

California Solar Initiative
Progress Report
Q2 2010
Data Annex

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This report was compiled by the California Solar Initiative Program Administrators – Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison Company (SCE), and the California Center for Sustainable Energy (CCSE) – pursuant to direction from the CPUC.

1 Program History and Structure

The original step allocations and megawatt (MW) goals were divided among the three investor-owned utilities (IOUs) according to the proportion of their respective electricity sales. Table 1 shows the original MW goals of the program allocated to PG&E, SCE, and CCSE (for SDG&E’s service territory), separated into residential and non-residential segments. The goals and budgets were determined by each utility’s percentage of electricity sales compared to the total of all utility sales. These allocated percentages are:

Program Administrator(PA)	Allocated Percent (%)
PG&E	43.7
SCE	46.0
SDG&E	10.3

As each Program Administrator (PA) receives applications for solar incentives, it tracks the total MW reflected in the applications received. Table 1 also shows the actual MW available or used at each step. The “actual” MW amount is different than the “original” MW amount because the actual amount takes into account program dropouts and represents the actual number of MW that will be paid at a given step. Finally, the highlighted sections of Table 1 show the current step for each Program Administrator and each customer segment, based on CSI Program demand as of June 2010.

Table 1. Incentive MW Available by Step, by Program Administrator and Customer Class

Step	MW in Step	PG&E (MW)				SCE (MW)				CCSE in SDG&E Territory (MW)				SoCalGas (MW)			
		Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Res	
		Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual
1	50	0	0	27.8	11.4	0.1	0	12.4	5.5	0	0	6.4	0.3	0	0	3.3	3.3
2	70	10.1	11.9	20.5	17.6	10.6	9.3	21.6	21.4	2.4	2.2	4.8	7.5	SoCalGas was a Program Administrator in 2006 during the transition to CSI, but has no role in CSI projects that started since 1/1/2007.			
3	100	14.4	13.0	29.3	21.7	15.2	15.0	30.8	25.0	3.4	3.3	6.9	4.3				
4	130	18.7	18.0	38.1	29.2	19.7	18.7	40.1	20.2	4.4	4.4	9.0	4.9				
5	160	23.1	24.1	46.8	53.3	24.3		49.3	82.1	5.4	5.5	11.0	16.0				
6	190	27.4	29.8	55.6	80.8	28.8		58.6	18.9	6.5	6.6	13.1	16.8				
7	215	31.0	11.9	62.9	31.6	32.6		66.3		7.3	2.6	14.8	3.0				
8	250	36.1		73.2		38.0		77.1		8.5		17.3					
9	285	41.1		83.4		43.3		87.8		9.7		19.7					
10	350	50.5		102.5		53.1		107.9		11.9		24.2					
Subtotal		252.4		512.3		265.6		539.5		59.5		120.8					
Totals		764.7				805.1				180.3							
Percent		43.7%				46.0%				10.3%							

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated August 13, 2010, and covering data through June 30, 2010.

Notes: (1) Shading in the table denotes Current Step as of June 30, 2010.

(2) The "Actual" MW field in Table 1 denotes the actual amount of MW that are either actively reserved or completed in each step and will be paid out at the given incentive level. The "Actual" MW numbers are equal to the "Original" MW in step less dropouts from that step plus dropouts from previous steps. The "Actual" numbers are current as of June 30, 2010. The "Original" MW amount represents the original number of MW allocated to the step in CPUC decision D.06-12-033, Appendix B, Table 13.

(3) In accordance with CPUC policy decisions that provided for a transition between the Self Generation Incentive Program and the California Solar Initiative, Step 1 was fully reserved in 2006 under the Self Generation Incentive Program, which was only open to non-residential projects. The 50 MW in Step 1 were not allocated across the utilities and were reserved on a first come, first served basis. Although almost all Step 1 MW were reserved by non-residential entities, Program Administrators later reallocated Step 1 dropouts into both residential and non-residential customer segments.

(4) Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is an SGIP administrator and had MWs reserved in 2006 for solar projects at the Step 1 incentive level, but since SoCalGas is not a CSI Program Administrator, it has no CSI MWs reserved after January 1, 2007.

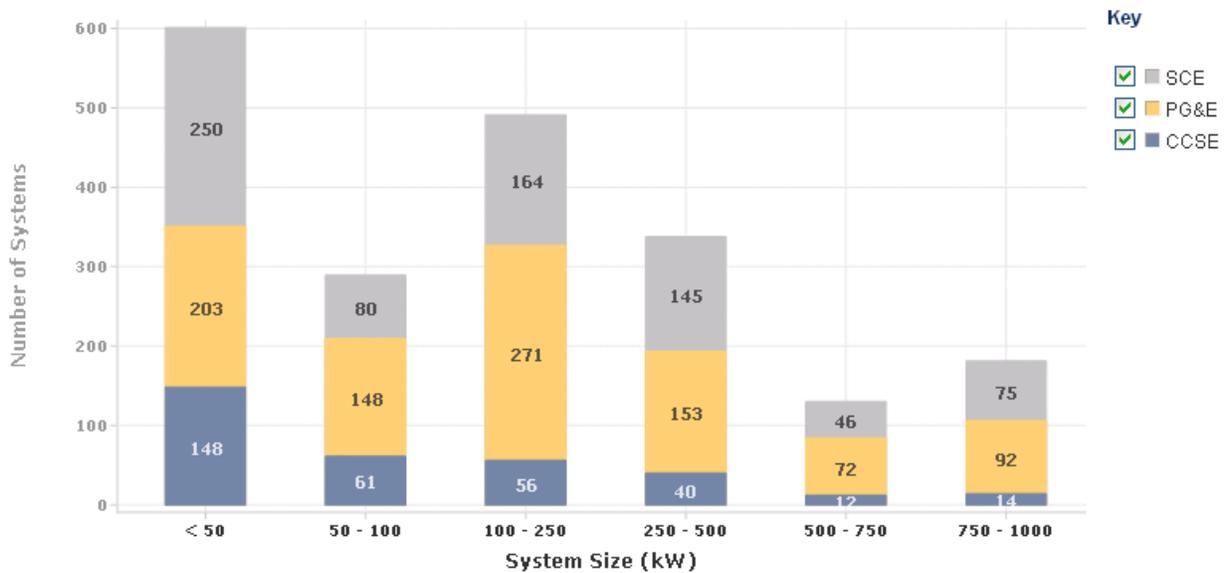
2 Additional CSI Program Demand Statistics

All references to capacity are reported as CEC-AC ratings (except Tables 1 and 8, which are reported in CSI rating). Additional CSI program data and information can be found at the following URL: www.GoSolarCalifornia.ca.gov.

2.1 PBI Incentive Demand

The Performance Based Incentive (PBI) path is required of larger projects in the CSI Program. Currently, the CSI Program has 2,030 PBI projects. Figure 1 shows the number of PBI systems by size and Program Administrator as of June 30, 2010.

Figure 1. Number of PBI Systems by System Size and Program Administrator



Source: www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov

3 Administrative Statistics

The CPUC continues to track a number of administrative metrics in order to monitor potential program administration issues. In particular, the CPUC is interested in application and payment processing times, including the amount of time needed for moving projects from: application to reservation; application to project completion; and incentive claim request to payment. Additionally, CPUC monitors the average number of days for interconnection application to be completed.

The data in this section is responsive to a CPUC data request to the Program Administrators dated August 13, 2010. The data presented is current through June 30, 2010 except as indicated.

3.1 Application and Incentive Processing Times

The Program Administrators strive to process reservation requests in 30 days or less for both residential and non-residential customer applications. Table 2 shows the most recent application processing times, from the date the application paperwork is physically received and time-stamped by the Program Administrator to the date that a reservation is granted (either “first reservation reserved” status or “first pending RFP” for non-residential applications or “first confirmed reservation” status for residential applications). This time period includes both Program Administrator application processing time and time that the host customer takes to respond to requests for more information or application corrections. Table 2 compares processing times from the most recent quarter (Q2, 2010) to average processing times for the same quarter of the last calendar year (Q2, 2009).

Applications for which the Program Administrator takes more than 60 days to grant a reservation typically have a problem. Problems encountered in these applications include, but are not limited to:

- Listed equipment does not match the EPBB printout
- Mailing address is different from the project site address
- Missing signatures
- Missing or incomplete documentation
- Slow customer responsiveness
- Non-Residential 3 step applications have a 60 day period for RFP submittal

Table 2. Time from Application to Reservation

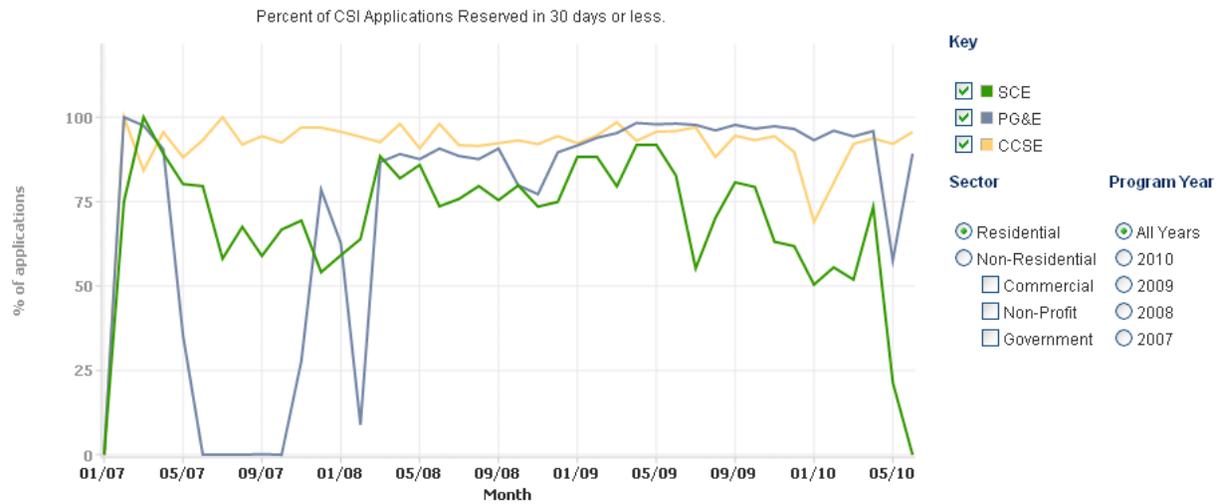
Percentage of applications whose processing time between "Application Received" and "Confirmed Reservation" is:								
	15 days or less		30 days or less		60 days or less		Greater than 60 days	
	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009
RESIDENTIAL								
CCSE	57.4%	68.8%	93.8%	95.1%	98.8%	99.5%	1.2%	0.5%
PG&E	41.4%	94.4%	78.2%	98.1%	98.9%	99.5%	1.1%	0.5%
SCE	1.5%	65.6%	42.9%	87.7%	84.3%	98.1%	15.7%	1.9%
NON-RESIDENTIAL								
CCSE	12.1%	25.0%	69.0%	50.0%	98.3%	75.0%	1.7%	25.0%
PG&E	12.5%	59.3%	55.1%	70.9%	86.2%	86.0%	13.8%	14.0%
SCE	0.0%	30.6%	11.6%	50.0%	73.3%	86.1%	26.7%	13.9%

Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov.

Notes: "Q2" includes all applications that were reserved by the Program Administrators between April 1 and June 30 of a specific year.

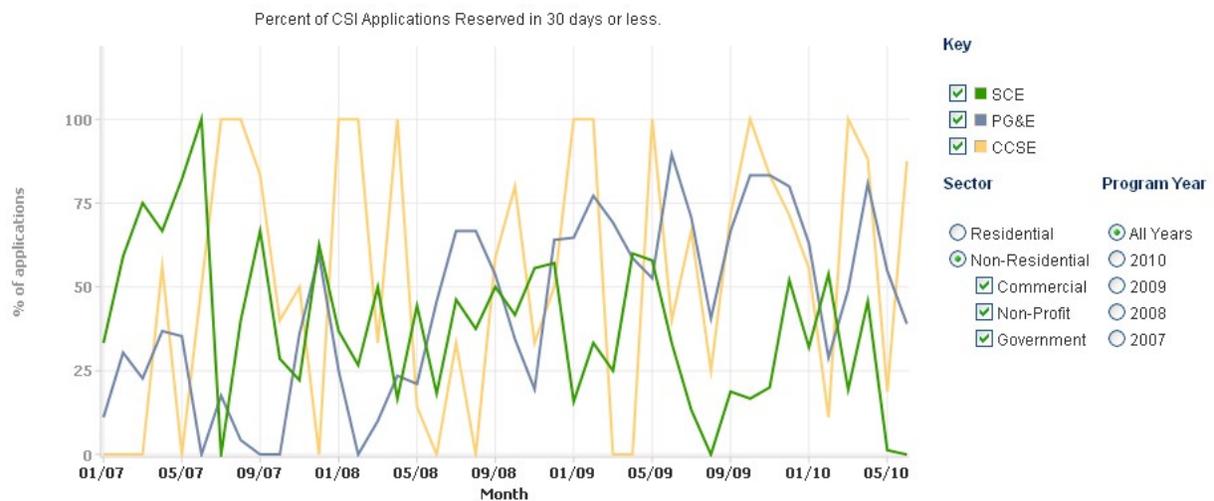
The data in Figures 2 and 3 offer another look at the PA's progress towards achieving their administrative processing goals. These graphs show the percent of applications that were granted a reservation within 30 days, by month since the program began on January 1, 2007. The data is presented separately for each Program Administrator and is divided into residential and non-residential customer sectors. Since March 2008, the Program Administrators consistently processed the majority of residential reservations in 30 days or less. Analyzing data for non-residential applications is particularly challenging, because the Program Administrators have received far fewer non-residential applications compared to the number of residential applications. As a result, the percentages appear erratic.

Figure 2. Residential Reservation Processing



Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov. Data covers January 1, 2007-June 30, 2010

Figure 3. Non-Residential Reservation Processing



Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov. Data covers January 1, 2007-June 30, 2010

3.2 Installation time

The average installation time is determined by the applicant and not the Program Administrator. Residential applicants have 12 months and non-residential applicants have 18 months from the date of the confirmed reservation to submit an Incentive Claim Form (ICF). Installation times also vary according to residential and non-residential projects. Table 3 shows the average number of calendar days between the customer’s confirmed reservation date and the date that the Incentive Claim Form was received by

the Program Administrator, for all applications for which the ICF was received in Q2 2010 and Q2 2009.

Table 3. Installation time

Average Installation Time				
	Residential Q2 2010	Residential Q2 2009	Non-Residential Q2 2010	Non-Residential Q2 2009
CCSE	91.3	90.7	281.4	170.0
PG&E	115.6	118.0	229.0	248.0
SCE	84.6	89.1	137.4	249.6

Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov.

Notes: "Q2" includes all projects whereby ICFs were received by the Program Administrators between April 1 and June 30 of a specific year.

3.3 Interconnection Time

The time for interconnection is determined by the date the utility's interconnection department deems the application to be complete (e.g., final single line, final building permit, etc.) and the date that the utility inspects the interconnection and issues the "permission to operate" letter. This time is generally under the utility's control and does not depend on additional inputs from other entities, such as cities, counties, etc. However, exogenous factors, such as customer availability or adverse weather conditions, may impact this process. Table 4 shows the average number of calendar days for the interconnection of residential and non-residential customer projects by IOU, for all projects that have been interconnected in the Q2 2009 and Q2 2010.

Table 4. Interconnection Time

	Residential Q2 2010	Residential Q2 2009	Non-Residential Q2 2010	Non-Residential Q2 2009
PG & E	6.7	2.7	8.6	7.4
SCE	3.3	3.7	14.9	19.9
SDG&E	3.5	2.7	5.0	3.3

Source: Program Administrators and SDG&E

3.4 Incentive Claim Processing

For CSI Program participants, incentive claim processing is an extremely important part of the project timeline. Table 5 shows how quickly incentive claims are processed for different types of projects, from the date that the Incentive Claim Form (ICF) is physically received by the Program Administrator and time-stamped (often different than the date the ICF is electronically submitted in PowerClerk) to the date that the application is changed to "pending payment" status. After the ICF is submitted, the

Program Administrator selects a random number of projects for onsite field inspection, during which inspectors verify that the installed system matches the system identified in the paperwork. As scheduling and inspection times often vary, projects identified in Table 5 are sorted into groups that were or were not inspected. Table 5 compares data from those projects that were identified as “pending payment” in Q2 2010 to those in Q2 2009. The majority of residential incentive claims are processed in 60 days or less. Applications for which the Program Administrator takes more than 90 days to process the incentive claim typically have a problem. Problems encountered with applications at the ICF stage include, but are not limited to:

- System not interconnected
- Revised EPBB not submitted to reflect changes in installed equipment
- Missing PMRS documentation
- Missing 10-year warranty for equipment and/or installation
- Incomplete or missing data about Performance Data Provider (PDP)
- Host customer unaware the need for a CSI inspection
- Failed meter or system inspection
- Missing or incomplete documentation

Table 5. Incentive Claim Processing Times

Percentage of applications whose processing time between "Incentive Claim Form Received" and "Pending Payment" stage is:								
	30 days or less		60 days or less		90 days or less		Greater than 90 days	
	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009
RESIDENTIAL with inspection								
CCSE	12.3%	20.5%	74.6%	69.2%	93.1%	87.2%	6.9%	12.8%
PG&E	4.2%	47.2%	55.9%	83.3%	80.9%	91.7%	19.1%	8.3%
SCE	7.8%	35.0%	54.1%	77.9%	79.0%	86.4%	21.0%	13.6%
RESIDENTIAL without inspection								
CCSE	92.2%	82.0%	98.8%	92.4%	99.2%	97.1%	0.8%	2.9%
PG&E	24.4%	90.5%	92.1%	95.7%	97.1%	98.1%	2.9%	1.9%
SCE	38.6%	75.5%	70.6%	91.0%	85.2%	95.9%	14.8%	4.1%
NON-RESIDENTIAL with inspection								
CCSE	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%
PG&E	0.0%	38.1%	71.4%	90.5%	71.4%	90.5%	28.6%	9.5%
SCE	0.0%	12.5%	66.7%	43.8%	91.7%	62.5%	8.3%	37.5%
NON-RESIDENTIAL without inspection								
CCSE	60.0%	50.0%	86.7%	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PG&E	17.6%	71.6%	58.8%	85.2%	85.3%	91.4%	14.7%	8.6%
SCE	40.0%	17.1%	40.0%	37.1%	80.0%	51.4%	20.0%	48.6%

Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov.

Notes: “Q2” includes all applications that were approved for “Pending Payment” by the Program Administrators between April 1 and June 30 of a specific year.

Table 6 shows the average number of calendar days for an application in “Pending Payment” status to reach “Completed” status (EPBB payments) or “PBI in Payment” status (PBI payments). The time from “Pending Payment” to “Completed” status reflects the amount of time it takes for payment to be made to the applicant for EPBB payments and the time from “Pending Payment” to “PBI in Payment” status reflects the amount of time it takes for the first payment to be made to the applicant for PBI Payments. Timeframes vary according to residential and non-residential projects, but also depend upon whether the project is receiving an EPBB or PBI payment.

Table 6. Payment Time

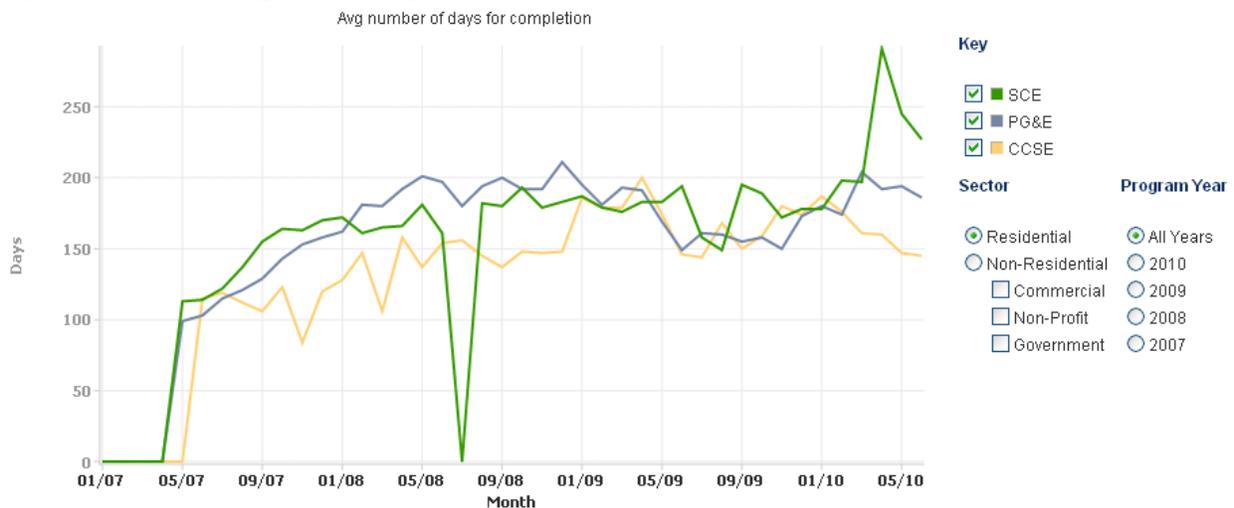
Average Payment Time				
	Residential		Non-Residential	
	Q2 2010	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2009
CCSE				
EPBB Avg Days	21.5	21.4	42.0	11.0
EPBB Projects	790	331	9	7
PBI Avg Days	49.6	72.8	69.1	22.4
PBI Projects	25	14	8	13
PG&E				
EPBB Avg Days	9.1	6.8	15.1	13.3
EPBB Projects	1,686	1,533	54	71
PBI Avg Days	80.3	47.9	97.5	73.3
PBI Projects	6	9	15	76
SCE				
EPBB Avg Days	51.2	17.8	65.1	19.2
EPBB Projects	792	541	13	25
PBI Avg Days	68.7	52.2	70.9	45.6
PBI Projects	13	16	8	24

Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov.

Notes: “Q2” includes all ICFs applications that have reached either “PBI-In Payment” or “Completed” status between April 1 and June 30 of a specific year.

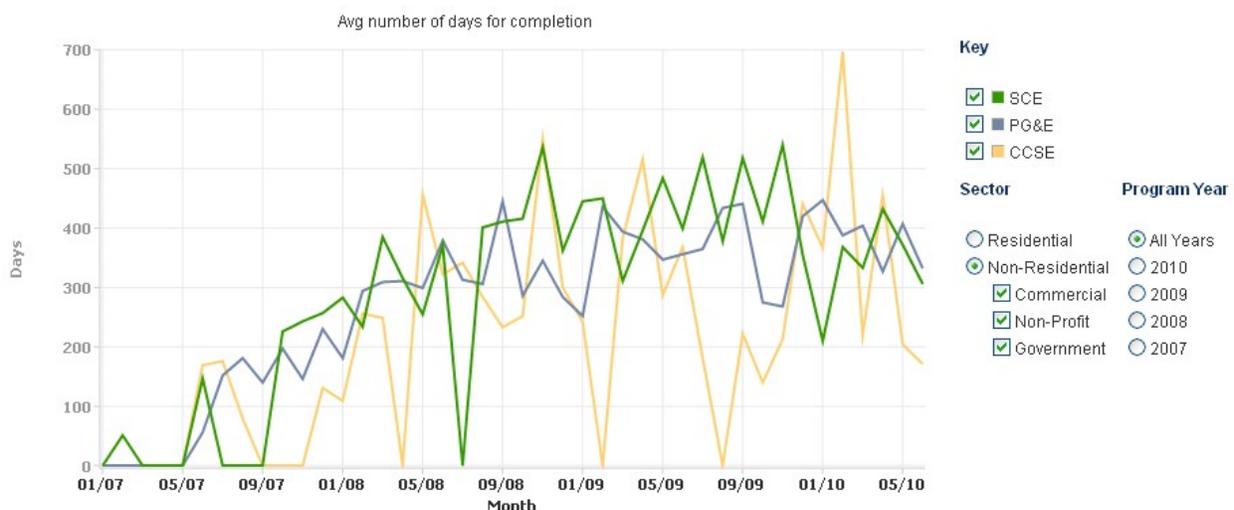
Figures 4 and 5 show the end-to-end monthly average project completion times (defined as time between "First Reservation Request Review Date" to either "First Completed Date" or "First PBI - In Payment Date") in calendar days for all projects completed through June 30, 2010. These times reflect both the Program Administrator processing times and host customer responsiveness to inquiries, requests for additional data and inspection scheduling. The data in the figures below are separated by residential and non-residential customer projects completed in each given month, according to Program Administrator.

Figure 4. Residential project completion times



Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov. Data covers January 1, 2007-June 30, 2010.

Figure 5. Non-Residential project completion times



Source: Based on public export from CA Solar Statistics at www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov. Data covers January 1, 2007-

June 30, 2010.

4 CSI Program Trainings

Each of the Program Administrators regularly offer training for both customers and solar installers on the CSI Program and the benefits and technical details of solar generally. In Q2 2010, the CSI Program Administrators held 94 trainings and trained 2976 attendees.

Table 7. Number of Trainings by Program Administrator

	PGE			SCE			CCSE		
	Q2 2008	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2008	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2008	Q2 2009	Q2 2010
Number of attendees at installer trainings	600	1500	1252	366	1839	1001	443	862	723
Number of CSI Program Trainings held	25	51	55	9	22	22	16	19	17

Source: CSI Program Administrator's Marketing and Outreach departments

Notes: 1) "Q2" refers to the period April 1 through June 30 of a given year.

4.1 PG&E Training Offerings

PG&E offers a suite of training and education options for consumers, contractors and others interested in solar-related topics and the CSI programs. An overview of these classes can be found on our solar education website, along with the corresponding slides and training materials, at <http://www.pge.com/solareducation>. PG&E strategizes on the portfolio of offerings by assessing consumer and industry needs in an effort to streamline the installation and rebate application processes as well as facilitate an increased adoption of solar. As we continue to see an increased demand for training around the CSI Thermal program (Solar Water Heating – SWH), we have ramped up breath of courses in support of this. We also engage with key stakeholders in the community including consumers, government partners and industry leaders through various events including fairs, symposiums, conferences and other speaking opportunities.

4.2 SCE Training Offerings

SCE continues to offer classes geared toward non-residential and residential customers, both of which attract the solar installer community. Since the CSI program's inception, SCE has reached over 2,600 non-residential customers, through 70 "Intro to CSI" classes, and more than 3,400 residential customers, through 44 Homeowner Solar

Information Sessions (HSIS). Since SCE began offering the “Intro to CSI” class via Webinar in 2008, 198 attendees have participated via 15 Webinars. Solar Fairs are events where customers can talk to contractors and talk to SCE about the incentive rebate process. Customers interested in attending a Solar Fair can get more information at homesolar@SCE.com.

4.2.1 Intro to CSI Classes

The “Contractor Solar Class” is a course designed for solar contractors, self-installers, managers and PV owners, and features new and updated information on the CSI Program. During the course discussion, information is given to attendees on the following topics: (i) how to participate in the program; (ii) system basics, including the different types of solar systems, metering, monitoring, site and equipment requirements; and (iii) PowerClerk. In addition, SCE enhanced the Interconnection information provided during this course beginning in 2009.

4.2.2 Homeowner Solar Classes

SCE’s HSC (homeowner) classes are 90-minute, easy-to-understand sessions that provide the basics of how residential customers can “go solar” without the “techy” jargon so often used and confusing to potential solar customers. The subject matter SCE presents in both the “Intro” and “HSC” classes is updated as required by program needs. SCE also makes adjustments based on feedback received from attendees. For more information, please visit:

www.sce.com/solarleadership/gosolar/california-solar-initiative/Training/Residential.htm.

4.2.3 Commercial Solar Workshop

SCE added a NEW Commercial Solar Workshop to its training curriculum in 2010. The inaugural class Contractors can register online at www.sce.com/ctac.htm. The target audience for this class is non-residential customers.

4.3 CCSE Training Offerings

In Q2 of 2010, CCSE continues to offer a wide variety of workshops for homeowners, contractors, solar installers, financiers and the general public.

The Solar for Homeowners workshop, offered monthly, continues to show strong attendance with an average attendance of around 20 people per workshop. CCSE is also continuing its emphasis on solar contractor outreach to improve application processing efficiency, compliance with CSI inspection protocols, and ethical sales and marketing behaviors in the rapidly growing solar market.

CCSE also offers a series of workshops for the non-residential sector. These workshops educate consumers about solar financing options with an emphasis on commonly used Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). The first three workshops in the series of four were held in May and June and were well attended with an average of 80 people attending each workshop.

CCSE has partnered with various stakeholders and solar experts to run the workshops presented in Q2. They include the *Solar Training Institute*, the *California State License Board*, *Verve Solar Consulting*, *Stellar EnergyGP*, and *Best Best & Krieger*.

CCSE's in-house workshops and trainings in Q2 of 2010 included:

4.3.1 California Solar Initiative (CSI) Application Process

CCSE holds a quarterly workshop focused on the CSI application process and any recent changes to the program. This training session is designed for contractors, but is open to the public. *Held on 5/12/2010.*

4.3.2 Solar Shade Workshops

Every other month, CCSE holds a solar shade workshop that reviews the CSI program's shade measurement requirements and the CSI inspection protocol. CCSE strongly encourages all installers to attend. *Held on 5/19/2010.*

4.3.3 Solar for Homeowners

CCSE conducts a monthly solar for homeowners workshop that educates homeowners in the San Diego area about how to read their annual electricity usage and properly size a PV system. The workshop also provides an overview of the California Solar Initiative, and explains the financial and environmental benefits of going solar. *Held on 4/8/2010; 4/29/2010; 5/27/2010; 6/24/2010.*

4.3.4 Solar for Contractors

CCSE initiated a new workshop series to complement the Solar for Homeowners workshop with training specifically designed for contractors and construction professionals who would like to transition to the solar industry. The first workshop in this series was held on 4/13/2010 in collaboration with the Solar Training Institute and covered the basics of solar photovoltaic, solar technology and equipment, rebates and incentives, California state licensing requirements and advanced training resources.

4.3.5 Solar Sales and Marketing Training

CCSE implemented a variety of workshops focusing on solar sales and marketing. On 5/7/2010, the workshop “Business of Solar” introduced technology basics, industry value chain, economic analysis, policy drivers, and regulatory structure of the growing solar market.

To underscore the importance of business ethics in the growing solar market, CCSE offered a variety of workshops focused on sales and business ethics in the solar sector. On 4/5/2010, CCSE offered a workshop in collaboration with the California State License Board (CSLB) to help solar contractors understand and meet CSI and CSLB requirements for PV installations.

4.3.6 Solar Financing

In Q2 of 2010, CCSE held the first three workshops in their annual workshop series on Power Purchase Agreements, one of the most commonly used financing mechanisms in the solar sector. The first workshop on 5/10/2010 gave attendees an overview of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) while the second workshop on 5/17/2010 introduced a feasibility assessment of solar PPAs. On 6/21/2010, the third workshop in the series focused on the description of contract issues when financing a solar system through a PPA.

For more information, visit: www.energycenter.org/calendar

In addition to the regular workshops offered at CCSE’s training facilities, in Q2 the CSI team also offered special events such as “SolarDay 2010” held on June 19, 2010. SolarDay 2010 is a national and international day of recognition of Solar Energy, Clean Technology, Energy Independence, Sustainability and Protection of the Planet. The event was held in over 20 cities in order to raise awareness among city residents about city, state and federal renewable energy programs and CCSE was proud to be a part of Solar Day in the San Diego region. The event was tailored to homeowners who are interested in energy efficiency, solar electric and solar water heating. Workshops included *Solar Water Heating Basics for Homeowners*, *Solar for Homeowners*, *How to Pick a Contractor*, and a *Solar Homeowner Panel*.

5 Program Dropouts

The CPUC hosted a workshop on CSI Program Dropouts and their effects on the CSI Budget in July 2008. Since that time, CPUC staff has continued to monitor and report on both the CSI Program dropout rate and the amount of incentive dollars unreserved when projects and their associated MW drop out of a higher incentive level and are added back in to the program after a step change, at a newer, lower incentive level.

The CSI dropout rate is currently about 16.2%. As of June 30, 2010, about 16.2% percent of reserved MW has dropped out of the Program, representing 18.6% of reserved incentive dollars. This average dropout rate was calculated from the Public Data Export, which draws on data from the June 30, 2010, PowerClerk data, and includes ***only those applications that have ever been granted a CSI reservation*** (non-blank “Reservation Reserved” or “Confirmed Reservation” or “Pending RFP” date for nonresidential projects, and non-blank “Confirmed Reservation” date for residential projects).

There are about \$64 million in unreserved incentives associated with CSI Program dropouts. Additionally, when CSI projects drop out of the program and their associated MW are added in at a lower incentive rate, a small amount of incentive dollars become “unreserved”. For example, if a 1 MW commercial project were to be reserved at incentive Step 4, its associated incentive would be \$1.9 million (1 MW x \$1.90/watt incentive). If that project were to drop out, and the MW were to be added back in at incentive Step 5, the associated incentive would be \$1.55 million (1 MW x \$1.55/watt incentive). That represents a difference of \$350,000 in unreserved incentive. The CPUC requires Program Administrators to regularly report on the amounts of these unreserved incentives, and publishes the overall sum of these unreserved incentives in the quarterly Staff Progress Reports. Table 8 shows that as of June 30, 2010, the sum of all unreserved incentive dollars was approximately \$64 million as reported by the Program Administrators in their responses to the CPUC Data Request dated August 13, 2010.

Table 8. CSI MW Dropouts and Dollar Differentials

Step	PG&E			SCE			CCSE			Total		
	Res MW	NonRes MW	\$million un-reserved	Res MW	NonRes MW	\$million un-reserved	Res MW	NonRes MW	\$million un-reserved	Res MW	NonRes MW	\$million un-reserved
1	3.3	13.4		0.1	6.9		0.0	6.2		3.4	26.5	
2a	0.0	3.1		0.1	0.1		0.0	0.8		0.1	4.0	
2b	1.4	13.1	\$9,724,690	1.2	5.0	\$2,982,446	0.2	1.8	\$1,772,309	2.8	19.9	\$14,479,445
3	2.0	12.6	\$8,646,830	1.2	9.6	\$6,014,029	1.6	3.7	\$2,768,939	4.8	25.9	\$17,429,798
4	12.1	29.0	\$10,010,334	0.0	23.5	\$8,210,187	1.5	7.7	\$3,078,135	13.6	60.2	\$21,298,656
5	2.6	26.0	\$9,238,545	0.0	0.03	\$15,962	0.2	1.9	\$1,382,125	2.8	28.2	\$10,636,632
6	9.5	5.6	\$225,282	0.0	0.0	0	0.1	0.2	\$18,924	9.6	5.8	\$244,206
7	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	1.1	\$0
Totals	27.6	87.4	\$37,845,681	2.4	38.13	\$17,222,624	3.6	15.3	\$9,020,432	32.9	144.0	\$64,088,737

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated August 13, 2010 and covering data through June 30, 2010.

Notes: 1) The "\$ unreserved" figure is an estimate based on the assumption that all non-residential dropouts are commercial projects. The actual figures may differ slightly based on government & non-profit participation in the steps. The "\$ unreserved" figure does not equal the total amount of incentive money associated with the dropped-out MW. Varying rate structures have an impact on the calculation for unreserved Incentive dollars.

2) Steps 1 and 2a were fully reserved under the Self Generation Incentive Program in 2006, and these applications were subject to different programmatic rules. Therefore, Step 1 and 2a dropout rates are not directly comparable to the rates for Step 2 and beyond, and are not included in the totals row at the bottom of Table 8

Question 9. Net Energy Metering

PUC Section 2827 establishes net energy metering (NEM) for solar and small wind customer-generators. The answers to these questions should be combined and included in the Data Annex.

- a. How many total NEM customer generators, pursuant to PUC Section 2827, are interconnected in your service territory as of June 30th, 2010?

Service Territory	# of Customers
PG&E	41,054
SCE	15,368
SDG&E	10,121

- b. How many NEM customer generators from subsection a. are **solar** customer generators?

Service Territory	# of Customers
PG&E	40,958
SCE	15,094
SDG&E	10,096

- c. What is the “total rated generating capacity” (in MW) of all NEM customer-generators pursuant to PUC Section 2827, as of June 30th, 2010?

Service Territory	MW
PG&E	339.6
SCE	171.2
SDG&E	76.1

- d. What is the “total rated generating capacity” (in MW) of **solar** NEM customer-generators only pursuant to PUC Section 2827, as of June 30th, 2010?

Service Territory	MW
PG&E	338.5
SCE	165.8
SDG&E	76.0

- e. What percentage of your “aggregate customer peak demand,” pursuant to PUC Section 2827(c)(1), is accounted for by all NEM customer-generators, as of June 30th, 2010?

Service Territory	Percent
PG&E	1.62%
SCE	0.74%
SDG&E	1.64%