

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

**IN RE: 2021 RENEWABLE ENERGY GROWTH – :
CLASSES, CEILING PRICES, AND CAPACITY :
TARGETS AND 2021 RENEWABLE ENERGY : DOCKET NO. 5088
GROWTH PROGRAM – TARIFFS AND SOLICITATION :
AND ENROLLMENT PROCESS RULES :**

REPORT AND ORDER

I. Overview and Motion to Intervene

In 2014, to facilitate and promote grid-connected generation of renewable energy within The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid’s (National Grid or Company) load zone (generally Rhode Island), the Rhode Island General Assembly enacted the Renewable Energy Growth Program (Program).¹ Under the Program, each year the Public Utilities Commission (Commission) is required to approve: (1) the classes of renewable energy projects that can participate in the Program; (2) the target amount of capacity that National Grid may enroll in each class; and (3) the ceiling prices the projects may seek from what is generally known as a “feed-in tariff.”² The Commission also needs to approve annual Tariffs, Solicitation, and Enrollment Rules filed by National Grid.

On November 17, 2020, the Distributed Generation Board (DG Board) filed with the Commission a Report and Recommendations Relating to the 2021 Renewable Energy Growth Classes, Ceiling Prices, and Capacity Targets (2021 Report).³ On November 13, 2020, National

¹ R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.6-1 to 27. Unless otherwise noted, all filings in this matter can be accessed at: <http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/5088page.html>; or at the Commission’s office at 89 Jefferson Blvd., Warwick, RI 02888.

² The Distributed Generation Board and Office of Energy Resources (OER) recommend classes, targets, and ceiling prices to the Commission. Projects in the small classes are paid at the ceiling prices. All other classes must bid into the program up to the ceiling price. An explanation of a feed-in tariff can be found on the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s website at: <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=11471> (last visited Nov. 18, 2019).

³ Report and Recommendations Relating to the 20 Renewable Energy Growth Classes, Ceiling Prices, and Capacity Targets. On January 8, 2021, the DG Board filed revised ceiling prices to reflect the extension of various federal tax credits for certain types of projects.

Grid filed with the Commission its proposed 2021 Renewable Energy Growth Program Tariffs, Solicitation, and Enrollment Process Rules.⁴

On December 10, 2020, Green Development, LLC, a developer of renewable energy projects in Rhode Island, filed a Motion to Intervene arguing that the DG Board did not appropriately account for increased transmission costs, specifically Direct Assignment Facility costs, nor apply the proper federal tax assumptions in the development of the ceiling prices. National Grid and the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers filed objections on the basis that Greed Development did not meet the criteria for intervention and appeared to be attempting to expand the scope of the docket.

At an Open meeting held on December 30, 2020, Green Development's motion was granted in part with the narrow scope limited to the question whether there was an error in the calculation of the change in the value of the federal tax incentive that has an effect on the ceiling prices; and denied in part on the issue that Green Development has been affected by direct assignment of facilities charges. Green Development's may issue narrowly tailored data requests only to the question whether an error has been made in the calculation of the federal tax incentive and the extent to which any error had effects on the ceiling prices. Further, Green Development was required to submit pre-filed testimony supporting its claim of error, including proposed solution. If, however, Green Development is unable to reasonable support its claim of error within pre-filed testimony, the intervention may be dismissed by the Commission.⁵ Green Development did not participate further in the proceedings which included questions to the DG Board's consultant about its consideration of transmission costs and the treatment of federal tax incentives.

⁴ Renewable Energy Growth Program Tariffs, Solicitation, and Enrollment Process Rules.

⁵ Commission Minutes (Dec. 30, 2021).

Following a full review of the filings made by the DG Board, National Grid, and the Division, at Open Meetings held on February 18, 2021 and February 23, 2021, after an exchange of discovery and two evidentiary hearings, the Commission approved the renewable energy classes and associated ceiling prices, as revised on January 8, 2021. As part of its decision, by a vote of 2-1, the Commission approved continuation of a ceiling price adder with modifications on a pilot basis, for large and commercial carport installations only. The Commission unanimously rejected a proposed community remote distributed generation adder related to credits provided to low and moderate income (LMI) customers, finding that the proposal, which was not cost effective, was also not designed to achieve the stated goals. The Commission approved an overall 2021 program target of 56.847 MW but reduced the CRDG allocation to the 2020 level and reallocated the proposed incremental increase to the non-CRDG category of the same size.⁶ The Commission adopted the Division's recommendation that the overall MW allocation of the commercial class be divided with 2/3 of the overall MW allocation assigned to the class 750kW to 999kW. The resulting allocations were 4 MW to the size ranges 250kW to 749 kW and 8 MW to the size ranges 750kW to 999kW for a total of 12 MW. Finally, the Commission indicated that it would initiate work on a LMI solution related to CRDG that would leverage National Grid's engagement with its customers as an enrollment tool.

The Commission approved National Grid's tariffs and enrollment rules with the modifications made to the targets, ceiling prices, and adders together with the removal of the LMI adder. The modifications to the tariffs and enrollment rules were filed on March 24, 2021 and approved on March 29, 2021.⁷ A final compliance filing was made on March 31, 2021.

⁶ The target includes the 40 MW statutory allocation plus unused capacity from the Program Years 2016-2019. 2021 Report at 13-14.

⁷ Technical Session Tr. at 16-17. (Mar. 16, 2021).

II. Classes, Ceiling Prices, and Capacity Targets

A. Classes

The DG Board proposed thirteen renewable energy classes, including different sized solar, wind, anaerobic digestion, hydropower, and community remote distributed generation. Except for the Small Solar I category, the tariff length for each technology and type was twenty years. As in the 2020 Program Year, Small Solar I had a tariff length of fifteen years.⁸ The Commission found that the proposed classes were consistent with the law and approved them.

B. Ceiling Prices

The DG Board sets a proposed ceiling price for each Program Year through a facilitated stakeholder process. The DG Board and OER contract with a consultant, Sustainable Energy Advantage, LLC (SEA). SEA utilizes the CREST model, a publicly available discounted cash flow analysis tool. According to witness Jim Kennerly of SEA, the CREST model “is designed to calculate the cost of energy, or minimum revenue per unit of production, necessary for the modeled project to cover its expenses, service its debt obligations (if any), and meet its equity investors’ assumed minimum required after-tax rate of return.”⁹ The Commission has previously accepted the CREST model and its results for setting ceiling prices in both the Distributed Generation Standard Contracts and Renewable Energy Growth Program tariffs. Projects enrolled in the Small Solar classes receive the ceiling price while projects in all other classes are enrolled through a competitive bid solicitation.

As part of the 2021 Program Year, the DG Board recommended the continuation of a pilot approved in the 2020 Program Year to add an incentive for solar carport installations (carport adder). Under the proposal developed by National Grid with input from the DG Board and OER,

⁸ DG Board Recommendation at 9.

⁹ Kennerly Test. at 21.

solar carport projects would be bid into the appropriate solar category (large or commercial scale). If the project was chosen for enrollment, the project would be granted \$0.05/kWh above the bid price submitted for that project. The recommendation for 2021 also included expansion of the carport adder to medium sized solar projects. The proposal included a carve-out of capacity available for the enrollment of carports through the third enrollment of the 2021 Program Year.¹⁰

Consistent with the Commission’s Order in Docket No. 4983 (2020 Program Year), the DG Board included a benefit cost analysis of the Carport Adder pilot approved for the 2020 Program Year. SEA witness, Kate Daniel sponsored testimony explaining that “SEA designed and conducted a survey on incremental costs of carports and other types of solar projects, analyzed available data, conducted cost-benefit modeling using the CREST model to assess the potential range of carport adder values, and in coordination with National Grid, developed a Benefit Cost Analysis of the Carport Adder Pilot [and] drafted a final evaluation report.”¹¹

According to Ms. Daniel, there appeared to be “significant differences in the interconnection costs between carport projects and other selected projects under the [RE Growth] program.” However, the magnitude of the benefit was uncertain due to the small sample size of carports, although it could be in the range of \$149-\$152 per kW.¹² She also indicated that there appeared to be significant benefits of avoiding greenfield development, but quantification of those benefits is difficult to quantify.¹³ She noted that carports cost more to develop than other solar installations.¹⁴ Ms. Daniel stated that that National Grid’s proposed adder of 5 cents per kWh would result in a benefit cost range from 0.58 to 3.64.¹⁵ However, she explained that:

¹⁰ DG Board Recommendations at 5, 13-14.

¹¹ Daniel Test. at 61.

¹² *Id.* at 63, 66.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.* at 65.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 64.

There are several uncertainties in the quantitative cost-benefit analysis. First, there is only a very small data set of carport projects that participated in the 2020 Carport Adder pilot. Second, to estimate the benefits of constructing a carport project rather than a greenfield ground mount project, we must make assumptions regarding the characteristics of the avoided project. Third, there are very limited data regarding the quantified benefits of preserved greenspace and particularly data that are specific to Rhode Island. Fourth, there is little research that quantifies how solar development impacts individuals and communities, and what the differences in impacts between carport projects and greenfield projects may be.¹⁶

To account for these uncertainties, Ms. Daniel explained that the estimated benefits were presented as a range and the approach was to reduce the magnitude of benefits in the low benefits case rather than increasing them in a high benefits case.¹⁷ The consulting team's recommendation was to continue a carport adder for the 2021 Program Year to gather more information for additional analysis due to the small number of projects enrolled in the 2020 Program Year. Ms. Daniel posited that even with the scenario that the net benefits are less than one, ratepayers benefit from solar carport installations.¹⁸

The Division filed testimony of its consultant, Michael Brennan. The Division did not support the carport adder. For both adders, the Division asserted that the legal requirement that an adder provide identifiable benefits to customers should mean direct quantifiable benefits. Based on the quantified benefits, an adder that achieved a benefit cost ratio greater than 1.0 would be appropriate for consideration. The carport adder, according to Mr. Brennan, suffered from the inclusion of what he termed a "flawed" analysis surrounding the assessment of property value loss from non-carport solar facilities greater than 1 MW. He noted that the information used in the benefit cost study relied on a single study, which was contradicted by other studies. Further, he questioned the validity of using a study focused on large facilities to extrapolate backwards to

¹⁶ *Id.* at 68.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.* at 69-70.

smaller facilities.¹⁹ Mr. Brennan explained that the avoided property loss benefit was the largest benefit presented by National Grid in all but the “low” benefits scenario. He noted that excluding the property loss benefit made all resulting ratios fall below 1.0. Thus, because the Division found the property loss benefit to be unreliable, this societal benefit should not be considered a “quantifiable” direct benefit to ratepayers.²⁰

Additionally, Mr. Brennan indicated that the Division questioned calculating the adder on the increased cost of carports without considering whether carports add value to the property upon which it is being constructed.²¹ Addressing the potential of lower interconnection costs for carports, while recognizing the small number of carports reviewed, Mr. Brennan noted that it is not clear this cost savings was being reflected in bid prices.²²

A new proposal developed by National Grid and supported by the DG Board for the 2021 Program Year was a CRDG adder for projects that enrolled a certain minimum percentage of low- and moderate-income customers. The CRDG adder, an addition to the statutory CRDG adder, would be shared with the enrolled customers. The purpose of the additional adder was to compensate CRDG project developers for purported incremental costs associated with enrolling low-income customers. National Grid’s witness submitted a benefit cost analysis that resulted in a BCA of 0.73. This meant that for every dollar spent on the adder, only 73 cents of benefit would be realized.²³

The Division did not support the LMI adder because: it was not cost effective; it was designed to pick winners and losers from among low-income ratepayers when all low income

¹⁹ Brennan Test. at 16-18.

²⁰ *Id.* at 19. Addressing the

²¹ *Id.* at 20.

²² *Id.* at 19.

²³ National Grid’s Response to PUC 1-27 and 1-28.

ratepayers need assistance while all low income ratepayers would be contributing to funding the adder; and a third of the costs were administrative costs to National Grid. The Division suggested more cost-effective approaches should be explored to achieve the stated objectives for the low income rate class.²⁴

On January 8, 2021, the DG Board submitted revised ceiling prices to reflect changes in the federal tax laws made at the end of December 2020.²⁵ The revisions applied to all classes except small scale hydropower and all represented reduced ceiling prices from the original filing.²⁶

Following two days of hearings and after a review of the record, at an Open Meeting on February 18, 2021, the Commission approved the base ceiling prices as revised by the DG Board on January 8, 2021, finding them to be consistent with the requirements of R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.6-5 which references R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.2-5.²⁷ The uncontroverted evidence in the record supported a finding that the proposed ceiling prices for all proposed classes were consistent with the statutory requirements.²⁸ A majority of the Commission approved continuation of a carport adder, in the 2021 Program Year of \$0.05/kWh for one year, but did not approve expansion to the medium solar class. The majority nonetheless questioned whether there was value to continuing the pilot after 2021, expressing concern with the results of the benefit cost test. All three Commissioners commended the parties on the use of the Docket No. 4600 benefit cost test in

²⁴ Brennan Test. at 22-23.

²⁵ Revised Ceiling Prices (Jan. 8, 2021); [http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/5088-DGBoard-OER-Kennerly%20\(1-8-21\).pdf](http://www.ripuc.ri.gov/eventsactions/docket/5088-DGBoard-OER-Kennerly%20(1-8-21).pdf).

²⁶ Kennerly Supp. Test. at 10.

²⁷ The two statutes require that the ceiling price for each technology should be a price that would allow a private owner to invest in a given project at a reasonable rate of return, based on recent reported and forecast information on the cost of capital and the cost of generation equipment. The calculation of the reasonable rate of return for a project should include, where applicable, any state or federal incentives including but not limited to tax incentives. The Renewable Energy Growth Program states that, in setting the ceiling prices, the DG Board may specifically consider: (1) transactions for newly developed renewable-energy resources, by technology and size, in the ISO-NE control area and the northeast corridor; (2) pricing from bids received during the previous program year; (3) environmental benefits, including, but not limited to, reducing carbon emissions; (4) for community remote distributed generation systems, administrative costs and financial benefits for participating customers; (5) system benefits; and (6) cost effectiveness.

²⁸ The approved classes, targets, and ceiling prices are attached to this order as Appendix A.

support of their respective positions. Finally, the Commission unanimously rejected the proposed CRDG adder finding that it did not provide sufficient benefits for the cost and was not designed to reasonably achieve the stated objective in a cost-effective manner.

C. Targets and Allocations

In accordance with R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.6-4(a)(1), the DG Board made recommendations to the Commission regarding annual solicitation targets for each of the proposed renewable energy classes. The Program has an annual target of 40 MW with an overall goal of 400 MW through the end of the Program in 2029.²⁹ The DG Board proposed a total target of 56.847 MW to include terminated projects that had been awarded capacity from the 2016-2019 program years that were made available since the capacity was set for the 2020 program year.³⁰

Small Solar categories are enrolled on a continuous open enrollment through a first come, first serve basis. The remaining classes are enrolled through a competitive bid process that occurs three times during the program year. As the year progresses, some classes may be under-enrolled while others reach their cap. Following the results of the third enrollment, the DG board may reallocate capacity where there is a higher demand.³¹

²⁹ DG Board Recommendations at 13. This proposed allocation requires an interpretation of § 39-26.6-12(c)(5) which provides that from the year 2020 through the year 2029, the annual target for each program year will be an additional 40 MW (nameplate) above the preceding Program year's annual target. The most reasonable interpretation is to read the first use of "annual target" as 40 MW over the prior year's cumulative target and to read the second use of "annual target" to mean the amount necessary in that program year to reach the prior year's cumulative target plus 40 MW. The language in subsections (c)(1)-(4) provides that in each of the first four years, there is a fixed target of 40 MW. Then in year five (2019), there was a total target designed to achieve 160 MW. The statutory language changes for the years 2020-2029 to provide for an "additional 40 MW above the annual target for the preceding program year" instead of a fixed number. The 2019 annual target was set at 55.330 MW. The stated goal of the proponents of the amended language in 2017 was to expand the Renewable Energy Growth Program by 400 MW. Therefore, the use of 40 MW over the prior year was intended to refer to the prior year's cumulative program target. Thus, 2019 was 160 MW, 2020 would be 200 MW, 2021 would be 240 MW, etc. The annual program year target enrollment for each year 2020 through 2029 would be 40 MW plus carryover from the prior program years.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.* at 16.

For the 2021 Program Year, the DG Board recommended increasing the Commercial sized CRDG allocation by 66.7%, from 3.0 MW in 2020 to 5.0 MW in 2021. The recommendation was to almost double the Large sized CRDG allocation from 3.0 MW to 5.897 MW. The CRDG class receives an automatic statutory adder of up to 15% above the non-CRDG equivalent class. As in prior years, the DG Board recommended allowing the full 15%.

In response to data requests from the Commission about the rationale for the magnitude of the CRDG expansion, OER responded that it was a decision based on the need to reallocate unused or terminated MW capacity from prior years and the DG supported community solar, thus accepting OER's recommended allocations.³² OER explained that potential land use concerns triggered by large CRDG projects would be addressed at the municipal level.³³ According to National Grid's data responses in this matter, while CRDG was nearly fully awarded in 2017 (5.991 of 6 total MW), the 2018-2020 Program Years realized an under-enrollment plus terminations³⁴ Conversely, the Large and Commercial solar classes have been close to fully awarded or, in several cases, re-allocated with additional MWs.³⁵

After a review of the targets and allocations, the Commission unanimously approved an allocation to CRDG of 3.0 MW to each Commercial and Large classes, directing the reallocation of the remaining capacity to the non-CRDG category of the same size.

The Commission approved a total allocation of 12 MW to the commercial solar class for the 2021 Renewable Energy Growth Program Year. In his testimony in this docket, Division witness Brennan recommended "the Commission order that the allocations to the commercial class include allocation of 2/3 capacity set aside for the entire class be earmarked for the high end,

³² OER's Response to PUC 1-7.

³³ OER's Response to PUC 1-6.

³⁴ National Grid Response to PUC 1-1.

³⁵ *Id.*

750kW to 999kW end of the range.” At the hearing, the Office of Energy Resources (OER) agreed to that recommendation. At an Open Meeting held on February 23, 2021, the Commission reviewed the record on this proposal. After review, the Commission adopted the Division’s recommendation that the overall MW allocation of the commercial class be divided with 2/3 of the overall MW allocation assigned to the class 750kW to 999kW. The resulting allocations were 4 MW to the size ranges 250kW to 749 kW and 8 MW to the size ranges 750kW to 999kW for a total of 12 MW.

D. Tariffs, Solicitation, and Enrollment Process Rules

1. Approval of the Tariffs, Solicitation, and Enrollment Process Rules

The Tariffs, Solicitation, and Enrollment Process Rules, as amended through the Commission process and filed on March 24, 2021 with clerical changes filed on March 31, 2021, inclusive of the modifications ordered by the Commission, are consistent with R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-26.6-5. The tariffs (1) provide a multi-year stream of performance-based incentives to eligible renewable distributed generation projects for a term of years; (2) set forth the rights and obligations of the owner of the distributed generation project and the conditions upon which payment of performance-based incentives will be paid; and (3) contain reasonable non-price conditions. The approved Solicitation and Enrollment Rules include how the solicitations take place, they include the ceiling prices and term lengths for each tariff, and they include the statutory prohibitions on project segmentation. The approved modifications are discussed below.

2. Modifications to the 2021 Renewable Energy Growth Program Tariffs, Solicitations, and Enrollment Process Rules

OER and National Grid proposed changes to the tariffs and enrollment rules. In addition to the changes related to the proposed low-income incentive, National Grid proposed a technical change to reflect the expiration of “standard offer service” and the implementation of “last resort

service.” The Commission approved the technical change and directed National Grid to refile tariffs to remove the LMI adder and make other changes consistent with the decisions about the classes, targets, and ceiling prices. These changes were all made in a compliance filing submitted on March 24, 2021. This compliance filing was approved unanimously at a March 29, 2021 Open Meeting. Final tariffs and enrollment rules were filed on March 31, 2021 to include a clerical amendment for internal consistency.

Accordingly, it is hereby

(24319) ORDERED:

1. The 2021 Renewable Energy Growth Program Classes and Ceiling Prices filed by the Distributed Generation Board on November 17, 2020, as amended on January 8, 2021, are hereby approved.
2. The 2021 Renewable Energy Growth Program Targets filed on November 17, 2020 are hereby amended as follows: the CRDG classes will be set at the 2020 level or 3 MW each; the 1 MW solar carveout for a carport adder on the medium solar class is eliminated; the Commercial Solar Class shall be split into two categories; Commercial Solar 1 (250 kW to 749 kW) shall have an allocation of 4.0 MW; Commercial Solar II (750 kW to 999 kW) shall have an allocation of 8.0 MW; Large Solar 22.897 MW.
3. Carports may enroll in all three solicitations subject to a 6 MW cap (2 MW for commercial and 4 MW for large). In the event there is unused capacity in the carport category, the Distributed Generation Board may reallocate the capacity to other categories as they have done in the past. The Carport Adder is 5.0 cents per kWh for the portion of the project that qualifies as a carport.
4. The Low and Moderate Income CRDG Adder is denied.

5. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid's Renewable Energy Growth Program Tariff for Residential Customers, filed on March 24, 2021, with the clerical correction on March 31, 2021, is hereby approved for effect April 1, 2021.
6. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid's Renewable Energy Growth Program Tariff for Non-Residential Customers, filed on March 24, 2021, is hereby approved for effect April 1, 2021.
7. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid's Renewable Energy Growth Enrollment Rules for Residential Customers, filed on March 24, 2021, with the clerical correction on March 31, 2021, is hereby approved for effect April 1, 2021.
8. The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid's Renewable Energy Growth Enrollment Rules for Non-Residential Customers, filed on March 24, 2021, is hereby approved for effect April 1, 2021.
9. Total project costs for carports shall be tracked separately from other solar installations and shall not be used in setting the ceiling prices for future years.
10. The parties shall comply with all other orders and directives of the Public Utilities Commission as set forth in this order.

EFFECTIVE AT WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND ON APRIL 1, 2021, PURSUANT TO OPEN MEETING DECISIONS ON DECEMBER 30, 2020, FEBRUARY 18, 2021, FEBRUARY 23, 2021, AND MARCH 29, 2021. WRITTEN ORDER ISSUED FEBRUARY 22, 2022.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION



Ronald T. Gerwatowski, Chairman

**Marion S. Gold, Commissioner



*Abigail Anthony, Commissioner

*On February 18, 2021, Commissioner Anthony voted with the majority on the classes, targets, ceiling prices, and LMI adder. She dissented from the carport adder. On February 23, 2021, the votes were unanimous. On March 29, 2021, the votes were unanimous on whether National Grid's compliance filing was consistent with the Commission's February 18 and 23, 2021 votes.

**Commissioner Gold voted with the majority in all instances. She is unavailable for signature due to retirement from the Commission.

NOTICE OF RIGHT OF APPEAL: Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-5-1, any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the Commission may, within seven days from the date of the order, petition the Rhode Island Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review the legality and reasonableness of the decision or order.

Appendix A

Approved Classes Sizes, and Ceiling Prices for 2021 RE Growth Program Year

Renewable Energy Classes (20 Year Tariff Terms unless otherwise noted), Eligible System Sizes, Ceiling Prices, MW Allocation

Renewable Energy Class	Eligible System Size	Ceiling Price (¢/kWh)	Allocation
Small Solar I (15 Year Tariff)	1 to 10 kW DC	28.75	6.950 MW
Small Solar II	11 to 25 kW DC	24.35	
Medium Solar	26 to 250 kW DC	21.65	5.0 MW
Commercial Solar I	251 to 750 kW DC	18.55	4.0 MW (1)
Commercial Solar II	751 to 999 kW DC	15.25	8.0 MW (1)
CRDG – Commercial Solar	251 to 750 kW DC	21.33	3.0 MW
CRDG – Commercial Solar	751 to 999 kW DC	17.54	
Large Solar	1 to 5 MW DC	11.35	22.897 MW (1)
CRDG – Large Solar	1 to 5 MW DC	13.05	3 MW
Wind	0 to 5 MW DC	18.75	3 MW
CRDG – Wind	0 to 5 MW DC	21.05	
Anaerobic Digestion	≤ 5 MW DC	15.85	1 MW
Small Scale Hydropower II	≤ 5 MW DC	27.35	

(1) The Solar Carport Capacity Target Nameplate (kW DC) is set aside for enrollment through all three Open Enrollments. A Customer whose DG Project includes nameplate capacity that meets the definition as a Solar Carport will be eligible for the approved Solar Carport Incentive of 5.0 cents per kWh on only that portion of the project that qualifies, and that capacity will be removed from the current target. Solar carport eligible projects should bid in the appropriate class.