

Illinois Adjustable Block Program Distributed Generation PV Brochure Text (to be formatted)

Draft for Stakeholder Comments
Released October 3, 2018
Comments Due October 26, 2018

(This paragraph will be appropriately placed during formatting, perhaps in a box or sidebar.) **Going solar is a major decision, so exercise the same caution you would when making other major consumer decisions. It is a very good idea to get quotes from at least three different contractors, and to check references before signing a contract. Also, make sure that you have read the entire contract and that you understand it before you sign it.**

What is the Adjustable Block Program?

The Adjustable Block Program (“ABP”) is an Illinois state-administered incentive program for new solar photovoltaic systems. It provides payments in exchange for 15 years of Renewable Energy Credits (“RECs”) generated by new residential and small to medium-sized commercial solar photovoltaic (“PV”) systems. These payments, made by Illinois utilities, vary depending on many factors, including the size of the system, ~~and~~ where it is located, and when the REC payments are authorized.

As discussed in this brochure, ~~t~~he ABP provides various protections for solar consumers.

What are Renewable Energy Credits and why are they valuable?

Renewable Energy Credits are created when solar panels generate electricity, but they are not the electricity itself. Instead, they are an “add-on” that represents the clean energy value associated with the environmental value of the electricity generated from solar panels. ~~RECs start by belonging to the owner of the PV system, and the owner of the PV system has the right to sell or transfer the RECs to someone else. Whoever owns the RECs has the legal right to say they used that solar power. This right is important to utilities that are required to supply a certain amount of their power from renewable energy, including from solar panels. These credits may also be valuable to businesses that want to be able to say that they use solar power. Credits may only be used by one entity.~~

A typical home PV system might generate 50-200 RECs over 15 years. If you participate in the program, you will be transferring the RECs generated from your PV system to a utility. RECs start by belonging to the owner of the PV system, and the owner of the PV system has the right to sell or transfer the RECs to the developer, installer, or an aggregator that can package them and sell them to the utility. someone else.

Whoever owns the RECs has the legal right to say they used that solar power. This right is important to utilities that are required to supply a certain amount of their power from renewable energy, including from solar panels. These credits may also be valuable to businesses that want to be able to say that they use solar power. Credits may only be used by one entity. ~~You will not be able to claim that you’re using renewable electricity, but you will be contributing to the development of renewable solar power.~~

For more information on RECs, see this short video from the Center for Resource Solutions at <https://vimeo.com/113250210>.

Do you have to allow your RECs to be sold in order to go solar?

No. Although you have the right to keep your RECs or to sell them to someone ~~besides the other than~~ Illinois utilities, participating in the ABP and allowing your RECs to be sold to the utilities is your easiest and best financial option. Selling your RECs through this program will make it much more likely that you will receive a financial benefit from your RECs and that your PV system will save you money. Only an "Approved Vendor" can sell your RECs to the utility under the ABP.

What information will you receive before you sign a contract?

Before you sign a contract for a solar purchase, lease, or other installation of a PV system ~~that can selling~~ its RECs into the ABP, your contractor is required to provide you with a standard disclosure form provided by the Adjustable Block Program. This form includes contact information for everyone who has a part in your solar ~~contract transaction~~, information about the timing and steps of the application and installation and application process, and an estimate of how much money you will save. Review the ~~eseis~~ disclosures form carefully.

When deciding to install solar at your home or business, what are your financing and ownership options?

You can get a PV system at your home or business by buying the system, leasing it, or signing a Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA"). If you lease or sign a PPA, you don't own the system even if it is on your roof or elsewhere on your property, but you get many of the benefits. For more information on these options, see <https://www.cesa.org/resource-library/resource/a-homeowners-guide-to-solar-financing-leases-loans-and-ppas>. Here are some things to think about when deciding among signing a PV purchase contract, a lease contract, or a PPA:

- If you're buying the system, how much will you have to pay to have it installed? Will you take out a loan to pay for the system? What are the terms of the loan and how do those loan payments compare to reductions in your monthly electric bill?
- If you're leasing the system, how much is your monthly lease payment? How does that payment compare to reductions in your monthly electric bill? Do you have to pay any money down at the start? Who is responsible for maintenance and repairs? What happens to the system at the end of the lease period?
- If you're signing a PPA, how much is the per kilowatt hour (kWh) price you will pay for the energy produced by the panels? Do you have to pay any money down at the start? How does the price per kWh compare to the price your utility charges for electricity (supply).
- Does your lease contract or PPA include an *escalation clause*, which increases the amount of the payments over time? If so, by how much does the payment increase?

If you get solar panels, are you guaranteed to save money? What factors affect whether you save money?

Comment [SSL1]: This link is a 60 minute webinar. Is that right? How about using the U.S. EPA definitions? The EPA site seems more accessible – you can select subjects to review.
<https://www.epa.gov/greenpower/renewable-energy-certificates-recs>
There are other shorter videos like <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=opJMrzNauFQ>
Illinois's Straight-Up Solar also has a what is a solar REC video available on You Tube. It is Company specific, but it is simple and might be a model for Illinois.

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Solar panels do ~~you are not~~ guarantee ~~that you will~~ to save money. The questions listed below will affect whether you save money, and if so, how much.¹ Some of these questions you can answer for yourself, and others can be answered by your installer or Approved Vendor.

- What per kilowatt-hour (kWh) rate are you paying for electricity without solar?
 - The higher per kWh rate you are paying for electricity before you go solar, the more money you can potentially save. The per kWh rate you pay may vary depending on whether you buy electricity from your utility or have chosen to buy electricity from an Alternative Retail Electric Supplier. [You can get information about energy prices in Illinois, including the utility supply “price-to-compare,” at https://www.pluginillinois.org/](#)
- Is your roof good for solar? is it recently installed and in good condition? Is it south-facing? Does it get full sun?
 - A PV system should be installed where it gets a lot of direct sunlight – ideally, on a completely unshaded south-facing roof (or other surface). If your system is partially or entirely shaded, or it doesn’t face south, it will generate less electricity and be less valuable. Your installer is required to perform a shading study of the site, and you should ask to see this study.
 - Have your roof professionally evaluated to make sure the roof can support the weight of the panels and that it won’t need to be replaced during the life of the PV system.
- How much electricity will the system generate? Is this the right amount, given how much electricity you use?
 - If your system produces more electricity than you use over the course of an annual period, you may not receive credit for all the electricity it generates.
- How much money will you receive for your RECs?
 - [The amount you receive for your RECs depends on your agreement with the PV provider.](#) The Approved Vendor will receive a certain amount of money from the utilities for the RECs and [your PV provider](#) will pass some or all of the money along to you.
- Can you take advantage of the federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC)?
 - You may qualify for a federal tax credit. Consult your tax adviser.
- Will the retail price of electricity increase or decrease in coming years? By how much?
 - [No one knows what future electricity prices will be.](#) The more the retail price of electricity increases, the more money you can save with solar. If the retail price of electricity decreases, generating your own electricity through solar panels may offer ~~reduced-less~~ savings or may not save you money at all.
- How long do you expect to stay in your home?
 - Especially if you lease or sign a PPA rather than buy your PV system, you may be required to take down the panels or buy out the lease if you move. This can reduce or eliminate savings from the system. Read your contract carefully to find out what happens if you move.

¹ Commercial and multi-family residential buildings may also be eligible for the Distributed Generation Rebate. See [x](#) for more information.

How might a PV system affect my property tax assessment?

Under the Illinois Property Tax Code, if you *purchase* and install a rooftop PV system on your home or commercial building, your property tax assessment may increase. If you do not own the PV installation, it should not affect your property tax assessment. You should talk to your local county or other taxing authority for more information.

What is net metering and how do I enroll?

Net metering is ~~a system to account for the electricity your PV system provides the grid after satisfying your energy needs. the measuring and crediting system by which you are compensated for the electricity your PV system produces.~~ If you buy your electricity directly from the utility, you will need to contact the utility to enroll in net metering. If you choose to buy your electricity from a retail electric supplier, you will need to contact it. If, at any point, you change your electricity supplier, you will need to re-enroll in net metering.

Consumer rights

For your PV system to participate in the ABP, ~~the provider of your PV system must be~~ an Approved Vendor, ~~which entitles the Approved Vendor to receive payments from the utilities for the RECs generated by your system and obligates it to comply with consumer protections required by the Illinois Power Agency. will apply to the Illinois Power Agency to be part of the program.~~ (The Approved Vendor will be identified on the disclosure form you receive before you sign your contract and may or may not be your ~~installer.)PV system provider. If the application is approved, the Approved Vendor will receive payments from the utilities for the RECs generated by your system.~~ You have a right, upon request, to information ~~about this process~~, including the application status and how much the utilities are paying for the RECs from your system. Some of that information will also be included in the disclosure form.

Comment [SSL3]: Which process? The approval of the contract by the IPA or the certification of the “approved vendor”?

The Approved Vendor must be responsive to any ~~questions or concerns issues~~ related to ensuring that your PV system is generating electricity and RECs.

Complaint procedures

If you have complaints related to the system or this sale process, you may contact the Adjustable Block Program Administrator by emailing admin@illinoisabp.com or by calling (877) 783-1820. If you have been subject to fraudulent or deceptive sales practices, the Consumer Protection Division of the Illinois Attorney General’s office may be able to help. Customers may contact the Illinois Attorney General’s office by calling one of the following hotlines:

Chicago
800-386-5438
TTY: 800-964-3013

Springfield
800-243-0618
TTY: 877-844-5461

Carbondale
800-243-0607
TTY: 877-675-9339

Spanish Language: 1-866-310-8398

Program website for more information: www.illinoisabp.com

