845 Brook Street, Rocky Hill, CT 06067
T 860.563.0015
ctgreenbank.com

CONNECTICUT
GREEN BANK

March 21, 2017

Dear Connecticut Green Bank Deployment Committee:

We have a regular meeting of the Deployment Committee scheduled on Tuesday, March 28, 2017 from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. in the Colonel Albert Pope Board Room of the Connecticut Green Bank at 845 Brook Street, Rocky Hill, CT 06067.

On the agenda we have the following items:

- **Consent Agenda** – approval of the meeting minutes for February 27, 2017 and a slight modification to a prior approved C-PACE transaction in Bridgeport to increase the amount of capital necessary to finance the clean energy improvement.

- **Staff Transaction Recommendations** – we will review information we are collecting on one program, as well as recommend for your review and approval additional steps for the RSIP, including:

    a. **Infrastructure Sector** – as follow-ups to the Strategic Retreat:

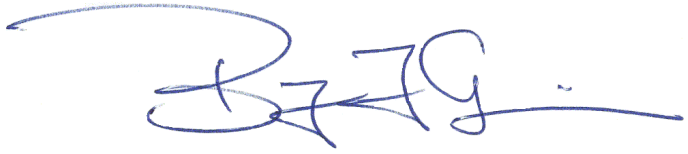
        - **PBI Payments** – an overview for feedback from the Deployment Committee the is information on early payouts of the Connecticut Green Bank's PBI commitments for third-party owned systems; and

        - **Steps 11 through 13** – proposal to continue our progress to the 300 MW legislative target following the completion of Step 10 (which will get us to about 175 MW), including the continuation of the low income PBI and proposal for a grid modernization and climate change pilot to encourage households that go solar to consider renewable heating and cooling, electric vehicles, and battery storage.

It should be noted, that these transactions are follow-up actions from the Strategic Retreat.

If you have any questions, comments or concerns, please feel free to contact me at any time. See you next week.

Sincerely,



Bryan Garcia
President and CEO

AGENDA

Deployment Committee of the
Connecticut Green Bank
845 Brook Street
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Tuesday, March 28, 2017
2:00-3:00 p.m.

Staff Invited: George Bellas, Mackey Dykes, Brian Farnen, Bryan Garcia, Dale Hedman, Bert Hunter, Kerry O'Neill, and Eric Shrago

1. Call to order

2. Public Comments – 5 minutes

3. Consent Agenda* – 5 minutes

   a. Approval of Regular Meeting Minutes for February 27, 2017*
   b. C-PACE Transaction Update (Bridgeport)*

4. Infrastructure Sector Program Updates and Recommendations* – 40 minutes

   a. Residential Solar Investment Program – PBI Commitment Payout** – 30 minutes
   b. Residential Solar Investment Program – Steps 11 through 13** – 10 minutes

5. Other Business – 5 minutes

6. Adjourn

*Denotes item requiring Committee action
**Denotes item requiring Committee recommendation to the Board of Directors

Join the meeting online at https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/450897741

Or call in using your telephone:
Dial (571) 317-3122
Access Code: 450-897-741

Next Regular Meeting: Tuesday, May 30, 2017 from 2:00-3:00 p.m.
Colonel Albert Pope Board Room at the
Connecticut Green Bank, 845 Brook Street, Rocky Hill, CT

RESOLUTIONS

Deployment Committee of the
Connecticut Green Bank
845 Brook Street
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Tuesday, March 28, 2017
2:00-3:00 p.m.

Staff Invited: George Bellas, Mackey Dykes, Brian Farnen, Bryan Garcia, Dale Hedman, Bert Hunter, Kerry O'Neill, and Eric Shrago

1. Call to order

2. Public Comments – 5 minutes

3. Consent Agenda* – 5 minutes

   a. Approval of Regular Meeting Minutes for February 27, 2017*

Resolution #1

Motion to approve the minutes of the February 27, 2017 Meeting of the Deployment Committee of the Connecticut Green Bank.

   b. C-PACE Transaction Update (Bridgeport)*

Resolution #2

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 16a-40g of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended, (the "Act"), the Connecticut Green Bank (the "Green Bank") is directed to, amongst other things, establish a commercial sustainable energy program for Connecticut, known as Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy ("C-PACE");

WHEREAS, the Green Bank Board of Directors (the "Board") has approved a $40,000,000 C-PACE construction and term loan program;

WHEREAS, the Green Bank seeks to provide a $340,424 construction and (potentially) term loan under the C-PACE program to MP Development Associates, LLC, the building owner of 305 Knowlton Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut (the "Loan"), to finance the construction of specified clean energy measures in line with the State's Comprehensive Energy Strategy and the Green Bank's Strategic Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Green Bank may also provide a short-term unsecured loan (the

"Feasibility Study Loan") from a portion of the Loan amount, to finance the feasibility study or energy audit required by the Act, and such Feasibility Study Loan would become part of the Loan and be repaid to the Green Bank upon the execution of the Loan documents.

NOW, therefore be it:

RESOLVED, that the President of the Green Bank and any duly authorized officer of the Green Bank is authorized to execute and deliver the Loan in an amount not to be greater than one hundred ten percent of the Loan amount with terms and conditions consistent with the memorandum submitted to the Deployment Committee dated March 21, 2017, and as he or she shall deem to be in the interests of the Green Bank and the ratepayers no later than 120 days from the date of authorization by the Deployment Committee;

RESOLVED, that before executing the Loan, the President of the Green Bank and any other duly authorized officer of the Green Bank shall receive confirmation that the C-PACE transaction meets the statutory obligations of the Act, including but not limited to the savings to investment ratio and lender consent requirements; and

RESOLVED, that the proper the Green Bank officers are authorized and empowered to do all other acts and execute and deliver all other documents and instruments as they shall deem necessary and desirable to effect the above-mentioned legal instruments.

4. Infrastructure Sector Program Updates and Recommendations** – 40 minutes

   a. Residential Solar Investment Program – PBI Commitment Payout – 30 minutes
   b. Residential Solar Investment Program – Steps 11 through 13** – 10 minutes

Resolution #3

WHEREAS, Public Act 15-194 "An Act Concerning the Encouragement of Local Economic Development and Access to Residential Renewable Energy" (the "Act") requires the Connecticut Green Bank ("Green Bank") to design and implement a Residential Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Investment Program ("Program") that results in no more than three-hundred (300) megawatts of new residential PV installation in Connecticut before December 31, 2022 and creates a Solar Home Renewable Energy Credit ("SHREC") requiring the electric distribution companies to purchase through 15-year contracts the Renewable Energy Credits ("RECs");

WHEREAS, as of March 21, 2017, the Program has thus far resulted in nearly one-hundred and sixty megawatts of new residential PV installation application approvals and completions in Connecticut;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Conn. Gen Stat. 16-245a, a renewable portfolio standard was established that requires that Connecticut Electric Suppliers and Electric Distribution Company Wholesale Suppliers obtain a minimum percentage of their retail load by using renewable energy;

WHEREAS, real-time revenue quality meters are included as part of solar PV systems being installed through the Program that determine the amount of clean energy production from such systems as well as the associated RECs which, in accordance with

Public Act 15-194 will be sold to the Electric Distribution Companies through a master purchase agreement entered into between the Green Bank, Eversource Energy, and United Illuminating, and approved by the Public Utility Regulatory Authority;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, the Green Bank has prepared a declining incentive block schedule ("Schedule") that offers direct financial incentives, in the form of the expected performance based buy down ("EPBB") and performance-based incentives ("PBI"), for the purchase or lease of qualifying residential solar photovoltaic systems, respectively, fosters the sustained orderly development of a state-based solar industry, and sets program requirements for participants, including standards for deployment of energy efficient equipment as a condition for receiving incentive funding;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, to address willingness to pay discrepancies between communities, the Green Bank will continue to provide additional incentive dollars to improve the deployment of residential solar PV in low to moderate income communities.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, to address sustained orderly development of a state-based solar industry, the proposed grid modernization and climate change pilot will provide incentives for solar PV to offset the additional energy load from clean energy sources and storage needs.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 16-245(d)(2) of the Connecticut General Statutes, a Joint Committee of the Energy Conservation Management Board and the Connecticut Green Bank was established to "examine opportunities to coordinate the programs and activities" contained in their respective plans (i.e., Conservation and Load Management Plan and Comprehensive Plan);

WHEREAS, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2008 requires Connecticut to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent from 2001 levels by 2050, all the while transportation and the thermal heating and cooling of buildings representing the largest emitting sectors;

WHEREAS, residential solar PV can provide cleaner, cheaper, and more reliable sources of energy for electric vehicles and renewable thermal technologies while creating jobs and supporting local economic development;

NOW, therefore be it:

RESOLVED, that the Deployment Committee recommends that the Board approves of the Schedule of Incentives as set forth in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of the memo dated March 21, 2017 20.0 MW from Step 11, 20.0 MW from Step 12, and 20.0 MW from Step 13.

5. Other Business – 5 minutes

6. Adjourn

*Denotes item requiring Committee action
**Denotes item requiring Committee recommendation to the Board of Directors

Join the meeting online at https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/450897741

Or call in using your telephone:
Dial (571) 317-3122
Access Code: 450-897-741

Next Regular Meeting: Tuesday, May 30, 2017 from 2:00-3:00 p.m.
Colonel Albert Pope Board Room at the
Connecticut Green Bank, 845 Brook Street, Rocky Hill, CT

CONNECTICUT GREEN BANK SM

Deployment Committee Meeting

March 28, 2017

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #1

Call to Order

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #2

Public Comments

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #3

Consent Agenda

Consent Agenda
Resolutions 1 and 2

- **Meeting Minutes** – approval of meeting minutes of February 27, 2017

- **C-PACE Transaction Update** – transaction approved prior in November of 2014 at $291,425. Borrower and contractor previously requested additional funds close to the 10% contingency cap in 2016, and electrical room upgrades to support the solar system installation increased the need for funds beyond 10% cushion to $340,424.

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #4
Infrastructure Sector
Program Updates and Recommendations

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #4a

Infrastructure Sector

RSIP – PBI Commitment Payout

Overview
PBI Payout for “Non-SHREC”

- Would all parties benefit from an early “buyout” of the long-term payment streams of PBI’s – allowing TPO’s to realize cash value now instead of over the remaining term of the PBI performance period.

- Connecticut Green Bank eliminates long term payment obligations at a discount

- Buyout benefits TPO’s in the following ways:

  - Allows for funds to be reinvested in other projects that have a higher ROI than the PBI’s
  - Transfers PBI system performance risk from TPO to the Connecticut Green Bank (though TPO, as the system owner, retains all contractual performance obligations to the customer)
    - Staff will ensure any portfolio of systems bought out are not “bad apples” of performance

RSIP Third Party Owners
PBI Payout for “Non-SHREC”

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

[redacted]

Considerations
PBI Payout for “Non-SHREC”

- Basis for expected generation (e.g., exceedance probabilities P50, P75, P90) relative to historical performance.

- Appropriate discount rate given (i) time value of money, (ii) more productive use of funds by TPOs, and (iii) performance risk reduction.

- Buyout format – bilateral negotiations, standard offer, RFP.

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #4b

Infrastructure Sector

RSIP – Steps 11 through 13

RSIP Update

- Nearly 160 MW of approved or completed projects of 300 MW goal – nearly 55% of the 2022 goal.
  - Nearly 21,000 projects
  - 54 MW are “pre-SHREC” (i.e., prior to January 1, 2015)
  - About 30% are EPBB or homeownership
  - Incentives reduced by over 80% from Step 1 to Step 10
- Substantial progress being made making solar PV more accessible and affordable to LMI market segment.
  - <60% AMI census tracts now 3.2 times less than 100-120% AMI – versus 10 times back in 2014
  - 60-80% AMI census tracts now 1.7 times less than 100-120% AMI – versus 3 times back in 2014
  - 80-100% AMI census tracts now 1.4 times less than 100-120% AMI – versus 2 times back in 2014.

RSIP
Update (cont'd)

- Master Purchase Agreement (MPA) approved by PURA in Docket No. 16-05-07 on January 25, 2017
- Aggregation for "Non-SHREC" RECs approved by PURA in Docket No's. 16-06-06 (30.00 MW) on August 3, 2016, 16-06-07 (14.45 MW) on August 3, 2016 and 16-08-44 (2.73 MW) October 5, 2016
- Aggregation for "SHREC" RECs being approved by PURA in Docket No. 16-08-45 (7.58 MW), 17-03-37 (20.60 MW), 17-03-38 (6.90 MW), 17-03-39 (4.30 MW), 17-03-40 (6.43 MW) and 17-03-41 (8.73 MW) with final expected on April 7, 2017

RSIP
Steps 11 through 13

- **Race to the Rooftop** – 20 MW per step for a total of 60 MW for Steps 11 through 13 – getting us to about 230 MW (or over 75% of the public policy goal)
- **Launch Date** – Step 11 will begin at the conclusion of Step 10
- **Incentive Level** – the following incentive levels for EPBB, PBI, LMI PBI, and proposed grid modernization and climate change pilot:

RSIP Steps 11 through 13
EPBB and PBI Incentive

RSIP Incentive Step	EPBB ($/W)			PBI ($/kWh)	
	≤5 kW	5 to 10 kW	>10kW	≤10 kW	>10 kW
1	$2.450	$1.250	$0.000	$0.300	$0.000
2	$2.275	$1.075	$0.000	$0.300	$0.000
3	$1.750	$0.550	$0.000	$0.225	$0.000
4	$1.250	$0.750	$0.000	$0.180	$0.000
5	$0.800		$0.400	$0.125	$0.060
6	$0.675		$0.400	$0.080	$0.060
7	$0.540		$0.400	$0.064	$0.060
8	$0.540		$0.400	$0.054	
9	$0.513		$0.400	$0.046	
10	$0.487		$0.400	$0.039	
11	$0.487		$0.400	$0.039	
12	$0.463		$0.400	$0.035	
13	$0.463		$0.400	$0.035	

↓5%
↓5%

Continue with Step 10 levels (i.e., $16-$28 ZREC eq. price) in Step 11, and then reduce 5% in each of Step 12 and Step 13

RSIP Steps 11 through 13
LMI PBI Incentive

RSIP Incentive Step	LMI-PBI ($/kWh)	
	≤10 kW	>10 kW
8	$0.110	$0.055
9	$0.110	$0.055
10	$0.110	$0.055
11	$0.110	$0.055
12	$0.100	$0.050
13	$0.090	$0.045

↓10%
↓10%

Continue with Step 10 levels (i.e., $45 ZREC eq. price) in Step 11, and then reduce 10% in each of Step 12 and Step 13

RSIP Steps 11 through 13
Grid Mod / Climate Change Pilot

- **Requirements** – in order to access the pilot incentives, the following three items must occur:
  - **Home Energy Solutions** – household must undertake assessment before solar PV system is designed or installed. Household will be provided incentives to pursue "deeper" energy efficiency (e.g., low interest Smart-E Loan)
  - **Smart Inverters** – as part of the balance of plant, a smart inverter must be installed to enable households, utilities, and TPO's to share information about the value of DER.
  - **Data Release and System Access** – households must sign a data release form for the production of solar PV and consumption of energy from their homes for research purposes. Allowance to utilities and TPO's will be granted to access stored energy so that household benefits can be shared with the grid.

RSIP Steps 11 through 13
Grid Mod / Climate Change Pilot (cont'd)

- **EPBB, PBI, and LMI-PBI Incentives** – will stay at Step 11 levels for RH&C and EV additional loads

RSIP Incentive Step	EPBB ($/W) or PBI ($/kWh) for Grid Mod Pilot	LMI PBI ($/kWh)
11	$0.487 / $0.039	$0.110
12	$0.487 / $0.039	$0.110
13	$0.487 / $0.039	$0.110

- **Example** – if an air source heat pump requires 3 kW of additional solar PV to cover the load, then the RSIP incentive will stay at $0.487/W (or $0.039/kWh for PBI or $0.110 for LMI-PBI) versus dropping to $0.400/W for systems above 10 kW.

RSIP Pilot
Battery Storage Incentive Example

- **Battery Storage** – new additional incentive for balance of plant on solar PV system

RSIP Incentive Step	Battery Storage Capacity ($/kWh)
11	$80.000
12	$80.000
13	$80.000

- **Requirements in addition to Grid Mod / Climate Change:**
  - Must go on their EDC's Time-Of-Day Residential Rate
  - Must discharge battery storage system a minimum of 40% during peak hours
- **Example** – if a 7 kW solar PV system is installed and 13.5 kWh of capacity battery storage is included, then the RSIP incentive for the system would be $4,489, which includes $3,409 for the solar PV system and an additional $1,080 for the battery storage – $37 eq. ZREC for the entire system

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #5

Other Business

Deployment Committee

Agenda Item #6

Adjourn

Deployment Committee of the
Connecticut Green Bank
845 Brook Street
Rocky Hill, CT 06067
Monday, February 27, 2017
2:00 – 2:30 p.m.

A regular scheduled meeting of the Deployment Committee of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Green Bank was held on February 27, 2017 at the office of the Green Bank, 845 Brook Street, Rocky Hill, CT.

1. **Call to order**

   Bryan Garcia called the meeting to order at 2:05 p.m. Deployment Committee members participating: Matt Ranelli and Reed Hundt (by phone).

   Staff Attending: Bryan Garcia, , Kerry O'Neill (by phone), Ben Healey (by phone), Kim Stevenson, Dale Hedman, George Bellas, Eric Shrago, Brian Farnen, Jane Murphy, Cheryl Samuels, Bert Hunter (by phone), and John D'Agostino (by phone).

2. **Public Comments**

   There were no public comments.

3. **Consent Agenda***

   a. **Approval of Regular Meeting Minutes for September 29, 2016***

   Resolution #1

   Motion to approve the minutes of the September 29, 2016 Meeting of the Deployment Committee of the Connecticut Green Bank.

   b. **Under $300,000 and No More in Aggregate than $1,000,000**

   Upon a motion made by Matt Ranelli, and seconded by, Reed Hundt the Consent Agenda was unanimously approved.

4. **Residential Sector Program Updates and Recommendations***

   a. **Smart-E Loan and ARRA-SEP Fund Reallocation***

   Kerry O'Neill discussed the Smart E Loan and ARRA – SEP Funds. She stated that they are looking to move money from loan loss reserves into Smart-E interest rate buydowns ("IRB"s), and to backfill with Green Bank funds. She also discussed thetwo defaults in Smart-E and one in CT Solar Lease.

   Kerry O'Neill stated that they are asking to take $1.1 million in Smart-E Loan Loss Reserves and to shift the ARRA dollars to Smart-E, as well as $3.5 million under CT Solar Lease and to shift those to Smart-E. She stated that $4.9 million of Green Bank funds would be

allocated to loss reserves. She stated that this request obligates more Green Bank Funds. She explained that ARRA will be at $600,000 in loss reserves and $7 million in IRB's, leaving about $6 million free to support Smart E IRB's going forward.

Upon a motion made by Matt Ranelli, and seconded by, Reed Hundt, the Committee approved unanimously.

Resolution #2

WHEREAS, in July of 2011, the Connecticut General Assembly passed Public Act 11-80, "An Act Concerning the Establishment of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and Planning for Connecticut's Energy Future," which created the Connecticut Green Bank (the "Green Bank") to develop programs to finance and otherwise support clean energy investment in residential projects per the definition of clean energy in CGS Section 16-245n(a);

WHEREAS, in February of 2013, the DEEP released the Comprehensive Energy Strategy ("CES") for Connecticut that includes developing financing programs that leverage private capital to make clean energy investments more affordable, including the pilot Smart-E Loan residential financing program;

WHEREAS, the Governor's Council on Climate Change has identified the need to support renewable heating and cooling and electric vehicles to support the implementation of the Global Warming Solutions Act goal of reducing 80 percent of greenhouse gas emissions from a baseline year of 2001 by the year 2050;

WHEREAS, in May of 2013, Green Bank launched the Smart-E Loan program, currently operating statewide, with 10 credit unions and community banks and one community development financial institution providing low cost and long-term financing for measures that are consistent with the state energy policy and the implementation of the CES. The Smart-E Loan currently includes $4.3 million of credit enhancement, including both repurposed ARRA-SEP and Green Bank funds, to attract nearly $30 million of private investment from local financial institutions.

NOW, therefore be it:

RESOLVED, that the Green Bank Deployment Committee (the "Committee") recommends funding for loan loss reserves and interest rate buydowns ("Credit Enhancements") through the use of repurposed American Recovery and Reinvestment Act State Energy Program ("ARRA-SEP") program funds be approved for Green Bank's Cozy Home Loans, Smart-E Loans, CT Solar Loan, and LIME Loan programs (the "Programs") in amounts materially consistent with the Memorandum presented to the Committee dated February 21, 2017.

RESOLVED, that the Committee recommends that ARRA-SEP funds are approved for the Programs in the not-to-exceed set forth below and that the President of the Green Bank; and any other duly authorized officer of the Green Bank, is authorized to use their best discretion to utilize the most effective use of the entirety of the ARRA-SEP Credit Enhancements in amounts not to exceed:
a. $28,793 for Cozy Home Loans;
b. $7,564,227 for Smart-E Loans;
c. $468,600 for CT Solar Loan; and
d. $300,000 for LIME Loan.

RESOLVED, that the Committee recommends that Green Bank funds are approved for Loan Loss Reserves for the Smart-E Loan Program in the not-to-exceed amount of $1,869,884 including $1,110,608 of additional funds and $759,276 of already approved FY17 budgeted funds;

RESOLVED, that the Committee recommend to the Board of Directors that the Green Bank funds be approved for Loan Loss Reserves for the CT Solar Lease Program in the not-to-exceed amount of $3,500,000; and

RESOLVED, that the Committee recommends that Green Bank funds are approved for Loan Loss Reserves for the LIME Loan Program in the not-to-exceed amount of $325,000.

b. C4C LIME Loan and ARRA-SEP Fund Reallocation*

Kim Stevenson discussed the LIME Loan and ARRA-SEP Fund Reallocation. She stated that they are seeking approval of $2.5 million capitalization of the LIME Loan Fund, using Green Bank balance sheet funds. She stated that the LIME Loan Fund is run by Capital for Change. She explained that to date they have done 18 projects for a total of $6.1 million in financing. She explained that there are some additional projects in the pipeline. She explained that they are looking for an additional $2.5 million to help fund the current pipeline in place. She explained that the fund would be loaned to Capital for Change at 3%. She explained that the terms for the property owners that receive the funds are the same that have already been approved for the program.

Bryan Garcia discussed the fact that they are being opportunistic with their own funds. Kerry O'Neill discussed that the Green Bank is more discretionary with their funds than other capital providers.

Matt Ranelli questioned since they are unsecured loans, if there is a loss, who has the first loss. Ben Healey stated that the Green Bank has a loan loss reserve commitment. He explained that they have the first loss. He explained that Capital for Change is on the hook as the lender, but that they have set aside a certain amount in equity as their standard set aside for losses. He explained that the Green Bank is taking a security interest in each of the underlying loans.

Matt Ranelli questioned the $1.7 million that is in the pipeline. Kim Stevenson stated that they are approved projects, but that there are additional projects that are in the pipeline.

Upon a motion made by Matt Ranelli, and seconded by, Reed Hundt, the Committee approved unanimously.

Resolution #3

WHEREAS, the Connecticut Green Bank ("Green Bank") selected Capital for Change ("C4C") under the Green Bank's competitive solicitation process for the Clean Energy Financial Innovation Program and subsequently entered into negotiations with C4C that led to the development of the C4C Low Income Multifamily Energy ("LIME") Loan Program (the "Program");

WHEREAS, on March 7th, 2014, the Green Bank's Deployment Committee approved funding for the LIME Loan program in an amount not-to-exceed $1,000,000 in capital financing, and $300,000 for a loan loss reserve ("Credit Enhancements") using repurposed ARRA-SEP program funds, or ratepayer funds, if necessary;

WHEREAS, at a regular meeting of the Green Bank Board of Directors ("Board") held on April 25th, 2014, the Board approved the Program;
WHEREAS, at a regular meeting of the Board held on June 17th, 2016, the Board reauthorized the Program under updated lending guidelines including an additional $325,000 of Loan Loss Reserve through repurposed ARRA-SEP program funds, or ratepayer funds, if necessary;

WHEREAS, C4C has developed a pipeline of potential projects that require additional capital for financing under the Program;

NOW, therefore be it:

RESOLVED, that the Deployment Committee approves the deployment of additional capital from the Green Bank balance sheet in an amount not-to-exceed $2,500,000 to support the Program;

RESOLVED, that the $2,500,000 in funds advanced under the Program, together with all other conforming loans made under the Program, shall be supported by the previously approved $625,000 in Credit Enhancements;

RESOLVED, that the President of the Green Bank; and any other duly authorized officer of the Green Bank, is authorized to execute and deliver, any contract or other legal instrument necessary to effect the Program on such terms and conditions as are materially consistent with the memorandum submitted to the Green Bank Deployment Committee on February 21st, 2017; and

RESOLVED, that the proper Green Bank officers are authorized and empowered to do all other acts and execute and deliver all other documents as they shall deem necessary and desirable to effect the above-mentioned legal instrument.

5. Other Business

6. Adjourn

Upon a motion made by Matt Ranelli the Committee adjourned the meeting at 2:21 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

_____

Reed Hundt, Chairperson

305 Knowlton Street: A C-PACE Project in Bridgeport, CT

Address	305 Knowlton Street			
Owner	MP Development Associates, LLC			
Proposed Assessment	$340,424			
Term (*years*)	18			
Term Remaining (*months*)	Pending Construction Completion			
Annual Interest Rate	5.8%			
Annual C-PACE Assessment	$28,827			
Savings-to-Investment Ratio	1.28			
Average Debt-Service Coverage Ratio	[redacted]			
Lien-to-Value Ratio	[redacted]			
Proposed Energy Savings and/or Produced		EE (MMBtu) (MMBtu)	RE (MMBtu)	Total
	Per year	433	472	905 (MMBtu)
	Over loan	6,082	5,558	11,640 (MMBtu)
Estimated Cost Savings (excluding solar tax benefits)	Per year	$26,862	$11,829	$38,691
	Over loan	$330,154	$250,852	$581,006
Objective Function	17.9 kBtu per ratepayer dollar at risk			
Location	City of Bridgeport			
Type of Building	Manufacturing/Industrial Plant			
Year of Build	1885			
Building Size (*total sf*)	37,623			
Year Acquired by Current Owner	2010			
Appraised Value (inclusive of CPACE Upgrades)	[redacted]			
Status of Mortgage Lender Consent	[redacted]			
Proposed Project Description	50 kW Roof Mount Solar PV, High Efficiency LED Lighting, Roof Top Units; Roof Replacement			

845 Brook Street, Rocky Hill, CT 06067
T 860.563.0015
ctgreenbank.com

CONNECTICUT GREEN BANK

Memo

To: Connecticut Green Bank Deployment Committee

From: Mike Yu, Assistant Director, Clean Energy Finance

CC: Bryan Garcia, President and CEO; Bert Hunter, EVP and CIO; Brian Farnen, General Counsel and CLO; Dale Hedman, Managing Director of Statutory & Infrastructure Programs; Ben Healey, Director of Clean Energy Finance

Date: March 21, 2017

Re: Purchase of Performance Based Incentive ("PBI") Obligations

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The Connecticut Green Bank (the "Green Bank") administers the Residential Solar Investment Program ("RSIP"), which incentivizes and supports up to 300 megawatts of residential solar photovoltaics ("PV") for 1-4 family owner-occupied homes, whether these solar PV systems are owned by the homeowner or third-parties. Under the RSIP, the Green Bank administers a performance based incentive program ("PBI") that provides payments to third-party system owners ("TPOs") based on the actual per-kilowatt-hour production of the systems they own. These PBI payments are obligations of the Green Bank and are payable on a quarterly basis for a period of 6 years (24 calendar quarters). The PBI program has been successful in achieving its core goals: it has allowed homeowners to benefit from solar PV systems under solar leases or solar power purchase agreements for little to no upfront cost, and lowered the monthly costs for electricity to residential customers.

Preliminary projections indicate approximately [redacted] left to be paid out as of 1/1/2017 (i.e., for "non-SHREC" systems generating by 12/31/2015[1]), with significant concentration within the top 5 TPOs, which account for [redacted] of total remaining PBI payments.

[1] Under Public Act 15-194 and Public Act 16-212, the Green Bank can enter into 15-year contracts to sell Solar Home Renewable Energy Certificates ("SHRECs") to Eversource and Avangrid. This memo addresses "non-SHREC" systems.

[redacted]

The Green Bank is considering whether both the Green Bank and TPOs might benefit were the Green Bank to "buy out" the payment stream of PBIs, allowing TPOs to realize value (cash) now instead of over the remaining term of the PBI performance period. A buyout benefits TPOs number of ways, including:

1. allowing for the funds to be reinvested in other projects that may have higher return on investment than the PBIs, and;
2. transferring PBI system performance risk from to the Green Bank (though TPOs, as the system owner, would still retain contractual performance obligations to their customers).

Because of the benefits associated with a purchase of PBIs, as well as the time value of money, any buyout would be at a discount to the nominal value of the expected PBI payments. Given the magnitude of remaining PBI payments, a buy-out of these obligations at a discount could result in significant savings to the Green Bank. Of course, the opposite also could be true – that the Green Bank in settling the PBI payments today could be doing so at a rate that potentially over-compensates the TPOs should their systems underperform relative to the estimates that are the basis for the early termination payments.

To explore TPO interest in a buy-out, staff contacted representatives of the top five TPOs offering to engage in discussions. The goal of the discussions is to gather information to (a) develop a framework for calculating the appropriate buy-out price of PBIs and (b) determining the optimal format for enacting such buy-outs, including protection against some level of under-performance. With regards to developing a purchase price framework, key issues include the underlying expected production assumptions (e.g., P50[2], P75), as well as the discount rate used to calculate a present value. The format for a buy-out can be a series of bi-lateral negotiations, a standard offer, or a request for proposals.

Initial TPO outreach was conducted on March 14th, 2017 with a request to respond within two weeks. [redacted] Staff anticipates completing discussions by mid-April and formulating a buy-out methodology shortly thereafter. Staff would return to the Deployment Committee and/or the Board of Directors as appropriate with a further report and recommendation on this matter.

[2] Denotes a statistical confidence level for an estimate. P50 means that, based on statistical analysis, 50% of outcomes will be more than the estimate and 50% of the outcomes less. P90 indicates that 90% of outcomes will be more than the estimate and 10% less.

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CONNECTICUT GREEN BANK

Memo

To: Deployment Committee of the Connecticut Green Bank

From: Bryan Garcia, Dale Hedman and Kerry O'Neill

Date: March 21, 2017

Re: Residential Solar Investment Program – Steps 11 through 13 Recommendations

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Background

On March 2, 2012, the Connecticut Green Bank launched the Residential Solar Investment Program ("RSIP"). Per Section 106 of Public Act 11-80 (as amended and now codified at Connecticut General Statute Sec. 16-245ff), the RSIP requires that a minimum of 300 MW of new residential solar PV be installed in Connecticut on or before December 31, 2022, at a reasonable payback to the customer all the while developing a sustainable market for contractors. The RSIP provides to residential customers, via solar PV contractors, direct financial incentives in the form of a one-time expected performance-based buy-down ("EPBB") or a 6-year performance-based incentive ("PBI") for the purchase and/or lease of qualifying PV systems respectively. The success of the RSIP over its first three years resulted in an improvement to the policy in the 2015 legislative session – with subsequent technical fixes in the 2016 legislative session. As a result of the leadership of Governor Malloy, Public Act 15-194 "An Act Concerning the Encouragement of Local Economic Development and Access to Residential Renewable Energy" was passed with bipartisan support.

To date, through the RSIP, we have approved and completed nearly 160 megawatts of projects – approximately 53 percent of the public policy target – while reducing the level of subsidies by over 80 percent since 2012 through ten steps – see Table 1. About 29 percent (or 47 MW) of the installations are homeownership through the EPBB.

Table 1. Installed Capacity by Step for Approved, In Progress, and Completed Projects (as of February 28, 2017)

RSIP Incentive Step	Approved (kW)	Completed (kW)	Total (kW)	Average Incentive ($/W$_{STC}$)
1	0	1,381	1,381	$1.789
2	0	5,992	5,992	$1.629
3	34	13,130	13,164	$1.229
4	224	19,191	19,415	$1.033
5	360	13,153	13,513	$0.745
6	745	11,581	12,326	$0.513
7	825	18,436	19,261	$0.400

8	3,093	25,510	28,604	$0.366
9	9,326	19,663	28,989	$0.330
10	12,885	3,553	16,437	$0.327
Total	**27,492**	**131,590**	**159,082**	**$0.614**

About 54 MW of solar PV deployment were the results of Steps 1 through 5, while about 106 MW of solar PV deployment are the results of Steps 6 through Step 10 (current).[1] We have successfully petitioned PURA to aggregate the 54 MW of projects from Steps 1 through 5 enabling the Connecticut Green Bank to sell RECs on the spot and future market. PURA has recently approved the 15-year master purchase agreement for the Solar Home Renewable Energy Credits (SHRECS) – a contract between the utilities and the Connecticut Green Bank. The investment of nearly $665 million in residential solar PV in Connecticut through the RSIP to date has created 9,621 job-years (i.e., 3,729 direct, and 5,892 indirect and induced) and will reduce nearly 2.0 $MTCO_2$ emissions over the 25-year life of the projects.

Of the nearly 21,000 projects approved under the RSIP, in recent years, the Connecticut Green Bank has made progress with respect to installed capacity of residential solar PV by income – see Table 2 for a breakdown of census tracts by Area Median Income (AMI).

Table 2. Statewide Residential Solar PV Deployment by Income Level and Census Tract (as of February 28, 2017)

Income Level (AMI)	**# of Census Tracts**	**Total Households**	**# of Projects**	**Projects per 1,000 Households**	**Installed Capacity** (kW_{STC})	**Installed Capacity per Household** (W/Household)
<60%	171	240,062	1,512	6.3	9,326	38.8
60-80%	109	193,791	2,263	11.7	15,439	79.8
80-100%	153	269,711	3,927	14.6	28,805	106.8
100-120%	140	237,488	4,779	20.1	36,610	154.2
>120%	251	411,504	8,408	20.4	68,888	167.4
Total	**827**	**1,352,556**	**20,889**	**15.5**	**159,068**	**117.7**

Based on a study conducted by the University of Connecticut in December of 2014[2], the Green Bank identified a need to dramatically increase solar PV deployment in low-to-moderate income ("LMI") households (i.e., less than 100 percent of area median income[3]). Although not yet at parity with the non-low income market segment, we have made progress since we began tracking this metric in 2014: penetration of projects in <60% AMI census tracts is 6.3 per 1,000 households and would need to increase by 3.2 times to reach parity of >100% AMI tracts, versus a required increase of 10 times in 2014. Likewise, for 60-80% AMI tracts a 1.9x increase is needed to reach parity of >100% AMI tracts versus a 3x increase in 2014 and for 80-100% AMI tracts a 1.7x increase is needed versus a 2x increase in 2014.

[1] Section 106 of PA 11-80 applies to Steps 1 through 5, while PA 15-194 applies to Steps 6 through 10 and beyond – or projects approved after January 1, 2015.

[2] Available here: http://www.ctcleanenergy.com/Portals/0/board-materials/7cii_Role%20of%20a%20Green%20Bank_Market%20Analysis_Low%20Income%20Solar%20and%20Housing_Memo_121214.pdf.

[3] The Green Bank defines low income as < 80% of Area Median Income and moderate income as 80-100% of Area Median Income.

With respect to the estimated RSIP incentive at an equivalent 15-year price that we had estimated for Steps 8 through 10,[4] we were near the expected case scenarios – see Table 3.

Table 3. Estimated Case vs. Actual for RSIP Incentive at Equivalent 15-Year Price ($/REC)

RSIP Step	Best Case	Expected Case	Worst Case	Actual
Step 8	$22.30	$25.03	$33.03	$24.02[5]
Step 9	$18.90	$22.08	$31.51	$22.14[6]
Step 10	$16.10	$19.63	$30.09	$22.19[7]

Based on these tentative results, the Connecticut Green Bank staff believes that the RSIP incentive at an equivalent 15-year price from Steps 8 through 10 will be on average about $22, which in comparison to the spot market REC price for Class I resources for 2017 RECs of $25 and the ZREC price for commercial projects (i.e., between $60-$100), demonstrates that the Connecticut Green Bank is successfully transitioning the residential solar PV market reliance away from the RSIP incentive.

RSIP Proposed Schedule of Incentives for Steps 11 through 13

The staff proposes the following incentive for Steps 11 through 13 of the RSIP:

- **Race to the Solar Rooftop** – The total capacity target for Step 11 is 20.0 MW, Step 12 is 20.0 MW, and Step 13 is 20.0 MW. The FY 2017 Comprehensive Plan identifies a target of 49 MW through the RSIP.

- **Launch Date** – Step 11 will begin at the conclusion of Step 10.

- **Incentive Level** – we are proposing additional incentive levels by steps, including continuation of the LMI PBI (i.e., below 100% AMI), as well as a new pilot in collaboration with the utility administrators of the Conservation and Load Management Fund – see incentive descriptions below.

Non-LMI RSIP Incentives

In order to continue to differentiate the incentive levels for the EPBB and PBI (see Table 4) given the legislative guidance of comparable economic incentives as well as national best practice incentive levels,[8] we are proposing the following incentive levels:

- **EPBB** – for Step 11, the EPBB will be $487/kW. For Steps 12 and 13 the EPBB will decline by about 5% to $463/kW.

- **PBI** – for Step 11, the PBI will be $39/REC. For Steps 12 and 13 the PBI will decline by about 10% to $35/REC.

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[4] For estimates, see "Residential Solar Investment Program – Steps 8 through 10 Recommendations" memo of July 10, 2015 – click here (p. 5)

[5] For Step 8, EPBB was 17%, PBI was 83%, and LMI PBI was 0%

[6] For Step 9, EPBB was 19%, PBI was 77%, and LMI PBI was 4%

[7] For Step 10, EPBB was 28%, PBI was 63%, and LMI PBI was 9% - this is 16 of 30 MW within Step 10

[8] "A Survey of State and Local PV Program Response to Financial Innovation and Disparate Federal Tax Treatment in the Residential PV Sector" by Mark Bolinger and Edward Holt in LBNL-181290 (June 2015).

Table 4. Schedule of Incentives for Steps 11 through 13 for NON-LMI HOUSEHOLDS

RSIP Incentive Step	EPBB ($/W)			PBI ($/kWh)	
	≤5 kW	5 to 10 kW	>10kW	≤10 kW	>10 kW
1	$2.450	$1.250	$0.000	$0.300	$0.000
2	$2.275	$1.075	$0.000	$0.300	$0.000
3	$1.750	$0.550	$0.000	$0.225	$0.000
4	$1.250	$0.750	$0.000	$0.180	$0.000
5	$0.800		$0.400	$0.125	$0.060
6	$0.675		$0.400	$0.080	$0.060
7	$0.540		$0.400	$0.064	$0.060
8	$0.540		$0.400	$0.054	
9	$0.513		$0.400	$0.046	
10	$0.487		$0.400	$0.039	
11	$0.487		$0.400	$0.039	
12	$0.463		$0.400	$0.035	
13	$0.463		$0.400	$0.035	

The incentive level for the EPBB is roughly $0.01/kWh more than the PBI over a 15-year period – per the statute, making the incentive levels more economically comparable.

LMI RSIP Incentives

Given the continuing priority of expanding solar PV in Connecticut into the low to moderate income market segments (i.e., Solar for All), and to attempt to ensure that the 300 MW policy target provides an opportunity to reach all household income levels in the state, we are proposing the following schedule of incentives for the LMI-PBI to continue the progress we are making (see Table 5).

Table 5. Schedule of Incentives for Steps 11 through 13 for LMI HOUSEHOLDS

RSIP Incentive Step	LMI-PBI ($/kWh)	
	≤10 kW	>10 kW
8	$0.110	$0.055
9	$0.110	$0.055
10	$0.110	$0.055
11	$0.110	$0.055
12	$0.100	$0.050
13	$0.090	$0.045

The LMI-PBI pilot incentive has been a success. We propose continuing the LMI-PBI incentive into Step 11, and then dropping by 10 percent in Steps 12 and 13. The LMI-PBI incentive levels are two to three times more than the non-LMI market incentives.

Grid Modernization and Climate Change Pilot RSIP Incentives–
In Partnership with the Utilities

The residential solar PV market in Connecticut is nearly 4 GW, or 660,000 households.[9] The successful implementation of the 300 MW RSIP policy will deliver nearly 10 percent of the economic potential for solar PV in Connecticut. The long-term success of the residential solar PV market in Connecticut depends on the regulatory certainty of the state's net metering policy or equivalent (e.g., value of solar, "cost effective" distributed energy resources, etc.), and also upon progress being made in the following areas:

1. Fostering the sustained orderly development of a state-based industry;
2. Successfully collaborating with the electric distribution companies administering the Conservation and Load Management Fund; and
3. Integrating "cost-effective" solar PV as a zero-emission stable fuel source for transportation, home heating and cooling, and distributed energy resources (e.g., battery storage).

The role of the Connecticut Green Bank in being a market catalyst is helping ensure the residential solar PV achieves its economic potential in Connecticut over the long-term.

Net Metering

In an effort to prepare for the policy uncertainty surrounding net metering, the RSIP grid mod pilot we are proposing (i.e., requiring smart inverters and better access to PV system data) will enable the future residential solar PV market to transition from households receiving retail credit for solar energy produced from their systems (i.e., through net metering policy) to an adjusted rate based on the true value their systems create for the transmission and distribution infrastructure. Given the value of net metering for households that invest in residential solar PV systems, achieving sustained orderly development of the industry requires assisting the market through the uncertainty of the net metering policy. Additionally, smart inverters and greater access to system data will better demonstrate the true value solar PV provides to the grid and will be useful in the policy discussion regarding net metering.

Sustained Orderly Development

The RSIP policy requires that the Connecticut Green Bank "provide incentives that decline over time and will foster the sustained, orderly development of a state-based solar industry". Sustained orderly development is a concept proposed in 1992[10] that describes a condition in which a growing and stable market is identified by orders that are replaced on a reliable schedule. The orders increase as previous deliveries and engineering and field experience lead to further reductions in costs. In addition, the reliability of these orders can be projected many years into the future, on the basis of long-term contracts, to minimize market risks and investor exposure.

Collaboration with the Utilities

The FY 2017 and FY 2018 Comprehensive Plan of the Connecticut Green Bank acknowledges the importance of working collaboratively with the utility administrators of the Conservation and Load Management Fund.[11] Whether it is the Home Energy Solutions

[9] FY 2017 and FY 2018 Comprehensive Plan of the Connecticut Green Bank (p. 41)
[10] *Sustained Orderly Development of the Solar Electric Technologies* by Donald W. Aitkin in Solar Today (May/June 1992)
[11] Ibid (p. 11, 38-39, 50-51)

(HES) program, or supporting more efficient space and water heating in our homes, driving comprehensive and deeper savings by reinforcing the connection between solar PV and energy efficiency presents a unique collaboration opportunity for the Connecticut Green Bank to work with the utility administrators of the Conservation and Load Management Fund. The goals of the Joint Committee would be supported through improved linkages between our programs.[12]

Transportation, Home Heating and Cooling, and Distributed Energy Resources
Through the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2008, the State of Connecticut has a goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent from 2001 levels by 2050. The largest emitting sectors in Connecticut are the burning of fossil fuels for transportation and the thermal needs of our buildings (i.e., water and space heating and cooling).[13] The FY 2017 and FY 2018 Comprehensive Plan of the Connecticut Green Bank, and the strategic retreat held by the Board of Directors in January of 2017 acknowledged the importance of transportation, heating and cooling and distributed energy resources[14] and the important role that solar PV has in providing "cost-effective" access to distributed energy resources. By combining zero-emission solar PV as a fuel source for transportation, as well as the thermal needs of our homes, we can provide consumers with a "cleaner, cheaper, and more reliable source of energy".

The staff of the Connecticut Green Bank is proposing a Grid Modernization and Climate Change Pilot that would require the following, in order for households to receive solar PV incentives through the RSIP pilot:

1. **Home Energy Solutions** – a household undertakes HES first, before a solar PV system is designed or installed. Households will be provided incentives to pursue "deeper" energy efficiency measures based on the HES assessment through interest rate buydowns and the Smart-E Loan. They will also be provided a DOE Home Energy Score as a result of undertaking HES.
2. **Smart Inverters** – following energy efficiency, households then install solar PV systems that include smart inverters to enable households, utilities, and third-party owners to share information about the value of distributed energy resources, in preparation for changes in net metering policy having adverse economic impacts on future households installing solar PV.
3. **Data Release and System Access** – households will be required to sign a data release form for the production of solar PV and consumption of energy from their homes for research purposes to better understand the value of distributed energy resources. Included on this form will be the allowance for the utility, when ready, to communicate to the solar PV system, if battery storage included, to access energy when the grid needs it so that households can share the benefits of storage with the utilities.

The pilot proposes the following incentive levels under the RSIP for the additional load required from the grid modernization and climate change pilot as well as battery storage (see Table 6):

[12] FY 2017 and FY 2018 Comprehensive Plan of the Connecticut Green Bank (p. 51)
[13] Connecticut Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory 2012
[14] FY 2017 and FY 2018 Comprehensive Plan of the Connecticut Green Bank (p. 6, 17, 38-40, and 75-80)

Table 6. Schedule of Incentives for Steps 11 through 13 for GRID MODERNIZATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE PILOT

RSIP Incentive Step	**EPBB** ($/W) or **PBI** ($/kWh) for **Grid Mod Pilot**	**LMI PBI** ($/kWh)	**Battery Storage Capacity** ($/kWh)
11	$0.487 / $0.039	$0.110	$80.000
12	$0.487 / $0.039	$0.110	$80.000
13	$0.487 / $0.039	$0.110	$80.000

In other words, the Step 11 incentive level for the RSIP will be maintained through Step 13 for the additional load caused from renewable heating and cooling equipment and electric vehicle load. For example, if an air source heat pump requires 3 kW of additional solar PV to cover the load, then the RSIP incentive for solar PV will stay at $0.487/W (or $0.039/kWh for PBI or $0.110/kWh for LMI PBI) versus dropping to $0.400/W for systems above 10 kW.

The RSIP incentive for battery storage, since storage is a part of the balance of plant for the solar PV system, is in addition to the existing incentives for solar PV. For example, if a 7-kW solar PV system is installed and a 13.5 kWh capacity battery storage is included, then the RSIP incentive will be $4,489, which includes $3,409 (at $0.487/W) for the solar PV system and an additional $1,080 (at $80/kWh capacity) for the battery storage. Given that a smart inverter must be installed as part of the solar PV system, the homeowner will also be required to go on their EDC's Time-Of-Day billing rate (Eversource's Rate 7 or United Illuminating's Rate RT) and discharge there battery storage a minimum of 40% during on-peak hours when utility power is available. Discharging the battery storage system during peak hours will reduce the generation cost of electricity to the homeowner during this period.

Resolution

WHEREAS, Public Act 15-194 "An Act Concerning the Encouragement of Local Economic Development and Access to Residential Renewable Energy" (the "Act") requires the Connecticut Green Bank ("Green Bank") to design and implement a Residential Solar Photovoltaic ("PV") Investment Program ("Program") that results in no more than three-hundred (300) megawatts of new residential PV installation in Connecticut before December 31, 2022 and creates a Solar Home Renewable Energy Credit ("SHREC") requiring the electric distribution companies to purchase through 15-year contracts the Renewable Energy Credits ("RECs");

WHEREAS, as of March 21, 2017, the Program has thus far resulted in nearly one-hundred and sixty megawatts of new residential PV installation application approvals and completions in Connecticut;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Conn. Gen Stat. 16-245a, a renewable portfolio standard was established that requires that Connecticut Electric Suppliers and Electric Distribution Company Wholesale Suppliers obtain a minimum percentage of their retail load by using renewable energy;

WHEREAS, real-time revenue quality meters are included as part of solar PV systems being installed through the Program that determine the amount of clean energy production from

such systems as well as the associated RECs which, in accordance with Public Act 15-194 will be sold to the Electric Distribution Companies through a master purchase agreement entered into between the Green Bank, Eversource Energy, and United Illuminating, and approved by the Public Utility Regulatory Authority;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, the Green Bank has prepared a declining incentive block schedule ("Schedule") that offers direct financial incentives, in the form of the expected performance based buy down ("EPBB") and performance-based incentives ("PBI"), for the purchase or lease of qualifying residential solar photovoltaic systems, respectively, fosters the sustained orderly development of a state-based solar industry, and sets program requirements for participants, including standards for deployment of energy efficient equipment as a condition for receiving incentive funding;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, to address willingness to pay discrepancies between communities, the Green Bank will continue to provide additional incentive dollars to improve the deployment of residential solar PV in low to moderate income communities.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, to address sustained orderly development of a state-based solar industry, the proposed grid modernization and climate change pilot will provide incentives for solar PV to offset the additional energy load from clean energy sources and storage needs.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 16-245(d)(2) of the Connecticut General Statutes, a Joint Committee of the Energy Conservation Management Board and the Connecticut Green Bank was established to "examine opportunities to coordinate the programs and activities" contained in their respective plans (i.e., Conservation and Load Management Plan and Comprehensive Plan);

WHEREAS, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2008 requires Connecticut to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent from 2001 levels by 2050, all the while transportation and the thermal heating and cooling of buildings representing the largest emitting sectors;

WHEREAS, residential solar PV can provide cleaner, cheaper, and more reliable sources of energy for electric vehicles and renewable thermal technologies while creating jobs and supporting local economic development;

NOW, therefore be it:

RESOLVED, that the Deployment Committee recommends that the Board approves of the Schedule of Incentives as set forth in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of the memo dated March 21, 2017 20.0 MW from Step 11, 20.0 MW from Step 12, and 20.0 MW from Step 13.