

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding Policies,)
Procedures and Rules for the California Solar) R.06-03-004
Initiative, the Self-Generation Incentive Program)
and Other Distributed Generation Issues.)
_____)

DECLARATION OF BENJAMIN S. COLLINWOOD

I, Benjamin S. Collinwood, declare as follows:

1. I am currently employed as Market Development Specialist for Sanyo Energy, (USA) Corporation. My business address is SANYO Energy (USA) Corporation, 2055 Sanyo Ave., San Diego, California, 92154.
2. I am currently responsible for product management for all H.I.T. (heterojunction with intrinsic thin layer) solar panels sold by Sanyo in the United States market. Since Sanyo initiated direct operations in the United States over three years ago, I have been responsible for North American solar sales operations. In the course of my work with Sanyo, I have gained in-depth knowledge of Sanyo solar panel technology and regularly speak at conferences and events as an expert about the solar market and Sanyo module technology. I am familiar with product design and rating systems used in the North American market.
3. Sanyo is a major participant in the worldwide market for photovoltaic panels, and has in the past three years made a major investment in the North American market, including a 22MW capacity silicon wafer manufacturing facility in the region of Los Angeles, CA. Sanyo has most recently focused on development and marketing of bifacial photovoltaic modules. Bifacial modules provide increased power generation compared to conventional single-sided panels because

the back-side of the panel generates electricity from diffuse light that has passed through the panel or is reflected off surrounding surfaces. These panels have been independently verified by Sandia National Labs in several independent tests validating their increased performance. I would be happy to provide this information if requested.

4. Bifacial panels produce from 0 to 20 percent more power (measured in kWh) than single-sided panels. The amount of increased generation depends on albedo, the amount of diffuse and reflected light, which varies depending on site characteristics and installation conditions, but averages approximately 10-15 percent.
5. The CEC AC rating process is not capable of determining system output when using the Sanyo bifacial solar panels. The CEC AC rating is based on Standard Test Condition (STC) ratings that only measure the output from one side of a panel. Since the STC rating system was developed without consideration of bifacial panels, STC ratings are measured with a solar simulator flash test of only one side of a photovoltaic panel. Output from the second side is ignored in the flash test. Because of this, the CEC AC rating process will systematically understate performance of all bifacial panels by approximately 10-15 percent.
6. We discussed this problem with CEC staff earlier in 2006, and CEC staff members have acknowledged this shortcoming of the CEC AC rating process. CEC staff members have also acknowledged that the CEC AC rating process cannot be adapted to account for back-side output from bifacial modules. When we discussed adapting the CEC rating calculation to account for the average

increased performance of bifacial modules, the CEC staff indicated that adjusting the CEC AC calculation equation could not appropriately capture the variation in performance due to installation conditions and site characteristics.

7. The CEC is correct in understanding that the back-side generation may vary by up to 20 percent, depending on whether the site and installation are optimized.

Basically, the back-side produces only minimal electricity if it is flat against a roof, but it is capable of producing up to 20% of the output of the front side if it is installed at an optimal site at an optimal angle, with high albedo. Assigning a value of zero to the output of the back-side makes the CEC AC rating completely erroneous for the vast majority of bifacial installations. In short, using a CEC AC rating to calculate rebates for bifacial panels results in underpayments for virtually all installations involving bifacial modules. This would also be the case if the CPUC adopts the proposed “system” AC approach.

8. Bifacial modules are a recent major innovation in the market. I am aware that the following companies are already manufacturing bifacial solar panels: Hitachi Ltd. (Japan), Origin Energy Australia (Sliver Technology), Solar Wind Europe (Russian/Spanish joint venture), and there may be others of which I am not yet aware. Bifacial panels can be used in a variety of solar installations including commercial, residential, new construction, and architectural applications. Examples of such are: carports, awnings, canopies, facades, trellises, deck coverings, balcony coverings, vertical installations (such as fences), architectural structures, and building integrated photovoltaics (BIPV). In my opinion, bifacial modules will constitute a growing market share in the future.

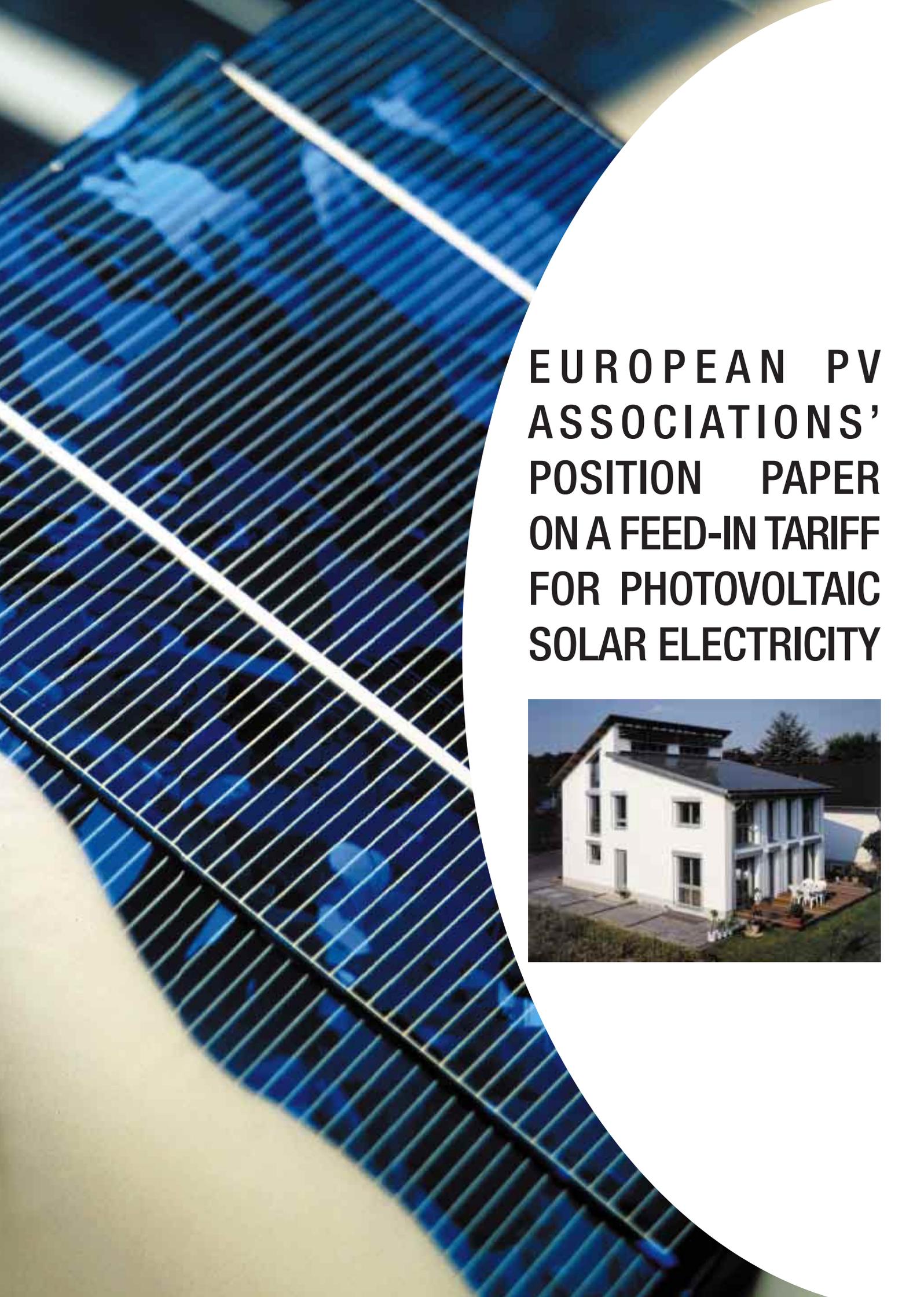
9. If California uses an incentive structure that completely ignores the significantly higher output level of bifacial panels, then marketers and customers will have no incentive to use this improved product in the California market.
10. Performance-based incentives that are based on actual metered output will correctly reflect differences in technology and site specific characteristics and appropriately reward systems that generate more electricity per unit. I believe that it is extremely important that the California Solar Initiative adopt an incentive structure as soon as possible that is based on metered output.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 24, 2006, at 2055 Sanyo Ave, San Diego, CA 92154.

By: Benjamin S. Collinwood

Benjamin S. Collinwood



**EUROPEAN PV
ASSOCIATIONS'
POSITION PAPER
ON A FEED-IN TARIFF
FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC
SOLAR ELECTRICITY**



EUROPEAN PV ASSOCIATIONS' POSITION PAPER ON A FEED-IN TARIFF FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ELECTRICITY

The national European photovoltaic industry associations, the European Photovoltaic Industry Association (EPIA) and the Centre of Photovoltaics in Poland hereby present their common position on a Feed-in Tariff (FiT) for photovoltaic solar electricity in the European Union. This paper discusses the advantages of FiT schemes in the market development of photovoltaics and addresses potential concerns in regarding implementation.

1. Background

It is widely known and accepted by experts that current levels of dependence on fossil fuels are unsustainable. The main driving forces that necessitate a change in our energy consumption patterns include natural resource depletion, climate change, a need for security of supply, lack of access to basic energy services by one third of the world's population and the predicted economic growth of emerging markets (especially in the BRIC countries – namely Brazil, Russia, India and China).

The transition to a sustainable global energy system is one of the largest challenges to face mankind in the coming century. Increased electricity generation from renewable energy sources (RES-e) contributes substantially to the easing of geo-, climate- and energy-political areas of conflict and should therefore be prioritised at all levels - local, national and global.

The European Union has set an ambitious target of 21 % of RES-e in 2010¹, obliging all member states to intensify efforts and reach the common objective. The European Commission's report entitled "The share of renewable energy in the EU" concludes however that: "Only a few member states have until now implemented an attractive framework for renewable energy sources. In view of the meagre results so far the Commission calls on member states to ensure the fulfilment of the 2010 targets by the implementation of appropriate measures"².

Within various technologies photovoltaics seems to attract considerable attention due to its potential of contributing a major share of renewable energy in coming decades. The most appreciated advantage of this hi-tech innovative technology is its free, abundant and inexhaustible source of energy. A study conducted by the Renewable Energies Unit of the DG-JRC in Ispra³ shows that the entire electricity consumption of EU25 member countries would be satisfied by covering app. 0.71% of their total territory with

¹ Initially the target was 22,1% of RES-E for EU15

² Communication of the European Commission on "The share of renewable energy in the EU", 25 May 2004

³ M. Suri, T. A. Huld, E. D. Dunlop "Regional differences of the PV electricity production in EU25 countries", http://sunbird.jrc.it/pvgis/pv/doc/other/2004-eupvsec_suri-huld-dunlop_paper.pdf

PV modules. Assuming that installed PV capacity in the EU may increase to that of approximately 200 GWp in 2030⁴, emission of close to 180 Mt of CO₂ will be avoided through the deployment of photovoltaic technology alone. Another important advantage of photovoltaics is its high reliability in crisis situations, such as blackouts and natural disasters. In the context of our transition towards a sustainable global energy system, and as a distributed, decentralized form of electricity generation PV therefore constitutes a key technology.

In addition to the objective of decreasing our reliance on fossil fuels through PV electricity, the EU also strives to ensure that the photovoltaic industry remains competitive on the worldwide market. To achieve this complementary goal, effective support mechanisms must be adopted.

Just as in any industry so also in the case of the PV sector, widespread application and therefore increased demand eventually translates into larger economies of production scale which in turn implies lower cost per unit and consumer friendly prices, all of which together ultimately results in attractive returns on investment.

As it is risky to assume that the increase of competitiveness of PV electricity will be ensured by market forces driving the prices for conventional energy to higher levels only, and ultimately favouring alternative energy resources, there is a need to launch support mechanisms aimed at ensuring both:

1. Lower inception costs for the investor and
2. Adequate gains generated throughout the life-cycle of a PV system regardless of size

Ensuring that these two 'objectives are realized will result in favourable returns for both private users (small investors) and large investors.

The two above-mentioned factors determine the development of the PV market.

One should not underestimate the role of support mechanisms aimed at reducing investment cost in the purchase of PV systems (such as low interest credits/loans, investment subsidies, tax rebates, etc.). However, we believe such measures to be of little use without the basic support of a feed-in tariff for **photovoltaic solar electricity** (PV electricity) to 'ensure adequate gains throughout the life-cycle of the PV system'.

2. What is a feed-in tariff (FiT)?

A feed-in tariff involves the obligation on the part of a utility to purchase electricity generated by renewable energy producers in its service area at a tariff determined by public authorities and guaranteed for a specific period of time (generally 20 years). A FiT's value represents the full price per kWh received by an independent producer of renewable energy, i.e. including a premium above or additional to the market price, but excluding tax rebates or other production subsidies paid by the government. Different tariffs can be defined for different

⁴ "A vision for Photovoltaic Technology for 2030 and Beyond" – a report by PV-TRAC, http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/energy/photovoltaics/vision_report_en.html



technologies (wind, solar, biomass, etc.) or different countries depending on resource conditions (e.g. solar irradiation). The rate of a FiT is furthermore reduced each year for new installations in order to stimulate decrease in production costs.

Historically, feed-in laws have been the primary mechanism used to support RE development in both Europe and the US. They have a track record of some two decades and are well established throughout the European Union. At present, they are being applied in 16 EU member countries.

Whilst many countries in Europe have introduced a FiT on different levels, only some of them (e.g. Germany) have adopted appropriate rates specifically for PV. Others used inadequate FiT parameters (for instance Austria – too low a ceiling on total installed PV capacity) and thus failed to stimulate significant investor interest. In other cases (e.g. Belgium, Slovenia) it is still too early to reflect on the efficiency and effectiveness of FiT programmes. The introduction of a **feed-in tariff** is also being considered beyond Europe (e.g. in Australia, and China). By contrast, there is little practical experience on the efficiency and effectiveness of other relatively new support instruments (e.g. RPS) (see explanatory frame below and section 4.1).

3. Other support schemes

Support schemes to stimulate renewable energy introduction and technology deployment differ greatly among EU member states. It is widely accepted that a vivid research environment and public information campaigns combined with demonstration projects are of major importance for successful market development. In stimulation of PV market growth, a **feed-in tariff is the single most important and most successful driver**, when applied correctly. Other market support mechanisms, as described below, will merely prove effective as and when all sources of energy (fossil fuels, nuclear energy and RES) reach the same level of competitiveness.

Investment support primarily consists of subsidies, tax facilities or subsidized low-interest rates. These are important support mechanisms as they enable PV market take-off. One should observe that investment support is important for relatively expensive technology and is used in many countries all over Europe.

Quota scheme or Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) - a requirement for electricity producers or retail suppliers to source a minimum percentage of their electricity consumption from eligible renewable sources. An RPS is usually combined with a **Tradable Green Certificate (TGC)** system, which is based on open market competition that is hence inherently price sensitive. These certificates have an economic value generating an extra income for RE electricity producers.

Tendering (or bidding) scheme – a variation of FiT and RPS; under an RES-e tendering system, the government awards power purchase contracts by way of tenders for a certain aggregate volume of eligible RES-e to project developers who submit the lowest asking price for a kWh.

4. Why a Feed-in tariff?

This position paper, as a voice for the European PV industry, is intended as an important contribution to the European debate on the future of support systems for the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources, and photovoltaic solar electricity in particular. Discussing the advantages of FiT schemes and addressing potential concerns of implementation, the position is thus intended to be a useful tool for the European Commission, which is to present an evaluation report on RES support mechanisms by 27th October 2005 and may propose a relevant Community framework. Finally, this common position hopes to be a tool also for national legislators.

4.1 Effectiveness in terms of capacity expansion and RES-E production growth (comparative overview)

Countries with feed-in tariffs for wind power (e.g. Germany, Spain, Denmark) have seen the largest growth of RES electricity. After the Electricity Feed-in Law (EEG) was passed in Germany, installed capacity of wind energy more than doubled year-on-year during the 1990-95 period. At the same time, a viable RES-E manufacturing industry was being established in these countries. The adequate FIT also significantly contributed to surpassing capacity targets. This was the case in both Denmark and Germany, where targets set for the future were reached years in advance with regard to wind.

The German case is also a good example of the FIT effect on installed PV capacity. Although the “100,000 Rooftop Programme” did contribute to the enhancement of installed PV capacity, it was the FIT introduction and later optimisation of its rate that really enabled market take-off, as shown in Fig. 1.

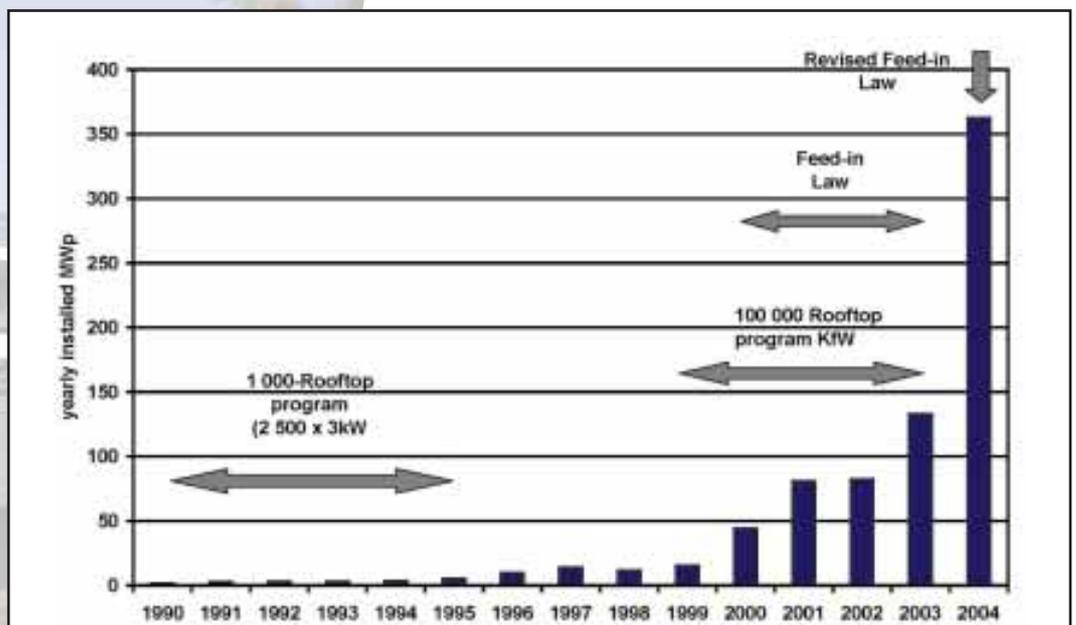


Fig. 1. Market pull by the “100,000 Rooftop Programme” and FiT in Germany (Source: EPIA)

Until 2004 yearly installed PV power increased almost thirtyfold to 363 MW and system price decreased by more than 20% since 1999. During this period German PV industry created about 10,000 jobs in production, installation, trade and maintenance of PV systems. It is also interesting to note that since 1999 the majority of investments in solar cell production facilities in Europe were made in Germany and Spain, the two countries that offer the most stable and realistic legal framework conditions for citizens investing in a PV system⁵.

Competitive bidding systems (e.g. applied in the UK) in contrast are not as effective in building RES-E capacity. In the past (2001) for instance Germany boasted over 8000 MW of installed wind power capacity whereas the UK showed a mere 500 MW despite a much more favourable wind regime.

Another support mechanism – renewable portfolio standard, is unlikely to have comparable impact on PV deployment as the FiT scheme and may even cause unforeseen negative implications. This arises because an RPS requirement for renewable energy may encourage the lowest direct cost for renewable energy options, so as to minimize electricity retail price. Without specific targets for PV, any portfolio standard will stifle growth of PV markets and impede the technology development.

Green certificate systems are not suitable for PV either as the Danish and Swedish cases clearly demonstrate. In Denmark, a forced transition from the FiT scheme to a green certificate system has led to a collapse of the Danish wind energy market (acc. to the WWEA⁶). In 2000, 600 MW of new capacity were installed based on FiT, whereas during the first half of 2001 new installations dropped to a mere 18 MW, bringing construction of wind power plants to an almost standstill.

4.2 High level of investment confidence to independent (risk-averse) producers of renewable electricity

Investors in renewable energy technology applications demand stable, durable and predictable policy frameworks, some 15 - 20 years ahead. Long-term stability of income provided by the FiT scheme thus enables long term investment planning and facilitates access to low interest credit and loans. A feed-in tariff proves effective in stimulating new investments, resulting in the augmentation of RES-E installed capacity. As was the case for the wind industry, the application of the FiT scheme could once again prove to be highly effective in the rapid development of a pan European PV market and an innovative industry in Europe.

Tradable Green Certificates in contrast offer much less resistance to entrepreneurial risk. Competitive bidding systems create uncertainties -as tendering processes generally include uncertain timescales and tariffs developers are unsure of whether they will be successful in their bids to develop PV projects.

5 A. Jäger-Waldau et al., "Status Report 2004 – Energy End-Use Efficiency and Electricity from Biomass, Wind and Photovoltaics in the European Union", 2004 EC EUR 21297 EN

6 World Wind Energy Association

4.3 Energy generation cost competitiveness in the longer term

If one agrees that photovoltaics is an energy technology which will significantly contribute to the future energy production due to its efficient conversion of abundant solar radiation and low environmental impact, then it is necessary to consider the point in time when PV will become competitive. The figure below presents the answer to that important question.

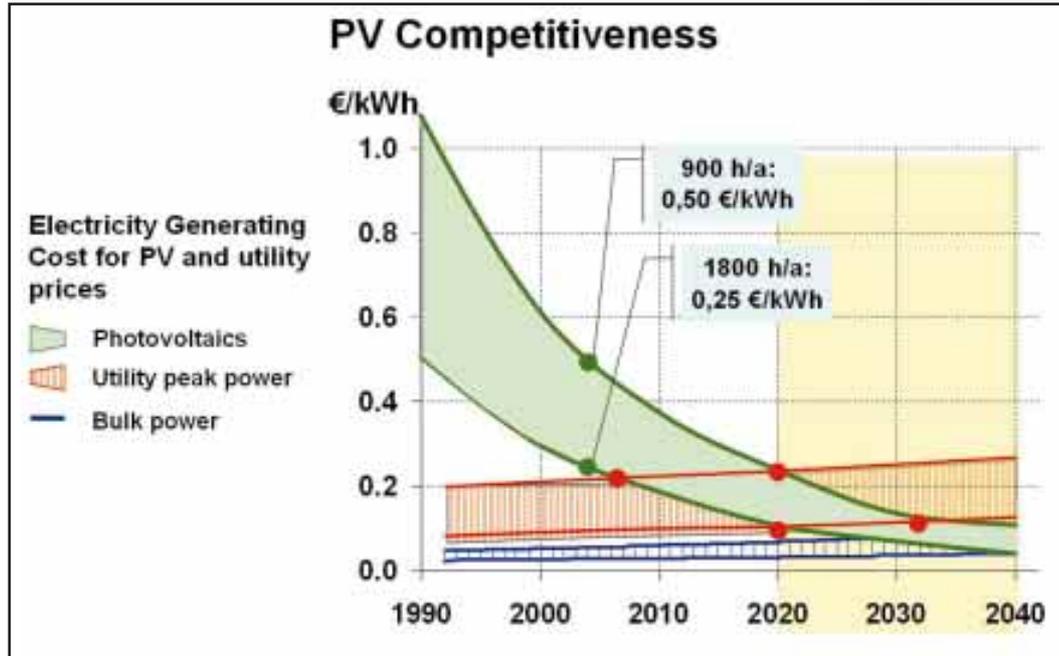


Fig. 2. PV Competitiveness (Source: W. Hoffmann "Towards an Effective European Industrial Policy for PV Solar Electricity")

The market segment "grid connected systems" will be competitive, when PV electricity generating costs based on private investments are lower compared to utility prices in a liberalised market. This will most likely happen as most PV generated kWh are produced in peak hour time and future electricity bills will charge higher prices during peak times compared to the standard flat rate. Fig. 3 shows a respective correlation between (a) spot market prices at the Amsterdam (APX) as well as European (EEX) Power Exchanges and (b) the power output of PV roof top systems installed in Germany (June 2001). It clearly presents that photovoltaic solar electricity is produced at the highest demand when conventional electricity prices are also the highest.

It is estimated that competitiveness of solar photovoltaic electricity for peak power price rates will be reached around 2015 in regions with higher irradiation (e.g. southern Europe) while for Central Europe one should add another 10 years. Competition with bulk power is projected to require 10 additional years for both regions⁷.

Some critics say that even in the longer term the FiT system tends to be costly and may become hard to sustain. This is hardly a convincing argument as the PV market potential is enormous, assuming a swift and successful introduction of FiT on a wide-scale in the whole European Union, as illustrated on Fig. 4.

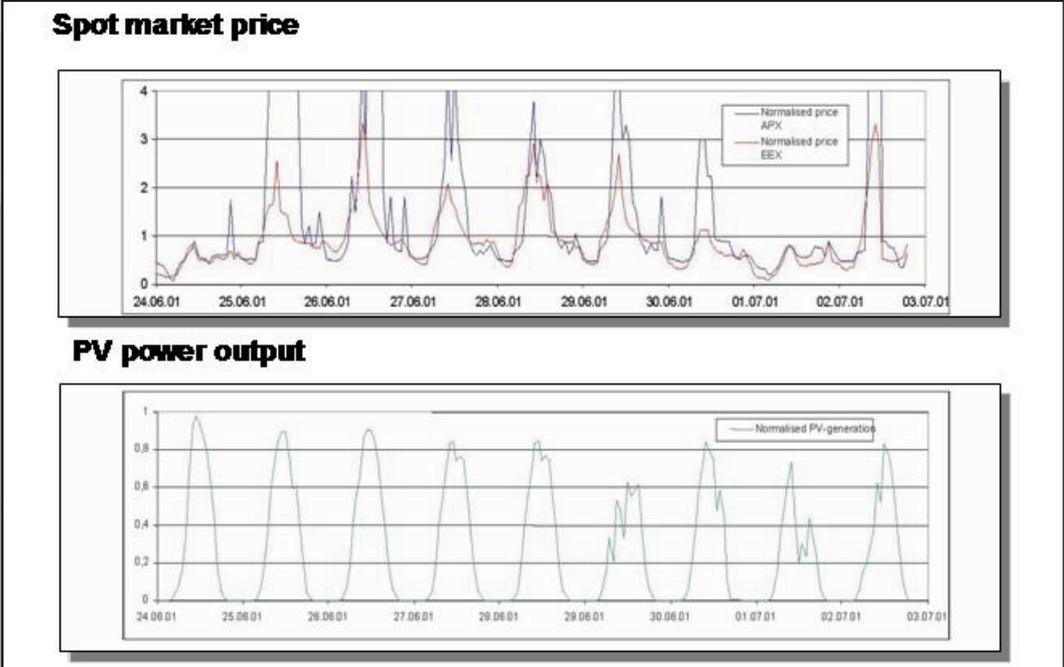


Fig. 3. Spot Market prices in correlation with PV electricity generation in Germany (Source: FhG-ISE)

Assuming that a FiT is coupled to the annual sun hours of a respective region in Europe but otherwise similar to the German EEG (20 years payment, 5% decrease p.a.) one can calculate the total amount of resources required for the next 20 years when the system will expire due to solar PV electricity 'breaking even' also in the grid connected market segment and the phasing out of the 20 years period during which the FiT gets paid for newly installed systems.

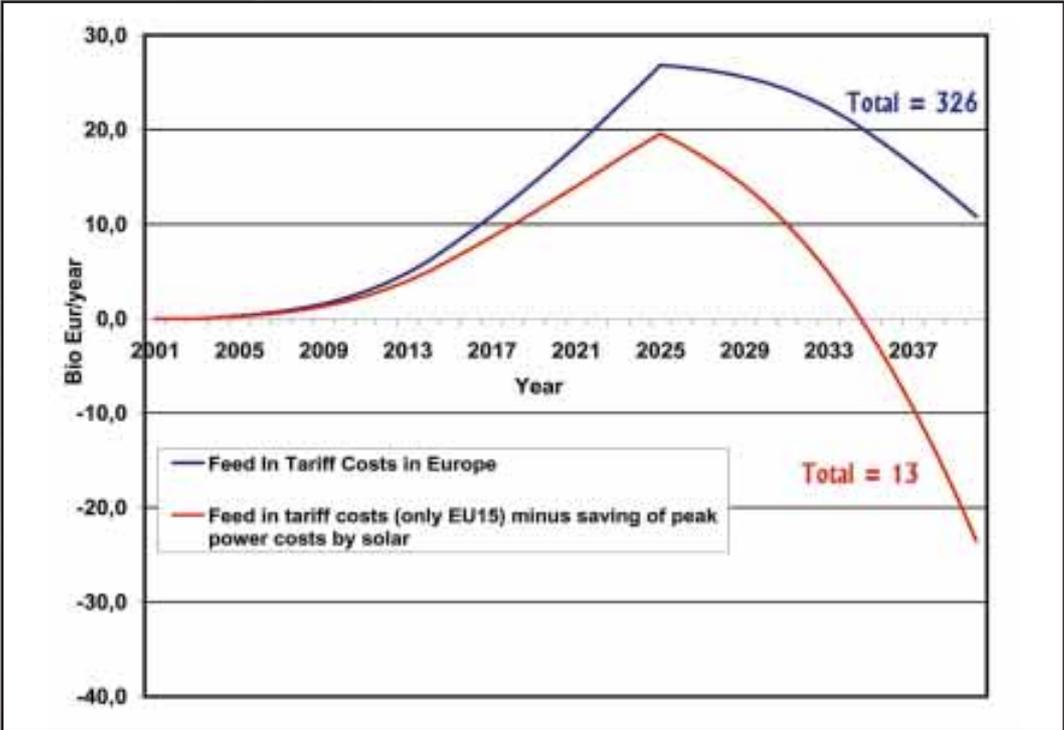


Fig. 4. Costs of FiT implementation in the whole Europe (Source: W. Hoffmann "Towards an Effective European Industrial Policy for PV Solar Electricity")



The integral curve (upper blue one) of the FiT resources over the total of 40 years shown in the above graph may present a daunting figure of several hundred billion Euro at first sight. However, as PV kWh are mostly delivered during peak-power times, a customer may value this produced electricity from his own PV system against the price he would have to pay otherwise to his local utility. Hence, the new integral over 40 years (lower red one) decreases the total sum considerably (to 13 billion EUR only).

Adding job creation⁸, necessary investments into production equipment⁹, tax revenue from sold goods such as wafers, cells and modules¹⁰ and without further consideration of the socio-economic value of producing pollution free electricity, one can safely conclude that over the 40 years duration of an assumed feed-in tariff there is a well balanced budget of money collected from all electricity users which is distributed amongst investors in PV systems and the political-economic benefit as described above¹¹.

Further criticism with regard to the feed-in tariff claims it to be inefficient in ensuring that electricity is generated and sold at minimum costs. However, as different companies will compete on the market to sell their products, this will ensure price decrease of the system. Additionally, annual tariff decrease for new PV installations will favour cost efficiency. This in turn will lead to price reductions in PV generated electricity. However, as this process will take time, at present only a feed-in model can create a secure future market for “less cost-competitive” technologies like PV.

Besides, competitiveness of photovoltaic solar electricity will be reached faster because of increasing prices for conventional electricity in the middle to long-term.

4.4 Independence from state budgets

A FiT, unlike investment subsidies, tax rebates etc. does not create burdens on the state budget and as such will gain political acceptance more easily.

The costs of a FiT are borne by electricity consumers. Therefore, proper information and consultation measures (preferably combined with demonstration activities) should be taken to raise environmental awareness and gain consumer approval of the FiT application. European Commission impact studies have shown that a majority of the European population (EU-15) is ready to accept an increase of their electricity bill, if related to renewable energy¹². This willingness to pay more may, however, vary from country to country.

The German experience shows that the real cost charged from a household using PV electricity may be low (in 2003 it was as little as one additional Euro per month)¹³. This goes hand in hand with a conviction of the imperative to increase solar energy’s role in ensuring future energy security, expressed by German citizens in 2004 opinion polls¹⁴.

8 An Epia/Greenpeace study projects 100 000 PV jobs by 2010 and 2 million jobs by 2020 in Europe (Renewable Energy World, v.7, nr 6, 2004, p.106)

9 about 6 billion Euro until 2010, 30 billion Euro until 2020 and more than 200 billion Euro until 2030; see the footnote 6

10 1,12 billion Euro in 2010, 4,8 billion Euro in 2020 and 32 billion Euro in 2030; ibidem (assumption of a 16% VAT)

11 ibidem

12 EORG report “Energy: Issues, Options and Technologies Science and Society”; http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/energy/pdf/eurobarometer_energy_en.pdf

13 “Solar Generation” Greenpeace and Epia’s Report, 2004

14 According to Allensbach Institute 2004, <http://www.ifd-allensbach.de/index.html>

4.5 Low and simple administration demands

From a consumer point of view the FiT is a clear and easily understandable mechanism. The one-page text of the EEG was one of the shortest and simplest laws implemented in Germany. Tendering and RPS schemes by contrast are more complex to implement. Besides, administration costs of a FiT are usually lower than for the implementation of a national trading scheme (TGCs). This fact is especially important for small countries where a competitive national trading scheme is difficult to implement. Even in Sweden, energy utilities are refraining from trade of certificates in expectation of the creation of a larger, more liquid and lucrative, pan-Nordic market for certificates.

4.6 Encouragement of technological development and high quality

This process is stimulated through the application of an annual decrease in FiT rate for new installations. Producers with lower turnover aim at improving their efficiency through technology development to stay competitive on the market. This is also important with regard to competitiveness of European production companies, since a FiT supports them by stimulating demand in the changing macroeconomic environment.

4.7 Accessibility

A FiT appears to be the most democratic support mechanism, since it is more likely to appeal also to small investors. Participation in FiT schemes is open to any system installed, regardless of its energy generation volume. In case of an RPS combined with green certificates, by contrast, larger generators are more willing to risk selling electricity and certificates under uncertain conditions. Critics point out that TGC schemes obliterate small, decentralised RES-E generation, since it is designed for a different target group: utilities, banks, pension funds, etc.¹⁵

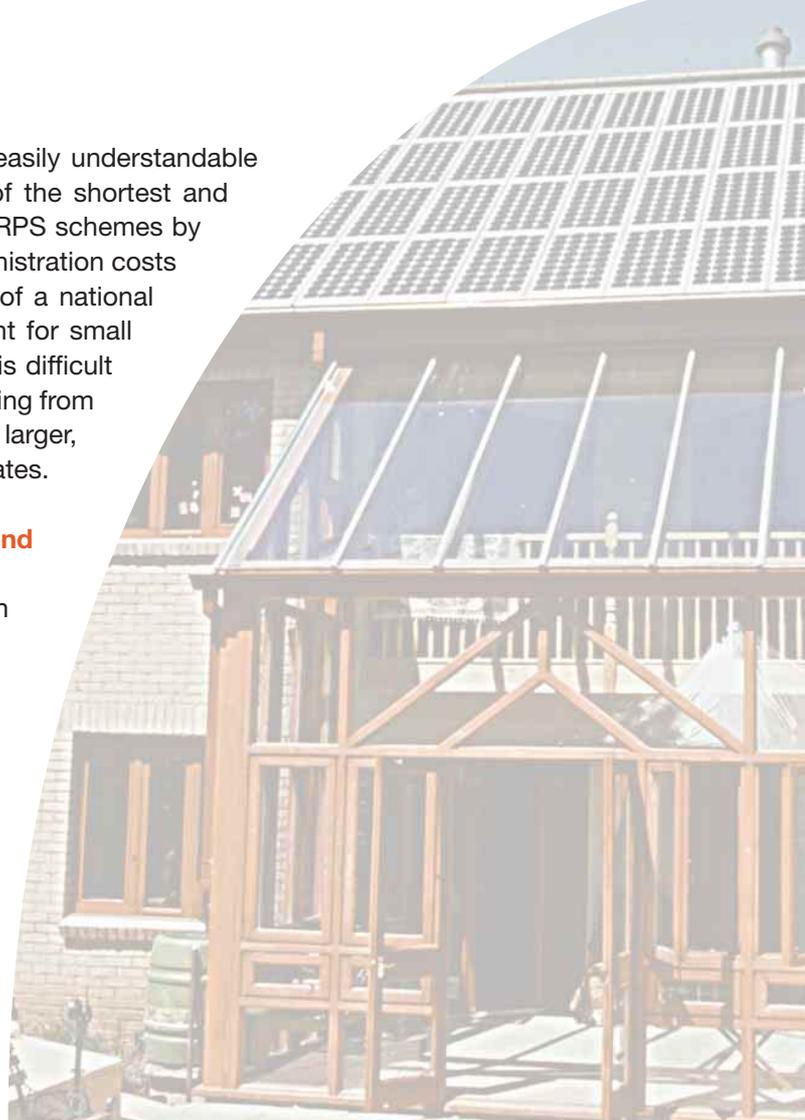
As far as tendering schemes are concerned, the intense price competition among renewable energy suppliers favours large RE developers and suppliers who are able to reduce cost and thus offer lower prices.

Feed-in-tariffs are therefore the most effective mechanism with regard to a number of potential beneficiaries. Practice has proven that FiT create superior conditions for small and medium investors and offer improved grounds for economic development.

5. Why government support is crucial in accelerating the development of PV-specific green power schemes.

State's role

As experience shows, governments do have a vital role to play in both establishing a realistic and supportive policy framework, and in accelerating the development of PV-specific green power schemes.



The issue of the decisive role of state in FiT introduction has been examined by the European Court and thus has legal precedence. In 2001 this institution declared that the German feed-in law was compatible with EU law.

State intervention for renewable energies is also justified given a twofold obstacle they are facing in the domestic electricity market:

- 1) Externalities not always adequately included in the cost of conventional energy

The electricity wholesale price reflects an incomplete picture of the real, external and internal production cost. As it does not take into account the cost of pollution control inherent in the use of fossil fuels, it prevents the environmental benefits from being considered at face value, and thus denies renewable energy sources the widely acclaimed competitive advantages they were developed to provide in the first place.

Therefore public intervention may be fully justified by the imperative to take into account external costs related to the environment (not fully included in the cost of electricity produced from fossil fuels), leading to a level playing field on the market and to stimulate technological change.

- 2) PV markets and technologies are in its infancy – they need support to become sustainable

As renewable energy technologies like photovoltaics are not completely mature, they cannot enter into direct competition on the market with conventional technologies. Without the widespread dissemination of a technological learning process and economies of scale to occur properly, these technologies cannot aim to be competitive.

FiT vs. free electricity market

There is an issue that is being heavily discussed: as a national system of feed-in tariff is available only to domestic generators of green electricity it excludes imports of renewable electricity. This situation may be in conflict with the EU rules regarding non-discrimination of domestic versus foreign producers and free international trade among member states. On the other hand, non-discrimination of producers and free international trade may lead to major imports of green electricity and major outflows of financial resources, which may be unacceptable for a country offering relatively high feed-in tariffs¹⁶. In the Community Guidelines on State Aid for Environmental Protection it is stated that state aid for renewables should result in an overall increase of renewable energy sources and not in shifts from one member state with less favourable RE incentives to another with more favourable state aid.

CONCLUSIONS

Comparing the performance of different support mechanisms applied to RES-E market development one can conclude that a feed-in tariff is at present the best support proposal for the PV market. In the future, when this

market is well developed, other mechanisms (e.g. net metering) may prove more suitable. However, at the present stage of PV development in Europe, only a feed-in model can create a secure future market for today's "less cost-competitive" technologies such as PV. And only a model based on guaranteed feed-in tariffs enables a quick and broad implementation of renewable energy, better supports its technological development, as well as more efficiently promotes cost reduction¹⁷.

The report produced in 2001 for the EU, based on the ElGreen computer model which reviews all options for supporting RES-E systems comes down on the side of a FiT scheme. It has been successful for triggering substantial dissemination in most of the countries where it has been introduced. It has proven to be the preferable national instrument for significant development of RES-E. The major advantage of a feed-in tariff is that it is effective, flexible, fast and easy to establish (and to adapt if there are difficulties)¹⁸.

However, FiT criticism and improper applications are also a reality. Therefore this particular support instrument should be very carefully designed. As past experience shows administrative burdens should be removed and low ceilings of total system power avoided (consider Spanish and Austrian cases). There is also a need for a favourable legal and administrative framework (e.g. building regulations, grid access-related procedures). Hence, a successful feed-in policy includes the following design features:

- long-term contracts (15-20 years),
- guaranteed price that offers reasonable rates of return for producers, easing access to financing sources (e.g. preferential credit lines) due to clear payback periods,
- integration into long-term planning with other policy options (i.e. investment conditions),
- annual rate decrease according to technological progress for newly installed systems,
- independence from state budgets,
- simple structure,
- low administrative costs and demands,
- supportive in the changing macroeconomic environment (e.g. currency exchange rate).

Considering large investments needed to establish photovoltaic solar electricity in energy systems, it must become a magnet for private capital. Long-term stability of income is a pre-condition to attract investors in long-term investments such as RE power plants. Thus, long-term power purchase agreements guaranteed by a feed-in-tariff are a suitable means at the present stage of PV market development in Europe.

Implementation of a feed-in tariff for photovoltaic solar electricity is a necessity to significantly increase the deployment of PV in Europe!

We recommend the establishment of task-forces to prepare necessary legislative measures.

17 H. Scheer, "On the future of national support for renewable energy in Europe" in Photon International, Feb. 2005, page 80

18 "Action Plan for a Green European Electricity Market" - The ElGreen project, European Communities 2001

Prepared within the PV Catapult Project by:

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Please contact us
for more details
and cooperation!



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**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

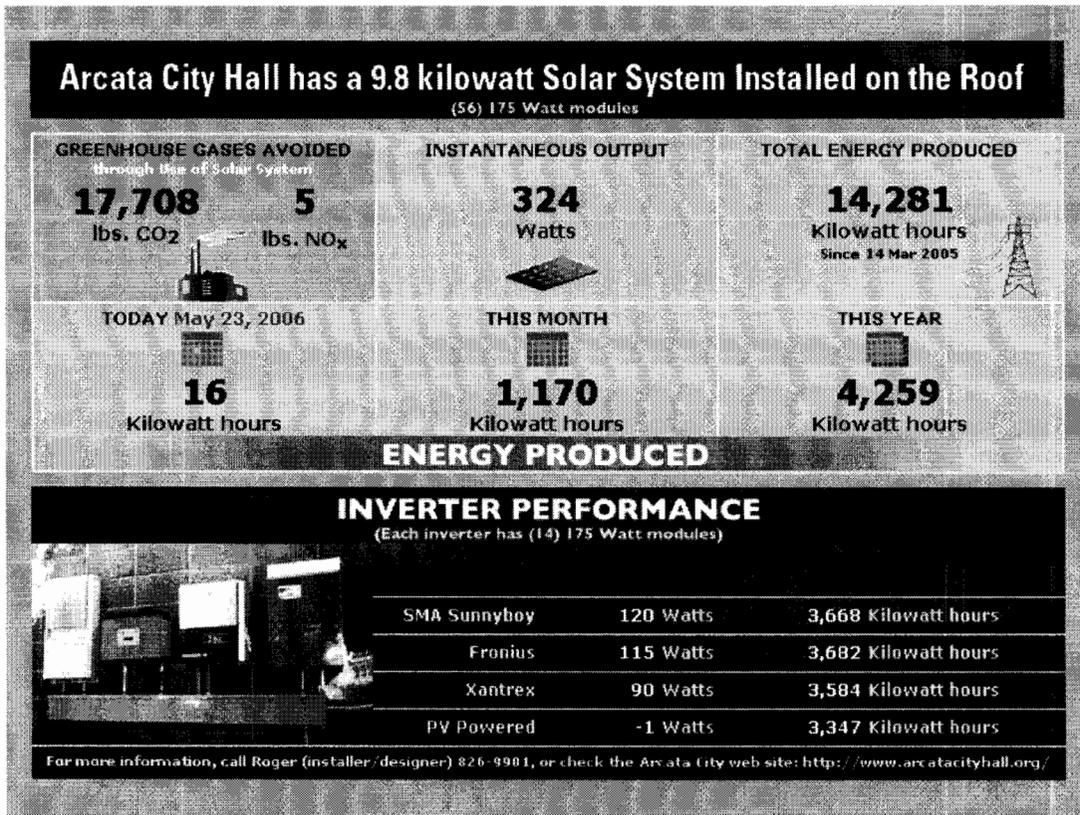
Order Instituting Rulemaking Regarding Policies,)
Procedures and Rules for the California Solar) R.06-03-004
Initiative, the Self-Generation Incentive Program)
and Other Distributed Generation Issues.)
_____)

DECLARATION OF JOHN BERDNER

I, John Berdner, declare as follows:

1. I am President of SMA America, Inc., U.S. subsidiary of SMA Technologie, AG. My business address is: 12438 Loma Rica Drive, Grass Valley, CA 95945
2. SMA Technologie, AG was founded in 1981 and is the oldest and largest supplier of photovoltaic (PV) inverters in the world, with more than 400,000 inverters installed worldwide. SMA has extensive experience in the development of the PV programs in Germany.
3. I have been working in the field of PV system engineering for 23 years. I am a voting member of the Standards Technical panel for Underwriters Laboratory, Inc. (UL) Standard 1741 (the PV inverter safety standard). I am a member of the industry advisory group for National Electric Code (NEC) Article 690 (the portion of the Code addressing PV standards). I am also one of the United States experts for the Institute of Energy Conversion (IEC) PV Task Group.
4. The California Energy Commission's (CEC) inverter and module rating is not an appropriate benchmark for determining system output for purposes of calculating PV incentive payments. The CEC testing model does not address accuracy of inverter power tacking and other aspects of inverter operation. In addition, there are numerous external factors, including verified module rating, wire size, and installation practices, that are not included in the CEC calculation. These other factors cumulatively can have a greater impact on system output than CEC weighted inverter efficiency.
5. The Arcata City Hall provides a real world example of the inaccuracy of the CEC AC rating system. The system consists of four matched solar arrays with inverters from four different manufacturers. The installation practices were identical but verification

tests have shown that the actual energy production varies by approximately 10%. The large variance in energy production is inconsistent with results predicted using CEC inverter efficiency ratings. The CEC efficiency ratings of the four inverters displayed, from top to bottom, are: Sunny Boy 92.5%, Fronius 93%, Xantrex 94.5%, and PV Powered 94%. The actual energy yield as of May 23, 2006, shown in the screen capture below, shows significantly lower energy production for most highly rated inverters and significantly higher production from lower rated inverters.



5. The “system” AC approach proposed by the California Public Utilities Commission Staff for the proposed “Expected Performance” Buydown Incentive does *not* address the accuracy and verification problems we have observed in the CEC AC inverter rating, and has the additional problem of being untested and requiring verification. In my opinion, the use of AC rating will complicate the application process by requiring complicated calculations. The additional information required for array orientation and shading will require a verification process that apparently has not yet been developed.

6. It appears from the limited information provided that the proposed verification process would also require extensive testing and on-site visits. The on-site verification process would be random in nature and therefore inherently inefficient at detecting underperforming systems. In addition, on site verification would require the creation of additional bureaucracy that will divert budget and resources away from installations.

7. A simple performance-based incentive (PBI) would be vastly superior to the inaccurate ratings currently used by the CEC and proposed by the CPUC. Rebates based on output meters are inherently preferable to rating approaches, which rely on proxies for prediction and verification. PBI based programs intrinsically provide proper market drivers encompassing all of the many variables found in PV system design and installation. Over time, market forces then act to reward high performance installation and system design and penalize underperforming systems. Public dissemination of comparative performance data would create informed consumers, thereby accelerating the corrective action of market forces.

8. With a simple PBI payment based on metered output of system performance. The CPUC will not need a complicated on-site verification system as web-based monitoring solutions are available today from multiple vendors. These web-based solutions will provide accurate verification at low initial cost and little or no recurring costs.

9. Basically, it is my observation, based on my years of experience and knowledge of the market, that basing payments for PV incentives on AC inverter ratings is and will always be problematic. Using easily verifiable, accurate and reliable metered output for calculating performance-based incentives is preferable for all of the reasons I have discussed above.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 24, 2006, at Grass Valley, CA.

By: 

Total California Solar Initiative / SB1 Program Generation, Capacity and Funding

1. Solar Electricity Production (MWh)					
Initial Year of Operation*	Total Solar Electricity Produced	% of Total CA Load	Commercial (Larger than 10 kW)	Residential New Home	Residential (Smaller than 10kW)
2007	122,029	0.048%	24,840	20,530	76,659
2008	209,823	0.082%	27,324	45,771	136,728
2009	320,693	0.124%	30,056	83,293	207,344
2010	452,387	0.173%	36,068	135,637	280,683
2011	642,035	0.242%	50,495	211,057	380,483
2012	887,354	0.330%	70,693	322,282	494,379
2013	1,255,846	0.462%	103,211	323,774	828,861
2014	1,739,972	0.633%	152,753	301,371	1,285,848
2015	2,259,060	0.812%	267,317	288,381	1,703,362
2016	2,503,753	0.889%	528,923	285,946	1,688,883

INVISIBLE CALCULATIONS - DO NOT MOVE

2. Solar Electric Capacity Installed/Reserved (MW)					
Initial Year of Operation*	New Solar Capacity Installed	Cumulative Solar Capacity	Commercial (Larger than 10 kW)	Residential New Home	Residential (Smaller than 10kW)
2007	60.0	60.0	25.0	5.0	30.0
2008	69.3	129.4	27.5	8.8	33.0
2009	83.1	212.5	30.3	13.3	39.6
2010	105.7	318.2	36.3	19.9	49.5
2011	142.4	460.5	50.8	29.8	61.7
2012	196.5	657.1	71.1	44.7	80.7
2013	273.9	931.0	103.9	67.1	102.9
2014	399.8	1330.8	153.7	69.1	177.0
2015	640.4	1971.2	269.0	70.5	300.8
2016	1029.0	3000.3	532.3	71.9	424.8
Totals:	3,000		1,300	400	1,300

PV Installations, California Curve (MW)				
Initial Year of Operation*	Commercial (Larger than 10 kW)	Residential New Home	Residential (Smaller than 10kW)	Total CA Electricity Retail Sales (MWh)
2007	25.0	5.0	30.0	253,000,000
2008	27.5	8.8	33.0	256,036,000
2009	30.3	13.3	39.6	259,108,432
2010	36.3	19.9	49.5	262,217,733
2011	50.8	29.8	61.7	265,364,346
2012	71.1	44.7	80.7	268,548,718
2013	103.9	67.1	102.9	271,771,303
2014	153.7	69.1	177.0	275,032,558
2015	269.0	70.5	300.8	278,332,949
2016	532.3	71.9	424.8	281,672,944
Totals:	1,300	400	1,300	285,053,020
CAGR + 100%	140%	134%	134%	

3. Total Funding Requirement									
Initial Year of Operation*	Total Direct Incentives Budget	Admin Costs	Total Annual Funding Available to Projects	Interest Earned on Escrow Account	Cumulative Rolling Funding Carried Forward	Direct Incentive Sub-Totals			Average Cost to CA Retail Consumers (\$/kWh)
						Commercial (Larger than 10 kW)	Residential New Home	Residential (Smaller than 10kW)	
2007	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	4.0%	\$100,255,629	\$75,368,659	\$14,126,112	\$84,000,000	\$0.00093
2008	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$4,010,225	\$189,808,899	\$68,450,203	\$21,652,240	\$80,850,000	\$0.00092
2009	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$7,592,356	\$266,353,701	\$59,628,204	\$27,838,594	\$83,160,000	\$0.00091
2010	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$10,654,148	\$295,754,099	\$112,290,261	\$35,792,478	\$89,100,000	\$0.00090
2011	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$11,830,164	\$291,402,390	\$126,462,619	\$44,740,597	\$92,584,913	\$0.00089
2012	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$11,656,096	\$261,972,248	\$137,495,624	\$53,688,717	\$96,787,359	\$0.00088
2013	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$10,478,890	\$217,670,234	\$144,535,400	\$60,399,806	\$92,652,994	\$0.00086
2014	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$8,706,809	\$168,794,404	\$142,608,262	\$41,474,534	\$106,174,746	\$0.00085
2015	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$6,751,776	\$123,797,703	\$124,782,229	\$28,202,683	\$120,331,379	\$0.00084
2016	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$4,951,908	\$3,181,201	\$82,299,526	\$14,383,368	\$84,957,293	\$0.00083
Subtotals:	\$2,800,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$2,350,000,000			\$1,073,920,988	\$342,299,128	\$930,598,683	
Avg. Annual Totals (2007-2016)	\$280,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$107,392,099	\$34,229,913	\$93,059,868	\$0.00079		

\$2,800,000,000 TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT (2007-2025)

* Reflects actual payment schedule; incentives and rebates will be reserved 6 months to 1 year prior to being paid.

PBI per MWH

New Eligible MWhs for PBI

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2007	2008	
0																				2007	2,435	0
0	0																			2008	18,095	0
0	0	0																		2009	25,241	0
0	0	0	0																	2010	37,522	0
0	0	0	0	0																2011	52,344	0
0	0	0	0	0	0															2012	75,420	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0														2013	111,225	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													2014	1,492	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												2015	-22,403	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											2016	-12,990	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										2017	-2,435	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									2018	-18,095	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								2019	-25,241	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							2020	-37,522	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						2021	-52,344	0
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					2022	-75,420	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				2023	-111,225	0
					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024	-1,492	0
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2025	22,403	0
							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2026	12,990	0
								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2027	0	0
									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2028	0	0
										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2029	0	0
											0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2030	0	0
												0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2031	0	0
													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2032	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0	0	2033	0	0
															0	0	0	0	0	2034	0	0
																0	0	0	0	2035	0	0
																	0	0	0	2036	0	0
																			0			

Calculate Total Cost of PBI (\$/Year)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total		
0																				\$ -	2007	
0																				\$ -	2008	
0	0																			\$ -	2009	
0	0	0																		\$ -	2010	
0	0	0	0																	\$ -	2011	
0	0	0	0	0																\$ -	2012	
0	0	0	0	0	0															\$ -	2013	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0														\$ -	2014	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													\$ -	2015	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												\$ -	2016	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											\$ -	2017	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										\$ -	2018	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									\$ -	2019	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								\$ -	2020	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							\$ -	2021	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						\$ -	2022	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					\$ -	2023	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				\$ -	2024	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			\$ -	2025	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		\$ -	2026	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2027	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2028	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2029	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2030	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2031	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2032	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2033	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2034	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2035	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2036	
																				Total for Program	\$ -	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Avg. Production per kWac-real		1,840		IOU Annual Avg. Rate Increase	1.0%			Assumptions					
In-State Bonus		0%		AC-cec rating to AC-real rating factor	86%			From Other Chart					
Distributed Energy Bonus		0%		IOU Peak Residential Elec. Rate (\$/kWh)	0.210								

Initial Year of Operation*	Annual PBI plus rebate expenditures	California Solar Initiative Program						
		Solar MWs annually eligible for PBI Program	ANNUAL SOLAR MWac-cec Installed	PBI payment per MWh	Customer Bill Savings per kWh	Capital Rebate	Value of PBI (\$/Wac-cec)	
2007	\$84,000,000	14,479	30.0	See Data Table on the Right	0.210	\$2.80	\$0.00	
2008	\$80,850,000	76,659	33.0		0.212	\$2.45	\$0.00	
2009	\$83,160,000	136,728	39.6		0.214	\$2.10	\$0.00	
2010	\$89,100,000	207,344	49.5		0.216	\$1.80	\$0.00	
2011	\$92,584,913	280,683	61.7		0.219	\$1.50	\$0.00	
2012	\$96,787,359	380,483	80.7		0.221	\$1.20	\$0.00	
2013	\$92,652,994	494,379	102.9		0.223	\$0.90	\$0.00	
2014	\$106,174,746	828,861	177.0		0.225	\$0.60	\$0.00	
2015	\$120,331,379	1,285,848	300.8		0.227	\$0.40	\$0.00	
2016	\$84,957,293	1,703,362	424.8		0.230	\$0.20	\$0.00	
2017	\$0	1,688,883			0.232			
2018	\$0	1,626,703			0.234			
2019	\$0	1,566,634			0.237			
2020	\$0	1,496,018			0.239			
2021	\$0	1,422,679			0.241			
2022	\$0	1,322,879			0.244			
2023	\$0	1,208,983			0.246			
2024	\$0	874,501			0.249			
2025	\$0	417,514			0.251			
2026	\$0	0			0.254			
2027	\$0				0.256			
2028	\$0				0.259			
2029	\$0				0.261			
2030	\$0				0.264			
2031	\$0				0.267			
2032	\$0				0.269			
2033	\$0				0.272			
2034	\$0				0.275			
2035	\$0				0.277			
2036	\$0				0.280			
Total for Program	\$930,598,683	17,033,621	1,300		Average \$/Wac-cec =		\$0.72	

System Cost Decline	Calendar Year	Project Year	2007	2008
		2007	0	
7%		2008	0	0
7%		2009	0	0
7%		2010	0	0
7%		2011	0	0
7%		2012	0	0
7%		2013	0	0
7%		2014	0	0
7%		2015	0	0
7%		2016	0	0
1%		2017		0
1%		2018		
1%		2019		
1%		2020		
1%		2021		
1%		2022		
1%		2023		
1%		2024		
1%		2025		
1%		2026		
1%		2027		
1%		2028		
1%		2029		
1%		2030		
1%		2031		
1%		2032		
1%		2033		
1%		2034		
1%		2035		
1%		2036		

* Reflects actual payment schedule; incentives and rebates will be reserved 6 months to 1 year prior to being paid.

California Retrofit Market					
California Program Summary	Residential Retrofit Installation Only	Avg Sys. Size (kWac)	INPUT SOLAR VISION Total MWs (AC)	Tax Credits	
				Per Installation	Per Watt
2007	8,571	3.5 kW	30	\$2,000.00	\$0.57
2008	8,980	3.7 kW	33	\$2,000.00	\$0.54
2009	10,262	3.9 kW	40	\$2,000.00	\$0.52
2010	12,217	4.1 kW	50	\$0.00	\$0.00
2011	14,509	4.3 kW	62	\$0.00	\$0.00
2012	18,056	4.5 kW	81	\$0.00	\$0.00
2013	21,949	4.7 kW	103	\$0.00	\$0.00
2014	35,932	4.9 kW	177	\$0.00	\$0.00
2015	58,175	5.2 kW	301	\$0.00	\$0.00
2016	78,235	5.4 kW	425	\$0.00	\$0.00
Growth		5.0%			

PBI (\$/MWh)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	New Eligible MWhs for PBI			
																					2007	2008	
0																					2007	14,479	0
0																					2008	62,180	0
0	0																				2009	60,069	0
0	0	0																			2010	70,616	0
0	0	0	0																		2011	73,339	0
0	0	0	0	0																	2012	99,800	0
0	0	0	0	0	0																2013	113,896	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0															2014	334,482	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														2015	456,987	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													2016	417,514	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												2017	-14,479	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											2018	-62,180	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										2019	-60,069	0
	0																				2020	-70,616	0
		0										0									2021	-73,339	0
			0									0									2022	-99,800	0
				0								0									2023	-113,896	0
					0							0									2024	-334,482	0
						0						0				0					2025	-456,987	0
							0					0				0					2026	-417,514	0
								0				0				0					2027	0	0
									0			0				0					2028	0	0
										0		0				0					2029	0	0
											0	0				0					2030	0	0
												0	0			0					2031	0	0
													0	0		0					2032	0	0
														0	0						2033	0	0
															0	0					2034	0	0
																0					2035	0	0
																	0				2036	0	0
																							0

Calculate Total Cost of PBI (\$/Year)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total		
0																				\$ -	2007	
0																					\$ -	2008
0																					\$ -	2009
0	0																				\$ -	2010
0	0	0																			\$ -	2011
0	0	0	0																		\$ -	2012
0	0	0	0	0																	\$ -	2013
0	0	0	0	0	0																\$ -	2014
0	0	0	0	0	0	0															\$ -	2015
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														\$ -	2016
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													\$ -	2017
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												\$ -	2018
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											\$ -	2019
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										\$ -	2020
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									\$ -	2021
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								\$ -	2022
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							\$ -	2023
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						\$ -	2024
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					\$ -	2025
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				\$ -	2026
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			\$ -	2027
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2028
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2029
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2030
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2031
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2032
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2033
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2034
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2035
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -	2036
																				Total for Program	\$ -	

ASSUMPTIONS

Year 1 Installation Cost (\$/Wac-cec)	\$7.65	I
Avg. Production per kWac-real	1,840	PBI Pa
Performance Degradation	0.60%	
AC-cec rating to AC-real rating factor	90%	Distribu
Blended Avg. IOU Elec. Rate	0.130	
Annual Avg. Rate Increase	3.0%	

Initial Year of Operation*	Annual Encumbrance from PBI Program	Solar MWhs annually eligible for PBI Program	ANNUAL SOLAR MWac-cec Installed
2007	\$26,930,659	4,826	10.0
2008	\$24,458,563	25,553	11.0
2009	\$21,306,294	41,778	12.1
2010	\$40,123,451	60,821	14.5
2011	\$45,187,505	92,440	20.3
2012	\$49,129,808	134,252	28.5
2013	\$51,645,255	199,535	41.6
2014	\$50,956,651	288,038	61.5
2015	\$44,587,070	459,988	107.6
2016	\$29,407,190	853,842	212.9
2017	\$0	849,016	
2018	\$0	828,289	
2019	\$0	812,064	
2020	\$0	793,021	
2021	\$0	761,402	
2022	\$0	719,590	
2023	\$0	654,307	
2024	\$0	565,804	
2025	\$0	393,854	
2026	\$0	0	
2027	\$0		
2028	\$0		
2029	\$0		
2030	\$0		
2031	\$0		
2032	\$0		
2033	\$0		
2034	\$0		
2035	\$0		
2036	\$0		
Totals for Program	\$383,732,446	8,538,419	520

See

* Reflects actual payment schedule; incentives and rebates will be reserved

5%

NPV \$64,083,305,116.35 #REF! #REF!

Year	Multi Year Allocation		
	CBI	PBI	Total
2007	\$12,997,457,466	#REF!	#REF!
2008	\$56,817,411,389	#REF!	#REF!
2009	\$19,369,359	#REF!	#REF!
2010	\$33,436,210	#REF!	#REF!
2011	\$32,276,789	#REF!	#REF!
2012	\$35,092,720	#REF!	#REF!
2013	\$35,373,462	#REF!	#REF!
2014	\$34,430,170	#REF!	#REF!
2015	\$25,478,326	#REF!	#REF!
2016	\$14,862,357	#REF!	#REF!
2017	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2018	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2019	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2020	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2021	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2022	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2023	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2024	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2025	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2026	\$0	#REF!	#REF!
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			
2031			

2032			
2033			
2034			
2035			
2036			
Totals through 2036	\$70,045,188,247	#REF!	#REF!

PBI Annual Decline	0%
Pay-out Term (years)	5
In-State Bonus	0%
Production Energy Bonus	0%

Federal Tax Rate	35.0%
State Tax Rate	7.8%
Blended Federal & State	40.1%
Discount Rate	10.0%

California Solar Initiative Program

PBI payment per MWh	Customer Bill Savings per kWh	CBI Equivalent using discount rate	Fed ITC	CA ITC
Data Table on the Right				
	0.130	\$2.69	30%	0%
	0.134	\$2.22	30%	0%
	0.138	\$1.76	30%	0%
	0.142	\$2.76	10%	0%
	0.146	\$2.22	10%	0%
	0.151	\$1.73	10%	0%
	0.155	\$1.24	10%	0%
	0.160	\$0.83	10%	0%
	0.165	\$0.41	10%	0%
	0.170	\$0.14	10%	0%
	0.175	\$0.00		
	0.180	\$0.00		
	0.185	\$0.00		
	0.191	\$0.00		
	0.197	\$0.00		
	0.203	\$0.00		
	0.209	\$0.00		
	0.215	\$0.00		
	0.221	\$0.00		
	0.228	\$0.00		
	0.235	\$0.00		
	0.242	\$0.00		
	0.249	\$0.00		
	0.257	\$0.00		
	0.264	\$0.00		
	0.272			
	0.280			
	0.289			
	0.297			
	0.306			

Average \$/Wac-cec = \$0.74

and 6 months to 1 year prior to being paid.

#####

#REF!

#REF!

ASSUMPTIONS

Year 1 Installation Cost (\$/Wac-cec)	\$7.65
Avg. Production per kWac-real	1,840
Performance Degradation	0.60%
AC-cec rating to AC-real rating factor	90%
Blended Avg. IOU Elec. Rate	0.130
Annual Avg. Rate Increase	3.0%

PBI Annual Decline	0%
PBI Pay-out Term (years)	5
In-State Bonus	0%
Distribution Energy Bonus	0%

Federal Tax Rate	35.0%
State Tax Rate	7.8%
Blended Federal & State	40.1%
Discount Rate	10.0%

Assumptions
From Other Chart
Recalculate

Initial Year of Operation*	Annual Encumbrance from PBI Program	California Solar Initiative Program										Target IRR: 8.0%	
		New Solar MWhs annually eligible for PBI Program	ANNUAL SOLAR MWac-cec Installed	PBI payment per MWh	Customer Bill Savings per kWh	CBI Equivalent using discount rate	Fed ITC	CA ITC	Value of Tax Benefits (% of Net Cost)	Avg Install Price (\$/Wac-cec)	System Cost Decline	Com IRR	Gov IRR
		See Data Table on the Right											
2007	\$48,438,000	24,840	15.0	390	0.130	\$2.69	30%	0%	54.4%	\$7.65		9.0%	2.6%
2008	\$43,991,640	27,324	16.5	322	0.134	\$2.22	30%	0%	54.4%	\$7.11	7%	9.0%	2.9%
2009	\$38,321,910	30,056	18.2	255	0.138	\$1.76	30%	0%	54.4%	\$6.62	7%	9.0%	3.2%
2010	\$72,166,810	36,068	21.8	400	0.142	\$2.76	10%	0%	38.9%	\$6.15	7%	8.1%	7.2%
2011	\$81,275,114	50,495	30.5	322	0.146	\$2.22	10%	0%	38.9%	\$5.72	7%	8.0%	7.1%
2012	\$88,365,816	70,693	42.7	250	0.151	\$1.73	10%	0%	38.9%	\$5.32	7%	8.0%	7.2%
2013	\$92,890,146	103,211	62.3	180	0.155	\$1.24	10%	0%	38.9%	\$4.95	7%	8.0%	7.2%
2014	\$91,651,611	152,753	92.2	120	0.160	\$0.83	10%	0%	38.9%	\$4.60	7%	8.1%	7.3%
2015	\$80,195,159	267,317	161.4	60	0.165	\$0.41	10%	0%	38.9%	\$4.28	7%	8.1%	7.3%
2016	\$52,892,336	528,923	319.4	20	0.170	\$0.14	10%	0%	38.9%	\$3.98	7%	8.4%	7.8%
2017	\$0				0.175	\$0.00			31.2%	\$3.94	1%		
2018	\$0				0.180	\$0.00			31.2%	\$3.90	1%		
2019	\$0				0.185	\$0.00				\$3.86	1%		
2020	\$0				0.191	\$0.00				\$3.82	1%		
2021	\$0				0.197	\$0.00				\$3.79	1%		
2022	\$0				0.203	\$0.00				\$3.75	1%		
2023	\$0				0.209	\$0.00				\$3.71	1%		
2024	\$0				0.215	\$0.00				\$3.67	1%		
2025	\$0				0.221	\$0.00				\$3.64	1%		
2026	\$0				0.228	\$0.00				\$3.60	1%		
2027	\$0				0.235	\$0.00				\$3.56	1%		
2028	\$0				0.242	\$0.00				\$3.53	1%		
2029	\$0				0.249	\$0.00				\$3.49	1%		
2030	\$0				0.257	\$0.00				\$3.46	1%		
2031	\$0				0.264	\$0.00				\$3.42	1%		
2032	\$0				0.272					\$3.39	1%		
2033	\$0				0.280					\$3.36	1%		
2034	\$0				0.289					\$3.32	1%		
2035	\$0				0.297					\$3.29	1%		
2036	\$0				0.306					\$3.26	1%		
Totals for Program	\$690,188,541	1,291,680	780			Average \$/Wac-cec =	\$0.88						

* Reflects actual payment schedule; incentives and rebates will be reserved 6 months to 1 year prior to being paid.

5%

NPV \$119,071,444,501.76 \$473,092,072.05 \$119,544,536,573.81 ##### \$520,344,503.99 \$119,591,789,005.75

Year	Multi Year Allocation			Yearly Allocation		
	CBI	PBI	Total	CBI	PBI	Total
2007	\$66,895,756,953	\$9,687,600	\$66,905,444,553	\$66,895,756,953	\$48,438,000	\$66,944,194,953
2008	\$60,755,069,520	\$18,485,928	\$60,773,555,448	\$60,755,069,520	\$43,991,640	\$60,799,061,160
2009	\$29,054,038	\$26,150,310	\$55,204,348	\$29,054,038	\$38,321,910	\$67,375,948
2010	\$50,154,314	\$40,583,672	\$90,737,986	\$50,154,314	\$72,166,810	\$122,321,124
2011	\$48,415,184	\$56,838,695	\$105,253,879	\$48,415,184	\$81,275,114	\$129,690,298
2012	\$52,639,080	\$64,824,258	\$117,463,338	\$52,639,080	\$88,365,816	\$141,004,896
2013	\$53,060,193	\$74,603,959	\$127,664,152	\$53,060,193	\$92,890,146	\$145,950,339
2014	\$51,645,255	\$85,269,899	\$136,915,154	\$51,645,255	\$91,651,611	\$143,296,865
2015	\$38,217,488	\$86,875,569	\$125,093,057	\$38,217,488	\$80,195,159	\$118,412,648
2016	\$22,293,535	\$81,199,014	\$103,492,548	\$22,293,535	\$52,892,336	\$75,185,871
2017	\$0	\$63,525,850	\$63,525,850	\$0	\$0	\$0
2018	\$0	\$44,947,821	\$44,947,821	\$0	\$0	\$0
2019	\$0	\$26,617,499	\$26,617,499	\$0	\$0	\$0
2020	\$0	\$10,578,467	\$10,578,467	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2023	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2024	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2026	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2027						
2028						
2029						
2030						
2031						
2032						
2033						
2034						
2035						
2036						
Totals through 2036	\$127,996,305,560	\$690,188,541	\$128,686,494,101	#####	\$690,188,541	\$128,686,494,101

PBI per MWH

Calendar Year	Project Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
2007	390																					
2008	390	322																				
2009	390	322	255																			
2010	390	322	255	400																		
2011	390	322	255	400	322																	
2012	0	322	255	400	322	250																
2013	0	0	255	400	322	250	180															
2014	0	0	0	400	322	250	180	120														
2015	0	0	0	0	322	250	180	120	60													
2016	0	0	0	0	0	250	180	120	60	20												
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	120	60	20	0											
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	60	20	0	0										
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	20	0	0	0									
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0								
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10-Year PBI Program: 10-Year Declining PBI Pay-out Schedule (\$/kWh)

Pay-out Year	Initial Year of Operation*									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	0.390	0.322	0.255	0.400	0.322	0.250	0.180	0.120	0.060	0.020
2	0.390	0.322	0.255	0.400	0.322	0.250	0.180	0.120	0.060	0.020
3	0.390	0.322	0.255	0.400	0.322	0.250	0.180	0.120	0.060	0.020
4	0.390	0.322	0.255	0.400	0.322	0.250	0.180	0.120	0.060	0.020
5	0.390	0.322	0.255	0.400	0.322	0.250	0.180	0.120	0.060	0.020
6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

CALCULATIONS

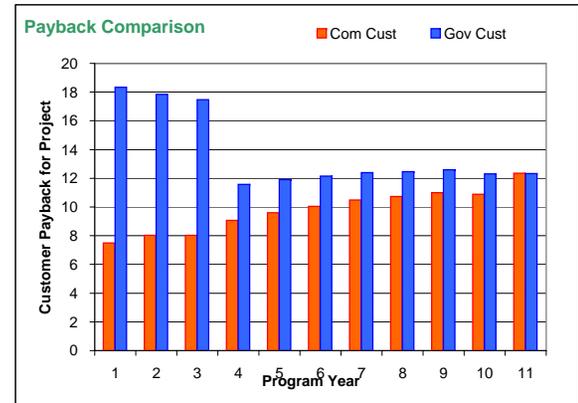
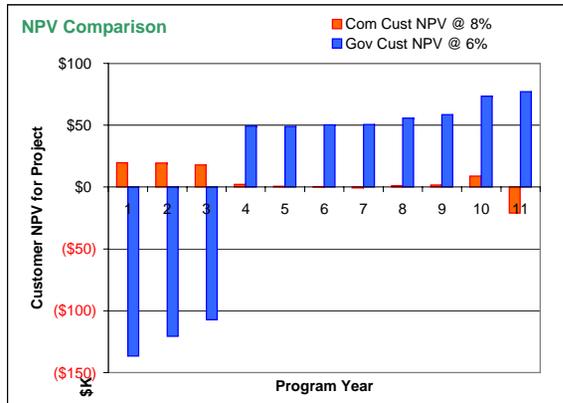
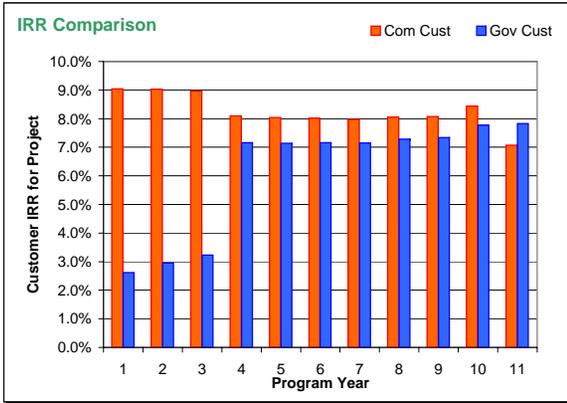
	Avg Annual G	Inflation
10-year	1,791	
20-year	1,739	134%
25-year	1,714	146%

<u>year</u>	<u>kWh/kWac</u>	<u>inflation</u>	<u>Fed Depr</u>	<u>State Depr</u>
1	1,840	100%	20.0%	4.2%
2	1,829	103%	32.0%	8.3%
3	1,818	106%	19.2%	8.3%
4	1,807	109%	11.5%	8.3%
5	1,796	113%	11.5%	8.3%
6	1,786	116%	5.8%	8.3%
7	1,775	119%		8.3%
8	1,764	123%		8.3%
9	1,754	127%		8.3%
10	1,743	130%		8.3%
11	1,733	134%		8.3%
12	1,722	138%		8.3%
13	1,712	143%		
14	1,702	147%		
15	1,692	151%		
16	1,682	156%		
17	1,672	160%		
18	1,662	165%		
19	1,652	170%		
20	1,642	175%		
21	1,632	181%		
22	1,622	186%		
23	1,612	192%		
24	1,603	197%		
25	1,593	203%		
			100%	96%

Calculate Total Cost of PBI (\$/Year)

New Eligible MWh for PBI	PBI \$																				Total		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026		2027	
2007	24,840	9,687,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 9,687,600	2007
2008	27,324	9,687,600	8,798,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 18,485,928	2008
2009	30,056	9,687,600	8,798,328	7,664,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 26,150,310	2009
2010	36,068	9,687,600	8,798,328	7,664,382	14,433,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 40,583,672	2010
2011	50,495	9,687,600	8,798,328	7,664,382	14,433,362	16,255,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 56,838,695	2011
2012	70,693	-	8,798,328	7,664,382	14,433,362	16,255,023	17,673,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 64,824,258	2012
2013	103,211	-	-	7,664,382	14,433,362	16,255,023	17,673,163	18,578,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 74,603,959	2013
2014	152,753	-	-	-	14,433,362	16,255,023	17,673,163	18,578,029	18,330,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 85,269,899	2014
2015	267,317	-	-	-	-	16,255,023	17,673,163	18,578,029	18,330,322	16,039,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 86,875,569	2015
2016	528,923	-	-	-	-	-	17,673,163	18,578,029	18,330,322	16,039,032	10,578,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 81,199,014	2016
2017	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,578,029	18,330,322	16,039,032	10,578,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 63,525,850	2017
2018	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,330,322	16,039,032	10,578,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 44,947,821	2018
2019	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,039,032	10,578,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 26,617,499	2019
2020	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,578,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 10,578,467	2020
2021	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2021
2022	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2022
2023	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2023
2024	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2024
2025	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2025
2026	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2026
2027	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2027
2028	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2028
2029	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2029
2030	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2030
2031	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2031
2032	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2032
2033	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2033
2034	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2034
2035	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2035
2036	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	2036
	\$48,438,000	\$ 43,991,640	\$ 38,321,910	\$ 72,166,810	\$ 81,275,114	\$ 88,365,816	\$ 92,890,146	\$ 91,651,611	\$ 80,195,159	\$ 52,892,336	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	Totals for Program	\$ 690,188,541

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Commercial Customers			
Year	IRR	NPV (8%)	Payback
1	9.0%	\$19,694	7.5
2	9.0%	\$19,293	8.0
3	9.0%	\$17,953	8.0
4	8.1%	\$2,066	9.1
5	8.0%	\$726	9.6
6	8.0%	\$375	10.0
7	8.0%	(\$603)	10.5
8	8.1%	\$1,075	10.7
9	8.1%	\$1,596	11.0
10	8.4%	\$8,898	10.9
11	7.1%	(\$21,015)	12.3

	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Com	Res Retro	Res New															
CBI (\$/w)		\$2.80	\$2.80		\$2.45	\$2.45		\$2.10	\$2.10		\$1.80	\$1.80		\$1.50	\$1.50		\$1.20	\$1.20
PBI (\$/kWh)	Y1	\$0.39		\$0.32			\$0.26			\$0.40			\$0.32			\$0.25		
	Y2	\$0.39		\$0.32			\$0.26			\$0.40			\$0.32			\$0.25		
	Y3	\$0.39		\$0.32			\$0.26			\$0.40			\$0.32			\$0.25		
	Y4	\$0.39		\$0.32			\$0.26			\$0.40			\$0.32			\$0.25		
	Y5	\$0.39		\$0.32			\$0.26			\$0.40			\$0.32			\$0.25		
	Y6	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y7	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y8	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y9	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y10	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
CBI Equivalent	\$ 2.69			\$ 2.22			\$ 1.76			\$ 2.76			\$ 2.22			\$ 1.73		

Government Customers			
Year	IRR	NPV (6%)	Payback
1	2.6%	(\$136,684)	18.3
2	2.9%	(\$120,654)	17.8
3	3.2%	(\$107,304)	17.5
4	7.2%	\$49,292	11.6
5	7.1%	\$48,920	11.9
6	7.2%	\$50,305	12.2
7	7.2%	\$50,607	12.4
8	7.3%	\$55,607	12.5
9	7.3%	\$58,596	12.6
10	7.8%	\$73,549	12.3
11	7.8%	\$77,181	12.3

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Com	Res Retro	Res New	Com	Res Retro	Res New	Com	Res Retro	Res New	Com	Res Retro	Res New	Com	Res Retro	Res New
CBI (\$/w)		\$0.90	\$0.90		\$0.60	\$0.60		\$0.40	\$0.40		\$0.20	\$0.20		\$0.00	\$0.00
PBI (\$/kWh)	Y1	\$0.18		\$0.12			\$0.06			\$0.02			\$0.00		
	Y2	\$0.18		\$0.12			\$0.06			\$0.02			\$0.00		
	Y3	\$0.18		\$0.12			\$0.06			\$0.02			\$0.00		
	Y4	\$0.18		\$0.12			\$0.06			\$0.02			\$0.00		
	Y5	\$0.18		\$0.12			\$0.06			\$0.02			\$0.00		
	Y6	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y7	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y8	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y9	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		
	Y10	\$0.00		\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00			\$0.00		

Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)	
CBI Rebate Cap:	100%
CBI Rebate (\$/W):	0
CBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host):	0

Performance Based Incentive (PBI)	
Y1 PBI (\$/kWh):	\$0.32
PBI Term (years):	5
Annual Rate of Decline:	0%
PBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host):	0

System Statistics	
System Size (kWaccec):	100
Yr 1 Annual kWh:	165,600
Yr 1 Annual kWh / kWaccec:	1,656
Performance degradation:	0.6%
Maintenance Y1-Y25 (% gross cost):	0.30%
Y1 Avoided Cost (\$/kWh):	\$0.134

Declining PBI	
Year	PBI Schedule
1	0.322
2	0.322
3	0.322
4	0.322
5	0.322
6	0.000
7	0.000
8	0.000
9	0.000
10	0.000
11	0.000
12	0.000
13	0.000
14	0.000
15	0.000
16	0.000
17	0.000

System Costs	
Gross Price (\$/W):	\$7.11
Total Gross Price: \$	711,450
CBI Incentives: \$	-
Net Price \$	711,450
% Downpayment:	100%
Loan Rate (%):	5.0%
Loan Term (yrs):	10

100%
0%

Outputs	
Total Rebate \$ \$	263
Total Rebates \$ \$	1.05
IRR - Private \$	9.0%
Payback Com	8.03
IRR - Public \$	2.9%
Payback Gov	17.84

Customer Assumptions	
Federal Tax Rate:	35.0%
State Tax Rate:	7.8%
Federal Tax Credit:	30.0%
State Tax Credit:	0.0%
Com Disc Rate:	8%
Gov Disc Rate:	6%
Annual Inflation:	0.0%
Elect. Inflation:	3.0%

PBI equiv. value	
payout	\$2.63
NPV (5%)	\$2.28
npv(10%)	\$2.00

Performance Incentive		25-Yr Totals																								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Performance (kWh/year)	3,855,937	165,600	164,609	163,624	162,645	161,672	160,705	159,743	158,787	157,837	156,893	155,954	155,021	154,093	153,171	152,255	151,344	150,438	149,538	148,643	147,754	146,870	145,991	145,117	144,249	143,386
Cumulative Performance	165,600	330,209	493,833	656,478	818,150	978,855	1,138,598	1,297,395	1,455,222	1,612,115	1,768,069	1,923,089	2,077,183	2,230,354	2,382,608	2,533,952	2,684,390	2,833,928	2,982,571	3,130,325	3,277,194	3,423,185	3,568,302	3,712,551	3,855,937	
Average Performance to date	165,600	165,105	164,611	164,120	163,630	163,142	162,657	162,173	161,691	161,211	160,734	160,257	159,783	159,311	158,841	158,372	157,905	157,440	156,977	156,516	156,057	155,599	155,144	154,690	154,237	
PBI \$	263,444	53,323	53,004	52,687	52,372	52,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commercial Customer		25-Yr Totals																								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Savings:	263,444	53,323	53,004	52,687	52,372	52,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Based Incentive	746,103	22,174	22,702	23,244	23,798	24,365	24,946	25,540	26,149	26,772	27,411	28,064	28,733	29,418	30,119	30,837	31,572	32,325	33,095	33,884	34,692	35,519	36,365	37,232	38,120	39,028
Avoided Electricity Purchases	1,009,547	75,497	75,707	75,931	76,169	76,423	24,946	25,540	26,149	26,772	27,411	28,064	28,733	29,418	30,119	30,837	31,572	32,325	33,095	33,884	34,692	35,519	36,365	37,232	38,120	39,028
Total Cost Savings:	1,009,547	75,497	75,707	75,931	76,169	76,423	24,946	25,540	26,149	26,772	27,411	28,064	28,733	29,418	30,119	30,837	31,572	32,325	33,095	33,884	34,692	35,519	36,365	37,232	38,120	39,028
Expenses:	(53,359)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)
Maintenance	(53,359)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)
Total Expenses:	(53,359)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)	(2,134)
Financing:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Downpayment:	100%	711,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Loan:	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated interest rate on loan (%):	5.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term of loan (full yrs):	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Capital Cost (Downpayment)	(711,450)	(711,450)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Loan Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Loan Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Financing Cost:	(711,450)	(711,450)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, NET*:	244,739	(638,087)	73,572	73,796	74,035	74,289	22,811	23,406	24,015	24,638	25,276	25,930	26,599	27,283	27,985	28,703	29,438	30,190	30,961	31,750	32,557	33,384	34,231	35,098	35,985	36,894
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:	244,739	(638,087)	(564,515)	(490,719)	(416,684)	(342,395)	(319,584)	(296,178)	(272,163)	(247,525)	(222,249)	(196,319)	(169,721)	(142,437)	(114,452)	(85,750)	(56,312)	(26,122)	4,839	36,589	69,146	102,531	136,762	171,859	207,845	244,739
Federal tax calculation (+ = refund)	(956,189)	(73,363)	(73,572)	(73,796)	(74,035)	(74,289)	(22,811)	(23,406)	(24,015)	(24,638)	(25,276)	(25,930)	(26,599)	(27,283)	(27,985)	(28,703)	(29,438)	(30,190)	(30,961)	(31,750)	(32,557)	(33,384)	(34,231)	(35,098)	(35,985)	(36,894)
Savings as a result of project	(956,189)	(73,363)	(73,572)	(73,796)	(74,035)	(74,289)	(22,811)	(23,406)	(24,015)	(24,638)	(25,276)	(25,930)	(26,599)	(27,283)	(27,985)	(28,703)	(29,438)	(30,190)	(30,961)	(31,750)	(32,557)	(33,384)	(34,231)	(35,098)	(35,985)	(36,894)
MACRS Accelerated Depr. w/yr 1 bonus (%)	20.0%	32.0%	32.0%	19.2%	11.5%	11.5%	5.8%	5.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Depreciation	604,733	120,947	193,514	116,109	69,544	35,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State tax deduction	19,090	3,410	1,114	1,132	1,150	1,170	(2,845)	(2,799)	(2,751)	(2,703)	(2,653)	(2,602)	(2,550)	(184)	2,183	2,239	2,296	2,355	2,415	2,476	2,539	2,604	2,670	2,738	2,807	2,878
Annual taxable income	(332,366)	50,994	52,057	43,444	(3,340)	(3,574)	9,418	(26,205)	(26,766)	(27,341)	(27,929)	(28,532)	(29,148)	(27,468)	(25,802)	(26,464)	(27,142)	(27,835)	(28,546)	(29,273)	(30,018)	(30,780)	(31,561)	(32,360)	(33,178)	(34,016)
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(116,328)	17,846	12,037	43,370	(1,169)	(1,251)	3,296	(9,172)	(9,368)	(9,569)	(9,775)	(9,986)	(10,202)	(9,614)	(9,031)	(8,262)	(7,500)	(6,742)	(5,991)	(5,246)	(4,506)	(3,773)	(3,046)	(2,326)	(1,612)	(1,196)
Federal tax credit (ITC)	213,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes due after ITC	97,107	231,283	42,370	15,206	(1,169)	(1,251)	3,296	(9,172)	(9,368)	(9,569)	(9,775)	(9,986)	(10,202)	(9,614)	(9,031)	(8,262)	(7,500)	(6,742)	(5,991)	(5,246)	(4,506)	(3,773)	(3,046)	(2,326)	(1,612)	(1,196)
State tax calculation (+ = refund)	(956,189)	(73,363)	(73,572)	(73,796)	(74,035)	(74,289)	(22,811)	(23,406)	(24,015)	(24,638)	(25,276)	(25,930)	(26,599)	(27,283)	(27,985)	(28,703)	(29,438)	(30,190)	(30,961)	(31,750)	(32,557)	(33,384)	(34,231)	(35,098)	(35,985)	(36,894)
Savings as a result of project	(956,189)	(73,363)	(73,572)	(73,796)	(74,035)	(74,289)	(22,811)	(23,406)	(24,015)	(24,638)	(25,276)	(25,930)	(26,599)	(27,283)	(27,985)	(28,703)	(29,438)	(30,190)	(30,961)	(31,750)	(32,557)	(33,384)	(34,231)	(35,098)	(35,985)	(36,894)
State Depreciation	711,450	29,644	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288	59,288
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual taxable income	(244,739)	(43,719)	(14,285)	(14,509)	(14,747)	(15,001)	36,476	35,882	35,273	34,649	34,011	33,358	32,689	2,360	(27,985)	(28,703)	(29,438)	(30,190)	(30,961)	(31,750)	(32,557)	(33,384)	(34,231)	(35,098)	(35,985)	(36,894)
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(19,090)	(3,410)	(1,114)	(1,132)	(1,150)	(1,170)	2,845	2,799	2,751	2,703	2,653	2,602	2,550	184	(2,183)	(2,239)	(2,296)	(2,355)	(2,415)	(2,476)	(2,539)	(2,604)	(2,670)	(2,738)	(2,807)	(2,878)
State tax credit (ITC to 200 kW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes due after ITC	(19,090)	(3,410)	(1,114)	(1,132)	(1,150)	(1,170)	2,845	2,799	2,751	2,703	2,653	2,602	2,550	184	(2,183)	(2,239)	(2,296)	(2,355)	(2,415)	(2,476)	(2,539)	(2,604)	(2,670)	(2,738)	(2,807)	(2,878)
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, NET*:	322,756	(410,214)	114,828	87,870	71,716	71,868	28,953	17,033	17,398	17,771	18,154	18,545	18,946	17,854	16,771	17,202	17,642	18,093	18,5							

Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)	
CBI Rebate Cap:	100%
CBI Rebate (\$/W):	0
CBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host)	0

Performance Based Incentive (PBI)	
Y1 PBI (\$/kW)	\$0.25
PBI Term (years)	5
Annual Rate of Decline	0%
PBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host)	0

System Statistics	
System Size (kW/accc)	100
Y1 Annual kWh:	165,600
Yr 1 Annual kWh / kWaccc:	1,656
Performance degradation	0.6%
Maintenance Y1-Y25 (% gross cost):	0.30%
Y1 Avoided Cost (\$/kWh):	\$0.151

Declining PBI	
Year	PBI Schedule
1	0.250
2	0.250
3	0.250
4	0.250
5	0.250
6	0.000
7	0.000
8	0.000
9	0.000
10	0.000
11	0.000
12	0.000
13	0.000
14	0.000
15	0.000
16	0.000
17	0.000

System Costs	
Gross Price (\$/W):	\$5.32
Total Gross Price: \$	532,202
CBI Incentives: \$	-
Net Price \$	532,202
% Downpayment:	100%
Loan Rate (%):	5.0%
Loan Term (yrs):	10

Customer Assumptions	
Federal Tax Rate:	35.0%
State Tax Rate:	7.8%
Federal Tax Credit:	10.0%
State Tax Credit:	0.0%
Com Disc Rate:	8%
Gov Disc Rate:	6%
Annual Inflation:	0.0%
Elect. Inflation:	3.0%

Outputs	
Total Rebate \$ \$	205
Total Rebate \$ \$	0.82
IRR - Private %	8.0%
Payback Com	10.05
Loan Rate (%)	7.2%
IRR - Public %	12.15
PBI equiv. value	
payout	\$2.05
NPV (5%)	\$1.77
npv(10%)	\$1.55

Performance Incentive	25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Performance (kWh/year)	3,855,937	165,600	164,609	163,624	162,645	161,672	160,705	159,743	158,787	157,837	156,893	155,954	155,021	154,093	153,171	152,255	151,344	150,438	149,538	148,643	147,754	146,870	145,991	145,117	144,249	143,386
Cumulative Performance	839,746	165,600	330,209	493,833	656,478	818,150	978,855	1,138,598	1,297,385	1,455,222	1,612,115	1,768,069	1,923,089	2,077,183	2,230,354	2,382,608	2,533,952	2,684,390	2,833,928	2,982,571	3,130,325	3,277,194	3,423,185	3,568,302	3,712,551	3,855,937
Average Performance to date	1,044,283	165,600	165,105	164,611	164,120	163,630	163,142	162,657	162,173	161,691	161,211	160,734	160,257	159,783	159,311	158,841	158,372	157,905	157,440	156,977	156,516	156,057	155,599	155,144	154,690	154,237
PBI \$	204,538	41,400	41,152	40,906	40,661	40,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commercial Customer																										
Savings:	25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Performance Based Incentive	204,538	41,400	41,152	40,906	40,661	40,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avoided Electricity Purchases	839,746	24,957	25,552	26,161	26,784	27,423	28,077	28,746	29,431	30,133	30,851	31,586	32,339	33,110	33,899	34,707	35,535	36,382	37,249	38,137	39,046	39,977	40,930	41,905	42,904	43,927
Total Cost Savings:	1,044,283	66,357	66,704	67,067	67,446	67,841	28,077	28,746	29,431	30,133	30,851	31,586	32,339	33,110	33,899	34,707	35,535	36,382	37,249	38,137	39,046	39,977	40,930	41,905	42,904	43,927
Expenses:																										
Maintenance	(39,915)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)
Total Expenses:	(39,915)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)	(1,597)
Financing:																										
% Downpayment:	100%	\$	532,202																							
% Loan:	0%		0																							
Estimated interest rate on loan (%):	5.0%																									
Term of loan (full yrs):	10																									
Initial Capital Cost (Downpayment)		(532,202)																								
Equipment Loan Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Loan Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Financing Cost:	(532,202)	(532,202)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:	472,166	(467,441)	65,107	65,470	65,849	66,244	26,480	27,149	27,834	28,536	29,254	29,990	30,743	31,513	32,303	33,111	33,938	34,785	35,652	36,540	37,449	38,380	39,333	40,309	41,307	42,330
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:	(467,441)	(402,334)	(336,864)	(271,015)	(204,770)	(178,290)	(151,141)	(123,307)	(94,771)	(65,517)	(35,527)	(4,784)	26,729	59,032	92,142	126,081	160,866	196,518	233,058	270,507	308,887	348,220	388,529	429,836	472,166	
Federal tax calculation (+ = refund)																										
Savings as a result of project	(1,004,368)	(64,760)	(65,107)	(65,470)	(65,849)	(66,244)	(26,480)	(27,149)	(27,834)	(28,536)	(29,254)	(29,990)	(30,743)	(31,513)	(32,303)	(33,111)	(33,938)	(34,785)	(35,652)	(36,540)	(37,449)	(38,380)	(39,333)	(40,309)	(41,307)	(42,330)
MACRS Accelerated Depr. w/yr 1 bonus (%)	20.0%	32.0%	32.0%	19.2%	11.5%	11.5%	5.8%	5.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Depreciation	505,592	101,118	161,789	97,074	58,143	58,143	29,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State tax deduction	36,829	3,322	1,619	1,647	1,677	1,708	1,394	1,342	1,288	1,234	1,177	1,120	1,061	1,004	948	893	838	783	728	673	618	563	508	453	398	343
Annual taxable income	(461,947)	(39,686)	(98,301)	(33,251)	(6,020)	(6,303)	1,451	(28,491)	(1,288)	(29,769)	(30,432)	(31,110)	(31,804)	(32,512)	(33,230)	(33,958)	(34,696)	(35,444)	(36,202)	(36,970)	(37,748)	(38,536)	(39,334)	(40,142)	(40,960)	
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(161,681)	(13,888)	(34,405)	(11,638)	(2,110)	(2,238)	508	(9,972)	(1,019)	(10,419)	(10,651)	(10,888)	(11,131)	(11,379)	(11,631)	(11,888)	(12,148)	(12,412)	(12,680)	(12,952)	(13,228)	(13,508)	(13,792)	(14,080)	(14,372)	
Federal tax credit (ITC)	53,220	53,220																								
Taxes due after ITC	(108,461)	(67,108)	(34,405)	(11,638)	(2,110)	(2,238)	508	(9,972)	(1,019)	(10,419)	(10,651)	(10,888)	(11,131)	(11,379)	(11,631)	(11,888)	(12,148)	(12,412)	(12,680)	(12,952)	(13,228)	(13,508)	(13,792)	(14,080)	(14,372)	
State tax calculation (+ = refund)																										
Savings as a result of project	(1,004,368)	(64,760)	(65,107)	(65,470)	(65,849)	(66,244)	(26,480)	(27,149)	(27,834)	(28,536)	(29,254)	(29,990)	(30,743)	(31,513)	(32,303)	(33,111)	(33,938)	(34,785)	(35,652)	(36,540)	(37,449)	(38,380)	(39,333)	(40,309)	(41,307)	(42,330)
State Depreciation	532,202	22,175	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350	44,350
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual taxable income	(472,166)	(42,585)	(20,757)	(21,120)	(21,499)	(21,894)	17,870	17,201	16,516	15,814	15,096	14,361	13,608	(9,338)	(32,303)	(33,111)	(33,938)	(34,785)	(35,652)	(36,540)	(37,449)	(38,380)	(39,333)	(40,309)	(41,307)	(42,330)
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(36,829)	(3,322)	(1,619)	(1,647)	(1,677)	(1,708)	1,394	1,342	1,288	1,234	1,177	1,120	1,061	(728)	(2,520)	(2,583)	(2,647)	(2,713)	(2,781)	(2,850)	(2,921)	(2,994)	(3,068)	(3,144)	(3,222)	(3,302)
State tax credit (ITC @ 200 kW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes due after ITC	(36,829)	(3,322)	(1,619)	(1,647)	(1,677)	(1,708)	1,394	1,342	1,288	1,234	1,177	1,120	1,061	(728)	(2,520)	(2,583)	(2,647)	(2,713)	(2,781)	(2,850)	(2,921)	(2,994)	(3,068)	(3,144)	(3,222)	(3,302)
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:	326,876	(403,655)	97,894	75,461	62,062	62,299	28,382	18,519	18,930	19,350	19,781	20,221	20,673	20,110	19,359	19,843	20,339	20,847	21,366	21,899	22,443	23,001	23,572	24,157	24,756	25,368
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:	(403,655)	(305,761)	(230,300)	(168,238)	(105,940)	(77,558)	(59,039)	(40,109)	(20,759)	(978)	19,243	39,615	59,826	79,285	98,128	119,467	140,314	161,680	183,579	206,022	229,023	252,595	276,752	301,508	326,876	
8.0%	10.05	375	Internal Rate of Return																							
																								Payback Term		
																								NPV @ 8.0% Discount Rate		

Not For Profit / Government																									
Savings:	25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									

Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)	
CBI Rebate Cap:	100%
CBI Rebate (\$/W):	0
CBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host):	0

Performance Based Incentive (PBI)	
Y1 PBI (\$/kWh):	\$0.12
PBI Term (years):	5
Annual Rate of Decline:	0%
PBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host):	0

System Statistics	
System Size (KWaccoc):	100
Yr 1 Annual kWh:	165,600
Yr 1 Annual kWh / KWaccoc:	1,656
Performance degradation:	0.6%
Maintenance Y1-Y25 (% gross cost):	0.30%
Y1 Avoided Cost (\$/kWh):	\$0.160

Declining PBI	
Year	PBI Schedule
1	\$1.20
2	0.120
3	0.120
4	0.120
5	0.120
6	0.000
7	0.000
8	0.000
9	0.000
10	0.000
11	0.000
12	0.000
13	0.000
14	0.000
15	0.000
16	0.000
17	0.000

System Costs	
Gross Price (\$/W):	\$4.60
Total Gross Price:	\$ 460,301
CBI Incentives:	-
Net Price:	\$ 460,301
% Downpayment:	100%
Loan Rate (%):	5.0%
Loan Term (yrs):	10

100%
0%

Outputs	
Total Rebate \$ \$:	98
Total Rebate \$ \$:	0.39
IRR - Private %:	8.1%
Payback Com:	10.72
IRR - Public %:	7.3%
Payback Gov:	12.47

Customer Assumptions	
Federal Tax Rate:	35.0%
State Tax Rate:	7.8%
Federal Tax Credit:	10.0%
State Tax Credit:	0.0%
Com Disc Rate:	8%
Gov Disc Rate:	6%
Annual Inflation:	0.0%
Elect. Inflation:	3.0%

PBI equiv. value	
payout:	\$0.98
NPV (5%):	\$0.85
npv(10%):	\$0.75

Performance Incentive		25-Yr Totals																								
Performance (kWh/year)	3,855,937	165,600	164,609	163,624	162,645	161,672	160,705	159,743	158,787	157,837	156,893	155,954	155,021	154,093	153,171	152,255	151,344	150,438	149,538	148,643	147,754	146,870	145,991	145,117	144,249	143,386
Cumulative Performance		165,600	330,209	493,833	656,478	818,150	978,855	1,138,598	1,297,385	1,455,222	1,612,115	1,768,069	1,923,089	2,077,183	2,230,354	2,382,608	2,533,952	2,684,390	2,833,928	2,982,571	3,130,325	3,277,194	3,423,185	3,568,302	3,712,551	3,855,937
Average Performance to date		165,600	165,105	164,611	164,120	163,630	163,142	162,657	162,173	161,691	161,211	160,734	160,257	159,783	159,311	158,841	158,372	157,905	157,440	156,977	156,516	156,057	155,599	155,144	154,690	154,237
PBI \$	98,178	19,872	19,753	19,635	19,517	19,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commercial Customer		25-Yr Totals																								
Savings:	98,178	19,872	19,753	19,635	19,517	19,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Based Incentive	98,178	19,872	19,753	19,635	19,517	19,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avoided Electricity Purchases	890,886	26,477	27,108	27,754	28,416	29,093	29,786	30,496	31,223	31,968	32,730	33,510	34,309	35,126	35,964	36,821	37,699	38,597	39,517	40,459	41,424	42,411	43,422	44,457	45,517	46,602
Total Cost Savings:	989,064	46,349	46,861	47,389	47,933	48,494	49,076	49,672	50,283	50,906	51,543	52,194	52,859	53,536	54,226	54,929	55,645	56,374	57,115	57,869	58,636	59,416	60,209	61,015	61,834	62,666
Expenses:	(34,523)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)
Maintenance	(34,523)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)
Total Expenses:	(34,523)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)	(1,381)
Financing:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
% Downpayment:	100%	460,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Loan:	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated interest rate on loan (%):	5.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term of loan (full yrs):	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Capital Cost (Downpayment)	(460,301)	(460,301)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Loan Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Loan Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Financing Cost:	(460,301)	(460,301)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:	494,240	(415,333)	45,480	46,008	46,552	47,113	28,406	29,116	29,842	30,587	31,349	32,129	32,928	33,746	34,583	35,440	36,318	37,216	38,136	39,078	40,043	41,030	42,041	43,076	44,136	45,221
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:	(415,333)	(369,853)	(323,845)	(277,293)	(230,181)	(201,775)	(172,659)	(142,817)	(112,230)	(80,881)	(48,753)	(15,825)	17,921	52,503	87,944	124,261	161,478	199,614	238,693	278,736	319,766	361,807	404,883	449,019	494,240	
Federal tax calculation (+ = refund)	(954,542)	(44,968)	(45,480)	(46,008)	(46,552)	(47,113)	(28,406)	(29,116)	(29,842)	(30,587)	(31,349)	(32,129)	(32,928)	(33,746)	(34,583)	(35,440)	(36,318)	(37,216)	(38,136)	(39,078)	(40,043)	(41,030)	(42,041)	(43,076)	(44,136)	(45,221)
Savings as a result of project	(954,542)	(44,968)	(45,480)	(46,008)	(46,552)	(47,113)	(28,406)	(29,116)	(29,842)	(30,587)	(31,349)	(32,129)	(32,928)	(33,746)	(34,583)	(35,440)	(36,318)	(37,216)	(38,136)	(39,078)	(40,043)	(41,030)	(42,041)	(43,076)	(44,136)	(45,221)
MACRS Accelerated Depr. w/yr 1 bonus (%)	20.0%	32.0%	19.2%	11.5%	11.5%	5.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Depreciation	437,286	87,457	139,332	83,959	50,268	25,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State tax deduction	38,551	2,012	555	597	639	683	(776)	(721)	(664)	(606)	(547)	(486)	(424)	1,136	2,697	2,764	2,833	2,903	2,975	3,048	3,123	3,200	3,279	3,360	3,443	3,527
Annual taxable income	(478,704)	44,501	95,007	38,548	4,375	3,858	(3,819)	(29,836)	(30,507)	(31,193)	(31,896)	(32,615)	(33,351)	(32,609)	(31,885)	(32,676)	(33,485)	(34,314)	(35,162)	(36,030)	(36,920)	(37,830)	(38,762)	(39,716)	(40,693)	(41,694)
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(167,546)	15,575	33,253	13,492	1,531	1,350	(1,337)	(10,443)	(10,677)	(10,918)	(11,163)	(11,415)	(11,673)	(11,413)	(11,160)	(11,437)	(11,720)	(12,307)	(12,611)	(12,922)	(13,240)	(13,567)	(13,901)	(14,243)	(14,593)	
Federal tax credit (ITC)	46,030	46,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes due after ITC	(121,516)	61,606	33,253	13,492	1,531	1,350	(1,337)	(10,443)	(10,677)	(10,918)	(11,163)	(11,415)	(11,673)	(11,413)	(11,160)	(11,437)	(11,720)	(12,010)	(12,307)	(12,611)	(12,922)	(13,240)	(13,567)	(13,901)	(14,243)	(14,593)
State tax calculation (+ = refund)	(954,542)	(44,968)	(45,480)	(46,008)	(46,552)	(47,113)	(28,406)	(29,116)	(29,842)	(30,587)	(31,349)	(32,129)	(32,928)	(33,746)	(34,583)	(35,440)	(36,318)	(37,216)	(38,136)	(39,078)	(40,043)	(41,030)	(42,041)	(43,076)	(44,136)	(45,221)
Savings as a result of project	(954,542)	(44,968)	(45,480)	(46,008)	(46,552)	(47,113)	(28,406)	(29,116)	(29,842)	(30,587)	(31,349)	(32,129)	(32,928)	(33,746)	(34,583)	(35,440)	(36,318)	(37,216)	(38,136)	(39,078)	(40,043)	(41,030)	(42,041)	(43,076)	(44,136)	(45,221)
State Depreciation	460,301	19,179	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358	38,358
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual taxable income	(494,240)	(25,789)	(7,122)	(7,650)	(8,194)	(8,754)	9,853	9,243	8,516	7,772	7,010	6,229	5,431	(4,566)	(34,583)	(35,440)	(36,318)	(37,216)	(38,136)	(39,078)	(40,043)	(41,030)	(42,041)	(43,076)	(44,136)	(45,221)
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(38,551)	(2,012)	(555)	(597)	(639)	(683)	776	721	664	606	547	486	424	(1,136)	(2,697)	(2,764)	(2,833)	(2,903)	(2,975)	(3,048)	(3,123)	(3,200)	(3,279)	(3,360)	(3,443)	(3,527)
State tax credit (ITC to 200 kW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes due after ITC	(38,551)	(2,012)	(555)	(597)	(639)	(683)	776	721	664	606	547	486	424	(1,136)	(2,697)	(2,764)	(2,833)	(2,903)	(2,975)	(3,048)	(3,123)	(3,200)	(3,279)	(3,360)	(3,443)	(3,527)
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:	334,173	(355,739)	78,177	58,903	47,444	47,780	27,845	19,394	18,829	20,275	20,732	21,200	21,678	21,196	20,725	21,239	21,765	22,304	22,855	23,420	23,998	24,589	25,195	25,816	26,451	27,101
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:	(355,739)	(277,562)	(218,659)	(171,215)	(123,435)	(95,590)	(76,196)	(56,367)	(36,091)	(15,359)	5,841	27,519	48,715	69,441	90,680	112,445	134,749	157,604	181,024	205,021	229,611	254,806	280,622	307,072	334,173	
8.1%	Internal Rate of Return																									
10.72	Payback Term																									
1.075	NPV @ 8.0% Discount Rate																									

Not For Profit / Government	
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Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)	
CBI Rebate Cap:	100%
CBI Rebate (\$/Wh):	
CBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host):	0

Declining PBI	
Year	PBI Schedule
1	0.060
2	0.060
3	0.060
4	0.060
5	0.060
6	0.000
7	0.000
8	0.000
9	0.000
10	0.000
11	0.000
12	0.000
13	0.000
14	0.000
15	0.000
16	0.000
17	0.000

System Costs	
Gross Price (\$/Wh):	\$4.28
Total Gross Price:	\$ 428,080
CBI Incentives:	\$ -
Net Price:	\$ 428,080
% Downpayment:	100%
Loan Rate (%):	5.0%
Loan Term (yrs):	10

Outputs	
Total Rebate \$ \$:	49
Total Rebate \$ \$:	0.20
IRR - Private \$:	8.1%
Payback Com:	11.01
Loan Rate (%):	7.3%
Payback Gov:	12.59

Performance Based Incentive (PBI)	
Y1 PBI (\$/kWh):	\$0.06
PBI Term (years):	5
Annual Rate of Decline:	0%
PBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host):	0

Customer Assumptions	
Federal Tax Rate:	35.0%
State Tax Rate:	7.8%
Federal Tax Credit:	10.0%
State Tax Credit:	0.0%
Com Disc Rate:	8%
Gov Disc Rate:	6%
Annual Inflation:	0.0%
Elect. Inflation:	3.0%

PBI equiv. value	
payout	\$0.49
NPV (5%)	\$0.43
NPV (10%)	\$0.37

System Statistics	
System Size (kWaccec):	100
Yr 1 Annual kWh:	165,600
Yr 1 Annual kWh / kWaccec:	1,656
Performance degradation:	0.6%
Maintenance Y1-Y25 (% gross cost):	0.30%
Y1 Avoided Cost (\$/kWh):	\$0.165

Performance Incentive		25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Performance (kWh/year)		3,855,937	165,600	164,609	163,624	162,645	161,672	160,705	159,743	158,787	157,837	156,893	155,954	155,021	154,093	153,171	152,255	151,344	150,438	149,538	148,643	147,754	146,870	145,991	145,117	144,249	143,386
Cumulative Performance		917,613	165,600	330,209	493,833	656,478	818,150	978,855	1,138,598	1,297,385	1,455,222	1,612,115	1,768,069	1,923,089	2,077,183	2,230,354	2,382,608	2,533,952	2,684,390	2,833,928	2,982,571	3,130,325	3,277,194	3,423,185	3,568,302	3,712,551	3,855,937
Average Performance to date			165,600	165,105	164,611	164,120	163,630	163,142	162,657	162,173	161,691	161,211	160,734	160,257	159,783	159,311	158,841	158,372	157,905	157,440	156,977	156,516	156,057	155,599	155,144	154,690	154,237
PBI \$		49,089	9,936	9,877	9,817	9,759	9,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commercial Customer		25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Savings:																												
Performance Based Incentive		49,089	9,936	9,877	9,817	9,759	9,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Avoided Electricity Purchases		917,613	27,271	27,921	28,587	29,268	29,966	30,680	31,411	32,160	32,927	33,712	34,515	35,338	36,180	37,043	37,926	38,830	39,755	40,703	41,673	42,666	43,684	44,725	45,791	46,882	48,000	
Total Cost Savings:		966,702	37,207	37,798	38,404	39,027	39,666	40,360	41,111	41,916	42,744	43,593	44,463	45,353	46,273	47,222	48,199	49,204	50,238	51,301	52,393	53,514	54,664	55,843	57,051	58,288	59,564	
Expenses:																												
Maintenance		(32,106)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	
Total Expenses:		(32,106)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	(1,284)	
Financing:																												
% Downpayment:		100%	428,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% Loan:		0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Estimated interest rate on loan (%):		5.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Term of loan (full yrs):		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Initial Capital Cost (Downpayment)		(428,080)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equipment Loan Principal Payment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equipment Loan Interest Payments		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net Financing Cost:		(428,080)	(428,080)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:		506,516	(392,157)	36,513	37,120	37,743	38,382	39,046	30,127	30,876	31,642	32,427	33,231	34,054	34,896	35,758	36,641	37,545	38,471	39,419	40,389	41,382	42,399	43,441	44,507	45,598	46,716	
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:		506,516	(392,157)	(355,644)	(318,524)	(280,782)	(242,400)	(213,004)	(182,877)	(152,001)	(120,359)	(87,931)	(54,700)	(20,647)	14,249	50,008	86,649	124,194	162,665	202,084	242,473	283,855	326,254	369,695	414,202	459,800	506,516	
Federal tax calculation (+ = refund)																												
Savings as a result of project		(934,596)	(35,923)	(36,513)	(37,120)	(37,743)	(38,382)	(39,046)	(30,127)	(30,876)	(31,642)	(32,427)	(33,231)	(34,054)	(34,896)	(35,758)	(36,641)	(37,545)	(38,471)	(39,419)	(40,389)	(41,382)	(42,399)	(43,441)	(44,507)	(45,598)	(46,716)	
MACRS Accelerated Depr. w/yr 1 bonus (%)		20.0%	32.0%	19.2%	11.5%	5.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Federal Depreciation		406,676	81,335	130,136	78,082	46,768	23,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interest deduction on loan		(39,508)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State tax deduction		39,508	1,411	66	113	161	211	(490)	(433)	(374)	(314)	(253)	(191)	(126)	1,331	2,789	2,858	2,929	3,001	3,075	3,150	3,228	3,307	3,388	3,472	3,557	3,644	
Annual taxable income		(488,410)	46,823	93,689	41,075	9,187	8,597	(6,298)	(30,560)	(31,250)	(31,957)	(32,681)	(33,421)	(34,180)	(34,956)	(35,758)	(36,641)	(37,545)	(38,471)	(39,419)	(40,389)	(41,382)	(42,399)	(43,441)	(44,507)	(45,598)	(46,716)	
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)		(170,944)	16,388	32,791	14,376	3,215	3,009	(2,204)	(10,696)	(10,938)	(11,185)	(11,438)	(11,697)	(11,963)	(12,238)	(12,521)	(12,811)	(13,108)	(13,411)	(13,720)	(14,036)	(14,359)	(14,688)	(15,022)	(15,361)	(15,705)	(16,054)	
Federal tax credit (ITC)		42,808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Taxes due after ITC		(128,136)	59,196	32,791	14,376	3,215	3,009	(2,204)	(10,696)	(10,938)	(11,185)	(11,438)	(11,697)	(11,963)	(12,238)	(12,521)	(12,811)	(13,108)	(13,411)	(13,720)	(14,036)	(14,359)	(14,688)	(15,022)	(15,361)	(15,705)	(16,054)	
State tax calculation (+ = refund)																												
Savings as a result of project		(934,596)	(35,923)	(36,513)	(37,120)	(37,743)	(38,382)	(39,046)	(30,127)	(30,876)	(31,642)	(32,427)	(33,231)	(34,054)	(34,896)	(35,758)	(36,641)	(37,545)	(38,471)	(39,419)	(40,389)	(41,382)	(42,399)	(43,441)	(44,507)	(45,598)	(46,716)	
State Depreciation		428,080	17,837	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	35,673	
Interest deduction on loan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Annual taxable income		(506,516)	(18,086)	(840)	(1,447)	(2,069)	(2,708)	6,278	5,546	4,798	4,031	3,246	2,442	1,620	(17,059)	(35,758)	(36,641)	(37,545)	(38,471)	(39,419)	(40,389)	(41,382)	(42,399)	(43,441)	(44,507)	(45,598)	(46,716)	
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)		(39,508)	(1,411)	(66)	(113)	(161)	(211)	490	433	374	314	253	191	126	(1,331)	(2,789)	(2,858)	(2,929)	(3,001)	(3,075)	(3,150)	(3,228)	(3,307)	(3,388)	(3,472)	(3,557)	(3,644)	
Taxes due after ITC		(39,508)	(1,411)	(66)	(113)	(161)	(211)	490	433	374	314	253	191	126	(1,331)	(2,789)	(2,858)	(2,929)	(3,001)	(3,075)	(3,150)	(3,228)	(3,307)	(3,388)	(3,472)	(3,557)	(3,644)	
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:		338,872	(334,372)	69,239	51,383	40,796	41,180	27,681	19,864	20,313	20,772	21,242	21,724	22,217	22,721	23,236	23,761	24,296	24,841	25,396	25,961	26,536	27,121	27,716	28,321	28,936	29,561	
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:		338,872	(334,372)	(265,133)	(213,750)	(172,953)	(131,774)	(104,092)	(84,229)	(63,916)	(43,144)	(21,902)	(0)	(178)	22,039	43,857	65,287	87,246	109,747	132,802	156,426	180,631	205,431	230,841	256,875	283,548	310,875	338,872
			8.1%		Internal Rate of Return																							
			11.01		Payback Term																							
			1,596		NPV @ 8.0% Discount Rate																							

Not For Profit / Government		25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8</
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Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)	
CBI Rebate Cap:	100%
CBI Rebate (\$/W):	
CBI Payee (=PL, 0=Host)	0

Performance Based Incentive (PBI)	
Y1 PBI (\$/kWh)	\$0.02
PBI Term (years)	5
Annual Rate of Decline	0%
PBI Payee (=PL, 0=Host)	0

System Statistics	
System Size (kWaccec):	100
Yr 1 Annual kWh:	165,600
Yr 1 Annual kWh / kWaccec:	1,656
Performance degradation	0.6%
Maintenance Y1-Y25 (% gross cost):	0.30%
Y1 Avoided Cost (\$/kWh):	\$0.170

Declining PBI	
Year	PBI Schedule
1	0.020
2	0.020
3	0.020
4	0.020
5	0.020
6	0.000
7	0.000
8	0.000
9	0.000
10	0.000
11	0.000
12	0.000
13	0.000
14	0.000
15	0.000
16	0.000
17	0.000

System Costs	
Gross Price (\$/W):	\$3.98
Total Gross Price: \$	398,114
CBI Incentives: \$	-
Net Price \$	398,114
% Downpayment:	100%
Loan Rate (%):	5.0%
Loan Term (yrs):	10

Customer Assumptions	
Federal Tax Rate:	35.0%
State Tax Rate:	7.8%
Federal Tax Credit:	10.0%
State Tax Credit:	0.0%
Com Disc Rate:	8%
Gov Disc Rate:	6%
Annual Inflation:	0.0%
Elect. Inflation:	3.0%

Outputs	
Total Rebate \$	\$ 16
Total Rebate \$	\$ 0.07
IRR - Private \$	8.4%
Payback Com	10.88
IRR - Public \$	7.8%
Payback Gov	12.31
PBI equiv. value	
payout	\$0.16
NPV (5%)	\$0.14
npv(10%)	\$0.12

Performance Incentive		25-Yr Totals																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Performance (kWh/Year)	3,855,937	165,600	164,609	163,624	162,645	161,672	160,705	159,743	158,787	157,837	156,893	155,954	155,021	154,093	153,171	152,255	151,344	150,438	149,538	148,643	147,754	146,870	145,991	145,117	144,249
Cumulative Performance		165,600	330,209	493,833	656,478	818,150	978,855	1,138,598	1,297,385	1,455,222	1,612,115	1,768,069	1,923,089	2,077,183	2,230,354	2,382,608	2,533,952	2,684,390	2,833,928	2,982,571	3,130,325	3,277,194	3,423,185	3,568,302	3,712,551
Average Performance to date		165,600	165,105	164,611	164,120	163,630	163,142	162,657	162,173	161,691	161,211	160,734	160,257	159,783	159,311	158,841	158,372	157,905	157,440	156,977	156,516	156,057	155,599	155,144	154,690
PBI \$	16,363	3,312	3,292	3,272	3,253	3,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commercial Customer																									
Savings:		25-Yr Totals																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Performance Based Incentive	18,363	3,312	3,292	3,272	3,253	3,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avoided Electricity Purchases	945,141	28,089	28,759	29,444	30,146	30,865	31,600	32,354	33,125	33,914	34,723	35,551	36,398	37,266	38,154	39,063	39,995	40,948	41,924	42,923	43,946	44,994	46,067	47,165	48,289
Total Cost Savings	961,504	31,401	32,051	32,717	33,399	34,098	34,800	35,549	36,320	37,114	37,923	38,751	39,603	40,478	41,378	42,303	43,254	44,232	45,236	46,266	47,322	48,405	49,516	50,656	51,824
Expenses:																									
Maintenance	(29,859)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)
Total Expenses	(29,859)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)
Financing:																									
% Downpayment	100%	398,114																							
% Loan:	0%	0																							
Estimated interest rate on loan (%):	5.0%																								
Term of loan (full yrs)	10																								
Initial Capital Cost (Downpayment)		(398,114)																							
Equipment Loan Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment Loan Interest Payment:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Financing Cost:	(398,114)	(398,114)																							
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, NET*:	533,531	(367,908)	30,857	31,522	32,205	32,904	30,406	31,159	31,931	32,720	33,529	34,356	35,204	36,071	36,960	37,869	38,800	39,754	40,730	41,729	42,752	43,800	44,872	45,970	47,095
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:		(367,908)	(337,051)	(305,529)	(273,324)	(240,420)	(210,014)	(178,855)	(146,924)	(114,204)	(80,676)	(46,319)	(11,116)	24,956	61,915	99,784	138,584	178,338	219,068	260,797	303,549	347,348	392,221	438,191	485,285
Federal tax calculation (+ = refund)																									
Savings as a result of projec	(931,645)	(30,207)	(30,857)	(31,522)	(32,205)	(32,904)	(30,406)	(31,159)	(31,931)	(32,720)	(33,529)	(34,356)	(35,204)	(36,071)	(36,960)	(37,869)	(38,800)	(39,754)	(40,730)	(41,729)	(42,752)	(43,800)	(44,872)	(45,970)	(47,095)
MACRS Accelerated Depr. w/yr 1 bonus (%)	20.0%	32.0%	32.0%	19.2%	11.5%	5.8%																			
Federal Depreciator	378,209	75,642	121,027	72,616	43,944	21,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State tax deductor	41,615	1,062	1,181	1,299	1,416	1,532	1,648	1,764	1,880	1,996	2,112	2,228	2,344	2,460	2,576	2,692	2,808	2,924	3,040	3,156	3,272	3,388	3,504	3,620	3,736
Annual taxable income	(511,820)	48,497	89,990	140,985	191,980	242,975	293,970	344,965	395,960	446,955	497,950	548,945	599,940	650,935	701,930	752,925	803,920	854,915	905,910	956,905	1,007,900	1,058,895	1,109,890	1,160,885	1,211,880
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(179,137)	16,274	31,496	46,718	61,940	77,162	92,384	107,606	122,828	138,050	153,272	168,494	183,716	198,938	214,160	229,382	244,604	259,826	275,048	290,270	305,492	320,714	335,936	351,158	366,380
Federal tax credit (ITC)	39,811																								
Taxes due after ITC	(139,326)	56,086	31,496	46,718	61,940	77,162	92,384	107,606	122,828	138,050	153,272	168,494	183,716	198,938	214,160	229,382	244,604	259,826	275,048	290,270	305,492	320,714	335,936	351,158	366,380
State tax calculation (+ = refund)																									
Savings as a result of projec	(931,645)	(30,207)	(30,857)	(31,522)	(32,205)	(32,904)	(30,406)	(31,159)	(31,931)	(32,720)	(33,529)	(34,356)	(35,204)	(36,071)	(36,960)	(37,869)	(38,800)	(39,754)	(40,730)	(41,729)	(42,752)	(43,800)	(44,872)	(45,970)	(47,095)
State Depreciator	398,114	16,588	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual taxable income	(533,531)	(13,619)	2,320	1,654	972	272	2,770	2,017	1,246	456	(352)	(1,180)	(2,027)	(19,483)	(36,960)	(37,869)	(38,800)	(39,754)	(40,730)	(41,729)	(42,752)	(43,800)	(44,872)	(45,970)	(47,095)
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(179,137)	16,274	31,496	46,718	61,940	77,162	92,384	107,606	122,828	138,050	153,272	168,494	183,716	198,938	214,160	229,382	244,604	259,826	275,048	290,270	305,492	320,714	335,936	351,158	366,380
State tax credit (ITC to 200 kW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes due after ITC	(179,137)	16,274	31,496	46,718	61,940	77,162	92,384	107,606	122,828	138,050	153,272	168,494	183,716	198,938	214,160	229,382	244,604	259,826	275,048	290,270	305,492	320,714	335,936	351,158	366,380
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, NET*:	352,590	(312,884)	62,534	45,989	36,205	36,624	27,582	20,356	20,818	21,291	21,776	22,272	22,780	23,299	23,828	24,367	24,916	25,475	26,044	26,623	27,212	27,811	28,420	29,039	29,668
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:		(312,884)	(250,351)	(204,361)	(168,156)	(131,532)	(103,950)	(83,594)	(62,776)	(41,485)	(21,709)	2,563	25,342	47,801	69,951	92,645	115,898	139,723	164,132	189,140	214,761	241,011	267,903	295,453	323,676
8.4% Internal Rate of Return																									
10.88 Payback Term																									
8,898 NPV @ 8.0% Discount Rate																									

Not For Profit / Government																									
Savings:		25-Yr Totals																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Performance Based Incentive	16,363	3,312	3,292	3,272	3,253	3,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avoided Electricity Purchases	945,141	28,089	28,759	29,444	30,146	30,865	31,600	32,354	33,125	33,914	34,723	35,551	36,398	37,266	38,154	39,063	39,995	40,948	41,924	42,923	43,946	44,994	46,067	47,165	48,289
Total Cost Savings	961,504	31,401	32,051	32,717	33,399	34,098	34,800	35,549	36,320	37,114	37,923	38,751	39,603	40,478	41,378	42,303	43,254	44,232	45,236	46,266	47,322	48,405	49,516	50,656	51,824
Expenses:																									
Maintenance	(29,859)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)
Total Expenses	(29,859)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194																				

25
143,388
3,855,937
154,237
0

25
0
49,440
49,440
(1,194)
(1,194)
0
0
0
48,246
533,531
(48,246)
0
3,763
(44,482)
(15,569)
(15,569)
(48,246)
0
(48,246)
(3,763)
(3,763)
28,914
352,590

25
0
49,440
49,440
(1,194)
(1,194)
0
0
0
48,246
533,531

Capacity Based Incentive (CBI)
CBI Rebate Cap: 100%
CBI Rebate (\$/W): 0
CBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host): 0

Performance Based Incentive (PBI)
Y1 PBI (\$/kWh): \$0.00
PBI Term (years): 5
Annual Rate of Decline: 0%
PBI Payee (1=PL, 0=Host): 0

System Statistics
System Size (kWacoc): 100
Y1 Annual kWh: 165,800
Yr 1 Annual kWh / MWacoc: 1,656
Performance degradation: 0.6%
Maintenance Y1-Y25 (% gross cost): 0.30%
Y1 Avoided Cost (\$/kWh): \$0.175

Declining PBI	
Year	PBI Schedule
1	0.000
2	0.000
3	0.000
4	0.000
5	0.000
6	0.000
7	0.000
8	0.000
9	0.000
10	0.000
11	0.000
12	0.000
13	0.000
14	0.000
15	0.000
16	0.000
17	0.000

System Costs
Gross Price (\$/W): \$3.94
Total Gross Price: \$ 394,133
CBI Incentives: \$ -
Net Price \$ 394,133
% Downpayment: 100%
Loan Rate (%): 5.0%
Loan Term (yrs): 10

Customer Assumptions
Federal Tax Rate: 35.0%
State Tax Rate: 7.8%
Federal Tax Credit: 0.0%
State Tax Credit: 0.0%
Com Disc Rate: 8%
Gov Disc Rate: 6%
Annual Inflation: 0.0%
Elect. Inflation: 3.0%

Outputs
Total Rebate \$ \$ -
Total Rebate \$ \$ -
IRR - Private \$ 7.1%
Payback Com 12.34
IRR - Public \$ 7.8%
Payback Gov 12.32
PBI equiv. value
payout \$0.00
NPV (5%) \$0.00
npv(10%) \$0.00

Performance Incentive	25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Performance (kWh/year)	3,855,937	165,600	164,609	163,624	162,645	161,672	160,705	159,743	158,787	157,837	156,893	155,954	155,021	154,093	153,171	152,255	151,344	150,438	149,538	148,643	147,754	146,870	145,991	145,117	144,249	143,386
Cumulative Performance		165,600	330,209	493,833	656,478	818,150	978,855	1,138,598	1,297,385	1,455,222	1,612,115	1,768,069	1,923,089	2,077,183	2,230,354	2,382,608	2,533,952	2,684,390	2,833,928	2,982,571	3,130,325	3,277,194	3,423,185	3,568,302	3,712,551	3,855,937
Average Performance to date		165,600	165,105	164,611	164,120	163,630	163,142	162,657	162,173	161,691	161,211	160,734	160,257	159,783	159,311	158,841	158,372	157,905	157,440	156,977	156,516	156,057	155,599	155,144	154,690	154,237
PBI \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Commercial Customer	25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Savings:																											
Performance Based Incentive	0																										
Avoided Electricity Purchases	973,495	28,932	29,621	30,328	31,050	31,791	32,548	33,324	34,119	34,932	35,765	36,617	37,490	38,384	39,299	40,235	41,194	42,176	43,182	44,211	45,265	46,344	47,449	48,580	49,738	50,923	
Total Cost Savings:	973,495	28,932	29,621	30,328	31,050	31,791	32,548	33,324	34,119	34,932	35,765	36,617	37,490	38,384	39,299	40,235	41,194	42,176	43,182	44,211	45,265	46,344	47,449	48,580	49,738	50,923	
Expenses:																											
Maintenance	(29,560)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	
Total Expenses:	(29,560)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	(1,182)	
Financing:																											
% Downpayment:	100%	394,133																									
% Loan:	0%	0																									
Estimated interest rate on loan (%):	5.0%																										
Term of loan (full yrs):	10																										
Initial Capital Cost (Downpayment)	(394,133)																										
Equipment Loan Principal Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equipment Loan Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net Financing Cost:	(394,133)																										
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:	549,802	(366,384)	28,439	29,145	29,868	30,608	31,366	32,142	32,936	33,750	34,582	35,435	36,308	37,201	38,116	39,053	40,012	40,994	41,999	43,029	44,082	45,161	46,266	47,397	48,555	49,741	
PRE-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:		(366,384)	(337,945)	(308,800)	(278,932)	(248,323)	(216,957)	(184,815)	(151,879)	(118,130)	(83,548)	(48,113)	(11,805)	25,396	63,512	102,565	142,577	183,571	225,570	268,599	312,681	357,843	404,109	451,506	500,061	549,802	
Federal tax calculation (+ = refund)																											
Savings as a result of project	(943,935)	(27,749)	(28,439)	(29,145)	(29,868)	(30,608)	(31,366)	(32,142)	(32,936)	(33,750)	(34,582)	(35,435)	(36,308)	(37,201)	(38,116)	(39,053)	(40,012)	(40,994)	(41,999)	(43,029)	(44,082)	(45,161)	(46,266)	(47,397)	(48,555)	(49,741)	
MACRS Accelerated Depr. w/yr 1 bonus (%)	20.0%	32.0%	19.2%	11.5%	11.5%	5.8%	5.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Federal Depreciation	394,133	78,827	126,123	75,674	45,325	22,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
State tax deduction	42,885	884	(344)	(289)	(232)	(174)	(115)	(55)	(7)	(71)	(136)	(202)	(270)	(346)	(421)	(506)	(591)	(676)	(761)	(846)	(931)	(1,016)	(1,101)	(1,186)	(1,271)	(1,356)	
Annual taxable income	(506,916)	51,961	97,340	46,240	15,225	14,543	(8,622)	(32,197)	(32,929)	(33,679)	(34,447)	(35,233)	(36,037)	(36,860)	(37,703)	(38,565)	(39,446)	(40,345)	(41,262)	(42,197)	(43,150)	(44,121)	(45,109)	(46,114)	(47,136)	(48,174)	
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(177,421)	18,186	34,069	16,184	5,329	5,090	(3,018)	(11,269)	(11,525)	(11,788)	(12,056)	(12,331)	(12,613)	(12,903)	(13,200)	(13,505)	(13,818)	(14,139)	(14,467)	(14,802)	(15,144)	(15,493)	(15,849)	(16,211)	(16,578)	(16,951)	
Federal tax credit (ITC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Taxes due after ITC	(177,421)	18,186	34,069	16,184	5,329	5,090	(3,018)	(11,269)	(11,525)	(11,788)	(12,056)	(12,331)	(12,613)	(12,903)	(13,200)	(13,505)	(13,818)	(14,139)	(14,467)	(14,802)	(15,144)	(15,493)	(15,849)	(16,211)	(16,578)	(16,951)	
State tax calculation (+ = refund)																											
Savings as a result of project	(943,935)	(27,749)	(28,439)	(29,145)	(29,868)	(30,608)	(31,366)	(32,142)	(32,936)	(33,750)	(34,582)	(35,435)	(36,308)	(37,201)	(38,116)	(39,053)	(40,012)	(40,994)	(41,999)	(43,029)	(44,082)	(45,161)	(46,266)	(47,397)	(48,555)	(49,741)	
State Depreciation	394,133	16,422	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	32,844	
Interest deduction on loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Annual taxable income	(549,802)	(11,327)	4,405	3,699	2,976	2,236	1,478	703	(92)	(905)	(1,738)	(2,590)	(3,463)	(4,367)	(5,302)	(6,267)	(7,262)	(8,287)	(9,342)	(10,427)	(11,542)	(12,687)	(13,862)	(15,067)	(16,302)	(17,567)	
Taxes due before ITC (+ = refund)	(42,885)	(884)	344	289	232	174	115	55	(7)	(71)	(136)	(202)	(270)	(346)	(421)	(506)	(591)	(676)	(761)	(846)	(931)	(1,016)	(1,101)	(1,186)	(1,271)	(1,356)	
State tax credit (ITC to 200 kW)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Taxes due after ITC	(42,885)	(884)	344	289	232	174	115	55	(7)	(71)	(136)	(202)	(270)	(346)	(421)	(506)	(591)	(676)	(761)	(846)	(931)	(1,016)	(1,101)	(1,186)	(1,271)	(1,356)	
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, NET:	329,497	(349,081)	62,852	45,618	35,429	35,873	28,464	20,928	21,404	21,891	22,390	22,901	23,427	23,977	24,550	25,146	25,764	26,404	27,066	27,750	28,465	29,211	29,988	30,796	31,635	32,505	
AFTER-TAX CASH FLOW, CUMULATIVE:		(349,081)	(286,229)	(240,612)	(205,182)	(169,310)	(140,846)	(119,918)	(98,514)	(76,623)	(54,233)	(31,331)	(7,907)	15,220	38,063	61,468	85,447	110,014	135,165	160,972	187,390	214,455	242,183	270,588	299,687	329,497	
7.1%	Internal Rate of Return																										
12.34	Payback Term																										
(21,015)	NPV @ 8.0% Discount Rate																										

Not For Profit / Government	25-Yr Totals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Savings:																											
Performance Based Incentive	0																										
Avoided Electricity Purchases	973,495	28,932	29,621	30,328	31,050	31,791	32,548	33,324	34,119	34,932	35,765	36,617	37,490	38,384	39,299	40,235	41,194	42,176	43,182	44,211	45,265	46,344	47,449	48,580	49,738	50,923	
Total Cost Savings:	973,																										

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
year	month	Total MW solar installed by month-end	New solar MW installed each month	Monthly solar MWh eligible for PBI	Total solar MWh eligible for PBI by year-end				Year of Operation	Solar MWh Generated & Eligible for PBI	Cumulative MW of solar electricity installations (adjusted for degradation)
2007	6	0.001		1				Adj.(1) --> 99.95%	2007	28979	60.0
2007	7	10.0	#N/A	1381				to reflect assumed	2008	161072	128.8
2007	8	20.0	10.00	2762				monthly degradation in	2009	286944	210.9
2007	9	30.0	10.00	4141				solar output.	2010	442689	315.0
2007	10	40.0	9.99	5520					2011	647420	455.1
2007	11	50.0	9.99	6898					2012	927170	648.4
2007	12	60.0	9.98	8276	28979				2013	1315499	917.7
2008	1	65.7	5.75	9069					2014	1872729	1310.9
2008	2	71.5	5.75	9862					2015	2737189	1941.7
2008	3	77.2	5.74	10655					2016	4126348	2956.3
2008	4	82.9	5.74	11447							
2008	5	88.7	5.74	12238							
2008	6	94.4	5.73	13030							
2008	7	100.1	5.73	13820							
2008	8	105.9	5.73	14611							
2008	9	111.6	5.73	15401							
2008	10	117.3	5.72	16191							
2008	11	123.0	5.72	16980							
2008	12	128.8	5.72	17769	161072						
2009	1	135.6	6.86	18716							
2009	2	142.5	6.86	19662							
2009	3	149.3	6.85	20608							
2009	4	156.2	6.85	21553							
2009	5	163.0	6.85	22498							
2009	6	169.9	6.84	23443							
2009	7	176.7	6.84	24387							
2009	8	183.6	6.84	25330							
2009	9	190.4	6.83	26273							
2009	10	197.2	6.83	27216							
2009	11	204.0	6.83	28158							
2009	12	210.9	6.82	29100	286944						
2010	1	219.6	8.70	30301							
2010	2	228.3	8.70	31501							
2010	3	237.0	8.69	32700							
2010	4	245.6	8.69	33899							
2010	5	254.3	8.68	35098							
2010	6	263.0	8.68	36296							
2010	7	271.7	8.68	37493							
2010	8	280.4	8.67	38689							
2010	9	289.0	8.67	39886							
2010	10	297.7	8.66	41081							
2010	11	306.3	8.66	42276							
2010	12	315.0	8.65	43470	442689						
2011	1	326.7	11.71	45086							
2011	2	338.4	11.70	46700							
2011	3	350.1	11.69	48314							
2011	4	361.8	11.69	49927							
2011	5	373.5	11.68	51540							
2011	6	385.2	11.68	53151							
2011	7	396.8	11.67	54762							
2011	8	408.5	11.67	56372							
2011	9	420.1	11.66	57981							
2011	10	431.8	11.65	59589							
2011	11	443.5	11.65	61196							
2011	12	455.1	11.64	62803	647420						
2012	1	471.2	16.15	65032							
2012	2	487.4	16.14	67260							
2012	3	503.5	16.14	69486							
2012	4	519.7	16.13	71712							
2012	5	535.8	16.12	73936							
2012	6	551.9	16.11	76160							
2012	7	568.0	16.10	78382							
2012	8	584.1	16.09	80603							
2012	9	600.2	16.09	82823							
2012	10	616.2	16.08	85042							
2012	11	632.3	16.07	87259							
2012	12	648.4	16.06	89476	927170						
2013	1	670.9	22.50	92582							

2013	2	693.4	22.49	95685	
2013	3	715.9	22.48	98788	
2013	4	738.3	22.47	101889	
2013	5	760.8	22.46	104988	
2013	6	783.2	22.45	108086	
2013	7	805.7	22.44	111182	
2013	8	828.1	22.43	114277	
2013	9	850.5	22.41	117370	
2013	10	872.9	22.40	120461	
2013	11	895.3	22.39	123551	
2013	12	917.7	22.38	126640	1315499
2014	1	950.5	32.86	131174	
2014	2	983.4	32.84	135707	
2014	3	1,016.2	32.83	140237	
2014	4	1,049.0	32.81	144765	
2014	5	1,081.8	32.79	149290	
2014	6	1,114.6	32.78	153813	
2014	7	1,147.4	32.76	158334	
2014	8	1,180.1	32.74	162853	
2014	9	1,212.8	32.73	167370	
2014	10	1,245.5	32.71	171884	
2014	11	1,278.2	32.70	176396	
2014	12	1,310.9	32.68	180906	1872729
2015	1	1,363.6	52.71	188179	
2015	2	1,416.3	52.68	195450	
2015	3	1,469.0	52.66	202716	
2015	4	1,521.6	52.63	209979	
2015	5	1,574.2	52.60	217238	
2015	6	1,626.8	52.58	224494	
2015	7	1,679.3	52.55	231746	
2015	8	1,731.8	52.52	238995	
2015	9	1,784.3	52.50	246239	
2015	10	1,836.8	52.47	253481	
2015	11	1,889.3	52.45	260718	
2015	12	1,941.7	52.42	267952	2737189
2016	1	2,026.5	84.78	279652	
2016	2	2,111.2	84.74	291346	
2016	3	2,195.9	84.70	303034	
2016	4	2,280.6	84.65	314717	
2016	5	2,365.2	84.61	326393	
2016	6	2,449.7	84.57	338064	
2016	7	2,534.3	84.53	349729	
2016	8	2,618.8	84.49	361388	
2016	9	2,703.2	84.44	373041	
2016	10	2,787.6	84.40	384688	
2016	11	2,872.0	84.36	396330	
2016	12	2,956.3	84.32	407966	4126348

Reply Comments Regarding Incentives for Non-PV Solar Technologies

1. ASPv (and Other Parties) Continues to Support the Dual Program Approach for Solar Thermal Technologies

The CPUC has proposed inclusion in the CSI solar thermal hot water, heating and cooling technologies. The solar industry, and ASPv, have consistently supported the development of all solar resources and technologies for the benefit of the citizens of California. It is notable that most of the parties that addressed solar thermal technologies (“STT”) in opening comments supported their inclusion in the CSI, a position the Commission has taken by specifically including solar hot water, heating, and cooling. ASPv also continues to support inclusion of all solar thermal technologies. Further, many parties, along with ASPv, support the bifurcation of the program as it is moving forward. Specifically, SDREO will develop a pilot program for residential and small commercial solar domestic hot water (“SDREO Program”) and the CPUC will develop a PBI program for all solar thermal applications (“CPUC Solar Thermal Program”).

ASPv has briefly reviewed the SDREO Program proposal and supports its concepts for residential and small commercial systems. It is important to note, however, that the SDREO Program limits itself to these smaller systems and the production of domestic hot water only. The CPUC Thermal Program still needs to address the larger solar domestic hot water systems along with solar process and space heating and solar process and space cooling, as proposed by Staff.

No parties appear to object to this type of division for solar thermal applications and only one party appears to question the inclusion of thermal technologies, and only solar thermal HVAC, in the CSI. San Diego Gas & Electric/Southern California Gas Company (“SDG&E”) indicates that it believes that solar HVAC (cooling and heating)

technologies are premature, although the Commission has included these technologies in the CSI. As ASPv has previously indicated and the Commission believes, commercial solar HVAC systems are far more advanced than most other non-PV solar technologies and deployed more widely throughout the world. Residential HVAC systems, due to chiller sizing, are still not market-ready, but are moving in that direction and are certainly no less advanced than residential concentrating solar power (“CSP”) systems. Again, the PBI incentive will ensure that only working systems receive incentives.

Solar thermal technologies are important to California for a variety of reasons: first, they include thermal storage and provide firm power; second, they displace peak electricity; third, thermal collectors are well over 50% efficient and produce a maximum amount of energy even with change in angle; fourth, they also displace natural gas, a fuel of increasing concern due to rising costs and limitations based on increased use for electric generation. California will benefit greatly by allowing solar thermal technologies to continue to develop. By allowing this technology to move forward under both the SDREO Program and the CPUC Solar Thermal Program utilizing PBI and maintaining a constant program over the first two to three years as proposed by Staff the Commission will obtain valuable data and be able to adequately modify the Program(s) as necessary in year three to maximize the benefits to California’s ratepayers.

2. Specific Issues Raised by Parties

ASPv wishes to address the few specific issues raised by other parties. First, Joint Solar Parties discuss the appropriateness of the SRCC rating system within the context of the SDREO Program and suggest that this certification process be utilized for other solar thermal applications in the broader CPUC Solar Thermal Program. As discussed in our

original comments to the Staff proposal, the SRCC rating system is appropriate to smaller, flat-plate technologies but not to other types of solar thermal collectors.

Although SRCC may have the ability to test certain additional types of collectors, they do not have the ability and are not set up to test all types of collectors and/or systems.

ASpv recommends that the CPUC Solar Thermal Program take an approach currently used by the CEC for adding technologies without certification mechanisms, such as CSP and solar HVAC, to the Emerging Renewables Program: “Manufacturers of solar thermal systems must provide acceptable evidence . . . of one year of reliable operation for each model of systems they wish to sell under this program . . . by a full-scale facility using this technology under field conditions.” This approach, along with the PBI requirement, will provide adequate assurance that solar thermal technologies will perform as anticipated.

The Consumer Federation of California (CFC) suggests that only cost-effective solar technologies be included under pilot programs. To require cost-effectiveness seems reasonable; nonetheless, except for the pilot program for small solar domestic hot water, pilots are not necessary for the well-proven solar thermal technologies that are being incentivized under a PBI method.

Solar thermal applications are both well-proven and cost-effective technologies, as supported by other filings made and information provided. For solar cooling, the incentive requested is at or below the incentive level requested by the PV industry. This is presumably the benchmark for reasonableness. The incentive proposed for solar heating and hot water applications is much lower. When the two are combined in a solar HVAC system, the number will be lower than the maximum. In the early years of the

Program due to the higher cost of solar cooling, we expect that most systems will combine cooling with heating and/or hot water. This will reduce the average cost per kWh of systems well below the incentive for solar cooling.

3. Clarification Regarding Program Administration

ASPv recommends that the Commission hold an additional workshop on the non-PV solar technologies to insure that all issues are clear for the Handbook development stage of this process.

4. Solar Space Cooling

Both SDG&E and Solargenix have addressed technical questions related to solar space cooling. There is a possibility that the proposed definition of solar space cooling is unclear. ASPv proposes the following as a definition for solar thermal space cooling technologies that qualify under this program: “Solar Space Cooling is a technology that uses solar thermal energy absent the generation of electricity to drive a mechanical refrigeration machine that provides space cooling in a building, displacing electricity.” This definition encompasses the types of systems that are commercially available and well-proven. These systems can be easily measured and stated in kWh equivalent.

SDG&E also raises a question related to how solar cooling systems are measured due to the differing chiller efficiencies and has proposed a formula for incorporating chiller efficiency. ASPv agrees with SDG&E that chiller efficiency should be considered in solar cooling incentives and that this issue and any other remaining technical issues be handled during an additional workshop or Handbook development.