945-E-2182

Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia
1333 H Street, N.W., 2nd Floor, West Tower
Washington, D.C. 20005
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March 30, 2010

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Cynthia Brock-Smith
Secretary to the Council
Council of the District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Re: 2010 Report on the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard

Dear Ms. Brock-Smith:

Attached is the Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia's ("Commission") Report on the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard, which is filed in accordance with § 34-1439 of the District of Columbia Official Code. Specifically, this section requires the Commission to file a report with the Council on or before April 1 of every year on the status of implementation of the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act, including: the availability of tier one renewable resources; certification of the number of credits generated by the utilities meeting the requirements of § 34-1432; and any other such information as the Council shall consider necessary.

Thank you. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Betty Ann Kane
Chairman

Attachment (1)

cc: The Honorable Richard E. Morgan, Commissioner, Public Service Commission
The Honorable Lori Murphy Lee, Commissioner, Public Service Commission
Dorothy Wideman, Commission Secretary

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Public Service Commission

of the

District of Columbia

2010 Report on the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard

March 29, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 19, 2005, the District of Columbia Council enacted the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act ("REPS Act"), which established a renewable energy portfolio standard ("RPS") through which a minimum percentage of District electric providers' supply must be derived from renewable energy sources beginning January 1, 2007, with an ultimate target of 11 percent by 2022. Eligible renewable energy sources are separated into two categories, Tier I and Tier II, with Tier I resources including solar energy, wind, biomass, methane, geothermal, ocean, and fuel cells, and Tier II resources including hydroelectric power other than pumped storage generation and waste-to-energy.

The REPS Act requires that the Commission adopt regulations, or orders, governing the application and transfer of renewable energy credits and implementation of the REPS Act. The RPS rules became effective upon the publication of the Notice of Final Rulemaking in the *D.C. Register* on January 18, 2008. As part of its RPS rules, the Commission has established a process for certifying eligible generators. The certification process includes a streamlined application that the Commission developed. Renewable generators do not need to submit as much documentation for the streamlined application and the Commission is required to take action in a shorter period of time.

On October 22, 2008, the permanent version of the Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008 became law. This legislation, in part, amended the REPS Act and, among other things, changed the definition of solar energy to allow solar thermal applications that do not generate electricity, raised the RPS requirements to 20 percent by 2020, and increased certain compliance fees. The Commission addressed the appropriate changes in a Notice of Final Rulemaking that appeared in the *D.C. Register* on October 2, 2009.

Pursuant to the Commission's RPS rules, all active electricity suppliers with retail sales in 2008—a total of seventeen (17)—submitted a compliance report for that calendar year. All the suppliers met the RPS requirements either through acquiring renewable energy credits ("RECs") or by submitting a compliance payment. There were no solar RECs retired for the District's RPS program in 2008. As a result, electricity suppliers paid the compliance fee of $300 per MWH shortfall in order to meet the solar requirement. The total amount of money generated from the compliance fees was $399,320. This money is deposited into the Renewable Energy Development Fund administered by the District Department of the Environment's Energy Office ("DDOE").

The majority of the Tier I RECs used for compliance were from qualifying biomass resources, including black liquor and wood waste. Methane from landfill gas and wind accounted for the remaining Tier I RECs. Tier II RECs were primarily from hydroelectric facilities, with the remainder accounted for by municipal solid waste. The majority of the RECs, about 51 percent, used for compliance purposes were generated in 2007. Of the remaining RECs, 26 percent were generated in 2006 and 23 percent were generated in 2008.

With respect to the availability of resources, the generation of electricity in the PJM region provides one perspective. In terms of the PJM system fuel mix, the overall renewable resources in the PJM region represent less than three percent of the available fuels. Hydroelectric power accounts for the largest share among renewable resources, close to one percent. Among other renewable sources, wind represents the second largest resource, but still comprising less than one percent.

As of March 10, 2010, the Commission has approved 551 renewable generator applications. Of the facilities approved, 538 (about 98 percent) use Tier I resources (including biomass, methane from landfill gas, solar, and wind) and 13 (roughly 2 percent) use Tier II resources (including hydroelectric and municipal solid waste). Since these renewable generators may be certified in other states that have an RPS requirement as well, the renewable energy credits associated with the generating capacity are not necessarily fully available to meet the District's RPS. Over the past year, the District has made significant progress in certifying solar generators for the RPS program. There are over 500 solar energy systems (including both solar photovoltaic and solar thermal) approved for the District's RPS, of which 69 are located within the District. The total capacity associated with the approved solar energy systems is about 2,700 kilowatts ("kW"), with about 244 kW in the District.

The Commission continues to address issues to implement the RPS. Through its website, the Commission is also making forms and the rules available, to help facilitate the process. In addition, a list of approved renewable generating facilities is posted on the Commission's website.

I. Introduction

The District of Columbia Council enacted the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act ("REPS Act") on January 19, 2005 and established a renewable energy portfolio standard ("RPS"), through which a minimum percentage of District electric providers' supply must be derived from renewable energy resources beginning January 1, 2007. The RPS minimum requirements, among other things, were amended by the Clean and Affordable Energy Act ("CAE Act") of 2008.[1]

Renewable energy resources are divided into two categories, Tier I and Tier II, with Tier I resources including solar energy, wind, biomass, methane, geothermal, ocean, and fuel cells, and Tier II resources including hydroelectric power other than pumped storage generation and waste-to-energy. Although minimum percentage requirements are specified for Tier I and Tier II resources, Tier I resources can be used to comply with the Tier II standard. In addition, a minimum requirement is carved out specifically for solar energy. The REPS Act allows an electricity supplier to begin receiving and accumulating renewable energy credits as of January 1, 2006.

The REPS Act requires that the Commission adopt regulations, or orders, governing the application and transfer of renewable energy credits ("RECs") and implementation of the REPS Act. The Commission is also tasked with establishing standards to account for customer generation from eligible renewable resources. The RPS rules became effective upon the publication of the Notice of Final Rulemaking in the *D.C. Register* on January 18, 2008.

The Commission must also provide a report to the Council, on or before April 1 of each year, on the status of implementation of the Act, including the availability of Tier I renewable sources, certification of the number of credits generated by the utilities meeting the requirements of D.C. Official Code § 34-1432—which outlines the minimum percentages to be derived from certain renewable resources—and any other such information as the Council shall consider necessary. This annual report fulfills the reporting requirement outlined in the REPS Act.

In Section II, we provide a summary of the steps that the Commission has taken to implement the RPS in the District. Section III reviews the RPS compliance reports submitted for the 2008 compliance year. In Section IV, we present some information on the current availability of renewable resources. Finally, Section V summarizes other ongoing actions to implement the RPS in the District and next steps. In addition, we include Attachment 1, which provides a national perspective on what other states are doing with respect to the implementation of a renewable portfolio standard. Attachment 2 contains a list of selected orders that the Commission has issued to implement the RPS. Lastly, Attachment 3 provides a list of renewable generators that have been certified for the District's RPS as of March 10, 2010.

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[1] D.C. Official Code § 34-1432(c) (2009 Supp.).

II. Summary of the Implementation of the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard

This section provides a brief description of the history of actions that the Commission has undertaken to implement the RPS.[2] In order to establish a record and to begin implementation of the Act, the Commission issued Order No. 13566 on April 29, 2005, inviting interested parties to submit their views on twelve (12) RPS-related issues. The twelve issues addressed:

- the process and timeline that the Commission should adopt to implement the Act;
- the procedure to apply for, verify, and transfer renewable energy credits;
- the type(s) of renewable energy projects that are feasible within the District;
- the process for certifying the eligibility of generating facilities;
- the standards that should apply to customer generators;
- the information that should be submitted in an electricity supplier's annual compliance report;
- the appropriate procedures for cost recovery by PEPCO;
- the standards that the Commission should employ for determining whether the compliance costs claimed by PEPCO were prudently incurred;
- the verification of an electricity supplier's compliance with the RPS;
- the imposition of an administrative fee;
- the data and confidentiality concerns of stakeholders; and
- the states that qualify as being within or adjacent to the PJM Interconnection Region.

In Order No. 13766, released on September 23, 2005, the Commission addressed the various issues based on the record developed in response to Order No. 13566. Among other things, the Commission directed interested parties to form a RPS Working Group to examine in more detail certain issues related to the implementation of the REPS Act, and to propose a timeline and recommendations for a two-phased approach to resolving those issues.[3] The Commission also indicated that the PJM Environmental Information Service ("PJM-EIS") Generation Attribute Tracking System ("GATS") would be used in the implementation of the Act. In addition, the Commission indicated its intent to establish regulations to govern the application and transfer of RECs, on an interim basis, prior to January 1, 2006.

RPS Rules

Based on input from the Working Group, the Commission established interim RPS rules in Order No. 13840 (December 28, 2005). These rules were subsequently amended in Order No. 13899 (March 27, 2006) and Order No. 14225 (March 2, 2007). The Commission eventually established a formal rulemaking process and on November 2, 2007 a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NOPR") appeared in the *D.C. Register* requesting

[2] Attachment 2 of this Report contains a list of selected Commission Orders addressing the implementation of the RPS program.

[3] In Attachment A of Order No. 13766, the Working Group was asked to address 23 issues.

comments on revised RPS rules that were based, in part, on the interim RPS rules. After receiving and reviewing comments on the NOPR, the Commission issued Order No. 14697 (January 10, 2008) and adopted Chapter 29 of Title 15 District of Columbia Municipal Regulations ("Final Rules"). The Final Rules became effective upon the publication of the Notice of Final Rulemaking ("NOFR") in the *D.C. Register* on January 18, 2008.

The following issues are addressed in the RPS rules. In particular, the rules establish definitions for various terms consistent with the REPS Act, compliance requirements for electricity suppliers, certification of renewable generators, policies regarding the creation and tracking of RECs, and directives concerning the recovery of fees and costs.

Compliance Requirements for Electricity Suppliers

The RPS rules include compliance requirements for electricity suppliers beginning in 2007. Suppliers are to file annual reports that include the following components: (1) the quantity of annual District retail electricity sales; (2) the quantity of any exempt retail electricity sales to a customer with a Renewable On-Site Generator; (3) a calculation of the annual quantity of required Tier I, Tier II, and Solar Energy Credits; (4) the quantity of Tier I, Tier II, and Solar Energy Credits purchased and evidence of those purchases; (5) the quantity of Tier I, Tier II, and Solar Energy Credits transferred to the electricity supplier by a Renewable On-Site Generator; (6) a calculation of any compliance fees owed by the energy supplier; (7) certification of the accuracy and veracity of the report; (8) all documentation supporting the data in the annual compliance report; (9) a list of all RECS used to comply with the RPS; (10) a summary report of RECs retired during the reporting period; and (11) the total price paid for Tier I, Tier II, and Solar Energy Credits. Suppliers that purchase RECs solely via bundled products are exempt from including the total price paid for Tier I, Tier II, and Solar Energy Credits in their annual compliance report. The Commission allows the information in item (11) to be filed confidentially. An electricity supplier that fails to meet its RPS requirements must submit an annual Compliance Fee to the District of Columbia Renewable Energy Development Fund administered by the District Department of the Environment's Energy Office ("DDOE") by May 1 of the calendar year following the year of compliance.

To facilitate the compliance reporting, the Commission issued Order No. 14782 on April 10, 2008 and adopted a 2007 Compliance Report form for the District's RPS Program, along with the associated filing instructions. This material was made available on the Commission's website. Electricity suppliers used the form to submit the 2007 compliance reports due May 1, 2008. A revised compliance reporting form was included in a January 2, 2009 NOPR, to reflect changes mandated by the CAE Act. The revised compliance reporting form was adopted in Order No. 15233 (April 7, 2009) and became effective upon publication of the NOFR in the *D.C. Register* on April 10, 2009.

Certification of Renewable Generators

The RPS rules outline the process for certifying renewable generating facilities within a certain period of time. Renewable generators, including behind-the-meter ("BTM") generators, must be certified as a qualified Tier I or Tier II resource through the completion of an application form approved by the Commission.[4] In situations where the applicant has obtained certification as a renewable energy resource by another PJM state where the Commission determines certification to be comparable to the RPS requirements in the District, the applicant may submit a "streamlined" application that requires less documentation to be filed. The Commission assigns a unique certification number to each eligible renewable generator that is approved. Renewable generators may be decertified by the Commission if they are determined to no longer be an eligible renewable resource due to a material change in the nature of the resource, or fraud. Before being decertified, a renewable generator will be given thirty (30) days' written notice and an opportunity to show cause why it should not be decertified.

In Order No. 14809, issued May 12, 2008, the Commission directed the RPS Working Group to comply with the RPS rules and submit an update for the Tier I and Tier II eligibility matrices. The matrices allow an applicant that has already been certified by another PJM state to use the streamlined process for certification, provided that the Commission determines that the certification by the other PJM state is comparable to the RPS requirements in the District. The Working Group responded on October 31, 2008 that no update was required. Subsequently, the Commission issued Order No. 15192 on February 18, 2009, directing the RPS Working Group to again comply with the rules and submit an update for the Tier I and Tier II eligibility matrices within 60 days of the date of the Order. The Commission noted in that Order that since 2007, four (4) additional states that are part of the PJM Interconnection region—Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, and Ohio—have adopted renewable energy portfolio standards and/or begun certifying renewable energy generators. More recently, in Order No. 15707 (February 25, 2010), the Commission granted the Potomac Electric Power Company ("PEPCO"), filing on behalf of the RPS Working Group, a Motion for Enlargement of Time to file the annual update of the eligibility matrices by March 1, 2010.[5]

On October 3, 2008, a NOPR appeared in the *D.C. Register* that contained revisions to the RPS rules that would, among other things, allow an applicant seeking to certify a renewable generator for the District's RPS program to provide a self-certified Affidavit of Environmental Compliance. This Affidavit helps provide documentation that the renewable generating facility complies with all applicable state and federal environmental requirements. On January 2, 2009, the Commission issued an amended NOPR that superseded the October 3 NOPR. OPC filed comments on February 11, 2009. Subsequently, in Order No. 15233 (April 7, 2009), the Commission adopted the

[4] A behind-the-meter generator is defined as a renewable on-site generator that is located behind a retail customer meter such that no utility-owned transmission or distribution facilities are used to deliver the energy from the generating unit to the on-site generator's load.

[5] The RPS Working Group submitted the update on March 2, 2010.

amendments to Chapter 29. The amendments to the RPS rules became effective upon publication of a Notice of Final Rulemaking in the *D.C. Register* on April 10, 2009.

Creation and Tracking of RECs

The RPS rules specify that RECs shall be created and tracked through PJM-EIS GATS beginning January 1, 2006. Through the GATS system, PJM-EIS collects generation data from facilities certified for RPS programs in various states. Upon issuance of a District-specific RPS certification number, a facility may open a GATS account for use with the District's RPS program. Facilities often are eligible for participation in several state RPS programs and, thus, will be certified with multiple states and receive multiple state certification numbers. GATS creates renewable energy credits ("RECs") at the end of each month—one REC represents one megawatt-hour of electricity from a renewable resource. The number of RECs created reflects the amount of electricity associated with renewable resources. Each REC tracked has a unique serial number that aids in ensuring against the double counting of RECs and helps distinguish between RECs that are created by a certain facility and by fuel type, in a given month.

According to the RPS rules, RECs shall be valid for a three-year period from the date of generation beginning January 1, 2006, except where precluded by statute. A REC shall be retired after it is used to comply with any state's RPS requirement. The accumulation of retroactive RECs created before January 1, 2006 is not allowed. In Order No. 13804, the Commission noted that the intent of the REPS Act is to encourage the production and siting of renewable resources prospectively, so as to reduce the need for the use of retroactive RECs.

With respect to BTM generators, the RPS rules require an authorized representative of the renewable on-site generator to file a BTM generator report with the Commission. RECs created by BTM generators must be recorded in GATS at least once each calendar year, in order to be eligible for compliance. The BTM generator report will contain, at a minimum, the following information: (a) a certification that the RECs attributable to the on-site generation have not expired, been retired, been transferred, or been redeemed; and (b) a report or statement indicating the quantity of electricity generated as determined by an engineering estimate (if appropriate) or revenue-quality meter.

To ensure that all BTM generators were in compliance with the Commission's rules, Order No. 14798 (issued April 29, 2008) directed BTM generators certified for the District's RPS program to submit a BTM generation report by May 20, 2008. In addition, as part of the approval of 20 solar generators in Order No. 15185 (issued February 9, 2009), the Commission pointed out that these generators must provide BTM generation reports consistent with the RPS rules. However, PJM-EIS now makes available BTM generation information through its website, reducing the necessity of the BTM generator report.

Recovery of Fees and Costs

The RPS rules state that the local electric distribution company may recover prudently incurred RPS compliance costs, including REC purchases and any compliance fees. The rules also state that the electric distribution company's compliance costs for Standard Offer Service ("SOS") shall be considered prudent if SOS energy suppliers are selected through a competitive bid process and the cost of complying with the RPS is included in the supplier's bid prices. With respect to the distribution company's compliance costs for Market Price Service ("MPS"), recovery shall be through the MPS Procurement Rate Schedule.[6] Any cost recovery approved by the Commission may be in the form of a nonbypassable surcharge to current applicable customers and shall be disclosed on their bills. The RPS rules also indicate that no electric supplier shall recover any compliance fee levied pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 34-1434 from its customers without receiving prior approval from the Commission.

Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008

On October 22, 2008, the permanent version of the CAE Act became law. This legislation amended the REPS Act and the amendments are discussed briefly below. The Commission addressed these amendments, as appropriate, in a NOPR issued on April 3, 2009. After reviewing the comments to the NOPR, the Commission adopted the NOPR in Order No. 15561 (September 28, 2009). The amendments to the RPS rules became effective upon publication in the *D.C. Register* on October 2, 2009.

Solar Energy Definition

The RPS Rules originally defined "solar energy" to mean radiant energy, direct, diffuse, or reflected, received from the sun at wavelengths suitable for conversion into thermal, chemical, or electrical energy. The CAE Act now defines "solar energy" to mean (new language in bold):

> "...radiant energy, direct, diffuse, or reflected, received from the sun at wavelengths suitable for conversion into thermal, chemical, or electrical energy, **that is collected, generated, or stored for use at a later time**."

Solar System Ratings

The CAE Act allows solar thermal energy as follows:

> "For nonresidential solar heating, cooling, or process heat property systems producing or displacing greater than 10,000 kilowatt hours per year, the solar systems shall be rated and certified by the SRCC [Solar Rating and Certification Corporation] and the energy output shall be determined by an onsite energy meter that meets performance standards established by OIML [International Organization of Legal Metrology]."

[6] Market Price Service refers to a variable price service option where the rates change hourly.

"For nonresidential solar heating, cooling, or process heat property systems producing or displacing 10,000 or less than 10,000 kilowatt hours per year, the solar systems shall be rated and certified by the SRCC and the energy output shall be determined by the SRCC OG-300 annual system performance rating protocol applicable to the property, by the SRCC OG-100 solar collector rating protocol, or by an onsite energy meter that meets performance standards established by OIML;" and

"For residential solar thermal systems, the system shall be certified by the SRCC and the energy output shall be determined by the SRCC OG-300 annual rating protocol or by an onsite energy meter that meets performance standards established by OIML."

RPS Requirements

The CAE Act amends the requirements for the RPS. In particular, beginning in 2011, the RPS requirements increase. By 2020, the CAE Act requires 20 percent from Tier I renewable resources only and not less than 0.4 percent from solar energy. Previously, the RPS requirement called for 8.5 percent from Tier I resources only by 2020 and 0.329 percent from solar energy.[7]

Solar Requirement

The CAE Act now requires that:

"...an electricity supplier shall meet the solar requirement by obtaining the equivalent amount of renewable energy credits from solar energy systems interconnected to the distribution grid serving the District of Columbia. Only after an electricity supplier exhausts all opportunity to meet this requirement that the solar energy systems be connected to the grid within the District of Columbia, can that supplier obtain renewable energy credits from jurisdictions outside the District of Columbia."

Compliance Fees

The CAE Act increases the compliance fees for Tier I and solar energy requirements. In particular, the Tier I fee is raised from 2.5 cents per kilowatt-hour to 5 cents per kilowatt-hour of shortfall. For solar energy resources, the compliance fee is raised from 30 cents to 50 cents in 2009 until 2018 for each kilowatt-hour of shortfall.[8]

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[7] Previously, the RPS stated that in 2022 and later, the RPS requirement would be 11 percent from Tier I resources, 0 percent from Tier II resources, and not less than 0.386 percent from solar energy. The CAE Act does not make it clear that the RPS obligation is to continue after 2020.

[8] In the January 2, 2009 NOPR, the solar energy compliance fee was indicated to be $300 for the 2008 compliance year.

III. RPS Compliance Reports for 2008

Pursuant to the Commission's RPS rules, all active electricity suppliers with retail sales in 2008—a total of seventeen (17)—submitted a compliance report for that calendar year: including BlueStar Energy Services, Inc.; Consolidated Edison Solutions, Inc.; Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.; Direct Energy Services, LLC; Gexa Energy District of Columbia, LLC; Glacial Energy, Inc.; Hess Corporation; Horizon Power and Light; Integrys Energy Services, Inc.; Liberty Power District of Columbia, LLC; MidAmerican Energy Company; Pepco Energy Services; PEPCO; Reliant Energy Solutions East, LLC; Sempra Energy Solutions LLC; SUEZ Energy Resources NA, Inc.; and Washington Gas Energy Services.[9] All the suppliers met the RPS requirements either through acquiring RECs or by submitting a compliance payment.

Renewable Energy Credits ("RECs") and Compliance Payments

As in 2007, no Tier I solar RECs were submitted for 2008. As a result, electricity suppliers paid the compliance fee of $300 per MWH shortfall of solar RECs.[10] However, electricity suppliers generally did not have to pay a compliance fee in order to meet the Tier I or Tier II requirements.[11] Based on the available information, the total amount of money associated with the compliance fees was $399,320—compared to $199,490 generated in 2007. The increase in the compliance fees, compared to 2007, is primarily due to the doubling of the solar RPS requirement from 0.005% to 0.011%. The compliance fees were to be deposited into the Renewable Energy Development Fund administered by the District Department of the Environment's Energy Office ("DDOE").

Some suppliers used Tier I RECs to meet their Tier II requirement based on § 34-1433(a)(2) of the D.C. Official Code, which indicates that energy from a Tier I resource may be applied to the percentage RPS requirements for either Tier I or Tier II renewable sources.[12] Based on the available information, the majority of the Tier I RECs used for compliance were from qualifying biomass resources, including black liquor and wood waste. Methane from landfill gas and wind resources accounted for the remaining Tier I RECs.[13] Tier II RECs were primarily from hydroelectric facilities, with the remainder accounted for by municipal solid waste. A breakdown of the number of RECs submitted by fuel type is provided in the table below:

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[9] As the provider of Standard Offer Service, PEPCO compiles a report based on the compliance of its wholesale electricity suppliers.

[10] The solar compliance fee will increase to $500 per MWH shortfall for the 2009 compliance year.

[11] Two electricity suppliers did not acquire any RECs and paid the compliance fee to meet all the RPS requirements. With the exception of the solar RECs, the compliance payments by these two suppliers do not appear to reflect a problem in acquiring RECs to meet the Tier I and Tier II requirements at this time.

[12] In particular, eight (8) of the suppliers used Tier I RECs to meet the Tier II requirement, with four (4) of the eight (8) suppliers using only Tier I RECs.

[13] According to § 34-1433(f) of the D.C. Official Code, on or before December 31, 2009, an electricity supplier shall receive 110% credit toward meeting the renewable energy portfolio standard for energy derived from methane or wind resources.

Renewable Energy Credits

	No. of RECs	Share of Tier
Tier I Resource		
Black Liquor	126,706	47.8%
Methane from Landfill Gas	90,089	34.0%
Wind	848	0.3%
Wood Waste	47,466	17.9%
Tier II Resource		
Hydroelectric	216,767	87.1%
Municipal Solid Waste	32,034	12.9%

The majority of the RECs were generated in 2007. In particular, about 51 percent of the RECs used for compliance were generated in 2007. Of the remaining RECs, 26 percent were generated in 2006 and 23 percent were generated in 2008. Section 2903.2 of the RPS Rules indicates that RECs shall be valid for a three-year period from the date of generation, beginning January 1, 2006, except where precluded by statute.

Most suppliers provided the REC prices for all their resources. Based on the available information, the weighted average of the reported REC prices, by fuel type, is provided in the table below:[14]

REC Pricing Per REC

	Avg. Price
Tier I Resource	
Black Liquor	$0.64
Methane from Landfill Gas	$0.84
Wind	$1.24
Wood Waste	$0.74
Tier II Resource	
Hydroelectric	$0.55
Municipal Solid Waste	$0.71

IV. The Availability of Renewable Resources

This section discusses the availability of Tier I renewable sources, as required in the REPS Act. The issue of available resources is affected by geographic restrictions in the RPS. The REPS Act indicates that a:

> "Renewable energy credit" or "credit" means a credit representing one megawatt-hour of electricity consumed within the PJM Interconnection Region that is derived from a Tier I renewable source or a Tier II renewable source that is located:

[14] A REC represents one megawatthour of electricity attributable to a particular renewable resource.

1. In the PJM Interconnection region or in a state that is adjacent to the PJM Interconnection Region; or
2. Outside the area described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph but in a control area that is adjacent to the PJM Interconnection region, if the electricity is delivered into the PJM Interconnection Region.

The REPS Act does not provide a definition for adjacent states or an adjacent control area. In its third report, the Working Group was not able to reach a consensus on the definition of "adjacent" states and, thus, presented two different interpretations. Ultimately, the Commission adopted the broader definition of "adjacent" and determined that states "adjacent" to the PJM Interconnection Region ("PJM") should help lessen the cost that ratepayers will have to pay for the renewable portion of their fuel mix.[15] In particular, the following states are currently deemed adjacent to PJM: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

The table below provides a measure of some of the renewable resources available in the PJM region for 2009. The following information provides a perspective on the renewable resources in the PJM region associated with the generation of electricity:

PJM System Fuel Mix
2009

Fuel	Share
Coal	50.49%
Nuclear	36.44%
Natural Gas	9.88%
Oil	0.27%
Hydroelectric	1.09%
Other Renewable	1.83%
Captured Methane Gas (Landfill or Coal Mine)	0.26%
Geothermal	0.00%
Solar	0.00%
Municipal Solid Waste	0.61%
Wind	0.76%
Wood, other biomass	0.20%
Total Renewable Resources	2.91%
Total	100.00%

Source: PJM-EIS GATS

[15] The RPS rules indicate that states within the PJM Interconnection Region are currently defined to include: Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Based on the table above, the overall renewable resources in the PJM region represent less than three percent of the available fuels. Hydroelectric power accounts for the largest share among renewable resources, about one percent. Among other renewable sources, wind represents the second largest resource followed by municipal solid waste, each comprising less than one percent. Both hydroelectric and municipal solid waste would be counted as Tier II resources under the District's renewable portfolio standard. Methane gas and wood-related fuels are approximately 0.2 to 0.3 percent each.[16] Tier I related resources represent a very small share of the current fuel mix in the PJM system—slightly more than 1 percent.

Through the Reliable Energy Trust Fund, the District Department of the Environment's Energy Office ("DDOE") previously administered the Renewable Energy Demonstration Project ("REDP"), approved by the Commission in Order No. 12778 (issued on July 9, 2003). The objective of the REDP was to increase the awareness and use of renewable energy grid-connected technologies by District ratepayers. Through the REDP, DDOE awarded grants to help finance renewable energy projects in the District. The CAE Act replaced the REDP with a Renewable Energy Incentive Program ("REIP").[17]

As of March 10, 2010, the Commission has certified 551 renewable generators for the District's RPS program (see Attachment 3 for a list of approved renewable generators).[18] Of these facilities, 538 (nearly 98 percent) use Tier I resources (including biomass, methane from landfill gas, solar, and wind) and 13 (roughly two percent) use Tier II resources (including hydroelectric and municipal solid waste). Since these renewable generators may be certified in other states that have a RPS as well, the RECs associated with the generating capacity are not necessarily fully available to meet the District's RPS requirement.

The District has made significant progress in certifying solar energy facilities for the RPS program. Currently, as of March 10, 2010, 507 solar energy systems—including solar photovoltaic and solar thermal—are now eligible to participate in the District's RPS program. Within the District, there are currently 69 approved solar photovoltaic ("PV") systems. The top three states with approved solar PV systems include Pennsylvania (107), Virginia (76) and Delaware (72). The majority (44 out of 56) of the approved solar thermal systems are located in Virginia. The total capacity associated with these solar energy systems is about 2,700 kilowatts ("kW"), with about 244 kW in the District. However, as noted above, many of these systems are certified in more than one jurisdiction so it is difficult to determine the resources fully available to meet the District's RPS requirement. The results of the 2009 annual compliance reports, due May 1, 2010, will help provide some insight on the electricity suppliers' ability to meet the solar requirement.

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[16] Coal mine methane gas is not generally eligible under most RPS policies.

[17] As part of its Renewable Energy Incentive Program, DDOE mentioned that system installers and REC aggregators can assist in helping applicants obtain generator status in PJM-EIS GATS, as well as maintain an accurate accounting of the RECs produced by an apparatus that benefits from the program (see the "Guide to DC Photovoltaic Incentives," available at the following link: http://green.dc.gov/green/lib/green/pdfs/REIP_-_Guide_to_DC_Photovoltaic_Incentives-July_2009.pdf .

[18] In addition, the table below provides a breakdown of the renewable generators by fuel type and location.

Renewable Generators by Fuel Type and Location

Location	Biomass	Methane from Landfill Gas	Solar PV	Solar Thermal	Wind	Hydroelectric	Municipal Solid Waste	Total
District of Columbia			69					69
Delaware		2	72					74
Illinois		7			2			9
Indiana			7					7
Kentucky			12					12
Maryland	1		59	1			1	62
Michigan	1	3						4
North Carolina		1	12	11				24
New Jersey			6					6
New York						1		1
Ohio	2		31					33
Pennsylvania		2	107		1	3		113
Virginia	5	3	76	44		5	1	134
West Virginia					1	2		3
Total	**9**	**18**	**451**	**56**	**4**	**11**	**2**	**551**

Note: Biomass includes Black Liquor, Wood/Wood Waste

V. Recent Activity and Next Steps

As needed, the Commission will continue to adopt regulations or orders governing the implementation of the RPS. Moreover, the Commission will continue to certify generating facilities and update information on approved generators on the Commission's website. Additional program information will also be made available as deemed appropriate.

Attachment 1

Renewable Portfolio Standards in Other States

Renewable Portfolio Standards in Other States[1]

According to the Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy ("DSIRE"), 30 states and the District of Columbia have adopted RPS policies or mandates. In addition, five states have renewable energy goals (see Figure 1). The 30 states include Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Kansas and West Virginia were the most recent states to enact a renewable portfolio standard in 2009.

The 30 states include Pennsylvania's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard, which allows non-renewable resources that the state considers to be "environmentally beneficial," such as waste coal.[2] Ohio also adopted an alternative energy—renewable and advanced—resource standard with an overall target of 25 percent by 2025.[3] However, the state has renewable resource benchmarks that begin in 2009 and increase annually towards an eventual target of 12.5% of retail electricity sales by 2024 and thereafter.[4] More recently, West Virginia also adopted an alternative and renewable energy portfolio standard that is unique to the state. Specifically, West Virginia's standard does not appear to require a minimum contribution from renewable energy resources, and it is feasible that the standard could be met using only alternative resources and no renewable resources (as defined in the law). Thus, the renewable portion of the standard may function more like a non-binding goal. Another distinguishing characteristic of West Virginia's standard is the use of the term "alternative energy resources," which is defined more broadly than definitions of alternative energy in other states. In particular, West Virginia's "alternative energy resources" include advanced coal technology, coal bed methane, natural gas, fuel produced by a coal gasification or liquefaction facility, synthetic gas, integrated gasification combined cycle technologies, waste coal, tire-derived fuel, pumped storage hydroelectric projects, and recycled energy.[5]

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[1] This section draws from material available at www.dsireusa.org (Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy) and various state agency websites.

[2] The 8% in Figure 1 applies only to the Tier I resources under Pennsylvania's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard. However, eligible Tier I resources also includes coal mine methane gas, which is not eligible under most RPS policies. Pennsylvania also has a Tier II that includes some nonrenewable resources such as waste coal and also takes into account integrated combined coal gasification technology. The Tier II requirement is 10%, yielding an 18% total from alternative sources.

[3] Eligible renewable resources are defined to include the following technologies: solar photovoltaics (PV), solar thermal technologies used to produce electricity, wind, geothermal, biomass, biologically derived methane gas, landfill gas, certain non-treated waste biomass products, solid waste (as long as the process to convert it to electricity does not include combustion), fuel cells that generate electricity, certain storage facilities, and qualified hydroelectric facilities. Generally, advanced energy resources are defined as any process or technology that increases the generation output of an electric generating facility without additional carbon dioxide emissions. The definition of advanced energy resources explicitly includes clean coal, generation III advanced nuclear power, distributed combined heat and power (CHP), fuel cells that generate electricity, certain solid waste conversion technologies, and demand side management or energy efficiency improvements.

[4] Only the renewable resource portion of Ohio's requirement is reflected in Figure 1 below.

[5] Recycled energy means useful thermal, mechanical or electrical energy produced from: (i) exhaust heat from any commercial or industrial process; (ii) waste gas, waste fuel or other forms of energy that would otherwise be flared, incinerated, disposed of or vented; and (iii) electricity or equivalent mechanical energy extracted from a pressure drop in any gas, excluding any pressure drop to a condenser that subsequently vents the resulting heat.

In addition, four states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Virginia—have non-binding renewable energy goals. Utah also enacted legislation in March 2008 that contains some provisions similar to those found in renewable portfolio standards adopted by other states. However, certain provisions in the legislation may be more accurately described as a renewable portfolio goal.[6] Specifically, the legislation requires that utilities only need to pursue renewable energy to the extent that it is "cost-effective." The guidelines for determining the cost-effectiveness of acquiring an energy source include an assessment of whether acquisition of the resource will result in the delivery of electricity at the lowest reasonable cost, as well as an assessment of long-term and short-term impacts, risks, reliability, financial impacts on the affected utility, and other factors determined by the Utah Public Service Commission. To the extent that it is cost-effective to do so, investor-owned utilities, municipal utilities and cooperative utilities must use eligible renewable resources to account for 20% of their 2025 adjusted retail electric sales. In addition, the first year of compliance is 2025 with no interim targets, but utilities must file progress reports during the interim period at specified times. The progress reports are supposed to indicate the actual and projected amount of qualifying electricity the utility has acquired, the source of the electricity, an estimate of the cost for the utility to achieve their target, and recommendations for a legislative or program change.

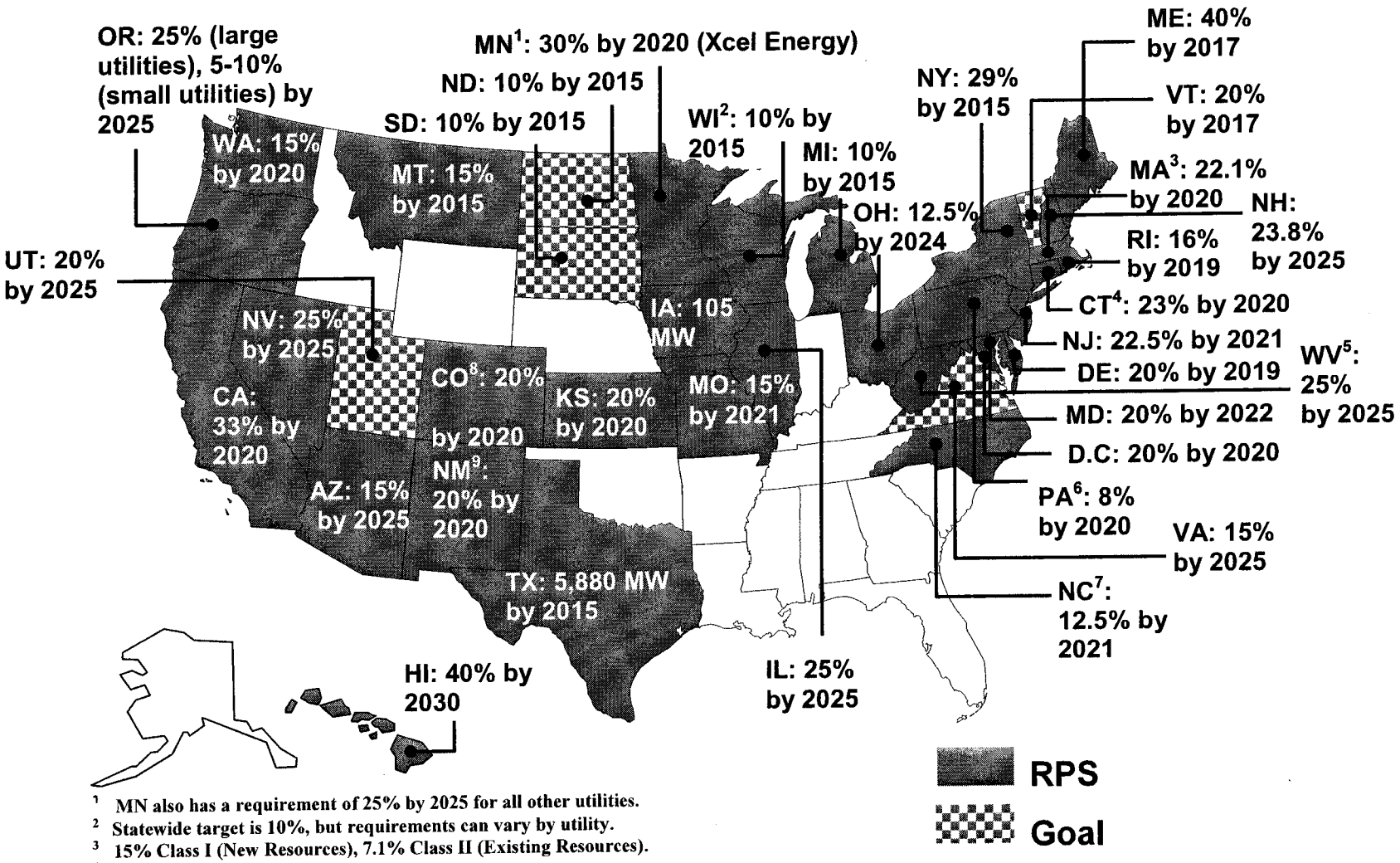
The following compares the District's RPS requirement to nearby states:[7]

- District – 20% by 2020
- Delaware – 20% by 2019
- Maryland – 20% by 2022
- New Jersey – 22.5% by 2021
- North Carolina – 12.5% by 2021
- Pennsylvania – 8% by 2020
- Virginia – 15% by 2025

[6] For purposes of preparing Figure 1 below, Utah's RPS program was considered to be a voluntary goal.

[7] This does not account for differences in eligible resources, specific resource requirements, and other factors. West Virginia was not included in the comparison given the lack of specificity about the actual percentage of renewable resources required to meet the standard.

Figure 1: Renewable Portfolio Standards



[1] MN also has a requirement of 25% by 2025 for all other utilities.
[2] Statewide target is 10%, but requirements can vary by utility.
[3] 15% Class I (New Resources), 7.1% Class II (Existing Resources).
[4] The 23% refers to Class I and II resources.
[5] Includes alternative and renewable energy resources.
[6] The 8% is for Tier I resources. PA also has a 10% requirement for Tier II resources that includes some nonrenewable resources.
[7] The 12.5% is for investor-owned utilities. Co-ops and municipals must meet 10% by 2018.
[8] The 20% is for investor-owned utilities. Co-ops and municipals must meet 10% by 2020.
[9] The 20% is for investor-owned utilities. Co-ops must meet 10% by 2020.

Sources: Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy and various state agency websites

Attachment 2

List of Selected Commission Orders on the Implementation of the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard

List of Selected Commission Orders on the Implementation of the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard

Order No. 13566 (April 29, 2005): To assist in the Commission's deliberation on implementing the Act, the Order invited interested parties to submit their views on twelve (12) RPS-related issues.

Order No. 13766 (September 23, 2005): The Commission addressed various issues based on the comments filed in response to Order No. 13566. With respect to the process for implementing the Act, the Commission directed interested parties to form a RPS Working Group to examine in more detail certain issues related to the implementation of the REPS Act, and to develop a timeline and recommendations with respect to a two-phased approach to resolving those issues. The Commission also indicated that the PJM Environmental Information Service ("PJM-EIS") Generation Attribute Tracking System ("GATS") would be used in the implementation of the Act.

Order No. 13795 (October 24, 2005): The Commission adopted the RPS Working Group's proposed procedural schedule recommended in the Working Group Report (submitted October 11, 2005), including a timeline and designation of items, for addressing Phase I and Phase II issues—raised in Order No. 13766.

Order No. 13804 (November 10, 2005): This Order accepted in part and rejected in part comments filed by the parties in the Working Group Report submitted on October 25, 2005. The Commission generally approved the method for certifying individual generators. The Commission directed the Working Group to develop a list of comparable state certificates that would meet the District's RPS. The resulting list would help identify which facilities are in compliance with the District's RPS requirements. However, the Commission rejected the accrual of retroactive RECs created before January 1, 2006. The Commission noted that the intent of the REPS Act is to encourage the production and siting of renewable resources going forward, rather than looking back, which reduces the need for the use of retroactive RECs.

Order No. 13840 (December 28, 2005): In this Order the Commission approved, in part, various rules addressing Phase I issues recommended in the Working Group's third report (submitted November 23, 2005). Attachment A of the Order contains the interim rules that the Commission adopted. The interim rules, in part, established definitions for various terms consistent with the REPS Act, compliance requirements for electricity suppliers, generator eligibility, rules regarding the creation and tracking of RECs, and rules concerning the recovery of fees and costs.

Order No. 13860 (January 26, 2006): The Commission generally accepted the recommendations presented in the Working Group's report (submitted December 22, 2005) on comparable state certificates and related issues. The Commission pointed out that the use of the Tier I and Tier II eligibility matrices promotes a streamlined and

simple process for the certification of renewable resources located outside of the District, consistent with Order No. 13766.

Order No. 13899 (March 27, 2006): The Commission responded to Applications and/or Motions for Reconsideration and Clarification of Order No. 13840 filed by the Meadwestvaco Corporation, the Potomac Electric Power Company on behalf of the RPS Working Group, and jointly by Pepco Energy Services, Mirant Corporation, Washington Gas Energy Services, Inc., District of Columbia Energy Office, and Constellation. This Order, in part, amended the interim rules to indicate that retroactively created RECs must be tracked through GATS. In addition, with respect to the information to be included in the annual compliance report, the Commission amended the interim rules to indicate that suppliers purchasing RECs solely via bundled products are exempt from including the total price paid for Tier I, Tier II, and Solar Energy Credits in their report.

Order No. 14005 (July 24, 2006): The Commission accepted in part and rejected in part, recommendations contained in the Working Group report addressing Phase II issues, submitted on March 24, 2006. This Order further accepted in part and rejected in part recommendations contained in supplemental comments filed by the Office of the People's Counsel and in reply comments filed jointly by the Potomac Electric Power Company, Pepco Energy Services, Inc., and the District of Columbia Energy Office.

Order No. 14085 (October 13, 2006): The Commission denied the Application for Reconsideration of Order No. 14005 filed by the MD-DC-VA Solar Energy Industries Association.

Order No. 14114 (November 13, 2006): The Commission accepted in part and rejected in part, recommendations contained in the Working Group report (September 15, 2006) regarding: (1) the use of engineering estimates to measure the output of small solar installations; (2) the District of Columbia's adoption of Behind-the-Meter rules and regulations used in other Mid-Atlantic States; and (3) the Working Group's response to a hypothetical question involving renewable energy credit creation that was set forth in Order No. 13766.

Order No. 14225 (March 2, 2007): The Commission accepted in part and rejected in part recommendations contained in the Working Group report, addressing issues identified in Order No. 14114, submitted on December 13, 2006. In particular, the Commission amended the interim rules to address certain issues regarding behind-the-meter generation.

Order No. 14697 (January 10, 2008): After receiving comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, issued November 2, 2007, the Commission adopted Chapter 29 of Title 15 District of Columbia Municipal Regulations ("Final Rules"). The Final Rules became effective upon the publication of the Notice of Final Rulemaking in the *D.C. Register* on January 18, 2008.

Order No. 14782 (April 10, 2008): Adopted the Electricity Supplier 2007 Compliance Report Form and associated filing instructions for the District's RPS Program. Electricity suppliers were directed to use the form for the 2007 Compliance Reports due May 1, 2008.

Order No. 14798 (April 29, 2008): Directed on-site or behind-the-meter ("BTM") generators, certified by the Commission as eligible renewable generating facilities and required to file on-site or BTM generation reports under the Commission's rules, to file their reports with the Commission.

Order No. 14809 (May 12, 2008): Directed the RPS Working Group to file, consistent with the Commission's rules, an annual update to the Tier I and Tier II eligibility matrices.

Order No. 14885 (August 11, 2008): Directed certain electricity suppliers to file evidence with the Commission that each established Generation Attribute Tracking System accounts and that the renewable energy credits reported in their compliance reports have been properly retired.

Order No. 15077 (October 1, 2008): Denied Washington Gas Energy Services, Inc.'s request for a waiver of the 2007 compliance fee for solar renewable energy credits and directed the Company to file proof of payment of the 2007 compliance fee for solar renewable energy credits.

Order No. 15192 (February 18, 2009): Directed the RPS Working Group to review the available information regarding certain states and, if the Working Group identifies any Tier I or Tier II renewable energy resources whose certification requirements may be comparable to the District's RPS program, to file an annual update. In identifying new resources, the Order noted that the Working Group should be mindful of the fact that the Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008 has added additional certification requirements for certain solar energy facilities.

Order No. 15233 (April 7, 2009): Adopted amendments to the RPS rules, an Affidavit of Environmental Compliance, and a revised Electricity Supplier Annual Compliance Report Form.

Order No. 15561 (September 28, 2009): Adopted amendments to RPS rules consistent with the applicable sections of the Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008. In particular, the Commission added a new subsection detailing the requirements for meeting the solar portion of the RPS requirement. In addition, the amendments raised the compliance fees for tier one and solar energy Renewable Energy Credit ("SREC") shortfalls as well as change the definition of solar energy. The amendments also required additional documentation for applications for certification of solar thermal systems as District of Columbia renewable energy facilities.

Order No. 15581 (October 21, 2009): Denied Sol System's request to increase the derate factor used in estimating the output of a solar photovoltaic ("PV") system. The derate factor accounts for the inefficiencies inherent in converting direct current ("DC'") produced by a solar PV system to alternating current ("AC") used in homes or businesses. Specifically, the derate factor accounts for the inefficiency of the solar panels and inverter, as well as losses due to connections and wiring, among other factors. Pursuant to the Commission's rules, solar RECs are created and tracked through the PJM Environmental Information Services, Inc.'s Generation Attribute Tracking System ("PJM-EIS GATS"). PJM-EIS GATS applies a certain default derate factor utilizing PVWATTS, a performance calculator for PV systems developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, which estimates the AC electricity produced by these PV systems. These estimates in turn are used to determine how many solar RECs individual photovoltaic systems generate. Sol Systems offered no technical information of merit in support of its request.

Attachment 3

Renewable Generators Approved for the District's RPS Program

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
1	Des Plaines	4/11/2006	Methane from landfill	3.5	IL
2	Westchester	4/11/2006	Methane from landfill	3.5	IL
3	Luke Paper Company	5/19/2006	Black Liquor	65	MD
4	Coshocton Mill	6/7/2006	Wood Waste	16.5	OH
5	Hopewell Mill	6/9/2006	Black Liquor, Wood Waste	47.6	VA
6	Hannibal Hydro	6/15/2006	Hydroelectric	29	WV
7	School Street Hydro	7/10/2006	Hydroelectric	34.8	NY
8	Mallard Lake Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	25	IL
9	Charlotte Motor Speedway Electric (06-12)	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	5	NC
10	Richmond Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	3	VA
11	Arbor Hills Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	25	MI
12	Quad Cities Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	2	IL
13	South Barrington Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	1.6	IL
14	Rockford Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	2	IL
15	C&C Electric	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	3	MI
16	Lyon Development	7/13/2006	Methane from landfill	5	MI
17	Allegheny 5	7/13/2006	Hydroelectric	9.5	PA
18	Allegheny 6	7/13/2006	Hydroelectric	8.6	PA
19	Escanaba Paper Mill	9/5/2006	Black Liquor, Wood Waste	103	MI
20	Chillicothe Mill	9/5/2006	Black Liquor, Wood Waste	92.8	OH
21	I-95 Phase I	9/21/2006	Methane from landfill	3.2	VA
22	I-95 Phase II	9/21/2006	Methane from landfill	3.2	VA
23	Beecher	9/25/2006	Methane from landfill	2.1	IL
24	Pittsylvania Station	9/29/2006	Wood/Wood Waste	83	VA
25	Altavista Station	9/29/2006	Wood/Wood Waste	63	VA
26	Covington Pulp and Paper Mill	11/2/2006	Black Liquor, Wood Waste	80	VA
27	Southern Facility - Georgetown	12/8/2006	Methane from landfill	4.2	DE
28	Central Facility - Sandtown	12/8/2006	Methane from landfill	3.2	DE
29	Montgomery County Resource Recovery Facility Gen1	12/19/2006	Municipal solid waste	55	MD
30	Fries Hydropower Plant	1/30/2007	Hydroelectric	5.2	VA
31	Gauley	1/30/2007	Hydroelectric	80	WV
32	Safe Harbor, Units 1-12	2/20/2007	Hydroelectric	417.1	PA
33	Franklin Mill	3/29/2007	Black Liquor	36.1	VA
34	Archbald Power Station	5/11/2007	Methane from landfill	20	PA
35	Snowden Hydro	5/15/2007	Hydroelectric	0.5	VA
36	Big Shoals Hydro	5/15/2007	Hydroelectric	0.45	VA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
37	Holcomb Rock Hydro	5/15/2007	Hydroelectric	0.85	VA
38	Coleman Falls Hydro	5/15/2007	Hydroelectric	0.5	VA
39	High Trail Wind Farm	7/16/2007	Wind	198	IL
40	PN Allegheny Ridge 1 WF	9/26/2007	Wind	80	PA
41	Old Trail Wind Farm	1/9/2008	Wind	198	IL
42	SPSA Waste to Energy Steam and Power	5/12/2008	Municipal solid waste	60	VA
43	Loch Residence	11/13/2008	Solar PV	0.01	DE
44	Solar Services	2/5/2009	Solar Thermal	0.00318	VA
45	Crawford Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0058	MD
46	Rose Residence 1	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0036	VA
47	Rose Residence 2	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.003	VA
48	Rose Residence 3	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.003	VA
49	Arenheim Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00504	MD
50	Brentjens Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0021	NC
51	Johnson Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.002171	VA
52	O'Brien Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00225	VA
53	Federov Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00152	VA
54	Dunleavy Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00225	VA
55	Miller Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00473	VA
56	Jenkins Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0028	NC
57	Dulay Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0028	VA
58	Silverman Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.003024	PA
59	Ottman Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00336	VA
60	Bohlman Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00228	VA
61	Schein Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00432	VA
62	Solar Services Facility 2	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0086	VA
63	Swanner Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0042	NC
64	Cunningham Residence	2/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00147	VA
65	Ned Power Mount Storm	2/11/2009	Wind	264	WV
66	Elbor Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.00258	VA
67	Dudley Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.002975	VA
68	Diaz Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.0048	PA
69	Farley Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.004	VA
70	Fareid Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.001935	VA
71	Smith Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.003	VA
72	FBN Solar 1	4/28/2009	Solar Thermal	0.007	VA
73	Turnage Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.00172	VA
74	Sadler Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.005	VA
75	Wijtmans Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.00258	VA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
76	Tarpine Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.0034	DE
77	Wilson Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.00215	VA
78	Wolin Residence	4/28/2009	Solar PV	0.004	MD
79	Elam-Levinson Residence	5/19/2009	Solar PV	0.0061	DC
80	Streett Farm	5/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0248	DE
81	Zachary and Axelrod Residence (09-40)	5/27/2009	Solar PV	0.0048	DC
82	Amundsen Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
83	Baker Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00336	PA
84	Bernstein Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00396	MD
85	Bohlman Residence 2	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
86	Chlebowski Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00336	PA
87	Elbor Residence 2	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
88	FBN Solar 2	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
89	Firth Residence 1	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0034	VA
90	Firth Residence 2	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.007	VA
91	Hassinger Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.01127	PA
92	Henck Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
93	Leisure Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.004	PA
94	McElroy Residence 1	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.006	VA
95	McElroy Residence 2	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00344	VA
96	McGlone Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0041	DE
97	Price Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00608	DE
98	Reiger Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
99	Rivers Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0025	NC
100	Shea Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
101	Stahl Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
102	Stanton Residence	6/9/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	NC
103	Wolters Residence	6/9/2009	Solar PV	0.0044	VA
104	Honig Residence	6/26/2009	Solar PV	0.003675	DC
105	Amundsen Residence 2	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0045	VA
106	Barclay Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.00126	PA
107	Burke Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.00552	VA
108	Ditolve Residence	7/21/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
109	Edwards Residence	7/21/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
110	Federov Residence 2	7/21/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
111	Hayward Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0013	DC
112	Hughes Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0022	VA
113	Klees Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0042	PA
114	Komarnicki Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0018	PA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
115	Lagerman Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0021	PA
116	MacLary Residence	7/21/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
117	Mussina Residence 2	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.01638	PA
118	Mussina Residence 3	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.00651	PA
119	Mussina Residence 1	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.0084	PA
120	Mussina Residence 4	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.00672	PA
121	Ottman Residence 2	7/21/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0033	VA
122	Schanz Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.005184	DE
123	Smiles Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.003675	DE
124	Turzanski Residence	7/21/2009	Solar PV	0.00252	PA
125	Valette Residence	8/5/2009	Solar PV	0.0017	DC
126	Burger Residence	8/6/2009	Solar PV	0.00288	VA
127	Carchman Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
128	Chambers Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
129	Chung Residence	8/6/2009	Solar PV	0.00236	VA
130	Dagher Residence	8/6/2009	Solar PV	0.0021	MD
131	Herlinger Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
132	Graciani Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
133	Lotz Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
134	Quattrone Residence	8/6/2009	Solar PV	0.0054	MD
135	Serre Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA
136	Van Norman Residence	8/6/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
137	Bacher Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
138	Cuker Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00215	VA
139	Dill Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	MD
140	Farkas Residence 1	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00301	VA
141	Farkas Residence 2	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
142	Farris Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.000525	VA
143	Foote Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0067	OH
144	Frankel Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.003375	DC
145	Gatter Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
146	Haley Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
147	Good Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00108	VA
148	Horton Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
149	Kappatos Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
150	Kindt Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.003	PA
151	Kilpatrick Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0068	OH
152	Litchenstein Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0034	VA
153	Mitchell Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00315	PA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
154	Murphy Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.005184	OH
155	Nugent Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0039	MD
156	Edgerton Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00756	VA
157	Rand Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00342	MD
158	Riblet Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00324	VA
159	Partymiller Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00204	KY
160	Schein Residence 2	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
161	Shearouse Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0023	NC
162	Bsmith Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
163	Swanner Residence 2	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
164	Thorne Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0084	PA
165	Tylenda Residence (Blue Chip Federal)	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.003	PA
166	Whitaker Residence	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00672	PA
167	Williams Residence	8/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
168	Wright Residence 1	8/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00195	VA
169	Berger Residence	9/10/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0038934	VA
170	Circle Yoga	9/10/2009	Solar PV	0.00688	DC
171	Arden Landfill Gas-to-Energy (09-16)	9/24/2009	Methane from landfill	4.8	PA
172	Kubler Residence	9/24/2009	Solar PV	0.00175	DC
173	Avery Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.0026	KY
174	Baker Residence 2	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00504	PA
175	Bintz Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.001988	OH
176	Brown Residence	10/7/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
177	Campbell Residence	10/7/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
178	Deely Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00702	DE
179	Gordon Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00983	VA
180	Grimes Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00525	DE
181	Hassinger Residence 2	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.01127	PA
182	Hayden Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00684	DE
183	Kienle Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00117	IN
184	Killough Residence	10/7/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
185	Mandeville Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.0064	VA
186	Marshall Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.01476	VA
187	McConnell Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.0062	VA
188	McDowell Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.0065	DE
189	McGovern Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00136	OH
190	Midland Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00351	VA
191	Penman Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.0015	VA
192	Pierce Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00272	OH

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
193	Robertson Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.0051	DE
194	Shaw Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.010752	OH
195	Von Briesch Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.001344	VA
196	Ward Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00344	VA
197	Weaver Residence	10/7/2009	Solar PV	0.00372	PA
198	Shah Residence	10/29/2009	Solar PV	0.0054	DC
199	Vielmo Solar	11/4/2009	Solar PV	0.00378	DC
200	Woodside Farm North	11/10/2009	Solar PV	0.06942	DE
201	Woodside Farm South	11/10/2009	Solar PV	0.04258	DE
202	Adam Reusable Energy Facility	11/17/2009	Solar PV	0.00328	DC
203	Bernardi Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00984	PA
204	Ward Residence 2	11/20/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
205	Abbott Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00473	VA
206	Schenk Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00216	OH
207	Woods Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.003124	PA
208	Wolchinsky Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00304	MD
209	Wolanski Residence	11/20/2009	Solar Thermal	0.0031	VA
210	Payne Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00252	VA
211	Rashid Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00456	MD
212	Quinn Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.005184	DE
213	RayLen Vineyards, Inc./Shepard Business	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00988	NC
214	Reese Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00228	MD
215	Amy Williams Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00228	DC
216	Sechrist Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00164	PA
217	Munzner Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00333	VA
218	Dwight Miller Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00228	VA
219	Meade Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.004224	OH
220	Macut Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.0024	PA
221	Lede Residence	11/20/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
222	Lanou Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00368	NC
223	Lagerman Residence 2	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00336	PA
224	Krop Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00473	VA
225	Kelley Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00645	PA
226	Jelks Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00216	DE
227	Horman Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00418	MD
228	Hill Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00209	VA
229	Greven Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.0016	IN
230	Granahan Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.01188	PA
231	Parker (Glory Road) Business	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00368	NC

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
232	Frattali Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00567	PA
233	Eason Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.004836	OH
234	Chumbler Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00266	DC
235	Boynton Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.00405	NC
236	Bock Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.0108	PA
237	Theodorson Residence	11/20/2009	Solar PV	0.0108	PA
238	Beish House	11/24/2009	Solar PV	0.00798	DE
239	Albrecht Residence	11/24/2009	Solar PV	0.00368	MD
240	Lands House	12/4/2009	Solar PV	0.00672	DE
241	Humphrey House	12/4/2009	Solar PV	0.00756	DE
242	Condon Residence	12/9/2009	Solar PV	0.00216	DC
243	Moore Residence	12/16/2009	Solar PV	0.0023	DC
244	Heavey Residence (309K)	12/16/2009	Solar PV	0.00356	DC
245	Smith Residence	12/23/2009	Solar PV	0.006	DE
246	Bell Atlantic Blacksburg	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.005025	VA
247	Broeksmit Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00304	DC
248	Bruns Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.004182	VA
249	Buck Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00266	MD
250	Carey Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00304	DC
251	Cartier Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00565	PA
252	Chamberlain Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0086	NC
253	Conrad Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00738	PA
254	Cuker Residence 2	12/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
255	Destafano Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.005184	MD
256	Duma Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00115	PA
257	Feeney Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00246	KY
258	Ford Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.002	VA
259	Fowler Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00352	KY
260	Gleason Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.007128	DE
261	Gopalan Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00456	MD
262	Guest Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0018	OH
263	Hardy Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00315	NC
264	Heffner Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0081	PA
265	Henning Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0042	IN
266	Haft Residence 1	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0021	MD
267	Haft Residence 2	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00285	MD
268	Izenberg Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00294	MD
269	Jenkins Residence 2	12/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
270	Jenkins Residence 3	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0014	NC

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
271	Johnson Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0042	KY
272	Kangas Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0019	MD
273	Kelly Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00405	DC
274	Korbon Residence PV	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00387	VA
275	Korbon Residence ST	12/31/2009	Solar Thermal	0.003	VA
276	Lewis Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00276	PA
277	MacDonald Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00418	DC
278	Martinez Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00266	DC
279	McHugh Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.01008	PA
280	Brian Miller Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0021	PA
281	Mottorn Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0018	PA
282	Plater Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00342	MD
283	Pollard Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00456	NJ
284	Schmidt Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00532	MD
285	Seiden Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00228	DC
286	Shaffer Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00342	MD
287	Shugars Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.003	VA
288	Anthony Smith Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00528	OH
289	Spodnick Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00266	NC
290	Stockwell Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.002836	OH
291	Sullivan Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00342	DC
292	Ukeiley Residence Berea	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0012	KY
293	Ukeiley Residence Paintlick	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.00126	KY
294	Vandenbosch Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.007128	MD
295	Walsh Skelly Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0037	KY
296	Weinberger Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.0054	PA
297	Wierney Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.005184	DE
298	Yandrich Residence	12/31/2009	Solar PV	0.004008	OH
299	Mark Hayes Residence	1/6/2010	Solar PV	0.00525	DE
300	Raymond Richards Residence	1/7/2010	Solar PV	0.00378	VA
301	Kolb Residence	1/12/2010	Solar PV	0.0028	DC
302	Dey Barn	1/12/2010	Solar PV	0.02128	NJ
303	Dey Garage	1/12/2010	Solar PV	0.02432	NJ
304	Limestone Veterinary Hospital	1/12/2010	Solar PV	0.04	DE
305	D'Aguiar Electric	1/12/2010	Solar PV	0.00697	DE
306	1708 Foulk Road Solar Energy System (Grassroots)	1/13/2010	Solar PV	0.01575	DE
307	Jarrell Farms Power	1/13/2010	Solar PV	0.0072	DE
308	Boudouris Facility	1/13/2010	Solar Thermal	0.004	VA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
309	Allan Andres	1/13/2010	Solar PV	0.00735	DE
310	Fols Residence	1/13/2010	Solar PV	0.0035	DE
311	Ryan Residence	1/13/2010	Solar PV	0.0024	DE
312	Alderson-522	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0076	DE
313	Capano-1105	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.012132	DE
314	Chasser-5	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0045	DE
315	DePalma-17	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.005116	DE
316	Gaines-6693	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.00356	DE
317	Gayton-625	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0075	DE
318	Grau-1243	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0076	DE
319	Hauser-1044	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0083	DE
320	Hubler-114	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0045	PA
321	Hughes-8	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0064	DE
322	International-153	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0071	DE
323	Keenan-5077	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0655	DE
324	Levin-33335	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0053	DE
325	Lingenfelter-33862	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0051	DE
326	Lower-417	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0043	DE
327	Pavina-303	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0079	DE
328	Penn-2709	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0075	DE
329	Pierson-11429	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0036	DE
330	Rawheiser-2409	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.005	DE
331	Reid-6	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0038	DE
332	Reyes-129	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0024	DE
333	Richards-3390	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0071	DE
334	Schnitzer-103	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0048	DE
335	Suritz-16	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0075	DE
336	Sweet-2403	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0045	DE
337	Taylor-101	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0079	DE
338	Twin Lakes-4210	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.002	DE
339	Wise Power Systems-500	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0025	DE
340	Yekenchik-27481	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.0075	DE
341	Medley Residence	1/19/2010	Solar PV	0.00975	NJ
342	Sisson-313	1/21/2010	Solar PV	0.0036	DE
343	Camden Friends-122	1/21/2010	Solar PV	0.012	DE
344	Novielli-315	1/21/2010	Solar PV	0.0094	PA
345	Simeone-438	1/21/2010	Solar PV	0.0083	DE
346	Hinton Residence	1/22/2010	Solar PV	0.0028	MD
347	Manlove Residence	1/22/2010	Solar PV	0.007668	DE

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
348	Tate Bethesda Solar PV #1	1/25/2010	Solar PV	0.00684	MD
349	Shambaugh Residence	1/25/2010	Solar PV	0.002	DC
350	Tillotson Residence	1/25/2010	Solar PV	0.00368	DC
351	Myricks Solargate	1/25/2010	Solar PV	0.007	DE
352	DeVane Residence	1/25/2010	Solar PV	0.0071	DE
353	Alfano Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002992	DC
354	Allen Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00126	VA
355	Austin Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0027	DC
356	Bailey Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0056	VA
357	Barber Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00252	VA
358	Bell Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0057	MD
359	Bennett Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002592	OH
360	Berger Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00304	DC
361	Bernstein Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00456	MD
362	Blaha Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00405	PA
363	Bosserman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002448	DC
364	Boyd Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0032	PA
365	Boyle Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.003	VA
366	Brady Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00224	OH
367	Brian Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00675	PA
368	Carter Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00387	PA
369	Christ Rock Terrace Facilty 1	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0057	MD
370	Christ Rock Terrace Facilty 2	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0274	MD
371	Christ Rock Terrace Facility 3	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0106	MD
372	Cooper Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0038	DC
373	Crane Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.005632	DE
374	Conley-Ballew Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00374	OH
375	Denning Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.008	PA
376	Deutschmann Residence 2	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00112	MD
377	Deutschmann Residence 1	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0032	MD
378	DiFatta Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.006336	MD
379	Dixon Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	PA
380	Ecologic Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00165	VA
381	Eldridge Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00304	MD
382	Fletcher Residence	1/27/2010	Solar Thermal	0.0034	VA
383	Fontana Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00228	MD
384	Gitchell Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00389	MD
385	Goldman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0046	MD
386	Goodrich Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00607	OH

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
387	David Gordon Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00304	MD
388	Gralla Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0028	VA
389	Griffin (NC) Residence	1/27/2010	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
390	Griffin (MD) Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00228	MD
391	Guitteau Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00228	DC
392	Hague Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00486	MD
393	Hanger Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.004032	MD
394	Haseley Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	OH
395	Hayward Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00324	MD
396	Heaton Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00456	MD
397	Hightower Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	PA
398	Hoff Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002992	DC
399	Eric Hoffman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0038	MD
400	Lance Hoffman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0038	MD
401	Haystack Partners Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0142	KY
402	Holland Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.000875	KY
403	Ingber Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002448	DC
404	Jeirles Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00902	PA
405	Johnson Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00414	MD
406	Jones Residence	1/27/2010	Solar Thermal	0.0027	VA
407	Kawasaki Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.004032	MD
408	Kieliszewski Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0028	OH
409	Kindler Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0035	OH
410	Kloos Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0029	OH
411	Knauff Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00456	MD
412	Ku Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00299	OH
413	Libus Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00252	PA
414	Lilienthal Residence	1/27/2010	Solar Thermal	0.003	NC
415	Luechinger Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00225	MD
416	Mantz Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00405	PA
417	Marino Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00697	MD
418	McGuire Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	PA
419	McKelvey Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002288	OH
420	Meditch Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00955	MD
421	Menvielle Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002448	DC
422	Mirise Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00495	IN
423	Moreno Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.006075	PA
424	Morton Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0036	VA
425	Murray Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00304	DC

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
426	Nelson Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00378	PA
427	Newman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.005	OH
428	Orange Family Physicians	1/27/2010	Solar Thermal	0.0034	VA
429	Phillips Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0042	OH
430	Piston-Hatlen Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0022	IN
431	Pohler Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00432	DE
432	Poole Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00387	NC
433	Dennis Price Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00416	KY
434	Helen Price Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00443	MD
435	Quinby Farms (Sole Proprietorship) Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.01242	PA
436	Reinheimer Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0032	KY
437	Renaud Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00228	MD
438	Robfogel Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00272	DC
439	Rowland Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00315	DC
440	Ryan Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002	MD
441	Salzman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002448	DC
442	Schoolman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00244	DC
443	Seyfang Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	OH
444	Shapiro Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.006075	PA
445	Shazaam Realty Business	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00342	PA
446	Sherman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002448	DC
447	Shmuklarsky Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0081	MD
448	Sidwell Friends School Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.01	DC
449	Sidwell Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002464	OH
450	Chris Smith Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00621	OH
451	Smyth Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.004	PA
452	St. Albans Episcopal Church Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0141	DC
453	Swallow Associates Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.01035	PA
454	Tackes Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.002448	DC
455	Thomas Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.005184	DE
456	Tippecanoe School Corporation	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00202	IN
457	Tragle Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.005184	MD
458	Viscusi Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00272	DC
459	Voorhees Pediatric Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.1	NJ
460	Wagner Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00228	DC
461	Walker Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00456	DE
462	Wenhold Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00315	PA
463	Whaleyville Animal Hospital	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.007128	MD
464	Wiggins Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00304	VA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
465	Edward Williams Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0072	PA
466	Willner Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	DC
467	Daniel Wilson Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00234	IN
468	Loretta Wilson Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00157	DC
469	Yaffe Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00532	MD
470	Yost Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00684	OH
471	Zimmerman Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.006075	PA
472	Crosby Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00315	DC
473	Hostetter Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00405	VA
474	Lewes Automall Facility	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.048	DE
475	Bosner Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00225	DC
476	Farmer Residence	1/27/2010	Solar PV	0.00216	VA
477	Clarke/Sherrill Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	DC
478	Schnermann Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.00405	DC
479	Thurgood Marshall Academy	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0028	DC
480	Cox Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0027	DC
481	Redmond Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0027	VA
482	Adamopoulos Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.00405	DC
483	Ellis Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.004725	DC
484	Van Bolhuis Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0025	DC
485	O'Rear Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.003675	VA
486	Hull Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0027	DC
487	Crowley Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0021	VA
488	Black Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0042	DC
489	Hampton and Wojahn Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.00315	DC
490	Pitstick Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.00315	DC
491	Speck Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.00225	DC
492	Winn-Ritzenberg Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.0021	DC
493	Rachel Gorlin	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.010675	DC
494	Cohen Residence	1/28/2010	Solar PV	0.00225	DC
495	Baccino Residence	2/2/2010	Solar PV	0.0044	DE
496	Carchman Residence PV	2/2/2010	Solar PV	0.0063	VA
497	Michel Residence	2/2/2010	Solar PV	0.0041	OH
498	Balint Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00735	NJ
499	Batdorf Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0081	PA
500	Bainbridge Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0042	PA
501	Beck Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00736	PA
502	Bortz Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0027	PA
503	Doyle Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00756	PA

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
504	Eby Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0057	PA
505	Evergreen Lane Property Mgmt	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.005184	PA
506	Flynn Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00882	PA
507	Getchell Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.008	PA
508	Hess Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00736	PA
509	Kemper Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00774	PA
510	Kocher Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0045	PA
511	Lehman Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00828	PA
512	Lindsey Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.006	PA
513	Derek Miller Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00448	PA
514	Obelcz Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.00776	PA
515	Schappell Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0021	PA
516	Sharp Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.006	PA
517	Marjorie Smith Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0024	PA
518	Vigilante Residence	2/16/2010	Solar PV	0.0072	PA
519	Baird Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00574	PA
520	Blais Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00532	PA
521	Bragoli Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	PA
522	Bunnell Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0084	PA
523	Cooper Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00468	PA
524	Dale Hoover Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.009	PA
525	Edleman Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0048	PA
526	Erdman Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00726	PA
527	Gibboney Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00525	PA
528	Hake Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00385	PA
529	Harro Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0054	PA
530	Leichter Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00513	PA
531	Mumper Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0044	PA
532	Neary Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.005376	PA
533	Platt Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.00308	PA
534	Senecal Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0081	PA
535	Solomon Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.0078	PA
536	Tourtellot Residence	2/24/2010	Solar PV	0.002016	PA
537	Conk Residence	3/4/2010	Solar PV	0.0035	DE
538	Aidala Residence	3/4/2010	Solar PV	0.0056	DE
539	Fenzel Residence	3/5/2010	Solar PV	0.00245	DC
540	John Stugart Residence PV	3/8/2010	Solar PV	0.00252	VA
541	John Stugart Residence ST	3/8/2010	Solar Thermal	0.0035	VA
542	Cochran Residence	3/8/2010	Solar PV	0.0027	DC

S. No.	Facility Name	Date Approved	Renewable Fuel Type	Rated Capacity (MW)	State
543	Doggett Residence	3/8/2010	Solar PV	0.01	PA
544	Goldberg/Gates Residence	3/8/2010	Solar PV	0.004	PA
545	Domitrecz Residence	3/9/2010	Solar PV	0.01032	PA
546	Overkill Farm	3/10/2010	Solar PV	0.01032	VA
547	Barbet Residence	3/10/2010	Solar PV	0.00525	VA
548	Resch House	3/10/2010	Solar PV	0.00756	DC
549	Mokadam Residence	3/10/2010	Solar PV	0.00294	DC
550	McAtee Residence	3/10/2010	Solar PV	0.00252	VA
551	Roberts Residence	3/10/2010	Solar PV	0.00414	PA