of his administration's "Lightning Plan," a comprehensive energy strategy designed to combat rising energy costs, secure local generation, and support economic competitiveness.

What happened:

- The Pennsylvania House [passed House Bill \(HB\) 504](#) on May 7, 2025, by a vote of 114-89, demonstrating bipartisan support.
- The bill creates a framework for community energy facilities, including solar and renewable natural gas generation. The bill currently outlines a 5 MW size limit that can increase to 20 MW if placed on a brownfield.
- Despite passing early in the session, HB 504 was held in committee for the remainder of the year and was not debated in the Senate. This is largely due to larger energy reform discussions and expected rulings from the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.
- As part of budget negotiations, Gov. Shapiro announced [Pennsylvania's withdrawal from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative \(RGGI\)](#) on November 12, a long-standing point of contention with lawmakers. This move is broadly expected to reduce resistance around the administration's energy priorities in 2026.

Why it matters:

With Pennsylvania at the center of conversations around data center growth, PJM reliability, and energy affordability, momentum is unlikely to slow in 2026. HB 504 is expected to reemerge as part of a broader set of energy reforms considered this year.

2026 Outlook:

HB 504 remains pending in Senate committee, despite not advancing in 2025. Gov. Shapiro's withdrawal of Pennsylvania from the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is expected to reduce opposition to his administration's energy agenda in 2026, though the bill is still expected to receive opposition from the state's top utilities.

Pennsylvania sits at the intersection of energy affordability concerns, PJM reliability challenges, and accelerating data center demand. These pressures increase the likelihood that community solar will be reconsidered as part of a broader energy market package in 2026 rather than as a standalone climate policy.



Michigan: bipartisan “freedom to generate”

A package of bipartisan bills was introduced in September 2025, reviving efforts to implement community solar in the state. The bills include significant Republican support, reframing shared solar around property rights, consumer choice, and local economic opportunity.

What happened:

- Michigan lawmakers introduced Senate Bills (SB) [518](#) and [519](#), along with HB 4590, to establish a statewide community solar program framework.
- These measures would create authorization and establish rules for community solar facilities up to approximately 5 MW in size, enable subscribers to receive bill credits, and mandate low-income participation provisions.
- Due to the bills being introduced late in the session, they were unable to clear committee approvals before the winter recess. These are expected to be heard early in the 2026 session.

Why it matters:

For commercial and industrial buyers, Michigan represents a potentially large new Midwest market where clean energy options beyond utility programs and onsite generation are currently limited.

2026 Outlook:

Following their late-session introduction in 2025, SB 518 and SB 519 remain pending and are expected to be priorities in the Senate Energy and Environment Committee early in 2026. Narratives around data center growth, grid resilience, and landowner rights are gaining traction in Michigan and align closely with the framing used by bipartisan sponsors of the bills.

Strong public support for the program along with bipartisan backing in the legislature make Michigan a key state to watch in 2026.



Ohio: a conservative state tests the waters

Ohio took a notable step in late 2025 when the Ohio House passed legislation establishing a Community Energy Pilot Program, marking a meaningful shift in a state that has historically restricted third-party renewable generation. The bill was not considered in the Senate due to session timing.

What happened:

- HB 303 was passed in November, authorizing a pilot program of up to 1,500 MW of community energy capacity.
- The program is framed around consumer choice, affordability, and grid resilience and includes multiple forms of generation, including solar alongside wind, biomass, and other distributed resources.
- Projects limits range from 10 MW, increasing to 20 MW if developed on a distressed site or rooftops.
- Importantly, the current language excludes industrial and large mercantile customers from participating in the pilot program as subscribers or anchor tenants. This is defined as customer who consume 700,000 kilowatt hours per year or are part of a national account involving multiple facilities in one or more state by Ohio's retail electric service laws.

Why it matters:

Even without final passage, House approval signals growing acceptance of community solar in Ohio. Despite the exclusion of large C&I customers from participation in the pilot, passage of HB 303 shows a meaningful shift in outlook for renewable energy in the state.

2026 Outlook:

HB 303 passed the Ohio House late in the 2025 session but did not advance in the Senate due to timing. The bill was assigned to the Senate energy committee in February and is expected to be debated in 2026, though prospects are less certain given the political composition of the Senate.

If passed as written, uptake of the program will be worth monitoring as limiting participation to residential and small commercial could complicate project financing by eliminating anchor tenants that help stabilize subscription revenue. Higher risk and customer acquisition costs would likely slow deployment and result in less favorable pricing for other subscribers.

With the bill still under consideration in the Senate, there is an opportunity for interested large industrial and mercantile businesses to advocate for amendments to this language.



Iowa: bipartisan momentum, procedural stall

Iowa emerged in 2025 as one of the clearest examples of bipartisan interest in community solar within a Republican-led legislature. While legislation stalled before final passage, the level of support and committee action marked a meaningful shift for a state that has historically lacked a pathway for shared solar.

What happened:

- [House File 404](#) (HF 404) was introduced to establish a statewide community solar program, allowing customers to subscribe to offsite solar facilities and receive bill credits.
- The bill advanced with unanimous approval from the House Commerce Committee, reflecting bipartisan support.
- Despite committee success, the bill did not receive a full House floor vote before legislative deadlines, effectively stalling progress for the session.

Why it matters:

Iowa's experience in 2025 demonstrates that community solar can gain bipartisan traction even in traditionally cautious energy policy environments. The unanimous committee vote suggests that opposition was not ideological, but rather tied to procedural timing and unresolved utility concerns, namely credit valuation. That distinction matters, as future debate is likely to focus on refining crediting mechanics rather than re-litigating the basic concept of shared solar.

2026 Outlook:

Given the unanimous bipartisan committee vote in 2025 and growing attention to electricity costs across the state, it was expected that community solar would be discussed early in the 2026 session. [House study bill \(HSB\) 629](#) and [Senate study bill \(SSB\) 3029](#), collectively known as the Local Generation Act, were introduced in late January and were recommended for passage from subcommittees. As of late February, HSB 629 cleared the full committee and has since been converted to House File 2672, allowing consideration from the full chamber.

Utility opposition to the 2025 bill focused primarily on subscriber credit rates, making this the most prominent hurdle lawmakers are likely to address before passage. Iowa represents a case where technical adjustments, not ideological opposition, stand between proposal and enactment, increasing the likelihood of passage in 2026.



Montana: legislative momentum despite executive resistance

Montana delivered one of the most notable community solar narratives of 2025: overwhelming bipartisan legislative approval followed by a gubernatorial veto.

What happened:

- The Montana Legislature [passed SB188](#), establishing a framework authorizing community solar projects ranging from 50 kW to 5 MW.
- The bill emphasized energy affordability, with bill crediting provisions designed to compensate subscribers at or near retail rates.
- [Governor Gianforte vetoed the bill](#), citing concerns that the legislation granted the Montana Public Service Commission overly broad discretion to establish crediting structures, which he argued could expose non-participating ratepayers to additional costs.
- The passed legislation had strong bipartisan support and the backing of many industry groups, with the state investor-owned utilities leading the opposition.

Why it matters:

Passage alone is a meaningful signal in a conservative, rural state. While the veto was a setback, the legislative framework and coalition supporting it are now well-established, setting up for reintroduction in the future.

2026 Outlook:

Montana legislators would need to address specific technical concerns, particularly around credit-rate authority and ratepayer protections, to avoid another veto. Stakeholders involved in the 2025 process have indicated continued interest in revisiting the issue. However, because Montana's legislature meets biennially, the next opportunity for passage is 2027, not 2026.

Montana's 2025 vote demonstrated that community solar can attract bipartisan legislative support even in deeply conservative states. If cost pressures persist, the issue is likely to resurface with modifications rather than disappear.



Missouri: bipartisan support derailed by procedural move

Missouri saw community solar legislation advance further in 2025 than in prior years before the session ended early due to procedural dynamics unrelated to the bills.

What happened:

- Two companion bills, [HB 662](#) and [SB 386](#), advanced through committee and included provisions enabling community solar subscriptions and defined bill crediting mechanisms.
- Legislative momentum stalled due to session timing rather than substantive opposition. The session ended before they could be considered by their respective chambers, with both bills showing signs of continued advancement.

Why it matters:

Notably, both bills were introduced by Republican lawmakers and had bipartisan support. However, the early adjournment left issues unresolved and set the stage for a policy split heading into 2026.

2026 Outlook:

Missouri may serve as a cautionary example of a missed opportunity. In response to momentum in 2025, a counter-narrative from some lawmakers has emerged. SB 849, introduced in January 2026, proposes a statewide solar moratorium through 2027 to allow for study and rulemaking related to agricultural land protections. SB 879 has also been filed – the legislation introduces local control mechanics and other siting requirements, including permitting, setback, decommissioning, and local siting authority.

Missouri's 2026 debate may determine whether the state moves toward measured market entry or pauses solar development more broadly. Because Missouri bills do not carry over between sessions, new community solar legislation would need to be introduced in 2026. While it is still early, no bills have generated momentum to date.



Wisconsin: Late entry sets up debate for 2026, but falls short

Wisconsin lawmakers introduced companion bills in each legislative chamber late in 2025, setting up their consideration for early in the 2026 legislative session. Despite advancing through committee, the efforts fell short of passage

What happened:

- [Assembly Bill \(AB\) 493](#) and [SB 559](#) were prefiled on October 9 and October 24 respectively, setting up both for earlier consideration in the 2026 legislative session.
- Both bills, introduced by Republican lawmakers, were framed around providing new revenue streams for landowners and addressing rising energy costs.
- AB 493 was passed out of committee but failed to advance with the full chamber, while SB 559 has not received a vote in committee.

Why it matters:

The introduction of the bill package represented the most concentrated effort to authorize community solar the state has seen in at least a decade. Sponsorship from Republican members in both chambers was also notable, especially in a state that has historically seen limited legislative support for clean energy development. Despite the bills falling short in 2026, it shows there is a growing coalition of lawmakers and public stakeholders urging advancement of community solar legislation. As the state's political landscape continues to evolve, efforts to advance community solar are likely to follow.

2026 Outlook:

The proposals attracted legislative support and strong engagement from a broad coalition of stakeholders. The state's largest utilities established themselves as the [primary opposition to the bills](#), citing concerns with credit values impacting non-subscriber rates.

Election-year dynamics and the introduction of an amendment that would have expanded local authority to block development of larger renewable energy projects likely contributed to the opposition in 2026.

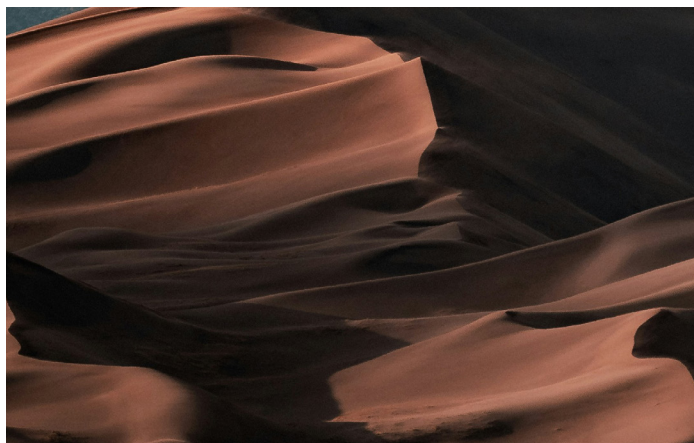
The bigger signal for buyers

The 2025 policy landscape reinforces a broader takeaway: community solar is increasingly valued as a cost-control and consumer choice tool, not just a climate policy. As rising electricity prices put pressure on households, businesses, and local governments, states across the political spectrum are turning to shared solar as a practical solution for affordability concerns.

However, passing legislation alone does not guarantee a viable market — programmatic details matter. Developer interest in a market, and ultimately project availability, is dependent on how programs are structured, site availability, permitting environment, and underlying energy rates in each state.

In several markets, we have seen programs with strong headline incentives still struggle to generate robust, long-term project pipelines for C&I offtake due to misalignment with developer economics or siting constraints. Recent reforms in states such as New Jersey and Massachusetts reflect this reality, illustrating how policymakers may recalibrate programs in response to market feedback to improve long-term viability.

Well-designed programs have the potential to reduce costs while supporting emissions reduction goals for C&I buyers. Conversely, programs that are overly restrictive or push new costs to projects risk limiting program uptake and the volume of projects available for subscriptions. While each of these states represents meaningful opportunity for commercial and industrial buyers, final legislative details and program rules will ultimately determine whether those opportunities materialize at scale.



Buyer influence matters

Looking ahead, large energy buyers are not only observers of these policy developments, they are increasingly becoming participants in shaping market outcomes. In several of the states discussed, community solar legislation advanced in 2025 with explicit support from business groups, local Chambers of Commerce, and large electricity customers seeking cost-effective, locally sourced energy options.

For companies with large, multi-state portfolios, engagement does not require taking public political positions. In many cases, it means providing technical input, responding to legislative or regulatory requests for comment, or communicating how program design choices directly affect commercial viability. Many industry groups also offer sign-on letters as a low-effort way for companies to signal support.

As states revisit these bills in 2026, buyer participation can help ensure that emerging programs are structured to scale, protect customers, and deliver durable savings. Used this way, the developments outlined in this paper are not just a snapshot of where community solar stands today, but a forward-looking map of where buyer influence may matter most in the coming year.

For buyers with multi-state footprints or longer planning horizons, engagement in these legislative and regulatory processes can create optionality and first-mover advantages, particularly in markets where interconnection queues, siting, and subscriber acquisition could become competitive quickly after market creation.



Implications for C&I buyers

Implications for C&I buyers

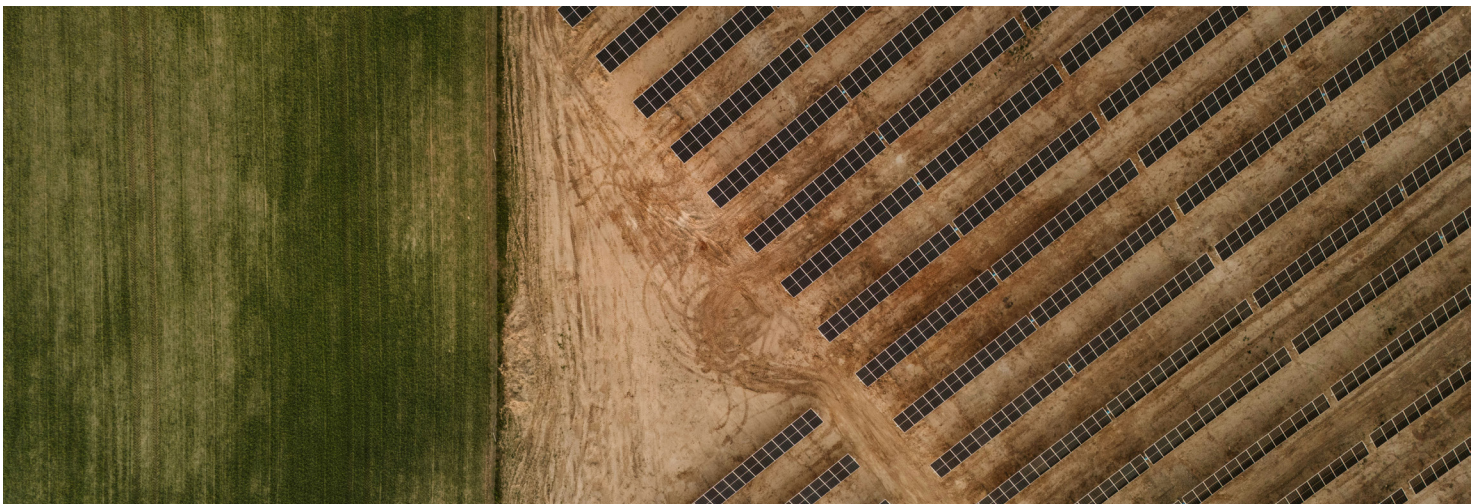
For commercial and industrial clean energy buyers, the developments in 2025 point to a market that is becoming more stable, geographically diverse, and accessible. States like Maryland and Illinois are reinforcing market certainty by locking in long-term program authorization, expanding capacity, and maintaining clear pricing structures. These moves directly translate into deeper project pipelines, more consistent subscription availability, and more predictable economics.

At the same time, momentum in states such as Ohio, Montana, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin signals that community solar is no longer limited to traditional clean energy strongholds. Even where legislation has not yet crossed the finish line, the scale of proposed programs and bipartisan legislative support suggest that new markets may emerge quickly once enabling policies are finalized.

For buyers, this diversification of markets matters. It reduces geographic concentration risk, expands future procurement options, and signals that community solar is becoming a durable part of the U.S. energy mix, regardless of the direction of federal policy.

The increasing emphasis on consumer savings, consolidated billing, and low- and moderate-income participation reflects a broader shift in how community solar programs are designed. Policymakers are focusing less on clean energy targets and more on measurable affordability and customer experience. For buyers, this evolution strengthens the case for community solar as a resilient, repeatable procurement option that can scale across regions and withstand political shifts, while delivering economic value. To explore the fundamentals of community solar participation, [Trio's Community Solar 101](#) provides a technical overview of program structures and participation models.

If your organization is evaluating community solar opportunities, looking to get ahead of new programs by developing your own community solar procurement strategy, or interested in advocating for community solar policy development, Trio's [Distributed Energy Advisory](#) team can provide tailored support across market analysis, strategy, and stakeholder engagement.



Get in touch

Matt Donath

Manager, Global Policy & Sustainability

+1-773-382-0527

matt.donath@trioadvisory.com

Contributors

Shannon Weigel

Director, Global Policy

Explore community solar opportunities with Trio

If your organization is evaluating community solar opportunities, looking to get ahead of new programs by developing your own community solar procurement strategy, or interested in advocating for community solar policy development, Trio's **Distributed Energy Advisory team** can provide tailored support across market analysis, strategy, and stakeholder engagement.

Contact us →

About Trio

Trio is a global energy and sustainability advisory company that helps large commercial, industrial, and institutional organizations navigate the energy landscape. Trio provides integrated strategy and implementation offerings across energy supply management,

data management, energy optimization and electrification, clean energy, and sustainability to help the world's largest organizations deliver on their strategic objectives and priorities.

For more information visit trioadvisory.com

100+

Fortune 500 (and similar) are clients

30+

Countries

13+ GW

On/off-site renewable energy procured

Did you know

Headquartered in Irvine, CA, with a global presence in North & South America, Europe and Asia-Pacific.

Irvine: 18500 Von Karman Ave., Suite 260, Irvine, CA 92612

Boston: 53 State Street, Suite 500, Boston, US 02109

London: 1 Haven Green, Ealing Broadway, London, UK W5 2UU

Sarajevo: Danijela Ozme 3, Sarajevo, BA 71000

Utrecht: Stadsplateau 19-40, Utrecht, NL 3521 AZ

Frankfurt: Fridrich Ebert Anlage 49, Frankfurt am Main (Messeturm), DE 60327



