

SB 1 Solar Program

Public Power Status Report CY 2015



ABSTRACT

Senate Bill 1 (Murray, Chapter 132, Statutes of 2006), and as later amended by Assembly Bill 2227 (Bradford, Chapter 606, Statutes of 2012), requires a publicly owned utility to, on an annual basis, make available to the Legislature and the California Energy Commission information relating to the utility's solar initiative program established pursuant to the *California Solar Initiative*. On behalf of California's publicly owned utilities, the Northern California Power Agency, Southern California Public Power Authority, and the California Municipal Utilities Association compile the individual utility reports into this single, comprehensive report. Drawing from the experiences and program results of the individual utilities, this statewide report include policy considerations and recommendations from public power in furtherance of California's clean energy and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Executive Summary
2	Introduction
4	2015 Program Results
8	Policy Considerations
13	Appendix A — Utility Progress Reports

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of 40 publicly owned utilities (POUs), the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA), the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), and the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA), are pleased to provide this review of public power SB 1 incentive program results for the period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. Overall, 2015 was the most active program year to date. Both the total installed capacity, as well as total funds expended, were the highest single year totals since the programs launched in 2008

It is important to note that these results represent only the portion of net energy metered (NEM) installed capacity for which customers applied for California Solar Initiative (CSI) rebates. POUs have interconnected solar arrays for which the customer did not seek a CSI rebate. The total NEM installed capacity for POUs is higher than the cumulative CSI total presented in this report.

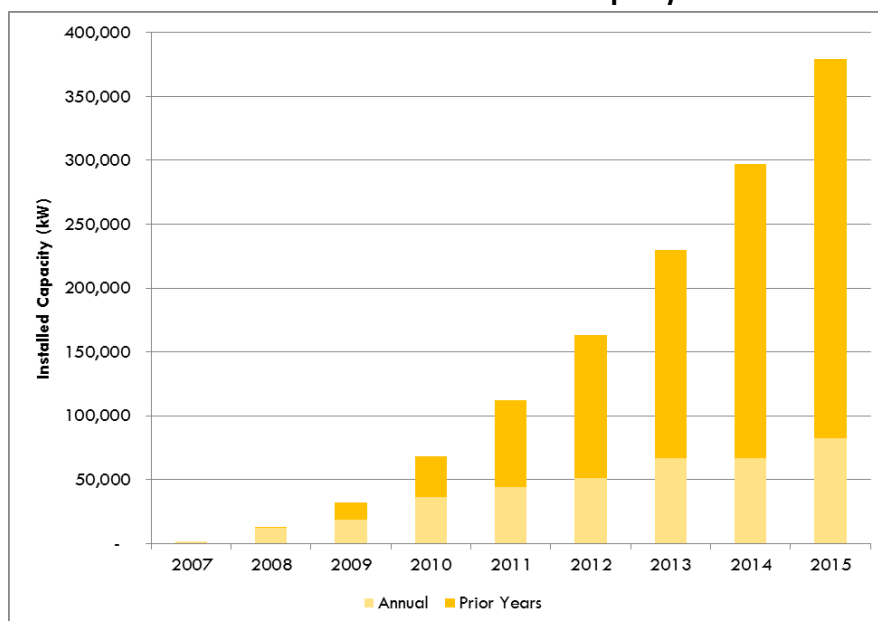
For CY 2015:

- ☀ Collectively, public power provided incentives for the installation for over 82.6 megawatts of distributed solar.
- ☀ Rebates for new installations, as well as performance incentives for prior years installations, exceeded \$62.6 million.
- ☀ Residential installations represented 75.6% of the installations (62.3 megawatts)

Since the start of the CSI programs in 2008, all of the following have occurred:

- ☀ Public power has expended more than \$694 million for the installation of 379.7 MW of distributed solar generation.
- ☀ 7 utilities have exhausted their share of the \$784 million required by SB 1; some utilities, such as Alameda Municipal Power and Pasadena Water & Power, continue to offer rebates in excess of CSI requirements, as authorized by Section 385 of the Public Utilities Code.
- ☀ The number of residential installations grew year over year. In contrast, commercial installations have remained relatively steady, while industrial and government installations steadily decreased.

Annual and Prior Year Installed Capacity



INTRODUCTION

Legislative & Statutory Requirements

Senate Bill 1 (Murray, 2006), as later amended by AB 2227 (Bradford, 2007) requires POU to make available to its customers information relating to the utility's California Solar Initiative (CSI) program, including:

- The rated generating capacity of installed solar energy systems receiving monetary incentives;
- The total number of solar energy systems installed;
- The total number of applications for the utility's program;
- The amount of monetary incentives awarded; and
- The contribution toward the program goals of the California Solar Initiative

This report is provided to POU customers, the public, and the California Energy Commission (CEC) in compliance with Section 9507(c) of the Public Utilities Code:

(c) A local publicly owned electric utility shall, on an annual basis, make available to its customers information relating to the utility's solar initiative program established pursuant to Section 2854, including the rated generating capacity of installed solar energy systems receiving monetary incentives through the utility's program, the total number of solar energy systems installed, the total number of applications for the utility's program, the amount of monetary incentives awarded, and the contribution toward the program goals of the California Solar Initiative (Article 1 (commencing with Section 2851) of Chapter 9 of Part 2 of Division 1).

As noted above, the CSI requirements for POU are found in Section 2854 of the Public Utilities Code:

(a) In order to further the state goal of encouraging the installation of 3,000 megawatts of photovoltaic solar energy in California within 10 years, the governing body of a local publicly owned

electric utility that sells electricity at retail, shall adopt, implement, and finance a solar initiative program, funded in accordance with subdivision (b), for the purpose of investing in, and encouraging the increased installation of, residential and commercial solar energy systems.

(b) On or before January 1, 2008, a local publicly owned electric utility shall offer monetary incentives for the installation of solar energy systems of at least two dollars and eighty cents (\$2.80) per installed watt, or for the electricity produced by the solar energy system, measured in kilowatthours, as determined by the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility, for photovoltaic solar energy systems. The incentive level shall decline each year thereafter at a rate of no less than an average of 7 percent per year.

...

(f) The statewide expenditures for solar programs adopted, implemented, and financed by local publicly owned electric utilities shall be seven hundred eighty-four million dollars (\$784,000,000). The expenditure level for each local publicly owned electric utility shall be based on that utility's percentage of the total statewide load served by all local publicly owned electric utilities. Expenditures by a local publicly owned electric utility may be less than the utility's cap amount, provided that funding is adequate to provide the incentives required by subdivisions (a) and (b).

The mandate placed on POU relates to the statewide expenditure of \$784,000,000, which is intended to support the overarching "state goal of encouraging the installation of 3,000 megawatts of photovoltaic solar energy in California within 10 years." Beyond information on each utility's CSI program, this report explores overall program that support the 3,000 MW state goal and highlight how the CSI program fits into the policy tapestry providing sustained support for solar and the state's broader clean energy goals.

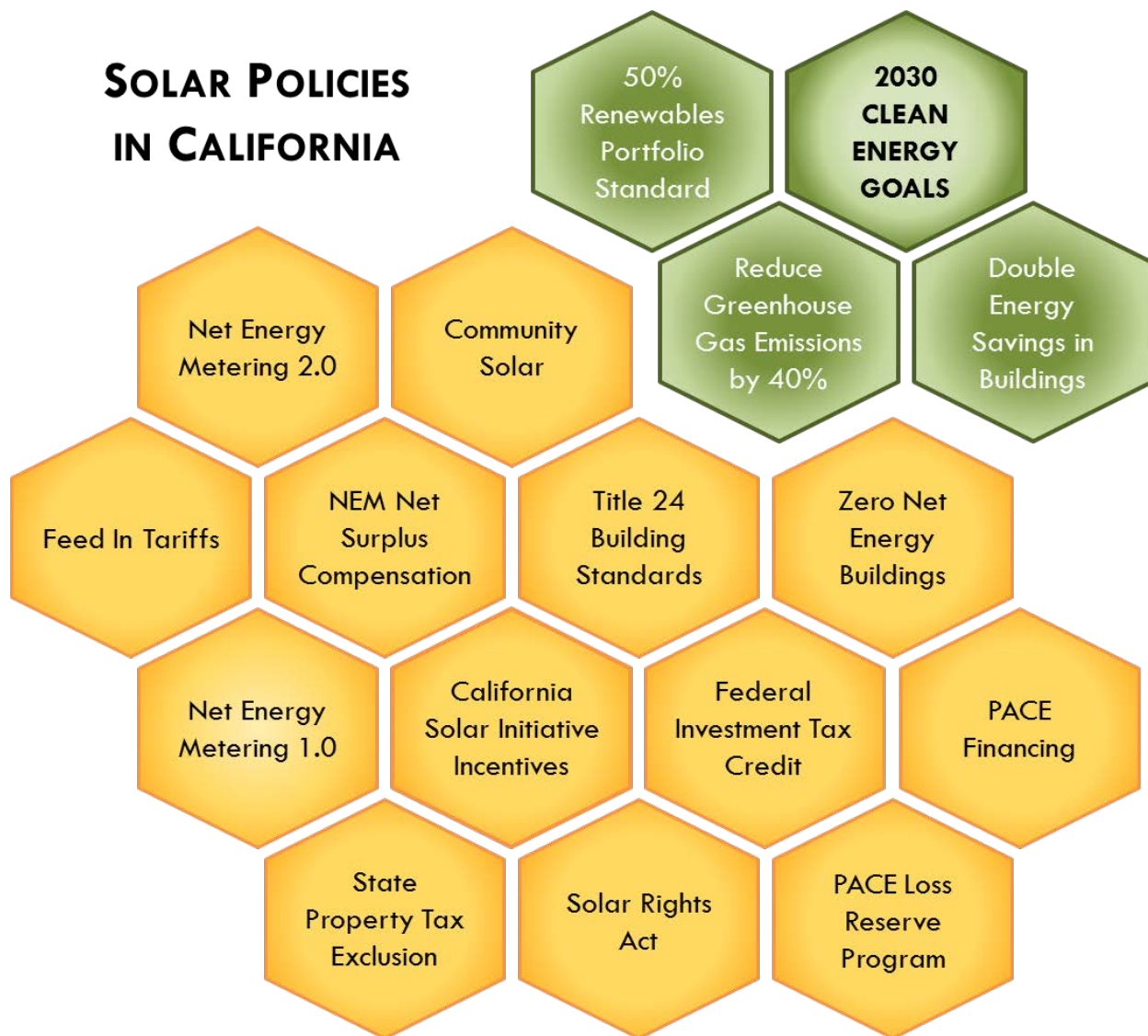
Complimentary Policies & Programs

California has been a leader in promoting solar energy for 40 years, dating back to the first Brown Administration when the state adopted a solar energy tax credit in 1976 that would remain in effect for over a decade.

Since that time, the state's policies and programs have evolved. In particular, in 2006, 30 years after the first California solar incentive policy and with the memory of the Energy Crisis fresh in the minds of state policymakers, California embarked on a major policy renaissance to permanently establish the solar industry in California.

The landmark state effort was SB 1 (2006, Murray), which established a \$3.4 billion statewide incentive program and invigorated utility Net Energy Metering (NEM) programs. SB 1 followed closely on the heels of the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 that, among other things, created the 30% Solar Investment Tax Credit (ITC).

While SB 1 and the federal ITC are the main policy drivers in support of solar, there are a number of other policies and programs designed to encourage an increased penetration of solar resources into the California energy mix. The image below highlights the various policies impacting POU's that support the solar industry in California.



2015 PROGRAM RESULTS

This section presents results from POU CSI programs for calendar year 2015, which saw the most single-year customer installations since the programs began in 2008. It is important to note that these results represent only the portion of NEM installed capacity in POU service territories that applied for CSI incentives. Increasingly, POUs have interconnected customer solar arrays for which the customer did not seek a CSI rebate. As such, the total NEM installed capacity is actually higher than even the cumulative total presented below.

In 2015, public power provided incentives for the installation for over 82.6 megawatts of distributed solar. Rebates for new installations, as well as performance incentives for prior years installations, exceeded \$62.6 million. Residential installations represented 75.6% of the installations (62.3 megawatts).

Since the start of the CSI programs in 2008, public power has expended more than \$694 million for the installation of 379.7 MW of distributed solar generation. Seven utilities have exhausted their share of the \$784 million required by SB 1; some utilities, such as Alameda Municipal Power and Pasadena Water & Power, continue to offer rebates in excess of CSI requirements, as authorized by Section 385 of the Public Utilities Code. The number of residential installations grew year over year. In contrast, commercial installations have remained relatively steady, while industrial and government installations steadily decreased.

Figure 1. Annual and Prior Year Installed Capacity

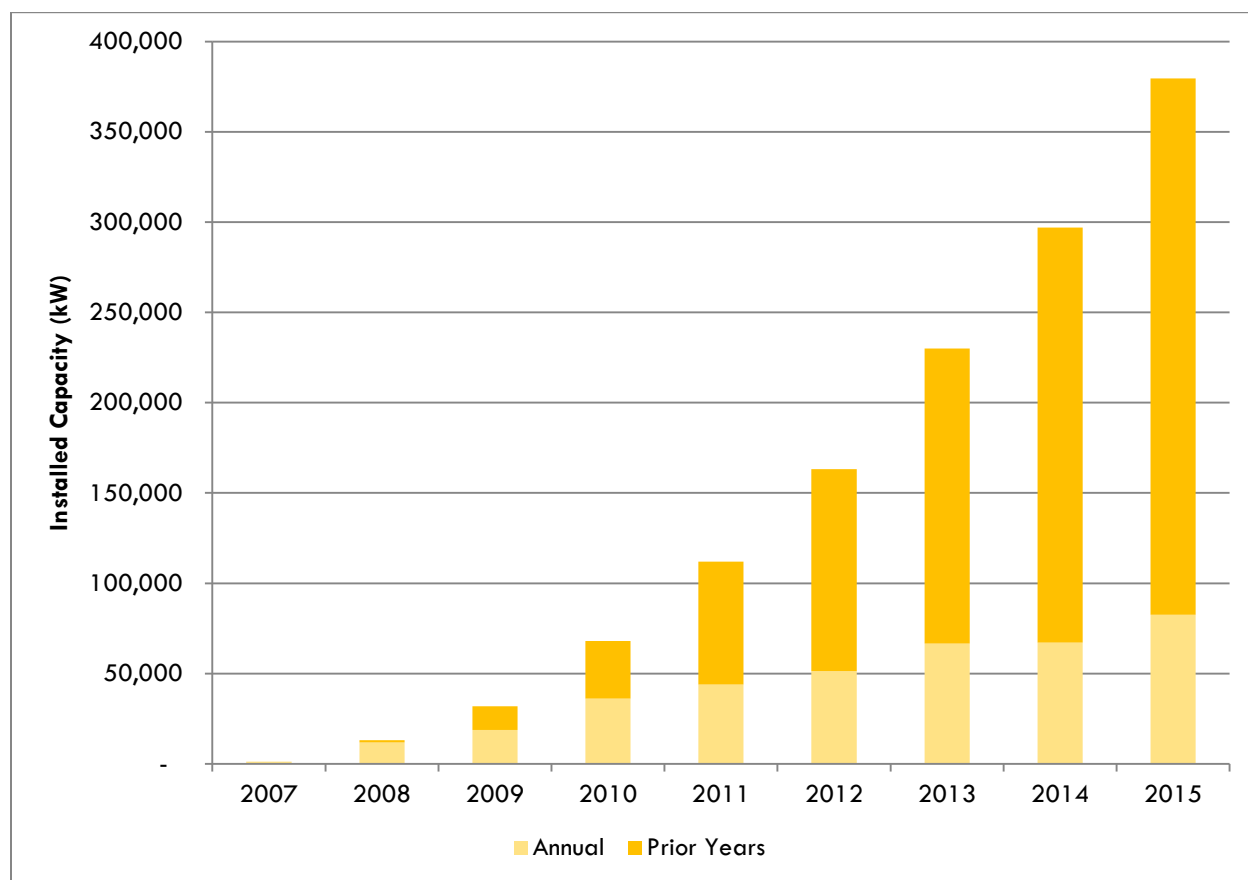


Figure 2. Installed Capacity by Customer Category, 2015

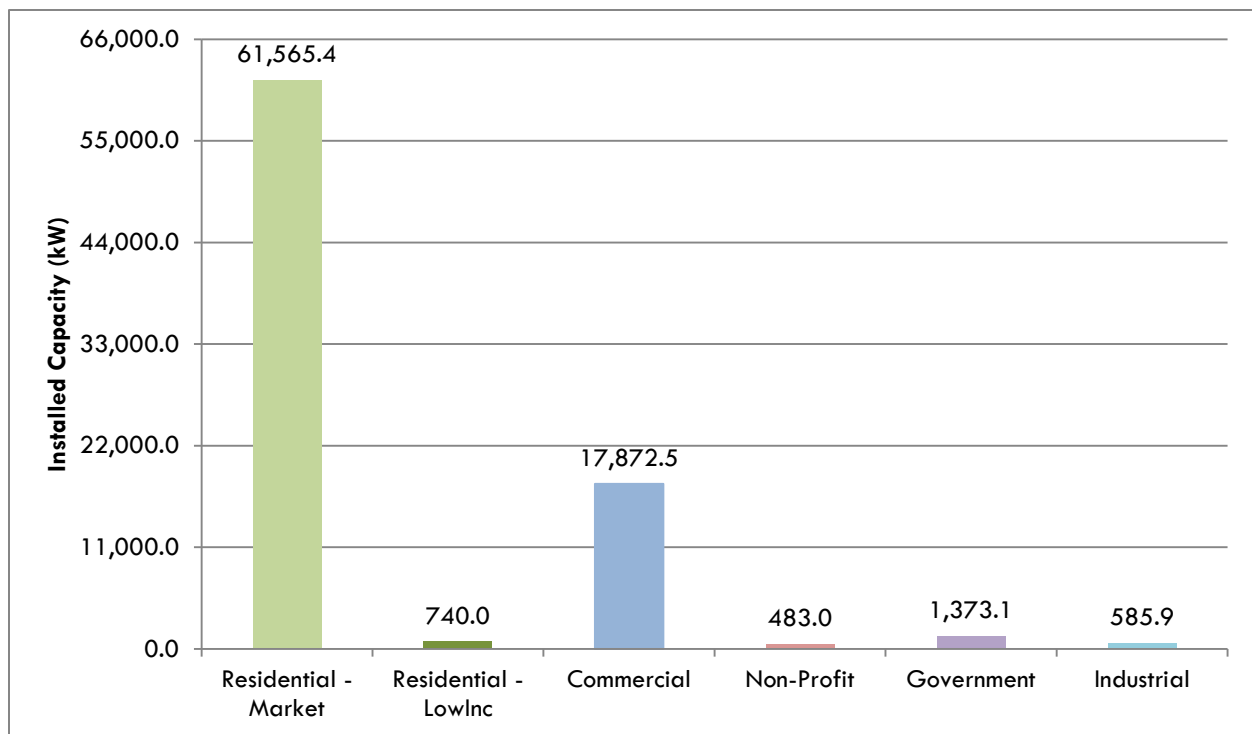
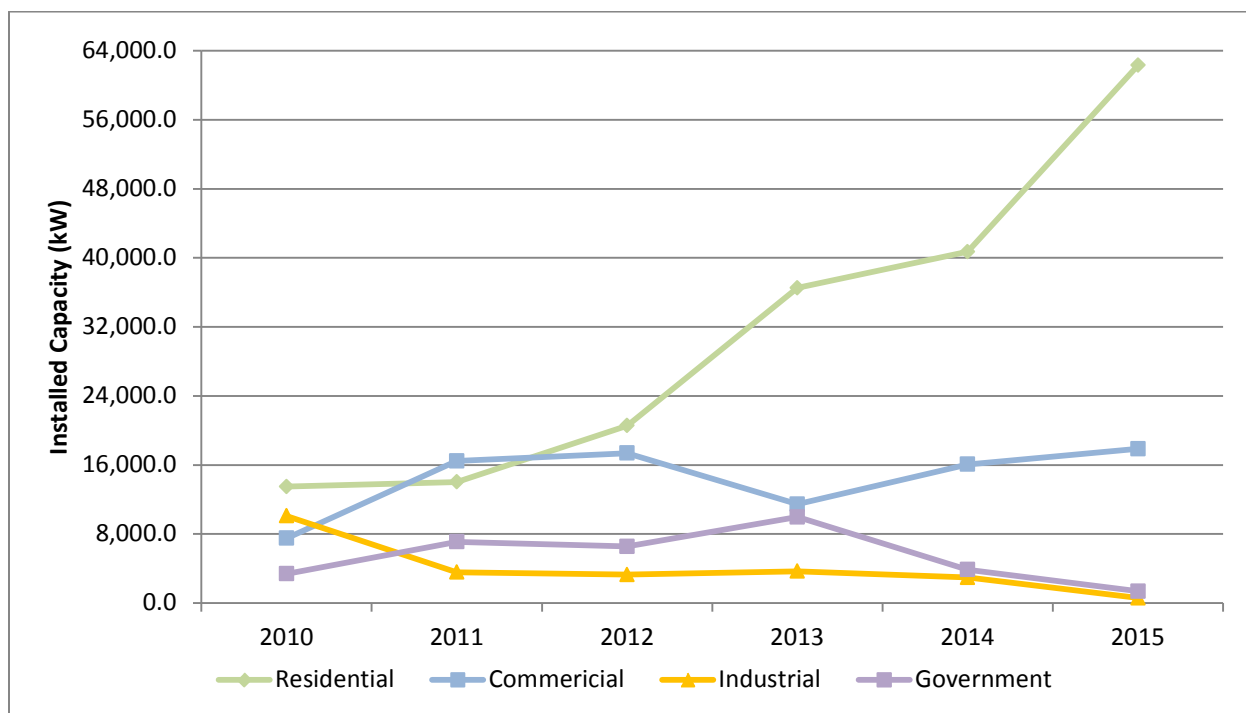


Figure 3. Installations by Customer Category, 2010-2015*



*All utilities started reporting installations by customer category beginning in 2010.

Figure 4. Fund Status of Large & Medium POU (\$ in millions)

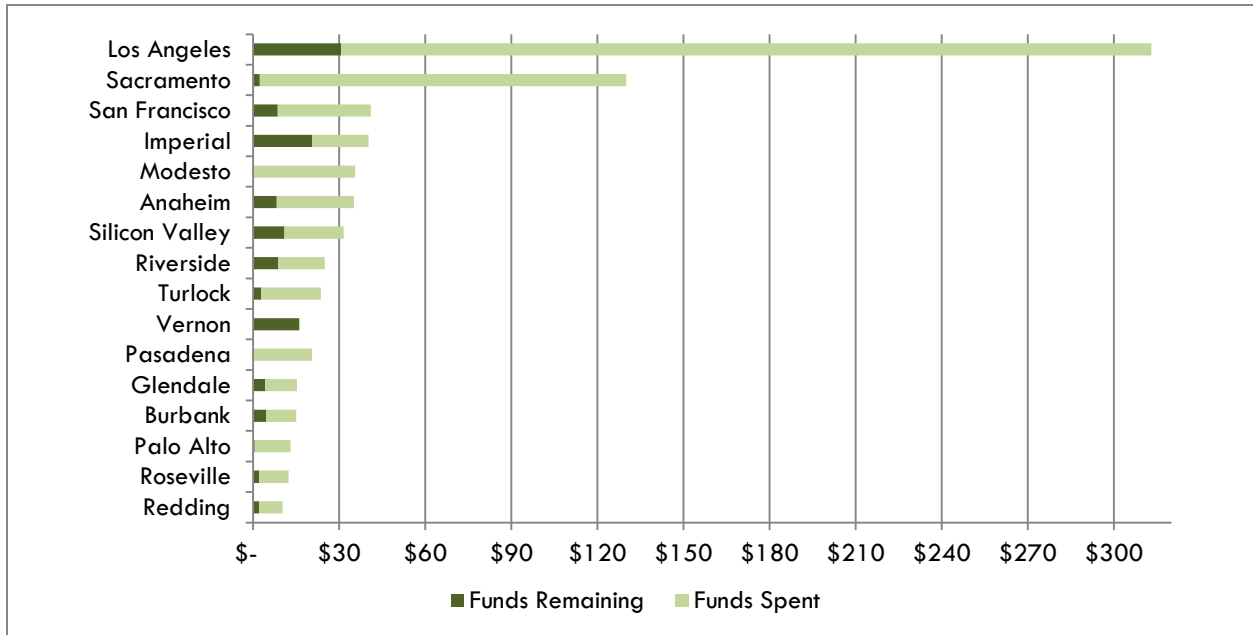


Figure 5. Fund Status of Small POU (\$ in thousands)

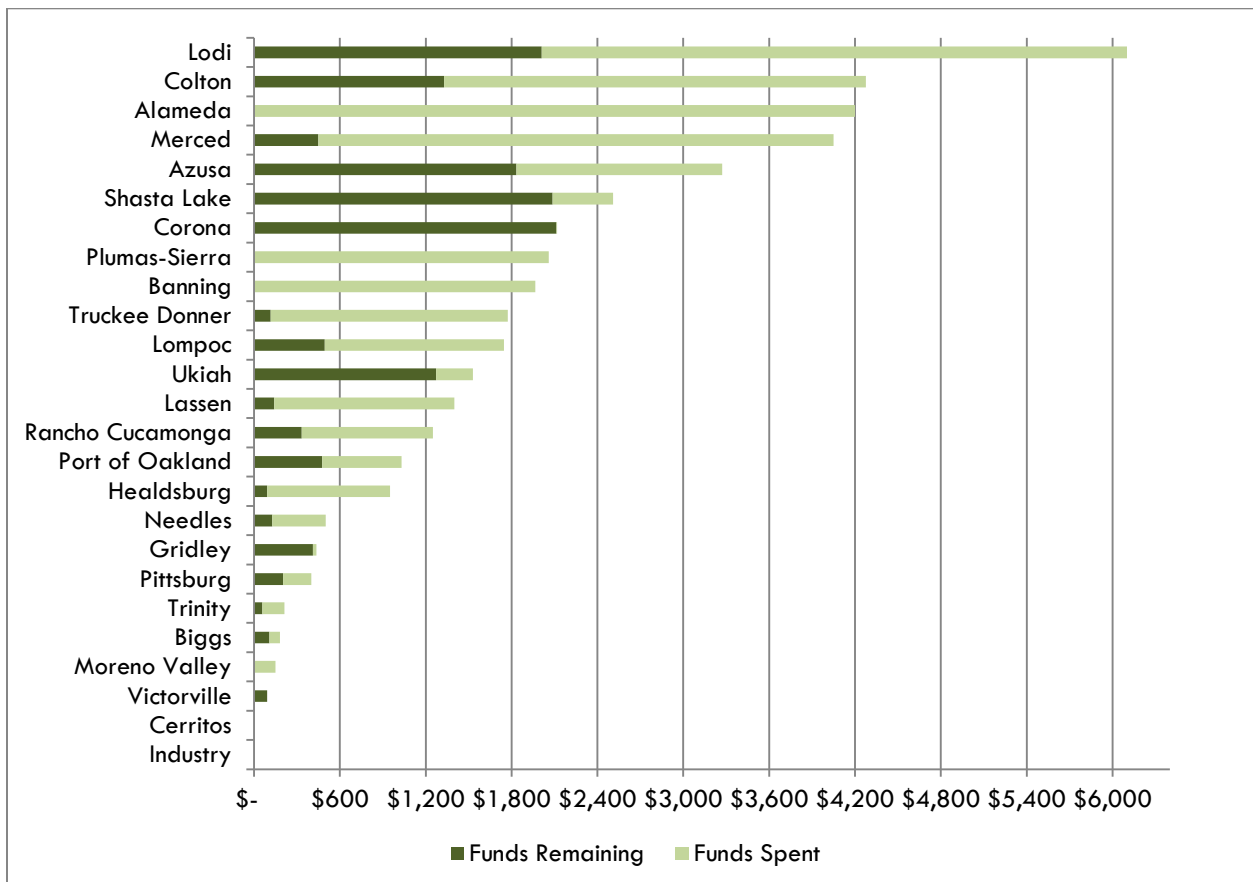


Figure 6. Program Summary, 2015

Utility	Installed Capacity (kW)	Systems Installed	Applications Received	Incentives Awarded	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining
Alameda	429.1	2	1	\$ 37,268	\$ 4,200,000	\$ -
Anaheim	4,340.0	517	878	\$ 4,739,096	\$ 35,055,800	\$ 8,213,342
Azusa	317.7	27	27	\$ 143,450	\$ 3,271,000	\$ 1,834,658
Banning	213.0	-	-	\$ -	\$ 1,965,123	\$ -
Biggs	14.1	3	3	\$ 11,004	\$ 181,153	\$ 108,067
Burbank	283.8	41	41	\$ 455,194	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 4,476,230
Cerritos	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Colton	135.7	27	27	\$ 411,811	\$ 4,275,125	\$ 1,327,548
Corona	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ 2,116,800	\$ 2,113,394
Glendale	933.0	188	188	\$ 1,110,255	\$ 15,271,000	\$ 4,222,171
Gridley	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ 435,000	\$ 411,125
Healdsburg	142.0	24	26	\$ 56,858	\$ 950,000	\$ 92,204
Imperial	5,159.8	473	473	\$ 3,131,154	\$ 40,219,809	\$ 20,586,037
Industry	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lassen	77.0	9	9	\$ 62,439	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 140,000
Lodi	376.2	55	70	\$ 453,356	\$ 6,100,000	\$ 2,009,776
Lompoc	30.4	4	9	\$ 141,566	\$ 1,746,260	\$ 495,125
Los Angeles	30,342.0	5,115	6,686	\$ 17,097,560	\$ 313,000,000	\$ 30,616,000
Merced	1,017.0	233	246	\$ 449,228	\$ 4,050,000	\$ 450,000
Modesto	1,772.7	316	357	\$ 3,837,364	\$ 35,587,142	\$ -
Moreno Valley	3,547.0	192	214	\$ 1,261,437	\$ 150,000	\$ -
Needles	36.1	4	1	\$ 50,945	\$ 500,000	\$ 126,804
Palo Alto	473.0	20	9	\$ 1,094,292	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 460,736
Pasadena	955.0	164	251	\$ 2,296,549	\$ 16,000,000	\$ (4,484,819)
Pittsburg	45.8	11	11	\$ 60,417	\$ 400,000	\$ 202,651
Plumas-Sierra	114.2	26	26	\$ 149,204	\$ 2,060,000	\$ -
Port of Oakland	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ 1,030,000	\$ 476,680
Rancho Cucamonga	85.1	5	3	\$ 173,166	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 333,539
Redding	1,046.6	114	126	\$ 1,177,925	\$ 10,233,000	\$ 2,057,616
Riverside	4,485.9	583	246	\$ 1,474,805	\$ 24,930,000	\$ 8,652,277
Roseville	2,314.0	706	706	\$ 855,466	\$ 12,347,877	\$ 2,025,123
Sacramento	19,286.0	3,307	4,561	\$ 11,964,673	\$ 130,000,000	\$ 2,254,094
San Francisco	2,146.0	506	506	\$ 3,748,216	\$ 40,960,653	\$ 8,508,000
Shasta Lake	3.3	1	1	\$ 5,473	\$ 2,510,000	\$ 2,085,559
Silicon Valley	678.9	95	89	\$ 3,164,163	\$ 31,500,000	\$ 10,904,099
Trinity	8.9	1	1	\$ -	\$ 212,957	\$ 57,043
Truckee Donner	197.0	38	48	\$ 311,866	\$ 1,773,408	\$ 115,374
Turlock	1,256.7	159	159	\$ 2,541,186	\$ 23,597,416	\$ 2,780,269
Ukiah	-	-	4	\$ -	\$ 1,530,000	\$ 1,272,263
Vernon	357.0	1	1	\$ 139,230	\$ 16,352,634	\$ 16,069,201
Victorville	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ 92,000	\$ 92,000
TOTAL	82,619.8	12,967	16,004	\$ 62,606,616	\$ 815,254,157	\$ 131,084,186

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

CSI: Achievement of Goals

In adopting SB 1, the Legislature outlined three broad goals for the state:

- To install solar energy systems with a generation capacity equivalent of 3,000 megawatts
- To establish a self-sufficient solar industry in which solar energy systems are a viable mainstream option for both homes and businesses in 10 years, and
- To place solar energy systems on 50 percent of new homes in 13 years

The last of these goals has since been eclipsed by the Zero Net Energy policy, which envisions all new homes will be zero net energy by 2020 through a combination of energy efficiency and on-site renewable energy (mainly solar). As for the other two goals, there can be no other finding than that they have been achieved.

At the time this report was drafted, investor owned utilities (IOUs) and POU had collectively interconnected more than 4,500 MWs of NEM solar, or 50% more solar than the SB 1 goal. While utility rate structures — both IOU and POU — are changing dramatically from when SB 1 was adopted and may reduce profit margins for some solar business models, the extension of the federal investment tax credit, development of NEM 2.0 programs, emergence of community solar, bolstering of the Solar Rights Act by AB 2188, and the Title 24 Building Code preference and requirements for rooftop solar in new construction, all work to ensure solar will be a viable option for California customers for years to come.

Customer Motivation: IOU vs POU Rates

The Legislature did not directly allocate specific portions of the 3,000 megawatt goal to individual POU in SB 1. Instead, SB 1 established funding requirements for IOUs and POU alike.¹ While the CPUC established megawatt goals for the IOUs, and the CEC thereafter developed unofficial targets for POU, these MW targets are not regulatory requirements for POU. This is an important clarification because POU were never positioned to deliver a proportional share of the 3,000 megawatts, as defined by share of statewide retail electricity sales, which is how the CEC calculated unofficial MW targets for POU.

In addition, while SB 1, and this report, focuses on the utility incentives per watt of installed capacity and for actual system performance, the other key provision of SB 1 was the expansion of California's NEM cap to 2.5% of a utility's aggregate customer peak demand. NEM provides a bill credit to customers for their solar generation and allows a customer to potentially reduce their monthly utility bill to zero or even to be compensated by the utility if their solar array generates more electricity than the customer consumed over a 12-month period.

In practical terms, customers with higher energy usage and who receive service from a utility with more expensive higher usage rate tiers would receive greater financial benefits by installing solar than customers who consume less energy and/or reside in a utility service territory with less costly higher usage tiered rates. One of the most important factors influencing a customer's decision to invest in solar is their utility bill and the amount of money they can save by installing solar panels on their property.

Coming out of the Energy Crisis in 2001, the Legislature froze the lower tier rates for residential customers of the IOUs. While at

¹ Section 2851 (e)(1)-(2) of the Public Utilities Code

the time this served to protect lower energy users from being exposed to the price volatility of the electricity market following deregulation, it also meant that those costs, as well as costs associated with routine operation and maintenance, new facilities, and, in later years, clean energy policies were born by higher consuming residential customers and the other customer classes. Those costs manifested as some of the nation's highest and most unbalanced electricity rates.

For example, from March 2010 to May 2010, PG&E's lowest residential tier rate was \$0.118/kWh.² In stark contrast, the highest residential Tier 5 rate was \$0.485/kWh. In comparison, SMUD's lowest residential tier rate at the same time was \$0.097 and the highest tier rate was \$0.186/kWh. This comparison highlights the broader trend that POU rates tend to be lower than IOU rates.³ This means the customers of IOU service territories have (and had) an additional financial motivation to pursue solar that most POU customers do not share. As such, it comes as no surprise that proportionally more IOU customers have elected to pursue solar. That is not a failing on the part of public power; that is a result of historically unbalanced utility rates.

Policy Conflict: Solar vs. Energy Efficiency

In the report, *Energy Efficiency in California's Public Power Sector: A 2016 Status Update*, POUs highlighted a growing concern about the adverse impacts distributed solar policies are having on achieving increased energy savings from efficiency programs.⁴

The energy efficiency vs. solar debate is not a new issue. In September 2015, the Rocky Mountain Institute noted that businesses are electing to forgo cost-effective energy efficiency in favor of solar energy: "The U.S. companies that rush towards purchasing renewable power are often leaving more-cost-effective solutions on the table. They do this because capturing efficiency for a large portfolio of buildings is a multi-year process whereas renewable energy purchases are relatively quick and don't require much administrative overhead. Large organizations look for quick wins that make good headlines."⁵

In 2014, the Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE) released a research paper on the energy efficiency actions of homeowners who install rooftop solar electric systems and their perspectives on performing home energy upgrades.⁶ The survey included SDG&E customers who installed a solar PV system prior to June 2012. As noted in the report, when performed before the installation of a PV system, energy efficiency upgrades can reduce the size of the PV system needed to offset a home's electric energy use. In addition, the measures may also increase the comfort, value and safety of homes.

The research found that solar-adopters focus on basic home upgrades, such as replacing lighting with more efficient bulbs or purchasing more efficient appliances. The efficiency actions are relatively simple — they do not require building permits and can be easily completed by the homeowner. However, the research revealed that deeper energy retrofits were not pursued by most solar adopters: "The least commonly adopted technologies are the cool roof, solar water heater, air sealing and duct/seal replacement. While duct sealing or replacement represents a significant energy savings opportunity (the average duct system in California homes leak 30% of the conditioned air according to the California Energy Commission) only 1 in 8 solar adopters made such upgrades before the installation of the PV system." Even though deeper energy efficiency improvements would be cost-effective for the customer and improve the comfort and function of their home, customers are electing to forgo these investments in favor of installing larger (and more expensive compared to the efficiency upgrades) solar PV systems.

SB 1 directed the CPUC and CEC to "require reasonable and cost-effective energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings as

² Pacific Gas & Electric Corporation. <http://www.pge.com/tariffs/electric.shtml>

³ American Public Power Association. *2015-2016 Annual Directory & Statistical Report*. Available: <http://www.publicpower.org/files/PDFs/PublicPowerCostsLess1.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.ncpa.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/SB1037-Report-Final-0316.pdf>

⁵ RMI Outlet. September 2015. *In an Age of Cheap Solar Does Efficiency Still Matter?* Available:

http://blog.rmi.org/blog_2015_09_01_in_age_of_cheap_solar_does_efficiency_still_matter

⁶ Langheim, R., Arreola, G., and Reese, C. August 2014. *Energy Efficiency Motivations and Actions of California Solar Homeowners*. Presented at the ACEEE 2014 Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings. Available: <https://energycenter.org/blog/solar-adoption-and-energy-efficiency-actions>

a condition of providing incentives for eligible solar energy systems, with appropriate exemptions or limitations to accommodate the limited financial resources of low-income residential housing.”⁷ The provision reflects the Loading Order⁸, which establishes energy efficiency and demand reduction resources as the preferred energy resource, followed by renewables. However, the *Guidelines for California’s Solar Electric Incentive Programs (Senate Bill 1) Fifth Edition*, promulgated by the CEC does not reflect the requirement that efficiency improvements in existing buildings be required in order for a customer to receive CSI incentives. Instead, the CEC only required that energy audits be provided to the building owner / manager / ratepayer, thereby alleviating customers from abiding by the state’s Loading Order.

The CEC is also allowing solar in the place of cost-effective and reasonable energy efficiency in new construction through the adoption of alternative compliance mechanisms in the Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards. The 2013 Title 24 Update established compliance credits for the installation of solar PV as an alternative to meeting high performance attics and high performance walls. This credit for solar was extended and increased in the 2016 Title 24 Update.

Businesses want public visibility for their clean energy efforts, which favors solar over energy efficiency. Homeowners are inclined to forgo deeper energy retrofits, even if they are more cost-effective than solar panels. Through these program changes and policies, the CEC has elected to not require customers to complete cost-effective and reasonable energy efficiency upgrades prior to receiving CSI incentives and has also encouraged the installation of solar PV over energy efficiency measures in new construction. Together, these factors encourage distributed solar over energy efficiency, which is wholly inconsistent with the Loading Order as it is currently envisioned.

SB 350 (de Leon, 2015) established a statewide goal to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses of retail customers through energy efficiency and conservation by 2030. This is, by far, the most ambitious energy efficiency goal the state has ever adopted and will require an unparalleled commitment from the state and stakeholder collaboration to achieve the 2030 goal. State policies that preference solar arrays over energy efficiency make success more challenging.

Solar and energy efficiency policies cannot continue to be pursued in silos. As the state embarks on a more distributed energy future that relies on customers to be willing and active participants in the success of clean energy objectives, the programs and policies must take into account the impacts of customer perspectives related to the various distributed energy resources, including energy efficiency, distributed generation, energy storage, electric vehicles, and demand response. As we learn more about customer perspectives and motivations, policies need to be adjusted and goals updated accordingly.

NEM 1.0: Addressing Policy Inequities

The state’s current NEM policy for POUs, and the former policy for the IOUs, is known as NEM 1.0 and requires utilities to provide full-retail NEM rates to customers until total NEM installed capacity equals 5% of a utility’s aggregate customer peak demand. The CPUC has undertaken a proceeding to develop a successor tariff for the IOUs to govern installations above the 5% cap. Similarly, POUs that have either met the 5% cap or will do so shortly, are discussing their own successor tariffs as well.

As policymakers and utilities look to the future of NEM and other solar policies in California (see section below), it is important to first acknowledge equity issues with the current policy design, including:

1. The well-documented shifting of costs from solar adopters to other utility customers
2. Low income customers, renters and lessees are largely excluded from participating in NEM programs

⁷ Section 2851 (a)(3) of the Public Utilities Code

⁸ Section 454.5 (b)(9)(A)-(C)

The shift of system costs from solar adopters to other utility customers has been acknowledged by utilities, the California State Legislature, the California Public Utilities Commission, and most recently by the solar industry itself:

- In 2012, the Legislature directed the CPUC to examine the rate impacts of the NEM program. The CPUC did that, reporting that once the NEM cap was reached, the rate impacts on non-participating customers would be over \$1 billion annually for the three largest IOUs.⁹
- The Legislature passed AB 327 (Perea, 2013), requiring the CPUC to adopt an NEM successor program for the IOUs that addresses the cost shift issue. According to the final Senate Floor analysis, “[t]he PUC will be required to ensure that the [NEM successor program] is based on the electrical system costs and benefits received by nonparticipating customers and prevents a cost shift to non-NEM customers.”¹⁰
- On April 18, 2016, *The Solar Progress Partnership*, consisting of several New York electric utilities, SolarCity, SunEdison, and SunPower, filed comments related to a New York State Public Service Commission proceeding on transitioning away from NEM. The comments state, “At its core, the Partnership’s proposal provides simplicity for customers, recognizes the locational value of clean DER, and attempts to resolve potential bill impacts, particularly to customers who are not participating in NEM.” The comments also note that, “NEM allows participating customers to reduce system distribution charges on their bill, including power exported onto the grid. . . . Distribution charges that make up the utilities’ distribution-system revenue requirement are then shifted to customers who do not participate in NEM.”¹¹

In addition to the cost-shift, low income families, renters, and small business who lease their property are unable to take advantage of NEM as they either cannot afford to install solar or do not own their building. While NEM has proven to be an effective tool for encouraging wealthier homeowners and larger businesses to install solar on their property, it does not provide an option for many other utility customers to also access the benefits of distributed solar all the while requiring these non-participating customers to shoulder additional system costs that the solar customers no longer share.

Beyond NEM 1.0: The Future of POU Solar Policies

With the expiration of the CSI program at the end of the year and with POUs beginning to reach their 5% NEM cap, POUs have initiated processes to develop successor NEM tariffs and other complimentary programs to support solar in their communities.

Through years of experience, POUs have learned that what works to promote local renewable energy generation for one POU may not work for another. In California, there are over 40 POUs, which vary widely in size, customer diversity, infrastructure, and climate. These POUs range from the largest city in the state (Los Angeles), to some of the smallest farming towns in northern California, and include other public entities, such as ports and irrigation districts.

To effectively promote local renewable energy generation in each unique POU territory, local control is important and policies in this area should preserve a POU’s ability to:

- Develop programs that comply with state goals and are tailored to the characteristics of the POU’s community;
- Design rates and charges that are fair to all of its customers;
- Consider the role of energy efficiency, community solar, and electric transportation when developing solar policies; and,

⁹ Energy and Environmental Economics. September 2013. *California Net Energy Metering (NEM) Draft Cost—Effectiveness Evaluation*. Prepared for the California Public Utilities Commission. Available: https://ethree.com/documents/CSI/CPUC_NEM_Draft_Report_9-26-13.pdf

¹⁰ California State Senate Rules Committee, Office of Senate Floor Analyses. September 9, 2013. *AB 327 (Perea) Floor Analysis*. Available: <http://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/home.xhtml>

¹¹ The Solar Progress Partnership. April 2016. *Comments of the Solar Progress Partnership on an Interim Successor to Net Energy Metering*. Available: <http://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/Common/ViewDoc.aspx?DocRefId=%7b75A9DA7C-50C3-44C1-912C-D6695E455D88%7d>

- Enhance local economic development opportunities with renewable and energy efficiency programs,

The challenge with current NEM policy is that it implies that the utility's retail rate is based solely on the price of electricity generation. In reality, the retail rate also covers the utility's transmission and distribution costs, which the solar customer can avoid paying under NEM (even though the customer relies on the transmission and distribution system to receive energy when, for example, the sun is not shining). As noted above, this results in a revenue shortfall for the utility that is shifted to non-solar customers, many of whom are low-income customers that do not have the means to install rooftop solar.

AB 327 (2012, Perea) required the ratemaking authority for the IOUs, the CPUC, to establish an NEM successor program that is based on the electrical system costs and benefits received by nonparticipating customers and prevents a cost shift to non-NEM customers. To create uniformity in state policy, as well as parity, the ratemaking body for many publicly owned electric utilities—which consist of locally elected officials—are considering the development of NEM successor programs that promote reasonable access to local renewable energy generation and prevents a cost shift to non-participating customers.

In addition to successor NEM programs, there are a number of alternative programs that provide broader economic and environmental benefit to the community and that avoid the cost shift inherent in a NEM program, including the following:

- ☀ **Community Solar:** The Smart Electric Power Alliance (SEPA), formerly the Solar Electric Power Association, defines community solar as a program through which individual members of a community have the opportunity to “buy in” to a nearby solar installation. As part of the buy-in, customers typically receive a proportional share of the financial or energy output of the system. Community solar may particularly appeal to customers who rent or lease property, have heavily shaded or north-facing roofs, or simply do not want to make the high up-front financial investment in a rooftop system. These programs allow utilities to offer a solar option to a broader portion of their customers, compared to other utility-led customer solar programs.¹²
- ☀ **Value of Solar (VOS):** A VOS tariff is intended to be compensation for the real value provided by the solar installations to the electric system. A VOS rate is determined through a bottom-up calculation of each of the benefits and costs that distributed solar provides to or imposes on the electricity system. The values generally represent avoided costs to the utility and the overall system (e.g., avoided transmission and distribution services) and the costs of incorporating solar into the system. These value streams are added together to arrive at a single VOS rate, expressed in cents per kilowatt-hour. This is the rate at which customers are compensated for electricity generated by their grid-connected solar PV systems.¹³
- ☀ **Customer Grid Supply (CGS):** Hawaii has closed their NEM program. In its place, Hawaii now offers the CGS as an alternative. Through the CGS program customers receive a credit for electricity sent to the grid, but are still billed at the retail rate for electricity they use from the grid.¹⁴

Conclusion

As the state considers future solar and clean energy policies, public power urges policymakers to continue to recognize the track record of POU program successes and empower the local governing boards of POUs to continue to design customer programs that enable renewable distributed generation to grow fairly and sustainably in a manner that is tailored to the needs of each POU community.

¹² Solar Electric Power Association. September 2014. *Expanding Solar Access Through Utility-led Community Solar*.

¹³ National Renewable Energy Laboratory. March 2015. *Value of Solar Program Design and Implementation*. NREL/TP-6A20-62361. Available: <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62361.pdf>

¹⁴ For more information on Hawaii's program, visit: <https://www.hawaiianelectric.com/clean-energy-hawaii/producing-clean-energy>

APPENDIX A - UTILITY PROGRESS REPORTS

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Alameda Municipal Power		Contact Person: Susan Kelly			
		Email Address: kelly@alamedamp.com			
Program Reporting Period:		Jan 1, 2015 to Dec 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		In CY2015, 2 Commercial installations were completed; 1 Commercial incentive paid. Total NEM capacity as of 5/1/16 is 2.9 MW.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Residential and commercial rebates are fully subscribed.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	0	1	0		
PBI	0	0	0		
Total	0	1	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			2		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			2		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate					
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		2	429.058	816,409	\$ 37,268
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		2	429.058	816,409	\$ 37,268
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 7,593	\$ 290,049	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 4,200,000	\$ -	2,127 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					None
Non PV solar systems installed:					None
Any training or builder/installer assistance:					None

APPENDIX A - UTILITY PROGRESS REPORTS

Any auditing of installed systems:

Verified that installation is correct and operating properly when the solar meter is set. AMP requires two meters.

Solar program information on website at:

www.alamedamp.com/solar-rebates-residential; www.alamedamp.com/solar-rebates-business

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Anaheim Public Utilities			Contact Person: Mark Brownrigg		
			Email Address: MBrownrigg@anaheim.net		
Program Reporting Period: Calendar Year 2015					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: Solar incentive program for residential, commercial and school properties.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: Some customers are deciding not to proceed with solar after being approved for an incentive.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	848	799	39		
PBI	30	28	7		
Total	878	827	46		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			517		
New Construction Tier I			-		
New Construction Tier II			-		
Total (of all sectors)			517		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		490	2,658	4,391,561	\$3,023,512
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		-	-	-	-
Commercial		27	1,682	2,928,950	\$377,132
Non-Profit		-	-	-	-
Government		-	-	-	-
Industrial		-	-	-	-
Agricultural		-	-	-	-
Mixed-Use		-	-	-	-
TOTAL (all sectors)		517	4,340	7,320,511	\$3,400,644
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$147,210	\$4,739,096	\$1,630,581	\$35,055,800	\$8,213,342	22 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: Contractors oversizing systems make up 10% of the received applications. Customer is allowed to downsize their system to be in compliance with the program by not exceeding 100% of historical customer usage.					
Non PV solar systems installed: None					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: Program Manager offered three solar energy informational sessions for residents and three informational sessions for contractors during the reporting year.					
Any auditing of installed systems: 15% of the installed systems are audited by a third party contractor. All systems are inspected by the Building Department inspector.					
Solar program information on website at: www.anaheim.net/utilities/solar					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Azusa Light & Water			Contact Person: Paul Reid		
			Email Address: preid@ci.azusa.ca.us		
Program Reporting Period:			1-1-15 to 12-31-15		
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:			The industrial system installed on 12/15/15 actual production (~4.5 kWh) will be about 1/24th of the projected total annual production.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:			There is currently a waiting list for new systems. Industrial incentive will be paid next CY.		
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	27	27			
PBI					
Total	27	27			
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			27		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			27		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid for Reporting Year Installations
Residential - Market Rate		26	134.323	992.792	143449.9
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial		1	183.38	4.509	0
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
Total (of all sectors)		27	317.703	997.301	143449.9
Total Expenditures	Total Incentives Paid/Reporting Year	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	143449.9	113021.1	3271000	1834658	3000 kW/3 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					
Non PV solar systems installed:					
Any training or builder/installer assistance:					
Any auditing of installed systems:					
Solar program information on website at:			http://www.ci.azusa.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=565		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name:		City of Banning		Contact Person:	Veronica Craghead
				Email Address:	vcraghead@ci.banning.ca.us
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: Due to Banning's aggressive marketing of its Solar PV Rebate Program, it met and exceeded its SB1 rebate requirements in 2010. As a result Solar PV rebate funds are exhausted and the program has been temporarily suspended pending allocation of additional funding. Total Installed NEM capacity as of May 1, 2016 is 1.255 kW.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: As PV installation costs continue to decrease, Banning continues to receive Interconnection Agreements from customers wishing to install PV systems, although there are no rebates available.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI					
PBI	61	41			
Total	61	41			
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings					
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		41	213	322,888	
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		41	213	322,888	
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
77,145	None	None	1,965,123	None	n/a
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:		None			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		None			
Any auditing of installed systems:		None			
Solar program information on website at:			http://ca-banning.civicplus.com/index.aspx?NID=300		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Biggs Municipal Utilities			Contact Person: Marlee Mattos		
			Email Address: marlee@biggs-ca.gov		
Program Reporting Period: 1/1/15 through 12/31/15					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: Continued to promote solar PV through customer education and the dissemination of program information to contractors. Advised customers of program incentives through billing fliers and city newsletter. All of our installed capacity is NEM, totaling 31.44 kW.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: We are a poor community with few customers able or willing to make the investment in a solar PV system. Our housing stock is old, so educating customers on the value of energy efficiency upgrades before an investment in solar P.V. is crucial. We have experienced a marked increase in interest in solar P.V. from our customers in 2015. Contractor education is desperately needed, as they give customers a lot of erroneous information and make many errors on paperwork.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	5	3	2		
PBI	0	0	0		
Total	5	3	2		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings				3	
New Construction Tier I				0	
New Construction Tier II				0	
Total (of all sectors)				3	
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid for Reporting Year Installations
Residential - Market Rate		3	14.135	25753.2	11,003.84
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
Total (of all sectors)		3	14	25753.2	11,003.84
Total Expenditures	Total Incentives Paid/Reporting Year	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$1,734.69	11,003.84	\$0.00	\$181,153.00	\$108,067.36	161
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:				Oversized systems, Application expiration	
Non PV solar systems installed:				None	

Any training or builder/installer assistance:	We are in contact with contractors throughout the application process, walking them through our procedures & requirements. We have had to complete their paperwork for them (Rebate Application, EPBI calculator, etc.), as they could not accurately complete the required paperwork.
Any auditing of installed systems:	Our contractor verifies the shading and system production prior to rebate being issued.
Solar program information on website at:	www.biggs-ca.gov

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name:		Burbank Water and Power		Contact Person:	Alfred Antoun
				Email Address:	aantoun@burbankca.gov
Program Reporting Period:		CY 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: 39 residential and 2 commercial applications were received and approved during CY 2015. All 41 installations which received rebates are on existing sites. Total PBI incentives in CY 2015 paid for solar systems installed in previous years amount to \$268,227 and are included in the Total Incentives Paid/Reporting Year field. BWP's NEM cap is 15.3 MW of installed solar capacity; currently there is 4.321 MW of rooftop solar in Burbank.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: Due to decreasing solar costs, 102 of the 143 systems installed in CY 2015 were without incentive.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/Cancelled		
EPBI	41	41			
PBI					
Total	41	41			
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			41		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			41		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		39	236.33	356,326	\$156,080
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		2	47.42	71,353	\$30,887
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		41	283.75	427,679	\$186,967
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$34,210	\$455,194	\$167,724	up to \$15 million	\$4,476,230	*N/A
Additional Information (as available)					
* Note: BWP adopted a budgetary goal, not a kW goal.					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: None					
Non PV solar systems installed: None					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: Phone and email assistance available from Solar Support Program managers.					
Any auditing of installed systems: All systems given incentives were audited by a third party consultant.					
Solar program information on website at: http://burbankwaterandpower.com/incentives-for-all-customers/solar-photovoltaic-power					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report						
Utility Name: Cerritos Electric Utility			Contact Person: Fredy Bonilla			
			Email Address: fbonilla@cerritos.us			
Program Reporting Period:			January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015			
Program Activities						
Summary of Program Activities:			The Cerritos Electric Utility solar rebate incentives are administered through the Southern California Edison Company.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:						
Program Performance						
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled			
EPBI	0	0	0			
PBI	0	0	0			
Total	0	0	0			
Number of Installations per Building Type						
Existing Buildings			0			
New Construction Tier I			0			
New Construction Tier II			0			
Total (of all sectors)			0			
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector						
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid for Reporting Year Installations	
Residential - Market Rate		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Commercial		0	0	0	0	
Non-Profit		0	0	0	0	
Government		0	0	0	0	
Industrial		0	0	0	0	
Agricultural		0	0	0	0	
Mixed-Use		0	0	0	0	
Total (of all sectors)		0	0	0	0	
Total Expenditures		Total Incentives Paid/Reporting Year	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$0		\$0	\$0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Additional Information (as available)						
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:				None		
Non PV solar systems installed:				None		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:				No		
Any auditing of installed systems:				n/a		
Solar program information on website at:				n/a		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name: City of Colton Electric Dept.	Contact Person: Jessica Sutorus																
	Email Address: jsutorus@coltonca.gov																
Program Reporting Period: CY 2015																	
Program Activities																	
Summary of Program Activities:	The City of Colton Electric Department (CED) continues to offer residential rebates for qualifying photovoltaic generation systems up to 3 kW for the reporting calendar year of 2015. During this reporting period CED paid 9 customer applicants under the program guidelines at \$2.01/kW. The remaining 18 customer applicants were paid at \$1.71/kW. The total NEM capacity as of 5/1/2016 for CED is 2,558.37 kW. CED promotes the solar rebate program through a community public access channel, press releases, social media, and the City website. This reporting year CED hosted a solar information workshop night for residential, commercial customers, and City officials interested in going solar. This workshop provided valuable information about what to expect going solar including understanding when solar makes sense for each individual energy use. In this 2015 reporting year the City of Colton approved all California PACE financiers to provide assistance to customers. This resulted in more competitive lower interest rates for customers.																
Future Opportunities and Challenges:																	
	Challenges: This reporting year CED experienced an abundance of customers who bought into long term lease agreements for their home photovoltaic systems that have higher kWh costs than the CED charges. All rebate customers were made aware that if they chose to proceed with these contracts they would be paying higher energy costs than the average resident in the CED service territory. Opportunities: CED developed a new Solar Advisor Program as a result of the challenges the customers were experiencing once they were locked into long term contracts with their solar provider. This programs encourages you to have a one on one appointment to discuss the customers specific energy needs. It also educates the customer on energy efficiency.																
Program Performance																	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Total Number of Apps Rcvd</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Apps Approved</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Apps Rejected/ Cancelled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EPBI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PBI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled	EPBI	35	27	8	PBI	0	0	0	Total	35	27	8
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled														
EPBI	35	27	8														
PBI	0	0	0														
Total	35	27	8														
Number of Installations per Building Type																	
Existing Buildings			27														
New Construction Tier I																	
New Construction Tier II																	
Total (of all sectors)			27														
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector																	

Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		27	135.655		145,610.40
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit				102,114.61	
Government					
Industrial				902,097.63	
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		27	135.655	1,004,212.24	145,610.40
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	411,811.33	0	4,275,125	1,327,548.29	4MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					
Non PV solar systems installed:					0
Any training or builder/installer assistance: None					
Any auditing of installed systems: All PV systems are inspected for final building permit by the City of Colton Building Official.					
Solar program information on website at: www.coltononline.com					

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Corona Dept of Water & Power		Contact Person: Michael TenEyck			
		Email Address: Michael.Teneyck@ci.corona.ca.us			
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		No additional inquiries or applications were received regarding the City's SB1 solar rebate program during 2015. The total installed "Net Energy Metering" capacity as of May 1, 2016 is 6 kW.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		The rebate amount for 2016 is \$0.63 per watt for systems up to 3 kW for residential and 25 kW for non-residential.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/Cancelled		
EPBI	0	0	0		
PBI	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			0		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			0		
Total (of all sectors)			0		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	
Residential - Market Rate	0	0	0	0	
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income	0	0	0	0	
Commercial	0	0	0	0	
Non-Profit	0	0	0	0	
Government	0	0	0	0	
Industrial	0	0	0	0	
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	
Mixed-Use	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (all sectors)	0	0	0	0	
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	0	0	\$2,116,800	\$2,113,394	1.89 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:			None		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			No		
Any auditing of installed systems:			No		

Solar program information on website at:

<http://discovercoronadwp.com/conservation/rebates.shtml>

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Glendale Water and Power			Contact Person: Aneta Badalian		
			Email Address: abadalian@glendaleca.gov		
Program Reporting Period:			January 1, 2015 to Dcember 31, 2015		
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:			Accepted new EPBI applications and continued paying out PBI applications (received in prior years). The total NEM capacity as of 05/01/2016 is 7.4 MW.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:			The application acceptance process in 2015 was challenging as we received an overwhelming amount of applications.		
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	188	188	-		
PBI	-	-	-		
Total	188	188	-		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			188		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			0		
Total (of all sectors)			188		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		115	758	1,208,212	\$ 781,824.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		-	-	-	\$ -
Commercial		8	175	1,203,069	\$ 328,431.00
Non-Profit		-	-	-	\$ -
Government		-	-	-	\$ -
Industrial		-	-	-	\$ -
Agricultural		-	-	-	\$ -
Mixed-Use		-	-	-	\$ -
TOTAL (all sectors)		123	933	2,411,281	\$ 1,110,255.00
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	1,110,255	1,549,133	15,271,000	#####	17 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			Nothing significant. There were no applications rejected/cancelled in 2015.		
Non PV solar systems installed:			none known		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			none		
Any auditing of installed systems:			There is no audit in place except for Building & Safety's and GWP Engineering's inspections.		
Solar program information on website at:			www.glendalewaterandpower.com		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Gridley		Contact Person: Mark Gosvener			
		Email Address: markg@esgrouppllc.com			
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		No new applications were received and no rebates were paid for systems installed in the City's service territory.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/Cancelled		
EPBI					
PBI					
Total	0	0	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings					
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			0		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate					
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	0	0	435000	411125.04	350 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			none		
Non PV solar systems installed:			none		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			There was no additional training or special assistance provided to builders or installers.		

Any auditing of installed systems:	All sites are subject to an energy audit prior to reservation of SB1 funds and 100% of systems are inspected by a third-party (post-installation) to verify that the system performance matches the EPBB inputs.
Solar program information on website at:	http://www.gridley.ca.us/

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Healdsburg			Contact Person: Meg Patterson		
			Email Address: mpatterson@ci.healdsburg.ca.us		
Program Reporting Period:			January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015		
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:			In CY2015, the City interconnected 26 PV systems: 23 residential and 1 commercial.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:			Program is well developed. We expect to reach the SB1 5% cap in 2016 but will continue to offer net-metering as a rate option.		
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	26	24	2		
PBI					
Total	26	24	2		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			24		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			24		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		23	112.144	225,129.08	\$ 47,458.19
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		1	29.833	59,889.75	\$ 9,400.00
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		24	141.977	285,018.83	\$ 56,858.19
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 68,229.83	\$ 56,858.19	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 950,000.00	\$ 92,204.00	1.08 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:		(2) rebate applications not approved: one because it was additional capacity and the other because it was a leased system.			
Non PV solar systems installed:		None			
Any training or builder/installer assistance: None needed					
Any auditing of installed systems:		None			
Solar program information on website at:			http://cityofhealdsburg.org/235/Solar-PV		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Imperial Irrigation District			Contact Person: Diana Rosas		
			Email Address: drosas@iid.com		
Program Reporting Period:			January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015		
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: Imperial Irrigation District offers rebates to residential and non-residential customers that install qualifying photovoltaic generation systems. During this reporting period, IID paid out 34 Performance Based Incentive (PBI) payments and 273 Expected Performance Based Incentive (EPBI) payments. IID maintained the system size cap of 15 kW (residential), 300 kW (commercial), and 400 kW (government/non-profits) set in 2010 to allow for an increased number of participants. The district promotes the PV/Solar Solutions program through a variety of channels including our website, community events and workshops. Additionally, as of May 1, 2016, IID has 3,098 total NEM customers with a capacity of 43.85 MW.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: Imperial Irrigation District adopted an adjusted incentive rebate of the same value per kWh for years 2014, 2015 & 2016 to ensure further distribution of funding and continued program success. Future adjustments will be to avoid a deposit fee for all SB1 applied projects. The IID's program guidelines comply with SB1 mandates and are consistent with the CEC's Guidelines for California Solar Electric Incentive Programs.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	443	326	117		
PBI	30	19	11		
Total	473	345	128		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			473		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			473		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		314	2,265.51	4,893,474.24	950,776.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		1	184.00	397,440.00	
Commercial		11	2,468.05	5,293,353.36	5,240.00
Non-Profit					
Government		1	242.22	523,195.20	
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		327	5,159.78	11,107,462.80	956,016.00
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 510,715.00	\$ 3,131,154.00	\$ 3,416,224.65	\$ 40,219,809.00	\$ 20,586,037.21	44 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: Reasons for customer cancellations range from incomplete applications, missed Milestone stage deadlines, customer financial reasons, or contractor decisions to cancel.					
Non PV solar systems installed: No					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: No					
Any auditing of installed systems: System inspections performed at the time system is energized (100%)					
Solar program information on website at: www.iid.com/solar					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Industry Public Utility Commission			Contact Person: Curtis Fresch		
			Email Address: cfresch@cityofindustry.org		
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		The IPUC has not received applications from any of its customers for the Senate Bill 1 Solar Program in the past			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Future developments in expansion of the IPUC and attraction of new businesses provide a chance for future offering of Senate Bill 1 Rebates			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	0	0	0		
PBI	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			0		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			0		
Total (of all sectors)			0		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		0	0	0	0
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		0	0	0	0
Commercial		0	0	0	0
Non-Profit		0	0	0	0
Government		0	0	0	0
Industrial		0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0	0	0
Mixed-Use		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (all sectors)		0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	0	0	\$0	\$0	-
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					0
Non PV solar systems installed:					0
Any training or builder/installer assistance:					0
Any auditing of installed systems:					0
Solar program information on website at:			www.cityofindustry.org		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Lassen MUD			Contact Person: Theresa Phillips		
			Email Address: tphillips@lmud.org		
Program Reporting Period: (January 1, 20:					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: A total of 9 solar projects were approved and installed in 2015					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: Lassen continues to offer rebates for qualified solar projects. We continue to market the program and work with local installers to promote solar energy.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	9	9	0		
PBI	9	9	0		
Total	9	9	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			9		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		7	44.967	109151	\$28,000
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		2	32.077	88228	\$34,439
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		9	77.044	197379	\$62,439
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
13,000	62439	0	1,400,000	140000	1.4MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: none					
Non PV solar systems installed: none					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: none					
Any auditing of installed systems: Yes					
Solar program information on website at: www.lmud.org					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name: Lodi Electric Utility		Contact Person: Adam Brucker		
		Email Address: abrucker@lodi.gov		
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015		
Program Activities				
Summary of Program Activities:		There were 70 applications received in CY2015, compared to 63 applications received in CY2014. 55 rebates were approved and processed in CY2015, compared to 58 in CY2014. The application requests exceeded the program budget. A lottery system was used to select program participants.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:				
In compliance with California Senate Bill 1 (Murray, 2006), Lodi Electric implemented its solar initiative rebate program beginning in CY2008 for the purpose of investing in and encouraging the installation of residential and commercial solar energy systems. Lodi Electric funds the program through collection of a solar surcharge applicable to all kWh sold. The ten-year incentive program will run through CY2017. By all indications, the legislature’s intent to support the solar photovoltaic market by offering incentives as the market matures has been fulfilled. Customers in the Lodi Electric service territory continue to express a strong interest in solar photovoltaic systems, irrespective of solar photovoltaic rebate availability. This is illustrated by the fact that, of the more than 200 solar photovoltaic systems permitted in CY 2015, only 27 percent of the systems were incentivized. Lower system costs and a variety of available financing solutions seem to have contributed to this outcome. We see this trend sustaining into the foreseeable future and do not anticipate a need to offer rebates beyond CY2017.				
Program Performance				
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled	
EPBI	70	56	14	
PBI				
Total	70	56	14	
Number of Installations per Building Type				
Existing Buildings			55	
New Construction Tier I				
New Construction Tier II				
Total (of all sectors)			55	
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector				
Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	52	230.503	378038	333356.48
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income				

Commercial		3	145.744	256946	120000
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		55	376.28	634984	453356.48
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
8716.9	453356.48	7000	6100000	2009775.62	5326.6 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			none		
Non PV solar systems installed:		none			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		none			
Any auditing of installed systems:		All commercial sites are subject to an energy audit prior to reservation of SB1 funds and 100% of systems are inspected by a third-party (post-installation) to verify that system performance matches the EPBB inputs.			
Solar program information on website at:			www.lodielectric.com		

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Lompoc			Contact Person: Jennifer Main		
			Email Address: j_main@ci.lompoc.ca.us		
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		The solar PV incentive program is available to all customers. A total of 12.86 kW of solar was installed during 2015 on residential buildings and 17.54 kW on one commercial building. The total installed NEM capacity is 1,481.19 kW.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		The City of Lompoc has fulfilled its net energy metering (NEM) obligation. Incentives to install solar PV systems will end December 31, 2016. The City of Lompoc will continue to explore installing City-owned solar PV systems.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/Cancelled		
EPBI	9	4	5		
PBI					
Total	9	4	5		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			4		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			4		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		3	12.86	21,364	14,879
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		1	17.538	32,121	26,307
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		4	30.398	53,485	41,186
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	\$141,566.00	\$195,563.00	\$1,746,260.00	\$495,124.63	N/A
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			Customers were unable to obtain financing for the system.		
Non PV solar systems installed:		None			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		None			
Any auditing of installed systems:		All systems are inspected by the City of Lompoc Building Department. Verification of system performance is done by Utility Conservation staff at time of interconnection.			
Solar program information on website at:			www.cityoflompoc.com/Utilities/conservation		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name:	LADWP	Contact Person:	Peter Liang
		Email Address:	peter.liang@ladwp.com
Program Reporting Period:	Januray 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015		
Program Activities			
Summary of Program Activities:	The LADWP Solar Incentive Program (SIP) received an average of 600 incentive applications a month in 2015. The majority of applications received were for residential retrofit projects. The LADWP facilitated the installation of over 30 MW of solar photovoltaic systems in 2015, equating to approximately 50 GWh solar generation. As of December 31, 2015, there are about 151 MW of solar projects online in LADWP's service territory and \$271M incentives were distributed. In December 2015, LADWP separated it's incentive and interconnection process to enable customers to commission their solar system faster. LADWP budgets \$288M for incentive payments and \$25M for administration and outreach. Funding for incentive payments is divided evenly between residential and non-residential customers. At the time of this report, LADWP has approximately \$30M in incentive available. The residential incentive is \$0.30/watt, the non-residential incentive is \$0.40/watt, and the non-profit incentive is \$1.15/watt. The non-residential incentive was higher than the residential incentive because of the low application rate of non-residential projects.		

Future Opportunities and Challenges:

continues to be a challenging task for LADWP. LADWP has made great strides by transitioning the SIP to PowerClerk, a web-based solar application tool, bifurcating the incentive and interconnection process, but there is still room for improvements across the various stages of the incentive process. Although LADWP has drastically lowered its processing time, it is still challenging to keep up with program demands. It is also worth noting that at the lower incentive levels, the cost to administer the program, perform field verification, and process incentive payments becomes significant. There will be cases where the cost will outweigh the incentive provided to customers. While LADWP is continuously pursuing additional measures to streamline the program, the CEC should also consider new policies to simplify SB1 requirements to help utilities save on program administration and make more \$ available for incentives.

SB1 contains restrictive energy efficiency requirements that are expensive and cumbersome for applications. LADWP is observing a growing trend of non-residential, new construction, and major renovation applicants opting out of solar or installing solar in LADWP's service territory without the incentive. This demonstrates that at the lower incentive levels the SB1 requirements may be challenging for some.

Since program conception, LADWP offered an incentive premium to obtain ownership of the Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) from their customers. The California Energy Commission (CEC) adopted RPS policies that adversely affect the value of RECs acquired through the SIP. The CEC has declared that RECs acquired through the SIP are

Program Performance

	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled
EPBI	6686	6717	557
PBI	0	0	0
Total	6686	6717	557

Number of Installations per Building Type

Existing Buildings	4872
New Construction Tier I	243
New Construction Tier II	0
Total (of all sectors)	5115

Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector

Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	4978	24035	39,657,750	8711257
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income	11	124	204,600	98105
Commercial	106	4959	8,182,350	4377508
Non-Profit	13	338	557,700	1261267
Government	7	886	1,461,900	2649423
Industrial				

Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		5115	30342	50,064,300	17097560
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 8,640,167	\$ 17,097,560	\$ 28,412,000	\$ 313,000,000	\$ 30,616,000	280 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					
Most issues that we currently encounter are associated with the SB1 requirements the are set by the CEC. As incentive levels decline, these SB1 requirements becomes a huge expense to the customer. We hear a lot of customer comments that suggests Energy Efficiency compliance is costly and excludes them from installing solar. As incentives decline, we are seeing instances where contractors are not assisting customers with the rebate application. The latest SB1 Guidelines are publish in January 2013 and no new changes has been published since. While this is not an issue for IOUs, but many POUs still have active SB1 programs and need the CEC to keep their SB1 polcies up-to-date with the evolving solar industry.					
Non PV solar systems installed: N/A					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: Training on incentive and interconnection process provided to utility customers and solar contractors through outreach meetings and workshops.					
Any auditing of installed systems: Every solar installation is inspected by Building and Safety and LADWP.					
Solar program information on website at: www.ladwp.com/solar					

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Merced Irrigation District		Contact Person: Vanessa Lara			
		Email Address: vlara@mercedid.org			
Program Reporting Period: CY2015					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Customer outreach via public events and website. In person meetings with customers and various solar companies.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Customer participation in our program has continued to grow. Requests continue to exceed rebate availability for each calendar year.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI					
PBI	246	233	13		
Total	246	233	13		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			233		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			233		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		180	950	1673000	\$ 374,228.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		3	67	120740	\$ 75,000.00
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		183	1017	1793740	\$ 449,228.00
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
	\$ 450,000.00	0	\$450,000/yr.	\$450,000/yr.	4.7MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					
Non PV solar systems installed:					
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		On site pre-construction meetings for all installations			
Any auditing of installed systems:		RANDOM INTERNAL REVIEWS			
Solar program information on website at:		WWW.MERCEDID.COM/INDEX.CFM/POWER/SOLAR			

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name:	Modesto Irrigation District	Contact Person:	Tyler Ott
		Email Address:	Tyler.Ott@MID.org
Program Reporting Period:	January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015		
Program Activities			
Summary of Program Activities:	Rebates were offered at a rate of \$400.00/kW-AC with a max rebate of \$2000. Allocated rebate funds were exhausted by Mid-May 2015. New PBI's were not offered in 2015. Solar installations and applications did not slow down due to the closing of the rebate program. 316 rebated systems were installed by May 2015 however we continued to see an influx in applications throughout the year closing with 1,230 systems in total installed. To date as of May 31, 2016 we have 3,196 PV systems installed in the district for a total of 29,159 kW-AC. With that being said, we currently have 383 systems pending interconnection with a value of 3,313 kW-AC for a total of 32,472 kW-AC which will exceed our 5% utility cap of 32MW. We also have a couple large scale projects in the works with a rough value of 1.5MW that will likely be coming online in the 2016 year. The large influx in applications can also be largely correlated to MID's current Yearly Net Metering Program (NEM 1) which is currently under review causing what could be called a last minute rush due to uncertainty of the predecessor program being discussed having met the 5% cap.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:	The rebate portion of the program has not been extended into 2016 and the current yearly net metering (NEM 1) is under review due to the district hitting the 5% Utility Cap.		

Program Performance

	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled
EPBI	357	316	41
PBI	0	0	0
Total	357	316	41
Number of Installations per Building Type			
Existing Buildings			310
New Construction Tier I			6
New Construction Tier II			0
Total (of all sectors)			316

Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector

Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		312	1,742.65	2,931,896	\$ 539,468.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		0	0	0	0
Commercial		4	30.05	51,012	\$ 6,218.00
Non-Profit		0	0	0	0
Government		0	0	0	0
Industrial		0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0	0	0
Mixed-Use		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (all sectors)		316	1,773	2,982,908	\$ 545,686.00
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 125,571.00	\$ 3,837,364.00	\$ 11,087,397	\$ 35,587,142.00	0	32MW

Additional Information (as available)	
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:	Customer decides on alternate vender, decides not to go solar or has not installed the
Non PV solar systems installed:	Not applicable/tracked. Water heating etc. in the area is largely gas which is provided by PG&E .
Any training or builder/installer assistance:	Multiple very detailed documents were created by MID staff on MID requirments and application process for vendors to refrence.
Any auditing of installed systems:	A Representative from MID went out and inspected and photograghed all systems installed that applied for a rebate. Non rebate systems were randomly spot checked.
Solar program information on website at:	http://www.mid.org/solar/default.html

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name: City of Moreno Valley		Contact Person: Michael McLellan		
		Email Address: michaelmc@moval.org		
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015		
Program Activities				
Summary of Program Activities:		MVU experienced another record year of residential solar activity, receiving extensive Rebate as well as No Rebate applications. Rebate amounts for FY14/15 were \$1.75/watt and FY15/16 were \$1/watt. MVU also had its largest non-residential PV system installed to date, a customer-located rooftop array of 2.5 Megawatts.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		MVU is proposing to end the residential rebate program in July 2016 but will continue to offer the non-residential PBI program to support economic development. MVU will continue to accept residential interconnections (NEM) and will support customers who are interested in solar installation. The cost of solar has dropped significantly prompting many customers to pursue installations without requiring an utility incentive, relying on the Federal Tax Incentives, new financing models such as PACE, and lower energy bills. With over 6MW of installed solar on a 42MW peak-load distribution grid, MVU will be evaluating the impact on grid operations over the next year. MVU will shift solar program funding to promote its new energy efficiency programs.		
Program Performance				
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled	
EPBI	214	191	23	
PBI	1	1	0	
Total	214	192	23	
Number of Installations per Building Type				
Existing Buildings			191	
New Construction Tier I			1	
New Construction Tier II			0	
Total (of all sectors)			192	
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector				
Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	188	998.45	1,093,303	\$ 1,214,351
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income				
Commercial	4	2548.5	2,790,608	\$ 47,086
Non-Profit				
Government				
Industrial				
Agricultural				
Mixed-Use				
TOTAL (all sectors)	192	3546.95	3,883,911	\$ 1,261,437

Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 225,747	\$ 1,261,437	0	\$ 150,000	\$ -	693kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:				Some applications were canceled by the customers for financial, technical, and other reasons.	
Non PV solar systems installed:		none			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		none			
Any auditing of installed systems:		The City of Moreno Valley inspects every solar installation and an energy audit is required for all residential systems.			
Solar program information on website at:			www.moval.org		

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Needles		Contact Person: Rainie Torrance			
		Email Address: ndlsacct@citlink.net			
Program Reporting Period: CY 2015					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: Approved 4 solar applications. One PV is a standalone system which is adjacent to three parcels owned by the customer. Customer received three incentives. For all applications approved in CY 2015, there is not a fully year of data for generation.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: Challenge for equitable share of grid costs to all solar customers who rely on City electric.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI					
PBI	4	4			
Total	4	4			
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			1		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		4	36.12	19.18	\$ 50,945.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)			36.12	19.18	\$ 50,945.00
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
50945.4	50945.4		\$ 500,000.00	\$ 126,803.73	2% of non-renew
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: None					
Non PV solar systems installed: None					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: None					
Any auditing of installed systems: Yes					

Solar program information on website at:	None
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Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name:	City of Palo Alto Utilities	Contact Person:	Lindsay Joye
		Email Address:	pvppartners@cityofpaloalto.org

Program Reporting Period: 1/1/15- 12/31/15

Program Activities

Summary of Program Activities: CPAU's residential rebate funds were fully reserved in 2014. In 2015, CPAU offered a residential group buy program coordinated with cities in San Mateo County and administered by Vote Solar, a non-profit. The group-buy prices were lower than the prior year's after-rebate cost demonstrating that residential PV incentives are no longer needed to reduce costs. In addition to the data reported below for systems that qualified for a rebate, 105 residential PV systems were installed in 2015 for a total of 533 kW. As of 5/1/16, the Total Net Energy Metered capacity is 7.628 MW-AC.

Future Opportunities and Challenges: CPAU expects to meet the 6.5 MW SB1 goal in 2017. CPAU is approaching the Net Metering Cap and is developing the NEM successor tariff. CPAU is exploring new programs such as Community Solar and Solar Donation programs as part of the Local Solar Plan approved by Palo Alto's City Council in 2014.

Program Performance

	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled
EPBI	3	10	3
PBI	6	6	0
Total	9	16	3

Number of Installations per Building Type

Existing Buildings	9
New Construction Tier I	
New Construction Tier II	11
Total (of all sectors)	20

Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector

Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	17	83	134,045	\$ 58,464
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income				
Commercial	3	390	656,458	\$ 51,769
Non-Profit				
Government				
Industrial				
Agricultural				
Mixed-Use				

TOTAL (all sectors)		20	472	790,503	\$ 110,233
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 105,299	\$ 1,094,292	\$ 4,533,404	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 460,736	6.5 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:		Solar Water Heating systems were installed on 2 single family and 3 commercial sites.			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		Assistance is provided on an as-requested basis.			
Any auditing of installed systems:		4 of the 20 (rebated) PV installations were inspected (20%)			
Solar program information on website at:		www.cityofpaloalto.org/solar and www.cityofpaloalto.org/pvpartners			

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Pasadena Water and Power			Contact Person: Mauricio Mejia		
			Email Address: mmejia@cityofpasadena.net		
Program Reporting Period:			January 1 to December 31, 2015		
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:			Interest in solar power continues to increase in Pasadena especially in the residential sector. Total Installed NEM Capacity for Pasadena as of March 31, 2016 is 7.5 MW		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:			PWP has been using PowerClerk to manage the increased number of solar applications in recent years. Dealing with inexperienced installers remains the greatest challenge in our service territory.		
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	244	224	20		
PBI	7	3	4		
Total	251	227	24		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			164		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			0		
Total (of all sectors)			164		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		154	789	1,258,683	\$ 519,709
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		6	66	114,903	\$ 44,386
Commercial		2	31	49,720	\$ 21,135
Non-Profit		2	69	124,974	\$ 45,375
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		164	955	1,548,280	\$ 630,605
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
262,626	2,296,549	1,349,499	16,000,000	(4,484,819)	14,000
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			PWP has very small number of applications not approved.		
Non PV solar systems installed:					
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			Assistance to installers and customers is provided over the phone by staff from the electric utility and Citizen Service Center (311).		

Any auditing of installed systems:	PWP inspect 100% of solar installations prior to issuing "Permission To Operate" letter
Solar program information on website at:	www.PWPweb.com/solar

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name:		City, Pittsburg/Island Energy		Contact Person: Vanessa Xie	
				Email Address: vxie@ci.pittsburg.ca.us	
Program Reporting Period:		Calendar Year 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Island Energy continues to provide the highest solar rebate in California to encourage solar installation on Mare Island			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Aggregate installed solar capacity has already exceeded the 5% coincident peak load. The Net Metering Program will be replaced by a successor program, which might not provide as much incentives as the Net Metering Program.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	11	11	0		
PBI					
Total	11	11	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			11		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			11		
0					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		11	45.757	74047	60417
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		11	45.757	74047	60417
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
10240	60417	0	400000	202651	0.1
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:				None	
Non PV solar systems installed:				None	
Any training or builder/installer assistance:				None	

Any auditing of installed systems:	Utility performs final inspection and switch meters.
Solar program information on website at:	www.islandenergy.com

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative			Contact Person: Corby Erwin		
			Email Address: cerwin@psrec.coop		
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Provided rebates and educational information to encourage PV installation.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		PSREC is pursuing a community solar installation.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	26	26			
PBI					
Total	26	26			
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			26		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			26		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		26	114.17	199,039	146,204.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		26	114.17	199,039	146,204.00
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
149,677.00	146,204.00	0	2,060,000	N/A	N/A
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			N/A		
Non PV solar systems installed:			N/A		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			N/A		
Any auditing of installed systems: Verification of each system is completed during meter replacement. Energy audit surveys are also required with the application.					
Solar program information on website at: www.psrec.coop NOTE: PSREC is an electric cooperative. This report is provided voluntarily to comply with the intent of SB1.					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility			Contact Person: Trina Valdez		
			Email Address: Trina.Valdez@CityofRC.us		
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Five installations were completed in 2015 and three applications were received and approved and will be completed in 2016.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		With the increase in participation in 2015, the program funds were depleted for the year. The program will reopen July 2016.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	1	1	0		
PBI	2	2	0		
Total	3	3	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			3		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			0		
Total (of all sectors)			3		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate					
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		4	55.19		110,767
Non-Profit					
Government		1	29.86		62,399
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		5	85.05		173,166
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
9,120	173,166	383,509	1,250,000	333,539.00	1,190 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:		None			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		None			
Any auditing of installed systems:		Secondary meters are installed to capture total system generation. Audits are performed after a full year of data.			
Solar program information on website at:			https://www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/engineering/rcmu/rebates/renewable.asp		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name:	Redding Electric Utility (REU)	Contact Person:	Mike Adams
		Email Address:	madams@reupower.com

Program Reporting Period: January 01, 2015 to December 31, 2015

Program Activities

Summary of Program Activities: Over the current reporting period we had just over 1MW of installed capacity without rebates. With the sun-setting of payouts resulting from our prior PBI program, REU is currently in the planning stages to determine the distribution of the remaining SB-1 fund allocation, which will include re-opening rebates with a revised rebate program.

Future Opportunities and Challenges: REU currently has 3 circuits that have reached or exceeded their DG penetration levels. In addition we have seen an increase in commercial inquiries for potential medium to large scale PV installations. Each one ranges from a 0.5MW to 1MW in size. In most cases this will reach or exceed the available capacity on their prospective circuits. REU's Engineering Department along with Energy Services will be working to develop a program that may increase the allowable penetration on these circuits. With this next round of rebates REU will be working closely with the City of Redding Building Department in an attempt to minimize the anticipated increased workload a re-opened rebate program will have on their plan review and inspection process.

Program Performance

	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled
EPBI	126	124	5
PBI			
Total	126	124	5

Number of Installations per Building Type

Existing Buildings	113
New Construction Tier I	1
New Construction Tier II	
Total (of all sectors)	114

Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector

Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	106	634.97		\$ 34,418.00
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income				
Commercial	8	411.59		0
Non-Profit				
Government				
Industrial				
Agricultural				
Mixed-Use				
TOTAL (all sectors)	114	1046.56		\$ 34,418.00

Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 112,772.78	\$ 1,177,924.90	\$ 341,167.00	\$ 8,175,384.00	\$ 2,057,616.00	6.5
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: REU currently has 3 circuits that have reached their penetraion capacity. These areas are clearly identified on our solar web page. Contractor submitted 3 applications in one neighborhood located on one of the maxed circuits					
Non PV solar systems installed: N/A					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: REU works with each customer and contractor to properly size each system and provide education on energy efficiency measures prior to installing a PV system.					
Any auditing of installed systems: REU reviews each application and verifies system at meter set and commissioning.					
Solar program information on website at: www.reupower.com					

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name: **Riverside Public Utilities**

Contact Person: **Gerald Buydos**

Email Address: Gbuydos@Riversideca.gov

Program Reporting Period: **January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015**

Program Activities

Summary of Program Activities:

In the beginning of reporting year 2015, Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) had a brief pause in the Solar program participation due to residential participants waiting on the Federal Tax Credit to be approved. Since the tax credit has been approved, RPU has seen a steady increase in participation. RPU's solar rebate program has assisted 1024 customers with the installation of solar systems from 2007 through the end of 2015.

With the current incentive levels, funding for the Solar Rebate Program has lasted longer. In June, 2015, RPU opened the PV Incentive program for the fiscal year 2015/16 funding cycle offering rebate levels at \$0.50 per AC watt installed up to 50% of project costs with no cap on residential and capped at \$50,000 for all commercial installations.

The customer response to the program indicates the demand for solar continues. Reductions in PV system hardware and installation costs as well as alternative financing sources, such as the HERO (PACE) program, have expanded customer participation and increased affordability for installing PV systems.

RPU is experiencing a significant increase in customers installing PV systems without the assistance of a utility rebate incentive. In 2015, an additional three hundred seventeen (317) residential homes installed PV systems within RPU's service territory without requesting a reservation nor submitting an application for a PV rebate.

RPU continues to market its PV rebate program through direct customer contact, special events, print ads, contractor communication and electronic media.

Total NEM Capacity as of May 1, 2016 is 18.71MW

Future Opportunities and Challenges:**Opportunities:**

Solar hardware pricing continues to decline and the availability of attractive financing options continues to attract more residential participation. The incentives per installed watt AC have continued to decline per SB1 guidelines, however the average residential system sizes have increased moderately. The average residential system installation was 4.83 kW AC, 4.93 kW AC, 5.38 kW AC and 7.43 kW AC, for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. Available Federal Tax Credits and expectations of lowered energy bills, rather than utility rebate incentives are primarily driving customer decisions to install residential PV systems.

In 2015, 317 residential customers installed solar without an incentive compared to only 167 residential customers in 2014. This is further evidence that decreasing PV system costs, alternative financing tools, along with the 30% Federal Tax Credit, have combined to make installing a PV system a mainstream option for many homeowners who can afford it. RPU is currently surveying customers and evaluating opportunities in the future for creating a community solar program for those customers where it is not feasible or practical to install solar at their residence or business. RPU has also implemented a paperless solar application approval process to make it easier for customers to apply for rebates and to streamline and expedite the rebate application process.

In 2015 the first home for our Affordable Solar Energy in Riverside (ASER) program came online. The program is a joint effort with Riverside Public Utilities and non-profit solar installers to bring solar to families below the poverty line at no cost. RPU provides a rebate and covers all permitting and interconnection costs. To date, we have 5 home enrolled in this program that are installing solar.

Challenges:

While the average commercial installation has increased in 2015 to 121.98 kW AC (including AMA Plastics 1 MW system) from 76.69 kW AC in 2014, participation continues to be at a much slower pace than residential PV systems with only eight (8) commercial installations completed in the 2015 reporting cycle. Commercial PV systems are much more costly and often face greater technical, structural or permitting challenges. Furthermore, commercial PV systems rarely offset the customer's entire electric demand and therefore the return on investment is often much longer than comparable residential PV systems. In addition, many commercial customers lease rather than own their own buildings and landlords are not motivated to install PV since utility costs are often passed on to the tenant in their lease costs. Improvement and growth in the local economy may encourage additional commercial customers to consider PV installations.

2015 included the implementation of AB 2188, the Solar Permit Streamlining Act. While the act itself does not apply to utilities in California, it does apply to all Building & Safety departments statewide. Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) worked in conjunction with the City of Riverside Building & Safety department to streamline all our review processes in order to help comply with the intent of the legislation.

Program Performance

	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled
EPBI	246	230	16
PBI	0	0	0
Total	246	230	16
Number of Installations per Building Type			
Existing Buildings	579		
New Construction Tier I	4		

New Construction Tier II		0			
Total (of all sectors)		583			
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		575	4275.04	9362337.6	572752.5
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		0	0	0	0
Commercial		7	165.42	362269.8	44010
Non-Profit		0	0	0	0
Government		0	0	0	0
Industrial		1	45.48	99601.2	37800
Agricultural		0	0	0	0
Mixed-Use		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (all sectors)		583	4485.94	9824208.6	654562.5
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$0.00	\$1,474,805.00	\$311,724.00	\$24,930,000.00	\$8,652,276.63	n/a
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: RPU had a total of 8 solar PV rebate reservations cancel during the reporting year at the customer's request.					
Non PV solar systems installed: None					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: RPU provides PV project support and assistance to all contractors and customers who request help with technical support, rebate application processing and permitting issues. RPU has also created strong relationships with local and regional installers and contractors.					
Any auditing of installed systems: The City of Riverside inspects every installed system and audits all commercial facilities and residential homes during the rebate application process, except new construction with required Title 24 reports and public agencies not subject to City of Riverside review.					
Solar program information on website at: www.greenriverside.com www.greenriverside.com/residential www.greenriverside.com/business					

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Roseville Electric Utility		Contact Person: Renee Laffey			
		Email Address: Rlaffey@roseville.ca.us			
Program Reporting Period:		2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Roseville interconnected 2 non rebated commercial systems adding .92 MW in 2015. As of December 31, 2015 Roseville had 2,470 solar systems with generation capacity of 9 MW.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Roseville has experienced significant interest and growth in rooftop solar. The capacity under NEM is projected to reach 5% (of coincident peak) by mid-2018. Roseville Electric Utility continues to align its rate structure to ensure that electric rates are fair and equitable for all customers. The interest in solar has also led Roseville Electric Utility to pursue a community solar pilot project.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/Cancelled		
EPBI	705	705	0		
PBI	1	1	0		
Total	706	706	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			383		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II			323		
Total (of all sectors)			706		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	
Residential - Market Rate	703	2,283	3,799,596	\$ 764,273	
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial	3	31	46,902	\$ 5,316	
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)	706	2,314	3,846,498	\$ 769,589	
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 419,552	\$ 855,466	\$ 1,429,800	\$ 12,347,877	\$ 2,025,123	n/a
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:		Some installers/customers are exceeding Utility requirement for system size and over producing.			
Non PV solar systems installed:		none			
Any training or builder/installer assistance:		Roseville offers workshops to the general public to educate and inform them about solar. Roseville launched a website educational site for customers, Your Trusted Solar Advisor. This includes a solar calculator to assist customers with the financial decision to purchase or lease Solar.			
Any auditing of installed systems:		Roseville contracts a building inspection service to review all interconnected systems.			

Solar program information on website at:

[/www.roseville.ca.us/electric/home/your_trusted_solar_advisor](http://www.roseville.ca.us/electric/home/your_trusted_solar_advisor)

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name:	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	Contact Person:	Jim Barnett
		Email Address:	jim.barnett@smud.org

Program Reporting Period: 2015

Program Activities

Summary of Program Activities:

SMUD continued administering the SB1 solar PV incentive program for residential, commercial, new homes, and SolarShares.

Program efforts focused on:

- Educating customers with information and material via the SMUD website, through one-on-one communications with customers, participating in workshops, conferences, webinars, and a major TV, radio, ad campaign.
- Managing incentive application intake and approval communications through the PowerClerk Incentive platform.
- Performing interconnection reviews and inspections for 100% of the projects installed.
- Administering EPBI payments and monthly or quarterly PBI payment disbursements through the PowerClerk Incentive platform and SAP.
- Pursuing process improvements to increase program management and administration efficiency and effectiveness which includes program communications, stakeholder collaboration, business planning, reporting, and exchange of data between IT systems and solutions.

Program Highlights:

Commercial Retrofit

- Continued thru the reporting period offering Step 10 (\$0.20/watt EPBI). Commercial incentives were completely reserved by the end of Q2 2015.
- Customer interest in PV remains high but SMUD's low rates contributed to lower than expected project completion
- Anticipating the end of the Federal ITC December 2016, many customers/contractors are staging projects in 2015 for 2016 completions.

Residential Retrofit

- SMUD moved to a \$500/installation incentive in January 2015. We believe the incentive has little driving force to increase installation quantities.
- Application intake activity is very high for SMUD, up to 400 applications per month.

Low-income multifamily virtual net-metering.

- There were no uptakers for this program in 2015.

SolarSmart New residential

- The SolarSmart Program closed December 2014. The SmartHome Program rolled out in 2015. All residential solar PV installations will apply thru the Residential PV Program. SmartHome features will include PV options but reaches wider into smart home technologies, demand response, lighting, controls, EV connections and efficiency upgrades.

SolarShares Program

- No new SolarShares projects have come online. Future growth is planned but will not be expensed against SB1 incentives.

SMUD expects to deliver our target capacity goal (125MW) within our financial limit (\$130M) by the end of 2016. A few large commercial installations with reserved incentives may slip into early 2017 completion.

Total installed NEM capacity for SMUD as of May 1, 2016 totals:

- 13,687 installations
- 101MW

Future Opportunities and Challenges:

- Reduced incentive levels had little impact on the growth rate of project activity in the residential retrofit market. Project activity has noticeably decreased in the commercial retrofit market since the incentives dropped to Step 10 (\$0.20 per Watt). However at the time of this writing, SMUD reached the commercial incentive limits by May 2015.
- The new housing market in the Sacramento region exhibited upward momentum in new housing starts in 2015, but reduced incentives levels reduced the builders interest to install solar PV.
- The solar leasing business model continues to capture a prominent share of the market for financing residential solar PV systems. While the majority of the observed growth in solar leasing is in the residential retrofit market the solar leasing business model has made significant inroads into the new residential construction market. It is anticipated that solar leasing will continue to dominate the residential solar PV market.
- PV system installation costs continue to decline. It is SMUD's opinion that the solar PV market has matured to a subsidy free PV marketplace. For commercial customers, SMUD's low electricity tariff rates coupled with risk adverse financing options seem to be holding back a more widespread penetration of solar PV into the commercial market, especially for small and medium sized business. Another factor is that most small and medium size business are predominantly tenants in buildings that they do not own nor control, thereby making the installation of a solar PV system a difficult proposition.
- Strategies continue to be explored to reduce time and costs for PV project permitting and grid interconnection approval, including the coordination of related activities with building department and permitting officials.
- Customer education and awareness will continue to play a large part of SMUD's role in the solar PV marketplace. The development and implementation of SMUD's SolarAnswers micro website and self-service customer tools is a continuing priority.
- Residential Time-Of-Use rates were introduced in 2015. Phasing out the tiered rate structure into a TOU structure will impact the NEM financial benefits of installing PV, some customers positively, some negatively. The tiered rate structure will be eliminated in January 2017 with flat winter and summer rates. TOU will be the default in 2018. Customers are being educated to consider their long term investment in solar with TOU rates in mind.
- SMUD will move to the PowerClerk Interconnect platform in July 2016 in an attempt to reduce administration efforts and costs for all DG on our grid. PCInterconnect has been designed to accommodate all distributed generation technologies. SMUD will continue to enforce metering equipment installation as much as reasonably and physically possible for the site conditions. The SB1 incentives enticed the contractor to install meter sockets/cabinets to offset the additional system cost. With the roll-out of PCInterconnect and SB1 funds completely reserved, we will begin to pay contractor stipends to assure PV productions meters for all DG installations. Residential installations will receive \$500; the commercial stipend amount will be up to \$5,000 depending on the system amp rating.

Program Performance

	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled
EPBI	4661	4313	438
PBI	0	0	0
Total	4,661	4,313	437

Number of Installations per Building Type

Existing Buildings	2873
New Construction Tier I	434
New Construction Tier II	0
Total (of all sectors)	3307

Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector

Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	3,270	15,707	21,993,459	\$ 1,664,854
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income	10	18	27,680	\$ -
Commercial	27	3,561	5,188,867	\$ 601,935

Non-Profit		-	-	-	\$ -
Government		-	-	-	\$ -
Industrial		-	-	-	\$ -
Agricultural		-	-	-	\$ -
Mixed-Use		-	-	-	\$ -
TOTAL (all sectors)		3,307	19,286	27,210,006	\$ 2,266,789
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 1,881,000	\$ 11,964,673	\$ 28,025,076	\$ 130,000,000	\$ 2,254,094	125 MW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: • Installation issues continue with residential retrofit installs due to employee churn within the solar companies and new contractors entering the Sacramento market. One notable issue continues being the lack of installing a neutral wire from the PV production meter to the breaker panel. PV production meter placement also continues to be a contractor challenge despite drawing, discussions, marks on wall, etc. Large turnover in installation staff seems to be the norm and educating installers continues to be challenging. • Increased application intake continues to tax our staff resources. SMUD continues to strive for a 5-day application approval turn-around. • SMUD is beginning to receive many applications where PV systems expected generation is greater than the customer's historic kWh use. These applications are now simply being denied and making the applicant re-apply from scratch. We use to make it easier on the applicant by editing and manipulating the existing application in PowerClerk but this adds effort with SMUD's resources and enables the contractor to stay stuck in their bad behavior. Most oversized applications are 20-year PPA agreements between the customer/solar company. The solar companies seem to have little interest in doing what is right for the customer but would rather increase per system capacity to increase their revenue streams. As an attempt to circumvent application turn-downs due to oversized systems, a few solar companies are installing systems up to twice as large as was approved. By the time SMUD inspects and identifies the oversized system, it is too late to affect the customers poor decision. SMUD increases their effort to instruct the customers that net-producers will receive wholesale credits rather than retail rates for their annual excess generation. This is the paramount reason for the high count of "Apps Rejected/Cancelled" in the stats.					
Non PV solar systems installed: Nothing was installed under the SB-1 Program.					
Any training or builder/installer assistance: • SMUD held one 3 day training session in 2015 to prepare participants for the NABCEP certification test. The class was taught by Bill Brooks from Brooks					
Any auditing of installed systems: • As a routine part of SMUD solar PV program, we perform post installation inspections of every solar PV system that operates parallel with our electric grid.					
Solar program information on website at: <u>Residential</u>: https://www.smud.org/en/residential/environment/solar-for-your-home/ <u>Commercial</u>: https://www.smud.org/en/business/environment/solar-for-your-business/ <u>SolarShares</u>: https://www.smud.org/en/residential/environment/solarshares.htm <u>PowerClerk Application tool</u>: https://smud.powerclerk.com/ <u>Community Solar</u>: https://www.smud.org/en/about-smud/environment/renewable-energy/community-solar.htm <u>Renewable Energy</u>: https://www.smud.org/en/about-smud/environment/renewable-energy/					

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: San Francisco Public Utilities Comm			Contact Person: James Hendry		
			Email Address: jhendry@sfgwater.org		
Program Reporting Period:			Calendar Year 2015		
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:			The SFPUC directly installs, maintains and operates solar PV systems on municipal buildings throughout the City and County of San Francisco. The SFPUC's GoSolarSF program provides incentives to residents, businesses, and non-profit organizations to install solar PV systems on their premises.		
Future Opportunities and Challenges:					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	N/A	N/A	N/A		
PBI	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total					
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			N/A		
New Construction Tier I			N/A		
New Construction Tier II			N/A		
Total (of all sectors)					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid for Reporting Year Installations
Residential - Market Rate		366	1312	1,723,968	\$ 811,400
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		111	348	457,272	\$ 961,248
Commercial		23	195	256,230	\$ 86,864
Non-Profit		3	76	99,864	\$ 76,404
Government		3	215	282,510	\$ 1,812,300
Industrial		0	0	-	\$ -
Agricultural		0	0	-	\$ -
Mixed-Use		0	0	-	\$ -
Total (of all sectors)		506	2,146	2,819,844	\$ 3,748,216
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 1,812,300	\$ 1,935,916	n/a	\$ 40,960,653	\$8,508,000	N/A
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved: The SFPUC paid all costs for installation of the 3 government buildings listed above, and provided incentives for the other categories. Adopted 2016-17 GoSolarSF funding was \$5 million. Current surplus in the GoSolarSF program is \$3,508,000.					
Non PV solar systems installed:			None		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			On-the-job training (OJT) program provided participating installation companies 50% of the wages (up to \$6,000) paid to GoSolarSF Workforce Development Program hires during the training period.		
Any auditing of installed systems:			Yes. For municipal projects, SFPUC conducts full inspection and commissioning. For GoSolarSF projects, SFPUC conducts an inspections on a case-by-case basis following CSI guidelines.		
Solar program information on website at:			GoSolarSF Website http://sfgwater.org/index.aspx?page=133		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Shasta Lake		Contact Person: Tom Miller			
		Email Address: tmiller@cityofshastalake.org			
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		One rebate was paid for a system installed in CY15 compared to two in CY14.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		CSL is in the negotiation stage for the installation of a 5 MW system within the service territory.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	1	1			
PBI					
Total	1	1	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings					
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			0		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate					
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial		1	3.3	1392.3	54772.5
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		1	3.3	1392.3	54772.5
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
2822.74	5472.5	0	2510000	2085559.41	2191.8 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			none		
Non PV solar systems installed:			none		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			none		

Any auditing of installed systems:	All sites are subject to an energy audit prior to reservation of SB1 funds and 100% of systems are inspected by a third-party (post-installation) to verify that system performance matches the EPBB inputs.
Solar program information on website at:	www.cityofshastalake.org

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report

Utility Name: Silicon Valley Power		Contact Person: Leslie Brown			
		Email Address: lbrown@svpower.com			
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: SVP saw a significant increase in residential reabte applications from individual homeowners in 2015. In 2014 we reported higher applications overall but those figures included applications associate with two proposed residential new construction projects, the larger of teh two projects was completed and mostly interconnected in 2015-some of the projects will appear on our 2016 report as the interconnection spanned calendar years. We also saw a significant increase in system installations in 2015, partially due to teh new construction projects but also due to increased program activity in general. As rebates have ceased to exist in surrounding territories more and more new installers are targeting Santa Clara customers although a majority of projects are still being installed by a few of the large local companies.					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: SVP is currently exploring options for solar programs post SB1, at this time we will continue to provide a residential and small commercial rebate through our 2016-2017 program year. Other opportunities such as Community Solar and/or a residential rebate only are possible options for 2017 and beyond.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	83	83	0		
PBI	6	5	1		
Total	89	88	1		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			89		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			89		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)		Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate	93	329.2	487282		368393
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial	2	349.72	588195	24327	
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		95	678.92	1075477	392720
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
54961	3164163	24473135	31500000	10904099	30 MW

Additional Information (as available)

Known customer application issues/applications not approved: We have had a few applications expire and/or cancel on the residential front, but for the most part projects have been moving forward as planned. We had one large commercial project pull out of the application process due to issues with negotiating between the existing tenant who wanted to install solar and the building owner who was not being very cooperative

Non PV solar systems installed: none

Any training or builder/installer assistance: No formal training workshops but I have scheduled phone calls and in-person meetings with a few different companies throughout the year to review processes and advise on how to navigate the rebate and permitting process more efficiently

Any auditing of installed systems: SVP does a performance inspection for approximately 90% of our residential solar projects as we have a solar HERS rated employee on staff

Solar program information on website at: svpower.com/solar

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name:		Trinity Public Utilities District		Paul Hauser/Kellie	
		Email Address:		phauser@trinitypud.com	
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:					
Future Opportunities and Challenges:					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/Cancelled		
EPBI					
PBI					
Total					
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			1		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			1		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		1	8.9	21280	0
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)					
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	0	0	212957	57043	400kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:			None		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			No		
Any auditing of installed systems:			None		
Solar program information on website at:					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Truckee Donner PUD			Contact Person: Kathy Neus		
			Email Address: kathyneus@tdpud.org		
Program Reporting Period: January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: The District saw more installs than any other time					
Future Opportunities and Challenges:					
Fewer people will be installing solar without the rebate					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	48	48	10		
PBI	0	0	0		
Total	48	48	10		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			32		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			6		
Total (of all sectors)			38		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		31	149	178	\$222,616
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		0	0	0	0
Commercial		7	48	67	\$89,250
Non-Profit		0	0	0	0
Government		0	0	0	0
Industrial		0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0	0	0
Mixed-Use		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (all sectors)		38	197	245	\$311,866
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
68,007	311,866	\$0	\$1,773,408	115,374	1,143
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			Time to install passed		
Non PV solar systems installed:			None		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			None		
Any auditing of installed systems:			Yes		
Solar program information on website at:			www.tdpud.org		

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Turlock Irrigation District			Contact Person: Nancy Folly		
			Email Address: njfolly@tid.org		
Program Reporting Period: January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities: Assist customers that interested in installing solar					
Total Solar Installed = 28,965 kW (as of June 8, 2016)					
Future Opportunities and Challenges: TID reached our NET metering Cap in 2014 and have implemented successor rates. Our Non-Residential Rebates have been fully subscribed since 2014 and we are almost at Step 10 for Residential Customers. We will continue to have SB1 obligations into the future as we have many customers receive PBI incentives. TID is also experiencing solar vendors not telling customers that a rebate is available and not wanting to apply for a rebate.					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	159	159	Not Tracked		
PBI			Not Tracked		
Total	159	159	Not Tracked		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			158		
New Construction Tier I			1		
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)			159		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type	Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	
Residential - Market Rate	159	1256.74	2,081,090	\$ 760,638	
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)	159	1256.74	2,081,090	\$ 760,638	
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ -	\$ 2,541,186	\$ 3,044,813	\$ 23,597,416	\$ 2,780,269	23
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:					
Non PV solar systems installed:					
Any training or builder/installer assistance:					
Any auditing of installed systems: Field post inspections are completed on 100% of systems					
Solar program information on website at: http://www.tid.com/for-home/rebates/solar-rebate-program					

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Ukiah		Contact Person: Mark Gosvener			
		Email Address: markg@esgroupplc.com			
Program Reporting Period:		January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Four (4) new applications were received and approved during CY2015. No systems were installed CY2015, compared to 7 (seven) systems installed in CY2014.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:					
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	4	4	0		
PBI					
Total	4	4	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings					
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate					
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial					
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)					
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
2244.2	0	29460	1530000	1272263.12	1336 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			none		
Non PV solar systems installed:			none		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			none		

Any auditing of installed systems:	All commercial sites are subject to an energy audit prior to reservation of SB1 funds. 100% of systems are inspected by a third-party (post-installation) to verify that system performance matches the EPBB inputs.
Solar program information on website at:	http://www.cityofukiah.com/electric-utility/

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: City of Vernon		Contact Person: Abraham Alemu			
		Email Address: aalemu@ci.vernon.ca.us			
Program Reporting Period:		January 1st, 2015-Decemebtr 31, 2015			
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		We have two systems planned for installation in 2016. A 476KW & 46KW AC Sys. We've had 4 solar systems installed without a rebates in prior years for various reasons.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Vernon client based is 99% commerical/industrial and mostly comprise of older buildings,so bringing electrical panels up to code can add unforeseen cost & problems to projects.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI					
PBI	1				
Total	1				
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			1		
New Construction Tier I					
New Construction Tier II					
Total (of all sectors)					
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate					
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income					
Commercial					
Non-Profit					
Government					
Industrial		1	357	572,520	\$ 139,230
Agricultural					
Mixed-Use					
TOTAL (all sectors)		1	357	572,520	\$ 139,230
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
\$ 139,230	\$ 139,230	\$ 597,472	\$ 16,352,634	\$ 16,069,201	
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:			None		
Any training or builder/installer assistance:			None		
Any auditing of installed systems:			All systems are Pre/Post inspected by VG&E engineers & inspectors.		

Solar program information on website at:

cityofvernon.org/dept/gas&electric/custsvc/solar

Updated: 6/3/2015

Senate Bill 1 Solar Program Status Report					
Utility Name: Victorville Municipal Utility Services			Contact Person: Lathresia A. Ballou		
			Email Address: LBallou@ci.victorvilleca.gov		
Program Reporting Period:					
Program Activities					
Summary of Program Activities:		Very few inquires and no applications were received regarding the City's SB1 solar rebate program during 2015.			
Future Opportunities and Challenges:		Victorville Municipal Utility Services (VMUS) serves 56 non-residential customers, all which are classified as either industrial, commercial or government. Total available program funding is \$92,000. The EPBI and PBI incentive rates remained at \$2.80/watt and \$0.10/kWh respectively. VMUS will continue to solicit interest from its customers.			
Program Performance					
	Total Number of Apps Rcvd	Apps Approved	Apps Rejected/ Cancelled		
EPBI	0	0	0		
PBI	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	0		
Number of Installations per Building Type					
Existing Buildings			0		
New Construction Tier I			0		
New Construction Tier II			0		
Total (of all sectors)			0		
Systems Installed and Installed Capacity per Sector					
Category Type		Total Systems Installed	Installed Capacity (kW)	Total Generation (kWh/yr)	Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)
Residential - Market Rate		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Residential - Affordable/ Low Income		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commercial		0	0	0	0
Non-Profit		0	0	0	0
Government		0	0	0	0
Industrial		0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0	0	0
Mixed-Use		0	0	0	0
TOTAL (all sectors)		0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures During Reporting Period (Non-Incentives)	Total Incentives Paid (Reporting Period for Installations)	Incentives Reserved	SB 1 Funding (Life of Program)	Funds Remaining (Life of Program)	kW/MW Goal (Life of Program)
0	0	0	\$92,000	\$92,000	159 kW
Additional Information (as available)					
Known customer application issues/applications not approved:			None		
Non PV solar systems installed:			None		

Any training or builder/installer assistance:	No
Any auditing of installed systems:	n/a
Solar program information on website at:	http://VMUS.victorville.gov

Updated: 6/3/2015