



Feasibility Study of Economics and Performance of Solar Photovoltaics in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

A Study Prepared in Partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency for the RE-Powering America's Land Initiative: Siting Renewable Energy on Potentially Contaminated Land and Mine Sites

James Salasovich and Gail Mosey

NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.

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Executive Summary

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in accordance with the RE-Powering America's Land initiative, selected the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a feasibility study of renewables on several sites that are targeted for closure under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).¹ The RCRA regulates the disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Citizens of Puerto Rico, city planners, and site managers are interested in redevelopment uses for landfills in Puerto Rico that are particularly well suited for solar photovoltaic (PV) installation. The purpose of this report is to assess the landfills with the highest potential for possible solar PV installation and estimate cost, performance, and site impacts of three different PV options: crystalline silicon (fixed tilt), crystalline silicon (single-axis tracking), and thin film (fixed tilt). Each option represents a standalone system that can be sized to use an entire available site area. In addition, the report outlines financing options that could assist in the implementation of a system. Landfill gas is another possible renewable energy option for the landfills in Puerto Rico. Landfill gas is briefly addressed in this feasibility study, but PV is the main focus.

The feasibility of PV systems installed on landfills is highly impacted by the available area for an array, solar resource, operating status, landfill cap status, distance to transmission lines, and distance to major roads. All of the landfills in Puerto Rico were screened according to these criteria in order to determine the sites with the greatest potential. Eight landfills were chosen for site visits based on the screening criteria and location. Because of time constraints and the fact that Puerto Rico is a relatively large island, the eight landfills chosen for this visit were all located in the same region, the eastern half of the island. The findings from this report can also be applied to landfills in the western half of the island. The following lists the eight landfills in alphabetical order:

1. Cataño
2. Guayama
3. Guaynabo
4. Salinas
5. San Juan
6. Santa Isabel
7. Toa Alta
8. Toa Baja

The electric utility serving Puerto Rico is the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA). According to the most recent annual report² published by PREPA in June 2009, average residential electric rates were \$0.2158/kWh, average commercial rates were \$0.2232/kWh, and average industrial rates were \$0.1831/kWh. These electric rates are similar to those found in the Hawaiian Islands and they are roughly double the average electric rate in the United States. The

¹ EPA. "RCRA Online." <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/online/index.htm>. Accessed January 10, 2011.

² Thirty-Sixth Annual Report on the Electricity Property of the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority. http://www.aeepr.com/INVESTORS/Financial%20Information/Annual%20Reports/ConsEng_36th_Rpt_2009%20Annual%20Report%20Final.pdf. Accessed December 8, 2010.

net-metering laws in Puerto Rico state that whatever the PV electric output above the customer use, PREPA will buy 75% of that at either the avoided fuel cost or \$0.10/kWh, whichever is greater. The avoided fuel cost is in the range of \$0.10/kWh or lower, so \$0.10/kWh was assumed. The PV system size limit for net metering is 25 kW for residential and 1 MW for commercial.

There is little to no electricity use at a closed landfill and all of the electricity generated by a proposed PV system is assumed to be sold back to the utility. From an economic standpoint, the current net-metering laws in Puerto Rico are not advantageous for PV systems that generate large amounts of excess energy because of the relatively low buyback rate of 75% of \$0.10/kWh. Setting up a power purchase agreement (PPA) where PREPA would agree to buy back the power at a higher rate would be much more beneficial. There are currently two large-scale PV projects in Puerto Rico that were both started in 2010 that use a PPA. The first project³ is a 20 MW PV system in Guayama where AES Ilumina entered a PPA with PREPA; PREPA agreed to buy the electricity at a rate of \$0.13/kWh. The second project⁴ is a 63 MW PV system in Salinas where the CIRO One Group entered a PPA with PREPA, but the buyback rate has yet to be established.

The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back the electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. Incentives offered by the federal government, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and by PREPA were assumed in this analysis. The federal tax credit is currently 30%. State incentives are currently offered for commercial solar power systems in Puerto Rico for \$4/DC-Watt for up to 50% of the project costs or \$100,000, whichever is lower. State incentives of \$8/DC-Watt for up to \$100,000 are offered for governmental systems. State incentives of \$4/DC-Watt for up to \$15,000 are offered for residential systems. PREPA currently offers no incentives for PV systems. Not all sites need to be developed; beginning with a smaller demonstration system and increasing capacity as funds become available may be a better approach. The economics of a potential PV system on landfills in Puerto Rico depend greatly on the buyback electric rate. Currently, PREPA has entered into PPAs with a buyback rate of \$0.13/kWh. Based on past electric rate increases in Puerto Rico and other islands in the Caribbean, this buyback rate could increase to \$0.15/kWh or higher in a relatively short amount of time.

³ All Business. "Solar Power Project." <http://www.allbusiness.com/energy-utilities/utilities-industry-electric-power-power/14753424-1.html>. Accessed December 8, 2010.

⁴ Marino, J. "Work to Start on 63 MW Solar Plant in Salinas." *Caribbean Business*. http://www.caribbeanbusinesspr.com/news03.php?nt_id=49337&ct_id=1. Accessed December 8, 2010.

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1 Background and Introduction

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is an island located in the northeastern Caribbean Sea and, as of 2010, has a population of approximately 4 million people. The area of Puerto Rico is 3,515 square miles, and the approximate dimensions are 100 miles east to west and 35 miles north to south. The climate is a tropical marine climate with very little temperature variation throughout the year. The main utility company is the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in accordance with the RE-Powering America's Land initiative, selected Puerto Rico for a feasibility study of solar photovoltaic (PV) feasibility on several landfill sites. Puerto Rico is particularly well suited for solar PV installation because of the solar resource availability. Due to the presence of suspected or known contaminants, landfills have limited redevelopment potential and solar PV installations are a viable reuse. The purpose of this report is to present the results of a feasibility study conducted by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to assess several landfill sites in Puerto Rico with the highest potential for possible solar PV installation and estimate cost, performance, and site impacts of three different PV options: crystalline silicon (fixed tilt), crystalline silicon (single-axis tracking), and thin film (fixed tilt). Each option represents a standalone system that can be sized to use an entire available site area. In addition, the report outlines financing options that could assist in the implementation of a system.

One very promising and innovative use of closed landfills is to install solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. PV systems can be ground-mounted, and these types of systems work well on landfill sites where there are commonly large unshaded areas. In some cases, PV can be used to form the cap of the landfill. PV may generate revenue on a landfill site that may otherwise go unused. A majority of the landfills in Puerto Rico are municipally owned and operated, and these municipalities are interested in potential revenue flows from PV systems on landfills. PV systems on landfills may give the municipalities a reason to close the landfills in a timely manner and to maintain the landfill cap once it is in place.

The focus of this report is on PV systems, but another use of closed landfills is to install a landfill gas plant. The landfill gas could be used in a heating application or used to operate a generator in order to make electricity. The key points that need to be investigated to determine whether landfill gas capture is feasible are the age of the landfill, the size, and the types of gases generated by the landfill. For landfill gas capture, it is best to have a newly capped landfill because the landfill gas production greatly declines after 20–30 years. The types of gases that are generated by the landfill can be determined by doing a sample test. This involves drilling a hole into the landfill, putting a vacuum on the landfill, and sampling the rate and types of gases being generated. A detailed landfill gas study should be done in order to determine the feasibility of landfill gas capture and use at all relatively newly capped larger landfills in Puerto Rico.

Like most islands, Puerto Rico relies heavily on foreign sources of petroleum to operate its power plants. There are many compelling reasons to consider moving toward renewable energy sources for power generation instead of fossil fuels, including:

- Using oil to produce power may not be sustainable.

- Burning fossil fuels can have negative effects on human health and the environment.
- Extracting and transporting oil can lead to accidental spills, which can be devastating to the environment and communities.
- Depending on foreign oil can be a threat to national security.
- High and increasing electric rates are associated with oil-based power plants.
- Fluctuating electric costs are associated with oil-based power plants.
- Burning fossil fuels may contribute to climate change. Being an island, Puerto Rico is even more sensitive to climate change and the associated rising sea levels and increased frequency and severity of hurricanes.
- Generating energy without harmful emissions or waste products can be accomplished through renewable energy sources.
- Abundant renewable resources are available in Puerto Rico.

2 PV Systems

Solar photovoltaics (PV) are semiconductor devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity. They do so without any moving parts and without generating any noise or pollution. They must be mounted in an unshaded location; rooftops, carports, and ground-mounted arrays are common mounting locations. PV systems work very well in Puerto Rico, where the average global horizontal annual solar resource is 5.5 kWh/m²/day. This number, however, is not the amount of energy that can be produced by a PV panel. The amount of energy produced by a panel depends on several factors. These factors include the type of collector, the tilt and azimuth of the collector, the temperature, the level of sunlight, and weather conditions. An inverter is required to convert the direct current (DC) to alternating current (AC) of the desired voltage compatible with building and utility power systems. The balance of the system consists of conductors/conduit, switches, disconnects, and fuses. Grid-connected PV systems feed power into the facility's electrical system and do not include batteries.

Figure 1 shows the major components of a grid-connected PV system and illustrates how these components are interconnected.

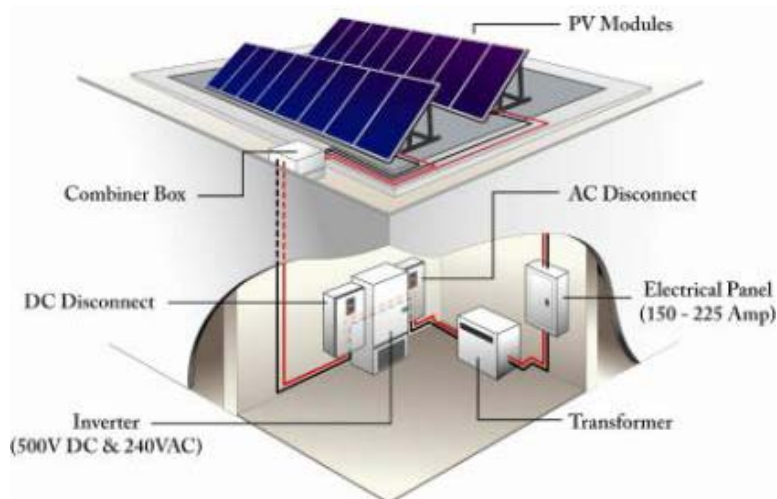


Figure 1. Major components of grid-connected PV system

Credit: NREL

PV panels are made up of many individual cells that all produce a small amount of current and voltage. These individual cells are connected in series to produce a larger current. PV panels are very sensitive to shading. When shade falls on a panel, the shaded portion of the panel cannot collect the high-energy beam radiation from the sun. If an individual cell is shaded, it will act as a resistance to the whole series circuit, impeding current flow and dissipating power rather than producing it. By determining solar access—the unimpeded ability of sunlight to reach a solar collector—one can determine whether an area is appropriate for solar panels.

For this assessment, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) team used a solar path calculator to assess shading at particular locations by analyzing the sky view where the solar panels will be located. The solar path calculator is equipped with a fisheye lens that takes a 360° photo of the sky and plots out the shading obstructions throughout the year on a spherical axis.

Shading analysis is typically done at locations where shading will most likely be an issue (e.g., close to a stand of trees or a hill on the perimeter of a landfill).

If a site is found to have good solar access for a PV system, then the next step is to determine the size of that system, which highly depends on the average energy use of the on-site facilities. Providing more power than a site would use is dependent on the economics of most net-metering agreements. In the case of the assessed sites, all of the electricity generated at the site would be sold to the serving utility, PREPA, because there is little or no electrical load. The system size would thus be determined by the amount of electricity the electric company would be willing to purchase or by how much land area is available. For the purpose of this report, the NREL assessment team assumed PREPA would purchase any electricity that the site can generate. The systems will be broken down by site so the system size can be adjusted based on what the utility requests.

2.1 Types of PV Systems

2.1.1 Ground-mounted Systems

On a \$/DC-Watt basis, ground-mounted PV systems are usually the lowest cost option to install. Several PV panel and mounting options are available, each having different benefits for different ground conditions. Table 1 outlines the energy density values that can be expected from each type of system.

Table 1. Energy Density by Panel and System for Ground-mounted PV

System Type	Fixed-tilt Energy Density (DC-Watts/ft²)	Single-axis Tracking Energy Density (DC-Watts/ft²)
Crystalline Silicon	4.0	3.3
Thin Film	1.7	1.4
Hybrid HE ^a	4.8	3.9

^a Because hybrid high efficiency (HE) panels do not represent a significant portion of the commercial market, they were not included in the analysis. Installing panel types that do not hold a significant portion of the commercial market would not be feasible for a large-scale solar generation plant.

For the purpose of this analysis, all fixed-tilt systems were assumed to be mounted at latitude with a tilt of 18.4 degrees. To get the most out of the available ground area, considering whether a site layout can be improved to better incorporate a solar energy system is important. If unused structures, fences, or electrical poles can be removed, the unshaded area can be increased to incorporate more PV panels. When considering a ground-mounted system, an electrical tie-in location should be identified to determine how the energy would be fed back into the grid. For this report, only fixed-tilt ground-mounted systems and single-axis tracking systems were considered.

Fixed-tilt systems are installed at a specified tilt and are fixed at that tilt for the life of the system. Single-axis tracking systems have a fixed tilt on one axis and a variable tilt on the other axis; the system is designed to follow the sun in its path through the sky. This allows the solar radiation to strike the panel at an optimum angle for a larger part of the day than can be achieved with a fixed-tilt system. A single-axis tracking system can collect nearly 30% more electricity per

capacity than can a fixed-tilt system. The drawbacks include increased operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, less capacity per unit area (DC-Watt/ft²), and greater installed cost (\$/DC-Watt).

2.1.2 Roof-mounted Systems

In many cases, a roof is the best location for a PV system. Roof-mounted PV systems are usually more expensive than ground-mounted systems, but a roof is a convenient location because it is out of the way and usually unshaded. Large areas with minimal rooftop equipment are preferred, but equipment can sometimes be worked around if necessary. If a building has a sloped roof, a typical flush-mounted crystalline silicon panel can achieve power densities on the order of 10 DC-Watt/ft². For buildings with flat roofs, rack-mounted systems can achieve power densities on the order of 8 DC-Watt/ft² with a crystalline silicon panel. Table 2 lists the energy density by panel type for roof-mounted PV.

Table 2. Energy Density by Panel Type for Roof-mounted PV

System Type	Fixed-tilt Energy Density (DC-Watts/ft²)
Crystalline Silicon	10.0
Thin Film	4.3

Typically, PV systems are installed on roofs that either are less than 5 years old or have over 30 years left before replacement. The only roof area analyzed was the Recycling Center at the Guaynabo Landfill.

2.2 PV System Components

The PV system considered here has these components:

- PV arrays, which convert light energy to DC electricity
- Inverters, which convert DC to AC and provide important safety, monitoring, and control functions
- Various wiring, mounting hardware, and combiner boxes
- Monitoring equipment.

2.2.1 PV Array

The primary component of a PV system, the PV array, converts sunlight to electrical energy; all other components simply condition or control energy use. Most PV arrays consist of interconnected PV modules that range in size from 50 peak DC-Watts to 300 peak DC-Watts. Peak watts are the rated output of PV modules at standard operating conditions of 25°C (77°F) and insolation of 1,000 W/m². Because these standard operating conditions are nearly ideal, the actual output will be less under typical environmental conditions. PV modules are the most reliable components in any PV system. They have been engineered to withstand extreme

temperatures, severe winds, and impacts. ASTM E1038-05⁵ subjects modules to impacts from one-inch hail balls at terminal velocity (55 mph) at various parts of the module. PV modules have a life expectancy of 20–30 years, and manufacturers warranty them against power degradation for 25 years. The array is usually the most expensive component of a PV system; it accounts for approximately two-thirds the cost of a grid-connected system. Many PV manufacturers are available.⁶

2.2.2 Inverters

PV arrays provide DC power at a voltage that depends on the configuration of the array. This power is converted to AC at the required voltage and number of phases by the inverter. Inverters enable the operation of commonly used equipment such as appliances, computers, office equipment, and motors. Current inverter technology provides true sine wave power at a quality often better than that of the serving utility. The locations of both the inverter and the balance-of-system equipment are important. Inverters are available that include most or all of the control systems required for operation, including some metering and data-logging capability. Inverters must provide several operational and safety functions for interconnection with the utility system. The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) maintains standard “*P929 Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems*,”⁷ which allows manufacturers to write “Utility-Interactive” on the listing label if an inverter meets the requirements of frequency and voltage limits, power quality, and non-islanding inverter testing. Underwriters Laboratory maintains “*UL Standard 1741, Standard for Static Inverters and Charge Controllers for Use in Photovoltaic Power Systems*,”⁸ which incorporates the testing required by IEEE 929 and includes design (type) testing and production testing. A large choice of inverter manufacturers is available.⁹

⁵ ASTM Standard E1038. "Standard Test Method for Determining Resistance of Photovoltaic Modules to Hail by Impact with Propelled Ice Balls." West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM International, 2005, DOI: 10.1520/E1038-05. <http://www.astm.org/Standards/E1038.htm>. Accessed September 2010.

⁶ Go Solar California, a joint effort of the California Energy Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission, provides consumer information for solar energy systems. See http://www.gosolarcalifornia.org/equipment/pv_modules.php. Accessed March 2011.

⁷ “ANSI/IEEE Std 929-1988 IEEE Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Residential and Intermediate Photovoltaic (PV) Systems.” http://standards.ieee.org/reading/ieee/std_public/description/powergen/929-1988_desc.html. Accessed September 2010.

⁸ “Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use With Distributed Energy Resources: UL 1741.” <http://ulstandardsinfo.net.ul.com/scopes/1741.html>. Accessed September 2010.

⁹ Go Solar California approves inverters.

2.3 Operation and Maintenance

The PV panels come with a 25-year performance warranty. The inverters, which come standard with a 5- or 10-year warranty (extended warranties available), would be expected to last 10–15 years. System performance should be verified on a vendor-provided website. Wire and rack connections should be checked. For this economic analysis, an annual O&M cost of 0.17% of total installed cost is used based on O&M costs of other fixed-tilt grid-tied PV systems. For the case of single-axis tracking, an annual O&M cost of 0.35% of the total installed cost is used based on O&M costs of existing single-axis tracking systems.

2.4 PV Size and Performance

PV arrays must be installed in unshaded locations on the ground or on building roofs that have an expected life of at least 25 years. The predicted array performance was found using a combination of PVWATTS, a performance calculator for grid-connected PV systems created by NREL's Renewable Resource Data Center,¹⁰ and SolOpt, a solar performance tool currently being developed at NREL. The performance data was used to calculate the amount of revenue that could be expected each year. The project economics were based on this analysis, and the calculations can be found in Appendix A.

¹⁰ NREL. "PVWatts." <http://www.nrel.gov/rredc/pvwatts/>. Accessed September 2010.

3 PV Site Locations

This section summarizes the findings of the NREL solar assessment site visit on March 23–24, 2010.

3.1 Pre-site Visit Feasibility Screening

Puerto Rico has over 30 landfills throughout the island; see Figure 2 for a representation of the landfills plus roads and transmission lines. Some of these landfills are better suited to solar PV system placement than others. To narrow down the list of landfills and identify those sites with the most potential for solar PV systems, screening criteria was applied to each of the landfills.

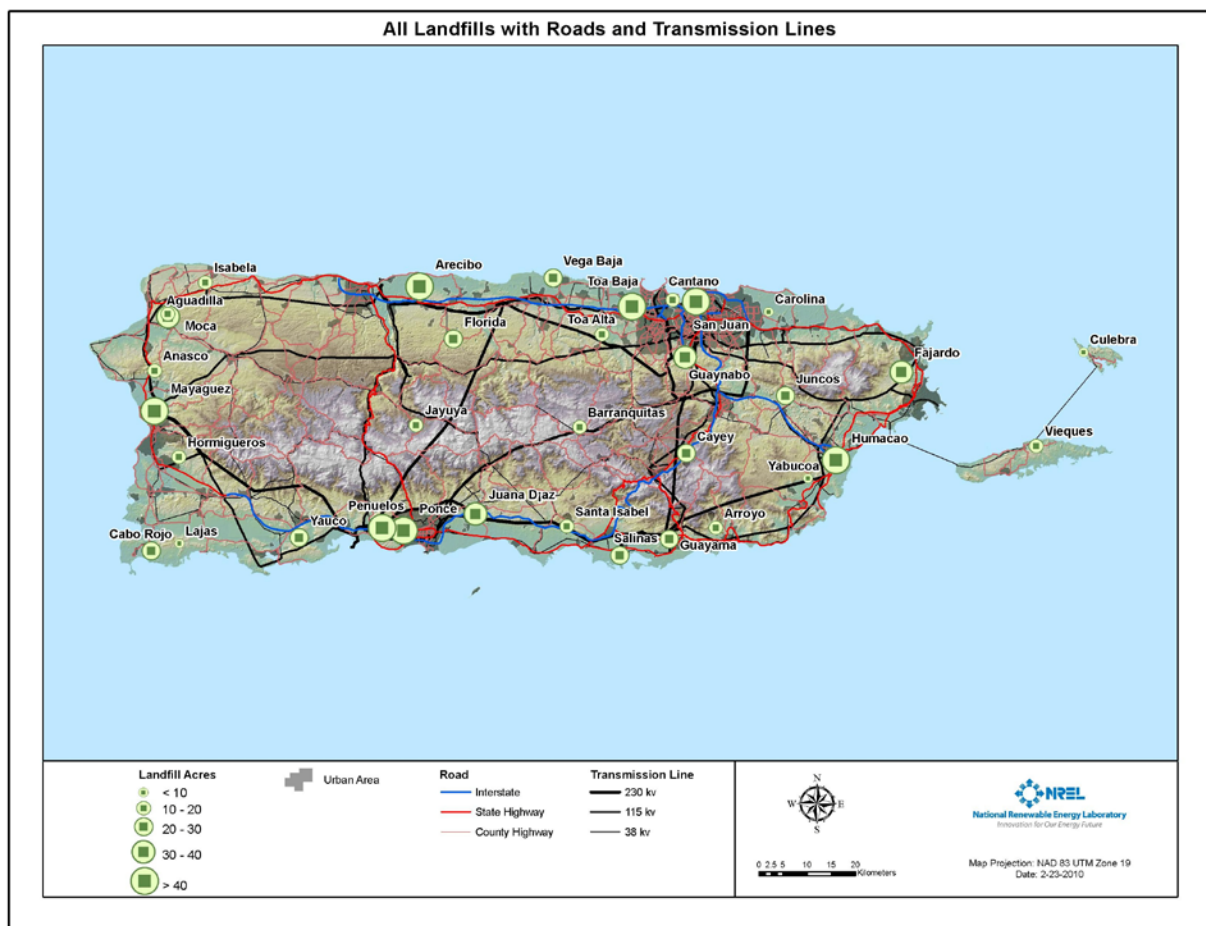


Figure 2. All landfills with roads and transmission lines

Credit: Anthony Lopez, NREL

The screening criteria consider aspects of the site that make it amenable to solar PV system placement and also consider infrastructure around the site, such as distance to roads and transmission lines, which make the system more feasible and economical. The screening criteria are as follows:

- Solar resource availability

- Acreage of the site
- Distance to graded road
- Distance to transmission lines
- Slope of the site.

All of the landfills in Puerto Rico have adequate solar resource availability for a solar PV system; see Figure 3 for a representation of the solar resource in Puerto Rico super-imposed on the landfill locations.

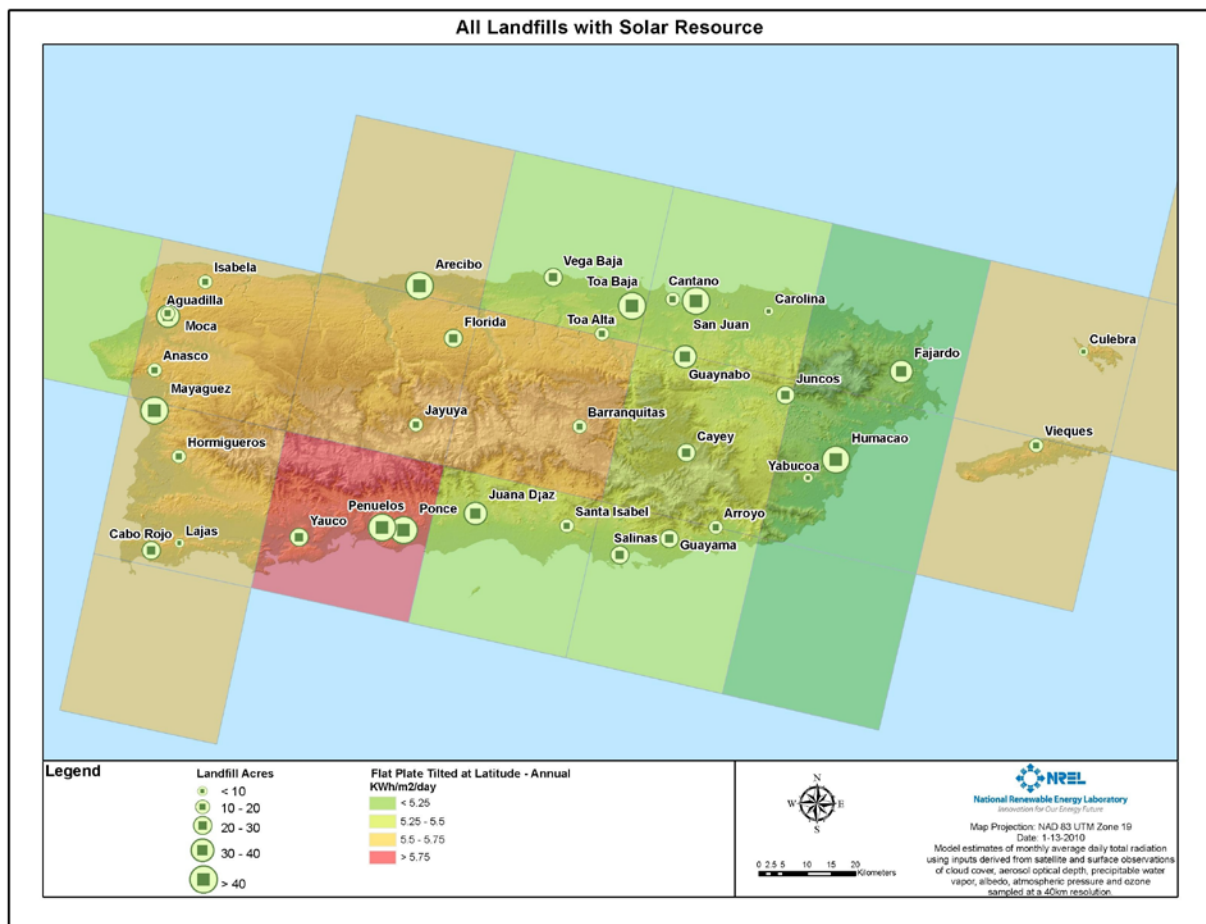


Figure 3. Solar resource availability and landfills in Puerto Rico

Credit: Anthony Lopez, NREL

The minimum acreage for a site to be considered high potential is 14 acres. This is an adequate size for a solar PV system to be feasible¹¹ and is reasonably inclusive of the landfills in Puerto Rico. Maximum distance to a graded road for solar PV is a loose criterion because PV systems

¹¹ As a rule of thumb, NREL assumes 65 W/m² or 263 kW/acre for ground-mounted fixed tilt, 48 W/m² or 194 kW/acre for single-axis tracking, and 20 W/m² or 81 kW/acre for two-axis tracking. Denholm, P.; Margolis, R.M. (2008). "Land Use Requirements and the Per-Capita Solar Footprint for Photovoltaic Generation in the United States." *Energy Policy* (36); pp. 3531–3543.

can be transported on secondary roads, and most landfills in Puerto Rico have reasonable road access due to the nature of the former or ongoing landfill operation. Distance to transmission is another matter because of the expense associated with installing adequate transmission lines. Most, but not all, of the landfills in Puerto Rico are close to transmission of 38 kV, so a maximum distance of 1 mile to transmission was applied. The slope of the site should be no greater than 20% to allow for successful installation of the PV system. After applying the above criteria, 16 landfills were deemed as very high potential sites for solar PV, as seen in Figure 4.

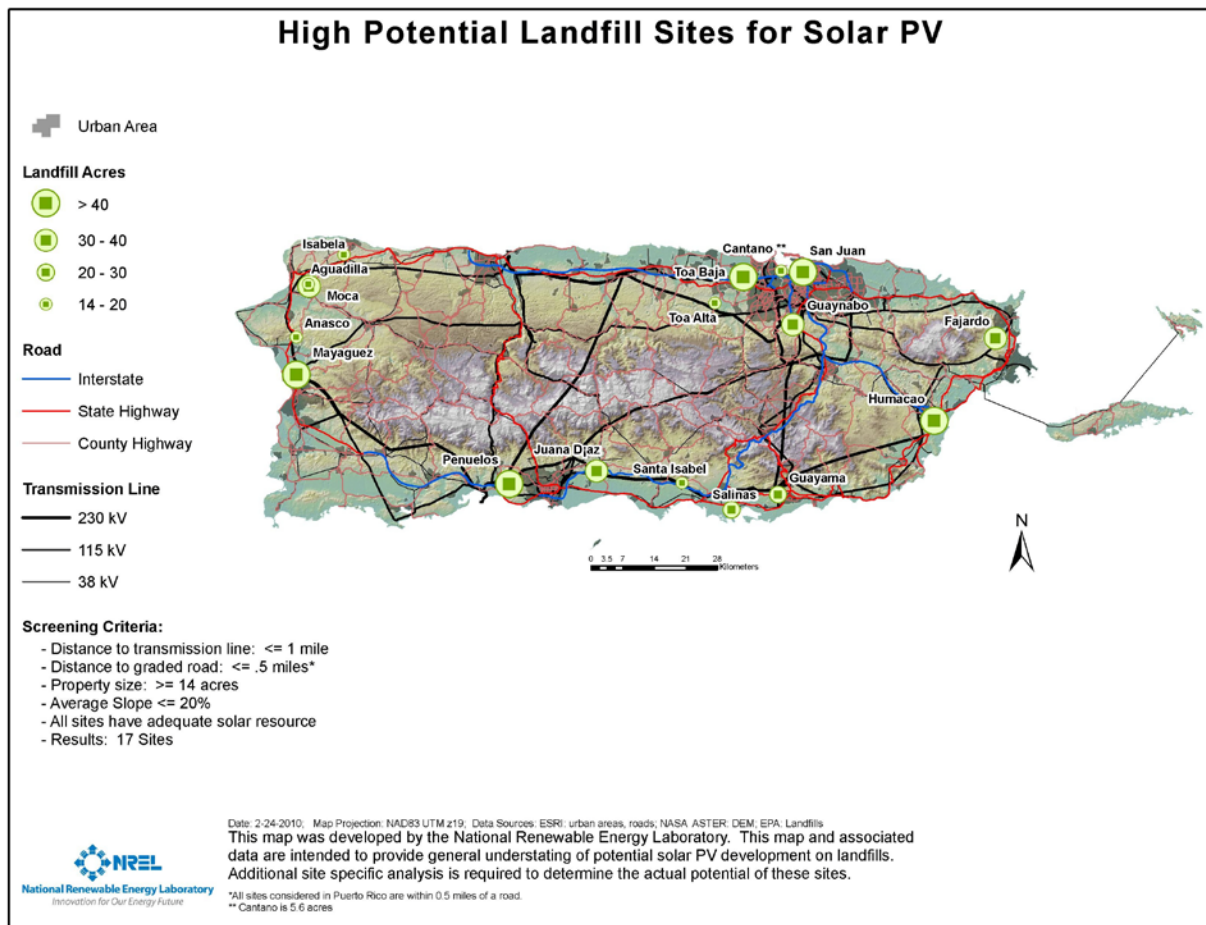


Figure 4. High potential landfill sites for solar PV in Puerto Rico

Credit: Anthony Lopez, NREL

Once the landfills with the highest potential for PV were determined, a plan for a site visit could be mapped out. Because of time constraints and the fact that Puerto Rico is a relatively large island, it was determined that only 5–10 landfills could be assessed during the scheduled 2-day site visit. Furthermore, the 5–10 landfills would have to be located in generally the same region of the island. At the start of the site visit, the high potential sites were reviewed, and eight landfill sites for solar PV were chosen for site visits, as listed below in alphabetical order. Both the Cataño and San Juan Landfills were added to the site visit list after arriving in Puerto Rico and clarifying with site personnel the suitability of the sites.

1. Cataño
2. Guayama
3. Guaynabo
4. Salinas
5. San Juan
6. Santa Isabel
7. Toa Alta
8. Toa Baja

The eight landfills visited are all located in the eastern half of the island. The method for screening the sites and the findings from this report can generally be applied to other landfills throughout the island that were not visited due to similar climate and environmental conditions. The following sections summarize the findings of the NREL solar assessment.

There are currently two large-scale PV projects in Puerto Rico that were both started in 2010 that use a PPA. The first project¹² is a 20 MW PV system in Guayama where AES Ilumina entered a PPA with PREPA; PREPA agreed to buy the electricity at a rate of \$0.13/kWh. The second project¹³ is a 63 MW PV system in Salinas where the CIRO One Group entered a PPA with PREPA, but the buyback rate has yet to be established. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a power purchase agreement (PPA) with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back the electricity at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. Incentives offered by the federal government, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and by PREPA were assumed in this analysis¹⁴.

The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates were used. The first estimate is in the low range of current installed costs of PV systems and is based on costs of the 20 MW system that is currently being installed in Guayama by AES Ilumina. The second estimate is in the higher range of current installed costs of PV systems and is based on past costs of smaller scale systems. Further discussion regarding assumptions and input data for analysis can be found in Section 4 of the report.

3.1.1 Cataño Landfill PV System

Cataño is located on the north shore of Puerto Rico and is adjacent to the city of San Juan, which is to the east. The approximate population is currently 30,000. The Cataño Landfill is located to the southwest of Cataño and is to the west of highway PR-165. It is approximately 3 miles southwest of San Juan. The Cataño Landfill is not a highly visible site as it is surrounded by trees. Figure 5 shows various views of the Cataño Landfill.

¹² All Business. "Solar Power Project." <http://www.allbusiness.com/energy-utilities/utilities-industry-electric-power-power/14753424-1.html>. Accessed December 8, 2010.

¹³ Marino, J. "Work to Start on 63 MW Solar Plant in Salinas." *Caribbean Business*. http://www.caribbeanbusinesspr.com/news03.php?nt_id=49337&ct_id=1. Accessed December 8, 2010.

¹⁴ Calculations for this analysis assume the 30% federal tax credit incentive would be captured for the systems.



Figure 5. Views of the feasible area for PV at the Cataño Landfill

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL

As shown in Figure 5, there are large expanses of flat unshaded land, and the landfill is closed and capped, which makes it a great candidate for a PV system. It should be noted that sections of the impermeable plastic liner of the landfill cap were exposed, as shown in Figure 6. This needs to be remedied before a PV system can be installed because the plastic liner will degrade and fail when exposed to the ultraviolet rays from the sun.



Figure 6. Views of the exposed impermeable plastic liner of the Cataño Landfill cap

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL (left); Philip Flax, EPA (right)

There are electrical points around the site where a PV system could tie into. Construction could potentially be started on this site immediately after the landfill cap is repaired. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented, as ground disturbances are not permitted. The site was relatively well kept and mowed at the time of the site visit, although, some of the grass on the south side of the landfill was longer than the rest of the site. As shown in Figure 7, there were several smaller trees growing on the landfill. Having trees on a closed, capped landfill is not advisable since the roots may disturb the landfill cap. Furthermore, trees will shade a potential PV system. These trees should be removed prior to installing a PV system.



Figure 7. View of two of the trees that need to be removed at the Cataño Landfill

Credit: Jimmy Salasovich, NREL

The Cataño Landfill has the second largest available area for a PV system of the eight landfills that were assessed. The total feasible area for PV is 22,786 m². Figure 8 shows the Cataño Landfill taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there is one relatively large area at the Cataño Landfill that is feasible for PV. See Table 23 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities at the Cataño Landfill. The three options outline the

types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back the electricity at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.

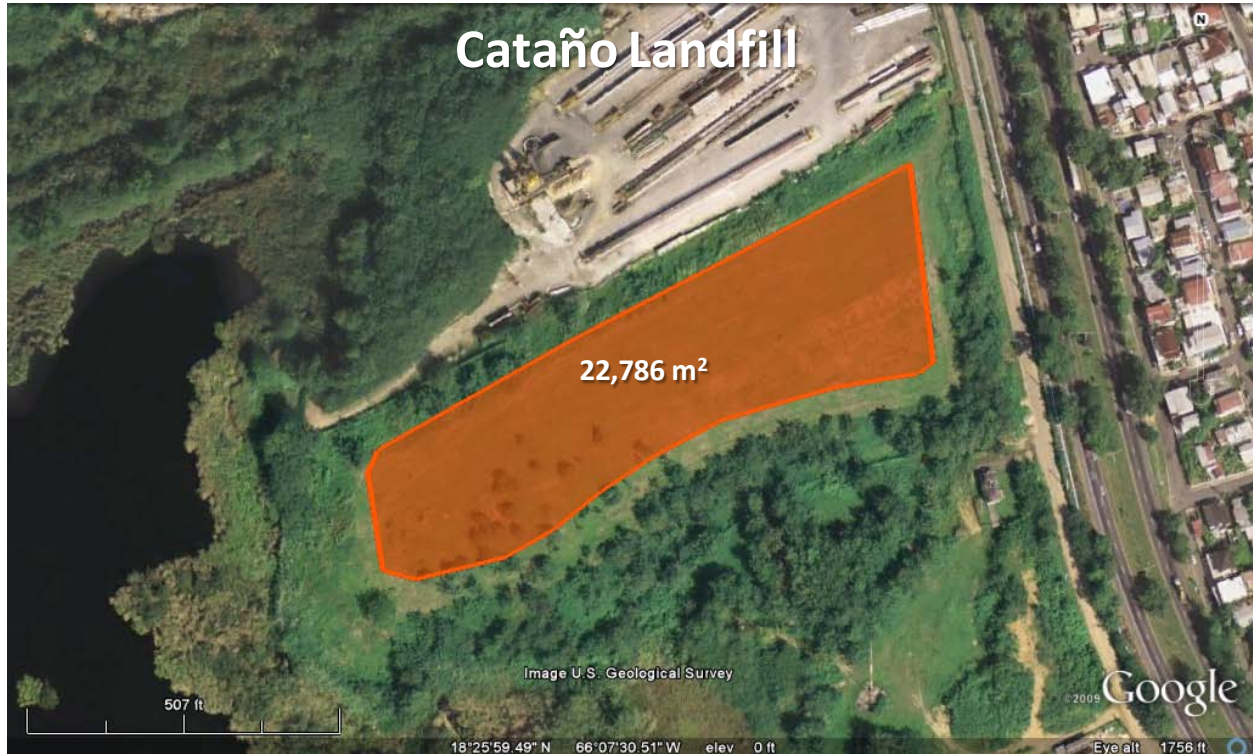


Figure 8. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the Cataño Landfill

Credit: Google Earth

Table 3. Cataño Landfill Site PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Costs ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	850	1,361,700	\$177,021	\$10,115	\$1,982,500	\$4,065,000	12	24
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	700	1,396,143	\$181,499	\$24,500	\$2,350,000	\$4,800,000	14	31
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$3,808	\$684,000	\$1,468,000	10	21

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

3.1.2 Guayama Landfill PV System

The city of Guayama is located on the southern coast of Puerto Rico. The approximate population is currently 44,000. The Guayama Landfill is located to the west of San Juan and just south of interstate PR-54. The Guayama Landfill is visible from interstate PR-54. Figure 9 shows various views of the Guayama Landfill.



Figure 9. Views of the feasible area for PV at the Guayama Landfill

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL (north, west, and east); Jimmy Salasovich, NREL (south)

As shown in Figure 9, there are large expanses of flat unshaded land. However, the Guayama Landfill is still active and is scheduled to be closed in 2011.¹⁵ There are electrical points a relatively short distance away that a PV system could tie into. Construction could potentially be started on this site once the landfill is closed and capped. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented on the landfill, as ground disturbances are not permitted.

The Guayama Landfill has the fifth largest available area for a PV system of the eight landfills that were assessed. The total feasible area for PV is 12,011 m². Figure 10 shows the Guayama Landfill taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there is one relatively large area at the Guayama Landfill that is feasible for PV. See Table 4 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities at the Guayama Landfill. The three options outline the types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.

¹⁵ The projected closure date is based upon a study done in 2004 by Malcolm Pirnie Assoc. for the Puerto Rico Solid Waste Management Authority.



Figure 10. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the Guayama Landfill

Credit: Google Earth

Table 4. Guayama Landfill Site PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	450	720,900	\$93,717	\$5,355	\$1,002,500	\$2,105,000	11	24
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	350	698,072	\$90,749	\$12,250	\$1,125,000	\$2,350,000	13	30
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	200	320,400	\$41,652	\$2,176	\$348,000	\$796,000	9	20

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

3.1.3 Guaynabo Landfill PV System

The city of Guaynabo is located in the northern half of Puerto Rico and is approximately 12 miles away from the northern shore. The approximate population is currently 100,000. The Guaynabo Landfill is located south of San Juan and just west of interstate PR-1. The Guaynabo Landfill is not a particularly visible site as it is nestled in the hills. Figure 11 shows various views of the Guaynabo Landfill.



Figure 11. Views of the feasible area for PV at the Guaynabo Landfill

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL (south, north, and west); Philip Flax, EPA (east)

As shown in Figure 11, the Guaynabo Landfill has limited areas of flat unshaded land. Figure 12 shows the majority of the Guaynabo Landfill is relatively hilly, which is not suitable for PV. There is a relatively small area that is suitable for installing a PV system. There are electrical points a relatively short distance away where a PV system could tie into. The landfill is closed and capped, so construction could be started on this site. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented on the landfill, as ground disturbances are not permitted.



Figure 12. Views of the Guaynabo Landfill showing the hilly terrain

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL (left); Philip Flax, EPA (right)

Guaynabo is a relatively progressive city in Puerto Rico, and the Guaynabo Landfill has a state-of-the-art recycling center, which is shown in Figure 13. The site has an electrical substation for the recycling center, and this is a possible electrical tie-in point for a PV system. As mentioned earlier, landfills generally use little or no electricity, so the electricity produced by a PV system would typically have to be sold back to the electrical provider. In the case of the Guaynabo Landfill, however, the recycling center's electrical use could be offset by a PV system. Furthermore, a PV system could be installed on the roof of the recycling center.



Figure 13. Guaynabo Landfill recycling center

Credit: Philip Flax, EPA

The Guaynabo Landfill has the smallest available area for a PV system of the eight feasible landfills that were assessed. The total feasible area for PV is 8,195 m², which includes a portion of the recycling center's roof. Figure 14 shows the Guaynabo Landfill and recycling center taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there is one relatively large area at the Guaynabo Landfill that is feasible for PV and one smaller area on the roof of the Guaynabo recycling center. See Table 5 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities for the Guaynabo Landfill. The three options outline the types of solar technology that could potentially be used. See Table 6 for the roof-mounted PV system possibilities for the Guaynabo Landfill recycling center. The two options outline the types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.



Figure 14. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the Guaynabo Landfill and recycling center

Credit: Google Earth

Table 5. Guaynabo Landfill Site Ground-mounted PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	300	480,600	\$62,478	\$3,570	\$635,000	\$1,370,000	10	23
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	250	498,623	\$64,821	\$8,750	\$775,000	\$1,650,000	13	29
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	100	160,200	\$20,826	\$1,088	\$124,000	\$348,000	6	18

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

Table 6. Guaynabo Recycling Center Roof-mounted PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Roof Mounted	50	80,100	\$10,413	\$793	\$110,000	\$226,550	11	24
Thin Film—Roof Mounted	25	40,050	\$5,207	\$371	\$27,000	\$43,650	5	9

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$6.00/W is for a crystalline silicon roof-mounted system. Thin-film roof-mounted systems are assumed to be \$5.40/W.

^c \$9.33/W is for a crystalline silicon roof-mounted system. Thin-film roof-mounted systems are assumed to be \$8.73/W.

3.1.4 Salinas Landfill PV System

The city of Salinas is located on the southern coast of Puerto Rico. The approximate population is currently 44,000. The Salinas Landfill is not a feasible site for a PV system because of the hilly terrain at the site. Figure 15 shows various views of the hilly terrain at the Salinas Landfill.

The Salinas Landfill is active and, due to a recent expansion, is not scheduled to close until 2032.¹⁶ Figure 16 is an image of the Salinas Landfill taken from Google Earth.



Figure 15. Views of the Salinas Landfill showing the hilly terrain

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL

¹⁶ The projected closure date is based upon a study done in 2004 by Malcolm Pirnie Assoc. for the Puerto Rico Solid Waste Management Authority.



Figure 16. Aerial view of the Salinas Landfill with no feasible area for PV

Credit: Google Earth

3.1.5 San Juan Landfill PV System

San Juan is the capital city of Puerto Rico and is located on the north shore of the island. San Juan is the largest city in Puerto Rico, and the approximate population is currently 433,000. The San Juan Landfill is located in the south of the city and is closed and capped. The landfill is highly visible from the city and from surrounding highways, including Interstate PR-22. Figure 17 shows a 360° view of the San Juan Landfill and an exploded view to the south.



Figure 17. 360° view of the feasible area for PV at the San Juan Landfill

Credit: Gail Mosey, NREL

As shown in Figure 17, there are large expanses of flat unshaded land, and the landfill is closed and capped, which makes it a great candidate for a PV system. There are electrical lines on the site where a PV system could tie into. Construction could potentially start on this site immediately. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented, as ground disturbances are not permitted. The site was well kept and mowed at the time of the site visit. There is good storm water control, which creates more stable ground conditions that are less likely to have settling issues. This is important for PV systems since settling could damage or destroy parts of the PV system. There currently is a golf driving range on a relatively small area on the north side of the landfill, which is shown in Figure 18.



Figure 18. Golf driving range at the San Juan Landfill

Credit: Gail Mosey, NREL

The San Juan Landfill has by far the largest available area for a PV system of the eight landfills that were assessed. With a total feasible area for PV of 195,290 m², it is over eight times larger than the feasible PV area at Cataño Landfill, the second largest potential area. Figure 19 shows the San Juan Landfill taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there are four areas at the San Juan Landfill that are feasible for PV. The northernmost area currently has a golf driving range that is shaded in green. This area would be suitable for PV if the golf driving range were ever to be removed. The golf driving range takes up approximately 7.1% of the total usable area for PV. The other three regions are relatively closely spaced but are separated by slopes that are too steep for PV. See Table 7 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities for the San Juan Landfill, which includes all four areas and assuming the golf course area is used for PV. The three options outline the types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.

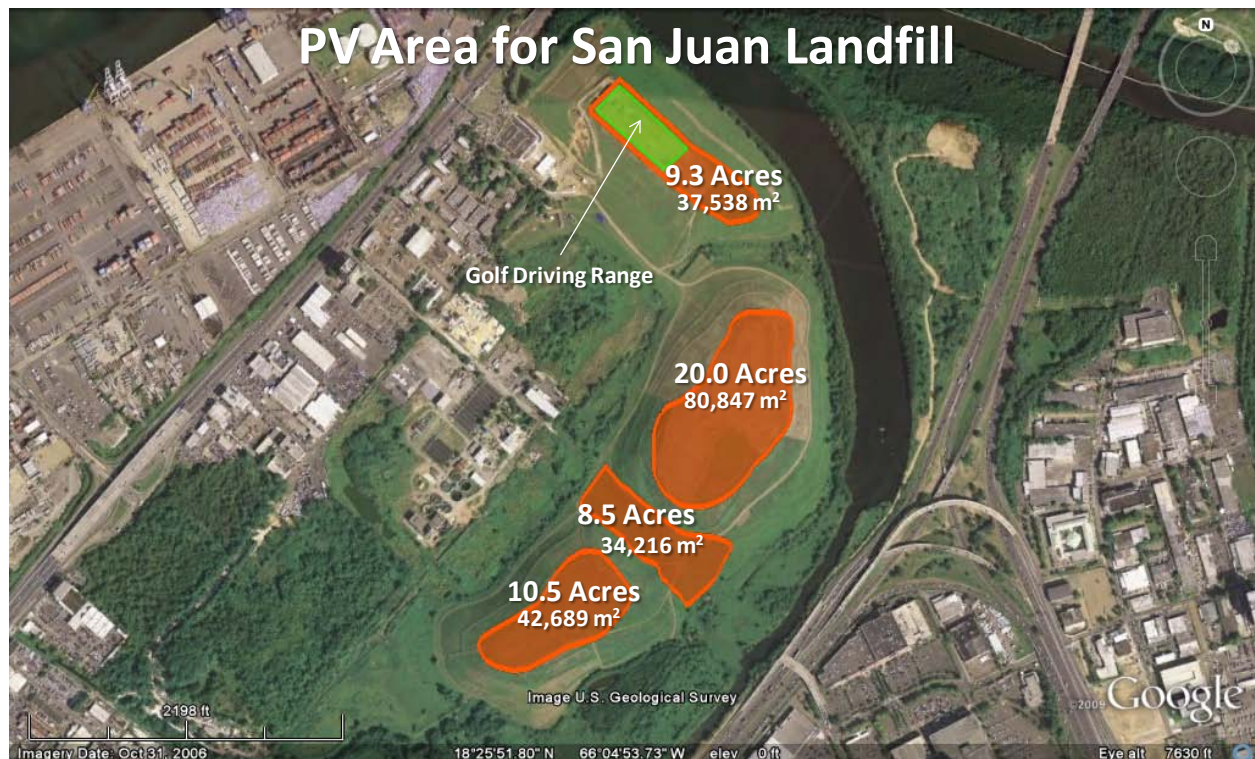


Figure 19. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the San Juan Landfill

Credit: Google Earth

Table 7. San Juan Landfill Site PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	7,500	12,015,000	\$1,561,950	\$89,250	\$18,275,000	\$36,650,000	12	25
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	6,200	12,365,838	\$1,607,559	\$217,000	\$21,600,000	\$43,300,000	14	31
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	3,200	5,126,400	\$666,432	\$34,816	\$7,068,000	\$14,236,000	11	23

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

Landfill gas is created by all relatively newly capped landfills. The landfill gas at the San Juan Landfill is presently being flared. Figure 20 shows the San Juan Landfill gas flaring facility.



Figure 20. San Juan Landfill gas flaring facility

Credit: Gail Mosey, NREL

3.1.6 Santa Isabel Landfill PV System

The city of Santa Isabel is located on the southern coast of Puerto Rico. The approximate population is currently 18,000. The Santa Isabel Landfill is located northeast of San Juan just

north of interstate PR-52. The Santa Isabel Landfill is somewhat visible from interstate PR-52, but otherwise the site is nestled in the hills. Figure 21 shows various views of the Santa Isabel Landfill.



Figure 21. Views of the feasible area for PV at the Santa Isabel Landfill

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL

As shown in Figure 21, there are large expanses of flat unshaded land; however, the Santa Isabel Landfill is still active. The projected close date is 2012.¹⁷ There are electrical points a relatively short distance away that a PV system could tie into. Construction could potentially be started on this site once the landfill is closed and capped. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented on the landfill, as ground disturbances are not permitted.

The Santa Isabel Landfill has the fourth largest available area for a PV system of the eight landfills that were assessed. The total feasible area for PV is 16,467 m². Figure 22 shows the Santa Isabel Landfill taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there is one relatively large area at the Santa Isabel Landfill that is feasible for PV. See Table 8 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities for the Santa Isabel Landfill. The three

¹⁷ The projected closure date is based upon a study done in 2004 by Malcolm Pirnie Assoc. for the Puerto Rico Solid Waste Management Authority.

options outline the types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.



Figure 22. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the Santa Isabel Landfill

Credit: Google Earth

Table 8. Santa Isabel Landfill Site PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	600	961,200	\$124,956	\$7,140	\$1,370,000	\$2,840,000	11	24
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	500	997,245	\$129,642	\$17,500	\$1,650,000	\$3,400,000	14	30
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	250	400,500	\$52,065	\$2,720	\$460,000	\$1,020,000	9	21

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

3.1.7 Toa Alta Landfill PV System

The city of Toa Alta is located in the northern half of Puerto Rico and is approximately 8 miles from the north shore. The approximate population is currently 82,000. The Toa Alta Landfill is located to the south of the city just west of interstate PR-165 and is approximately 13 miles to the southwest of San Juan. The Toa Alta Landfill is not a particularly visible site as it is nestled in the hills. Figure 23 shows various views of the Toa Alta Landfill.



Figure 23. Views of the feasible area for PV at the Toa Alta Landfill

Credits: Philip Flax, EPA (south); Gail Mosey, NREL (north and west); Jimmy Salasovich, NREL (east)

As shown in Figure 23, there are large expanses of flat unshaded land. Although the Toa Alta Landfill was projected to close in 2007, it is still active.¹⁸ There are electrical points a relatively short distance away that a PV system could tie into. Construction could potentially be started on this site once the landfill is closed and capped. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented, as ground disturbances are not permitted.

The Toa Alta Landfill has the sixth largest available area for a PV system of the eight landfills that were assessed. The total feasible area for PV is 8,985 m². Figure 24 shows the Toa Alta Landfill taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there is one relatively large area at the Toa Alta Landfill that is feasible for PV. See Table 9 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities for the Toa Alta Landfill. The three options outline the types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.

¹⁸ The projected closure date is based upon a study done in 2004 by Malcolm Pirnie Assoc. for the Puerto Rico Solid Waste Management Authority.

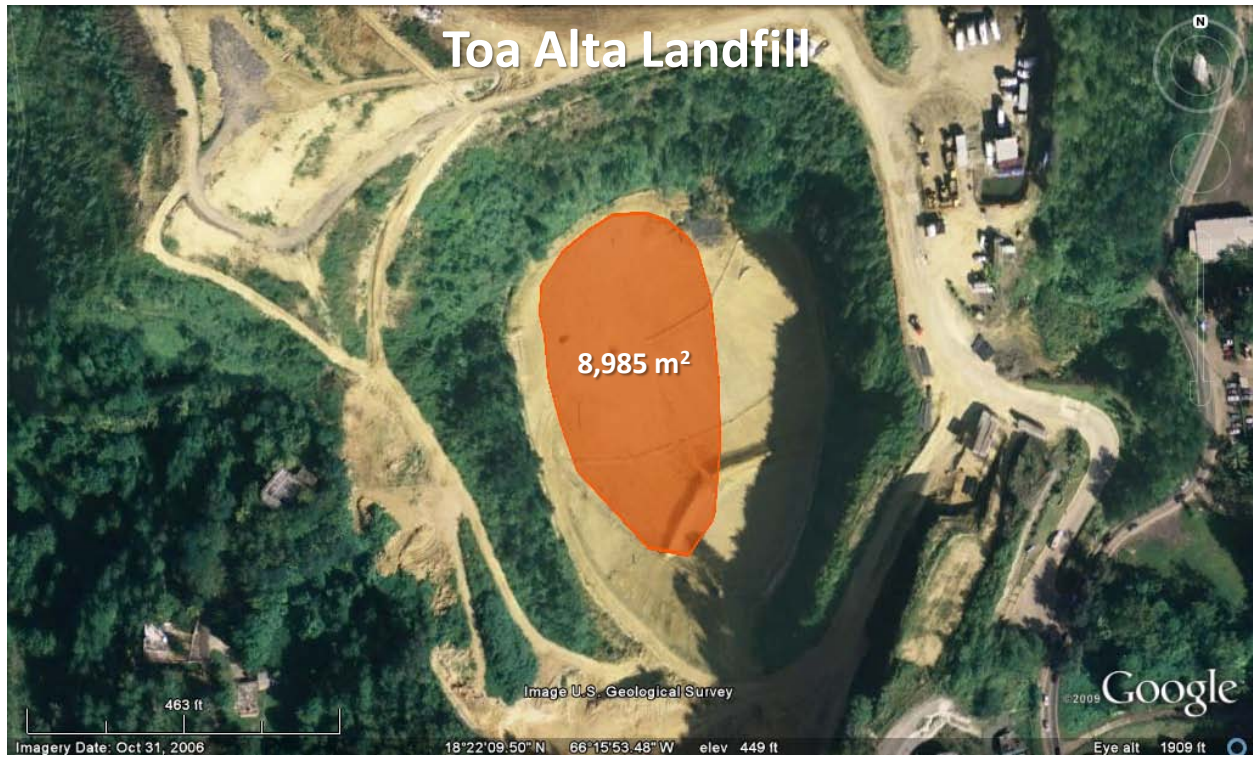


Figure 24. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the Toa Alta Landfill

Credit: Google Earth

Table 9. Toa Alta Landfill Site PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$4,165	\$757,500	\$1,615,000	11	23
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	250	498,623	\$64,821	\$8,750	\$775,000	\$1,650,000	13	29
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	150	240,300	\$31,239	\$1,632	\$236,000	\$572,000	8	19

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

3.1.8 Toa Baja Landfill PV System

Toa Baja is located on the north shore of Puerto Rico and is west of San Juan. The approximate population is currently 94,000. The Toa Baja Landfill is located to the southeast of the city just north of interstate PR-22. It is approximately 7 miles to the southwest of the city of San Juan, and it receives a lot of waste from the city of San Juan. The Toa Baja Landfill is not a particularly visible site as it is nestled in the hills. Figure 25 shows various views of the Toa Baja Landfill.



Figure 25. Views of the feasible area for PV at the Toa Baja Landfill

Credits: Gail Mosey, NREL

As shown in Figure 25, there are large expanses of flat unshaded land. The Toa Baja Landfill is not closed and capped, but it is scheduled to close in 2013.¹⁹ The prospect of installing a PV system on the Toa Baja Landfill could speed up the closure and capping process. There are electrical points a relatively short distance away that a PV system could tie into. Construction could potentially be started on this site immediately after the landfill is closed and capped. This site would need to have a ballast-mounted system implemented, as ground disturbances are not permitted. There is currently a methane monitoring system, and there is a possibility of a new cell opening at this site. A new 150 kW substation will be put in if a new cell is built, which would create another option for electrically tying in a PV system.

The Toa Baja Landfill has the third largest available area for a PV system of the eight landfills that were assessed. The total feasible area for PV is 20,849 m². Figure 26 shows the Toa Baja Landfill taken from Google Earth; the feasible area for PV is shaded in orange. As shown, there is one relatively large area at the Toa Baja Landfill that is feasible for PV. See Table 10 for the ground-mounted PV system possibilities for the Toa Baja Landfill. The three options outline the

¹⁹ The projected closure date is based upon a study done in 2004 by Malcolm Pirnie Assoc. for the Puerto Rico Solid Waste Management Authority.

types of solar technology that could potentially be used. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates and associated simple paybacks are given.



Figure 26. Aerial view of the feasible area for PV at the Toa Baja Landfill

Credit: Google Earth

Table 10. Toa Baja Landfill Site PV System Options

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
System Type	Potential System Size (kW)	Annual Energy Output (kWh)	Annual Cost Savings (\$)	Annual O&M ^a (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c	Assuming Lower Cost ^b	Assuming Higher Cost ^c
Crystalline Silicon—Fixed Tilt	500	801,000	\$104,130	\$5,950	\$1,125,000	\$2,350,000	11	24
Crystalline Silicon—Single-axis Tracking	650	1,296,419	\$168,534	\$22,750	\$2,175,000	\$4,450,000	14	31
Thin Film—Fixed Tilt	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$3,808	\$684,000	\$1,468,000	10	21

^a Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^b \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^c \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

3.1.9 Summary of All Sites

Eight landfills in Puerto Rico were considered, and seven of the eight landfills were found to be suitable for PV systems. Figure 27 shows a comparison of the landfills in Puerto Rico that were visited; the x-mark over Salinas indicates that it was too sloped to be feasible for solar PV. The landfills are all at the same scale so that the relative size can be visualized. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back the electricity at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh.

Table 11 summarizes the system performance and economics of a potential system that would use all feasible landfill areas that were surveyed in Puerto Rico. All sites do not need to be developed in one project; beginning with a smaller demonstration system and increasing capacity as funds become available may be a better approach. Calculations for this analysis assume the 30% federal tax credit incentive would be captured for the system.

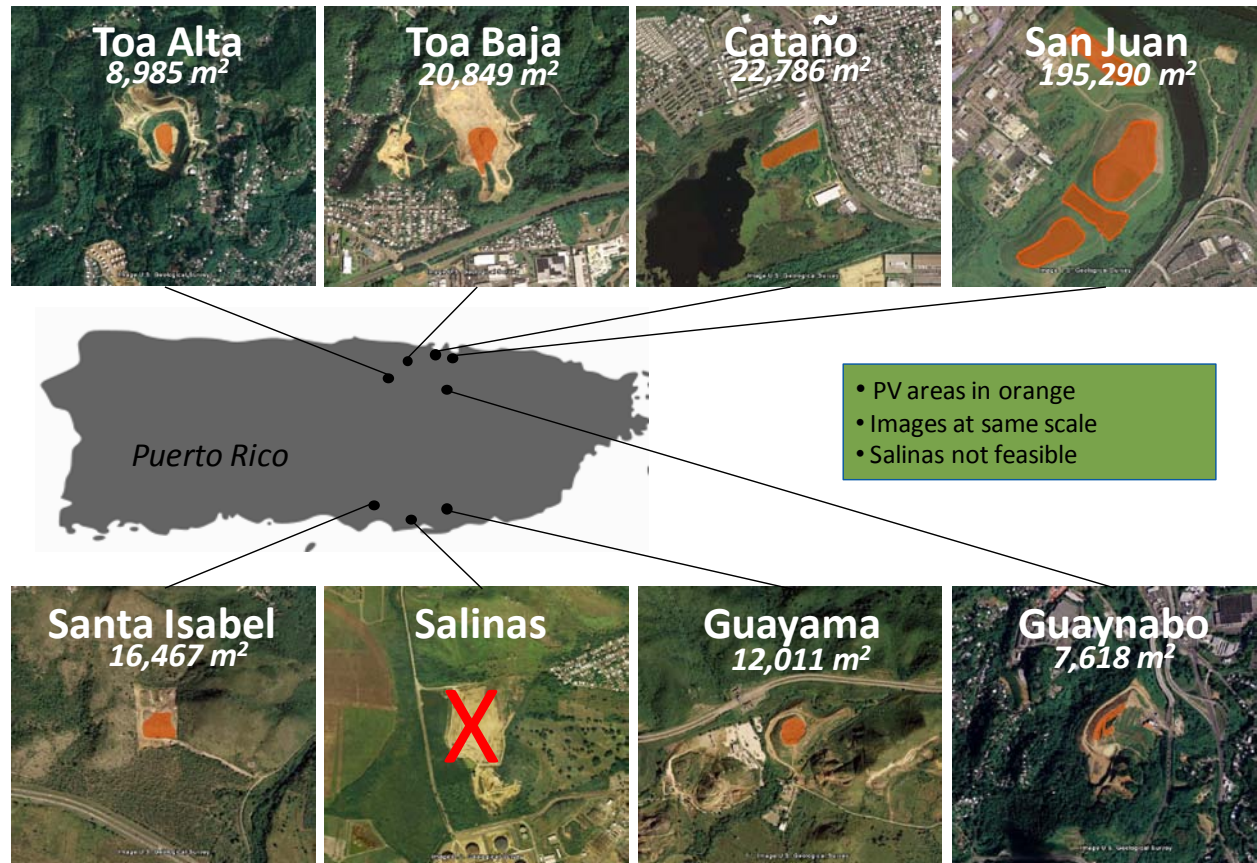


Figure 27. Comparison of the feasible areas for PV at landfills in Puerto Rico

Credits: Google Earth

Table 11. PV System Performance and Economics by System Type^a

					System Cost Estimates with Incentives (\$)		Simple Payback Estimates (years)	
PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Number of Houses Powered ^b	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M ^c (\$/year)	Assuming Lower Cost ^d	Assuming Higher Cost ^e	Assuming Lower Cost ^d	Assuming Higher Cost ^e
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt 18.4°)								
10,550	16,901,100	1,531	\$2,197,143	\$125,545	\$25,147,500	\$50,995,000	12	25
Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)								
8,900	17,750,961	1,608	\$2,307,625	\$311,500	\$30,450,000	\$61,600,000	14	31
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt 18.4°)								
4,600	7,369,200	668	\$957,996	\$50,048	\$9,604,000	\$19,908,000	10	22

^a Data assume a maximum usable area of all feasible landfills of 284,006 m².

^b Number of average American households that could hypothetically be powered by the PV system assuming 11,040 kWh/year/household.²⁰

^c Annual O&M is based on the higher cost assumptions.

^d \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^e \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

²⁰ U.S. Energy Information Administration. http://www.eia.doe.gov/ask/electricity_faqs.asp#electricity_use_home. Accessed October 22, 2010.

4 Economics and Performance

4.1 Assumptions and Input Data for Analysis

The viability of PV depends greatly on the local electricity rate. According to the most recent annual report²¹ published in June 2009 by PREPA, the electric utility serving Puerto Rico, average residential electric rates were \$0.2158/kWh, average commercial rates were \$0.2232/kWh, and average industrial rates were \$0.1831/kWh. These electric rates are similar to those found in the Hawaiian Islands, and they are roughly double the average electric rate in the United States. The net-metering laws in Puerto Rico state that whatever the PV electric output above the customer use, PREPA will buy 75% of that at either the avoided fuel cost or \$0.10/kWh, whichever is greater. The avoided fuel cost is in the range of \$0.10/kWh or lower so \$0.10/kWh was assumed. The PV system size limit for net metering is 25 kW for residential and 1 MW for commercial.

There is little to no electricity use at a closed landfill and all of the electricity generated by a proposed PV system is assumed to be sold back to the utility. From an economic standpoint, the current net-metering laws in Puerto Rico are not advantageous for PV systems that generate large amounts of excess energy because of the relatively low buyback rate of 75% of \$0.10/kWh. Setting up a PPA where PREPA would agree to buy back the power at a higher rate would be much more beneficial. There are currently two large-scale PV projects in Puerto Rico that were both started in 2010 that use a PPA. The first project²² is a 20 MW PV system in Guayama where AES Ilumina entered a PPA with PREPA where PREPA agreed to buy the electricity at a rate of \$0.13/kWh. The second project²³ is a 63 MW PV system in Salinas where the CIRO One Group entered a PPA with PREPA but the buyback rate has yet to be established.

The economics of the potential systems were analyzed assuming that a PPA with PREPA would be used and PREPA would buy back the electricity at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. Incentives offered by the federal government, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and by PREPA were assumed in this analysis.

The cost of PV systems in Puerto Rico varies and therefore two cost estimates were used. The first estimate is in the low range of current installed costs of PV systems and is based on costs of the 20 MW system that is currently being installed in Guayama by AES Ilumina. The second estimate is in the higher range of current installed costs of PV systems and is based on past costs of smaller scale systems. The low-range installed cost for fixed-tilt ground-mounted systems was assumed to be \$3.50/W for crystalline silicon and \$3.20/W for thin film. The low-range installed cost for single-axis tracking systems was assumed to be \$5.00/W for crystalline silicon. It was assumed that the low-range installed cost of fixed-tilt roof-mounted systems would be \$6.00/W for crystalline silicon and \$5.40/W for thin film. The high-range installed cost for fixed-tilt ground-mounted systems was assumed to be \$7.00/W for crystalline silicon and

²¹ Thirty-Sixth Annual Report on the Electricity Property of the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority. http://www.aeepr.com/INVESTORS/Financial%20Information/Annual%20Reports/ConsEng_36th_Rpt_2009%20Annual%20Report%20Final.pdf. Accessed December 8, 2010.

²² All Business. "Solar Power Project." <http://www.allbusiness.com/energy-utilities/utilities-industry-electric-power-power/14753424-1.html>. Accessed December 8, 2010.

²³ Marino, J. "Work to Start on 63 MW Solar Plant in Salinas." *Caribbean Business*. http://www.caribbeanbusinesspr.com/news03.php?nt_id=49337&ct_id=1. Accessed December 8, 2010.

\$6.40/W for thin film. The high-range installed cost for single-axis tracking systems was assumed to be \$10.00/W for crystalline silicon. It was assumed that the high-range installed cost of fixed-tilt roof-mounted systems would be \$9.33/W for crystalline silicon and \$8.73/W for thin film. These prices include the PV array and the balance-of-system components for each system, including the inverter, electrical equipment, and installation. The economics of grid-tied PV depend on incentives, the cost of electricity, and the solar resource including panel tilt and orientation.

A system DC to AC conversion of 77% was assumed. This includes losses in the inverter, wire losses, PV module losses, and losses due to temperature effects. PVWATTS was used to calculate energy performance.

It was assumed for this analysis that federal and state incentives are received. Identifying and leveraging state incentives and grants is an important part of making PV systems cost effective. A private, tax-paying entity that owns PV systems can qualify for a 30% federal business energy investment tax credit (ITC) and accelerated depreciation on the PV system, which are worth about 15%. The total potential tax benefits to the tax-paying entity are about 45% of the system cost. Alternatively, the tax-paying entity can opt to receive a cash payment of up to 30% of eligible project costs from the U.S. Department of Treasury Section 1603 program²⁴ once the eligible system is in service. The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) allows for this cash payment in lieu of the ITC. To receive the payment from the Treasury, construction of the property must begin no later than December 31, 2010. Because the federal government does not pay taxes, private ownership of the PV system is required to capture tax incentives or Section 1603 grant payments.²⁵ Municipalities are not tax-paying entities and therefore would have to pursue a PPA in order to get the 30% federal tax credit, which is described in the following section.

4.2 Incentives and Financing Opportunities

The Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE) provides a summary of net metering, interconnection rules, and other incentives available to Puerto Rico utility customers. The power from these systems could be sold to PREPA, the utility for Puerto Rico.

Renewable energy systems, including commercial solar PV, are subject to interconnection rules promulgated at the state level. Interconnection rules for Puerto Rico were found on the DSIRE Web site. PREPA adopted interconnection standards in 2007 that are based on the interconnections standards established in the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005. This requires all interconnected systems to comply with the safety and performance requirements put forth in the IEEE Standard 1547 as well as local construction and safety standards²⁶.

State incentives are currently offered for commercial solar power systems in Puerto Rico for \$4/DC-Watt for up to 50% of the project costs or \$100,000, whichever is lower. State incentives of \$8/DC-Watt up to \$100,000 are offered for governmental systems. State incentives of \$4/DC-

²⁴ This program was codified in Section 1603 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

²⁵ DSIRE. "Puerto Rico." http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=PR14F&re=1&ee=1. Accessed September 2010.

²⁶ DSIRE. "Puerto Rico." http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=PR14F&re=1&ee=1. Accessed September 2010.

Watt up to \$15,000 are offered for residential systems. The 30% tax credit federal incentive can be captured if the system is owned by a tax-paying entity.

The system facilitator could potentially pursue an agreement with PREPA that would negotiate both a higher price for the electricity produced by the potential system and the potential to sell renewable energy credits (RECs). Any power that is produced by a solar PV system will help the state reach its renewable portfolio standard (RPS) and would be a major opportunity for PREPA to accelerate the diversification of their energy mix with clean energy. It has been demonstrated across the country that people are willing to pay a premium for certified clean energy,²⁷ and PREPA could start a voluntary green power purchase pilot program with energy from the landfills in Puerto Rico.²⁸

Technical assistance to support project development is available through the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). The activity provides technical assistance to commercial power developers, technology projects involving liquid fuels developed from biomass, and information to the public on renewable energy applications. The DOE Office of EERE can assist commercial wind and solar developers by providing detailed renewable resource maps, interfacing with Puerto Rico utilities, and contacting local economic developers.

There are several options for financing a solar PV system. However, obtaining investment from landowners with little on-site presence—such as is the case with the landfills in Puerto Rico—can be difficult. A potential alternative financing option is the third-party ownership PPA. The agreement works by having a solar contractor install, finance, and operate the system while the utility company purchases the electricity generated by the system. The system is financed by the solar contractor, and the payments are paid by the electricity and RECs that are sold to the utility. In this configuration, the land that the solar system is on would need to be leased to the owner of the system for the duration of the contract.

Another gap financing tools that may be available is tax increment financing (TIF). Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin have been leaders in structuring state-facilitated TIF financing as an effective and efficient means to enhance site reuse and redevelopment programs and to obtain successful cleanup and redevelopment results. Municipalities are good candidates for TIF because it is an incentive they can implement under their own control. A full list of incentives can be found in Appendix B.

4.3 Job Creation

The implementation of this project would represent a large amount of money entering the clean energy industry of Puerto Rico. The Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) calculated the number of jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) created due to federal spending using economic models developed with real world data. CEA found that \$92,000 in federal spending is

²⁷ Transmission & Distribution World. “NREL Highlights Utility Green Power Leaders.” http://tdworld.com/customer_service/doe-nrel-utility-green-power-0409/. Accessed July 20, 2100.

²⁸ An example of such a program is Xcel Energy’s Windsource program. For more information, see http://www.xcelenergy.com/Colorado/Company/Environment/Renewable%20Energy/Pages/Wind_Power.aspx. For detailed information about federal, state, and local incentives in Puerto Rico, see http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=PR14F&re=1&ee=1.

equivalent to one job-year. This means that for every \$92,000 of federal money that is spent, there is one job created that can be sustained for one year. See Table 12 and Table 13 for an estimate of job creation by system type if all seven landfills in Puerto Rico were used for solar PV. This project represents a large amount of money that would create a significant number of jobs. A portion of these jobs, including the installation and system maintenance jobs, will be created within the community. The jobs created column refers to the number of job-years that would be created as a result of the one-time project capital investment. This means that the jobs will be created and sustained for one year. The jobs sustained column refers to the number of jobs that would be sustained as a result of the O&M of the system. These jobs will be sustained for the life of the system, due to the annual cost to keep the system operating.

Table 12. Estimated Job Creation by PV System Type Assuming Lower Installed Costs^a

System Type	Jobs Created^b (job years)	Jobs Sustained^c (number of jobs)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)	273	0
Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)	331	1
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)	104	0

^a \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^b Job-years created as a result of project capital investment including direct, indirect, and induced jobs.

^c Jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) sustained as a result of O&M of the system.

Table 13. Estimated Job Creation by PV System Type Assuming Higher Installed Costs^a

System Type	Jobs Created^b (job years)	Jobs Sustained^c (number of jobs)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)	554	1
Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)	670	3
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)	216	0

^a \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

^b Job-years created as a result of project capital investment including direct, indirect, and induced jobs.

^c Jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) sustained as a result of O&M of the system.

5 Hypothetical Electric Rate Increases

The economics of a potential PV system on landfills in Puerto Rico depend greatly on the cost of electricity and at what rate the utility will buy back the excess electricity. Currently, PREPA has entered a PPA where they agreed to buy back the electricity generated by a PV system at an electric rate of \$0.13/kWh. This rate could hypothetically increase to \$0.15/kWh or higher in a relatively short amount of time. A rate increase of this magnitude would further improve the economics of a solar PV generation plant. See Table 14 for a summary of the system economics assuming a hypothetical buyback electric rate increase to \$0.15/kWh.

Table 14. PV System Performance and Economics Assuming Lower Installed Costs^a and with a Hypothetical Rate Increase to \$0.15/kWh^b

Array Tilt (Deg)	PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)						
18.4	10,550	16,901,100	\$2,535,165	\$62,773	\$25,147,500	10
Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)						
0	8,900	17,750,961	\$2,662,664	\$155,750	\$30,450,000	12
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)						
18.4	4,600	7,369,200	\$1,105,380	\$25,024	\$9,604,000	9

^a \$3.50/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$5.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$3.20/W.

^b Data assume a maximum usable area of all feasible landfills of 284,006 m².

Table 15. PV System Performance and Economics Assuming Higher Installed Costs^a and with a Hypothetical Rate Increase to \$0.15/kWh^b

Array Tilt (Deg)	PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period with Incentive (years)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)						
18.4	10,550	16,901,100	\$2,535,165	\$125,545	\$50,995,000	21
Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)						
0	8,900	17,750,961	\$2,662,664	\$311,500	\$61,600,000	26
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)						
18.4	4,600	7,369,200	\$1,105,380	\$50,048	\$19,908,000	19

^a \$7.00/W is for a crystalline silicon fixed-tilt system. Single-axis tracking systems costs are assumed to be \$10.00/W and thin-film systems are assumed to be \$6.40/W.

^b Data assume a maximum usable area of all feasible landfills of 284,006 m².

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The landfills considered in this report are all feasible areas in which to implement solar PV systems with the exception of the Salinas Landfill, which is too hilly to install PV. Using obtainable and accessible land that is unavailable for other purposes allows for reuse of land that would not otherwise contribute to productivity for Puerto Rico. Installing a solar generation plant and the associated facilities on landfills relieves “greenfields” of land-use impacts. Developing solar facilities on landfills can provide an economically viable reuse option for landfills in Puerto Rico. The landfills have existing transmission capacity, roads, industrial zoning, and all other critical infrastructure in place for PV systems. One obstacle to PV on landfills is that landfills require little to no electricity once they are capped and closed. Therefore, finding a use for the electricity generated by the PV system is a key element.

It is recommended that the party ultimately responsible for facilitating the implementation of PV systems contact PREPA and attempt to set up an agreement in which PREPA would purchase the electricity generated at the sites studied. According to the site production calculations, the most cost-effective system in terms of return on investment is the thin-film fixed-tilt technology. The lower cost of the system combined with the ample land available makes a thin-film system a good fit for these sites. Thin-film technology is a proven technology that can be successfully implemented with a ballasted-style mounting system. Crystalline silicon system styles—both fixed-tilt and single-axis tracking systems—could also be implemented, but the increased cost of the crystalline silicon panels may extend the payback period.

For this feasibility study, system calculations and sizes were based on site area; however, actual system installation should be based on the availability of funds or on the amount of power that can be sold. Installing a small demonstration system and adding capacity as funding becomes available might make sense. When the system goes out to bid, a design-build contract should be issued that requests the best performance (kWh/year) at the best price and that allows vendors to optimize system configuration, including slope. A third-party ownership PPA provides the most feasible way for a system to be financed on these sites. All payback calculations assumed that the 30% federal tax credit would be captured for the systems.

In the coming years, increasing electrical rates and increased necessity for clean power will continue to improve the feasibility of implementing solar PV systems at these sites.

Appendix A. Assumptions for Calculations²⁹

Table A-1. Assumptions for Calculations for Ground-mounted PV Systems Assuming \$3.50/W for Crystalline Silicon Fixed-tilt Systems, \$5.00/W for Single-axis Tracking Systems, and \$3.20/W for Thin-film Fixed-tilt Systems

Location	Array Tilt (Deg)	Max Usable Area (ft ²)	Rounded PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period (years)
<i>Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)</i>								
Cataño	18.4	220,738	850	1,361,700	\$177,021	\$5,058	\$1,982,500	12
Guayama	18.4	116,305	450	720,900	\$93,717	\$2,678	\$1,002,500	11
Guaynabo	18.4	73,799	300	480,600	\$62,478	\$1,785	\$635,000	10
San Juan	18.4	1,891,868	7,500	12,015,000	\$1,561,950	\$44,625	\$18,275,000	12
Santa Isabel	18.4	159,523	600	961,200	\$124,956	\$3,570	\$1,370,000	11
Toa Alta	18.4	87,038	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$2,083	\$757,500	11
Toa Baja	18.4	134,652	500	801,000	\$104,130	\$2,975	\$1,125,000	11
All Site Total	18.4	2,683,923	10,550	16,901,100	\$2,197,143	\$62,773	\$25,147,500	12
<i>Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)</i>								
Cataño	0	220,738	700	1,396,143	\$181,499	\$12,250	\$2,350,000	14
Guayama	0	116,305	350	698,072	\$90,749	\$6,125	\$1,125,000	13
Guaynabo	0	73,799	250	498,623	\$64,821	\$4,375	\$775,000	13
San Juan	0	1,891,868	6,200	12,365,838	\$1,607,559	\$108,500	\$21,600,000	14
Santa Isabel	0	159,523	500	997,245	\$129,642	\$8,750	\$1,650,000	14
Toa Alta	0	87,038	250	498,623	\$64,821	\$4,375	\$775,000	13
Toa Baja	0	134,652	650	1,296,419	\$168,534	\$11,375	\$2,175,000	14
All Site Total	0	2,683,923	8,900	17,750,963	\$2,307,625	\$155,750	\$30,450,000	14
<i>Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)</i>								
Cataño	18.4	220,738	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$1,904	\$684,000	10
Guayama	18.4	116,305	200	320,400	\$41,652	\$1,088	\$348,000	9
Guaynabo	18.4	73,799	100	160,200	\$20,826	\$544	\$124,000	6
San Juan	18.4	1,891,868	3,200	5,126,400	\$666,432	\$17,408	\$7,068,000	11

²⁹ The calculations in Appendix A assume that the 30% federal tax credit is secured.

Location	Array Tilt (Deg)	Max Usable Area (ft ²)	Rounded PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period (years)
Santa Isabel	18.4	159,523	250	400,500	\$52,065	\$1,360	\$460,000	9
Toa Alta	18.4	87,038	150	240,300	\$31,239	\$816	\$236,000	8
Toa Baja	18.4	134,652	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$1,904	\$684,000	10
All Site Total	18.4	2,683,923	4,600	7,369,200	\$957,996	\$25,024	\$9,604,000	10

Table A-2. Assumptions for Calculations for Roof-mounted PV Systems Assuming \$6.00/W for Crystalline Silicon and \$5.40/W for Thin-film Systems

Location	Array Tilt (Deg)	Max Usable Area (ft ²)	Rounded PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period (years)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)								
Guaynabo Recycling Center	10.0	5,585	50	80,100	\$10,413	\$510	\$110,000	11
All Site Total	10.0	5,585	50	80,100	\$10,413	\$510	\$110,000	11
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)								
Guaynabo Recycling Center	10.0	5,585	25	40,050	\$5,207	\$230	\$27,000	5
All Site Total	10.0	5,585	25	40,050	\$5,207	\$230	\$27,000	5

Table A-3. Assumptions for Calculations for Ground-mounted PV Systems Assuming \$7.00/W for Crystalline Silicon Fixed-tilt Systems, \$10.00/W for Single-axis Tracking Systems, and \$6.40/W for Thin-film Fixed-tilt Systems

Location	Array Tilt (Deg)	Max Usable Area (ft ²)	Rounded PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period (years)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)								
Cataño	18.4	220,738	850	1,361,700	\$177,021	\$10,115	\$4,065,000	24
Guayama	18.4	116,305	450	720,900	\$93,717	\$5,355	\$2,105,000	24
Guaynabo	18.4	73,799	300	480,600	\$62,478	\$3,570	\$1,370,000	23
San Juan	18.4	1,891,868	7,500	12,015,000	\$1,561,950	\$89,250	\$36,650,000	25
Santa Isabel	18.4	159,523	600	961,200	\$124,956	\$7,140	\$2,840,000	24
Toa Alta	18.4	87,038	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$4,165	\$1,615,000	23
Toa Baja	18.4	134,652	500	801,000	\$104,130	\$5,950	\$2,350,000	24
All Site Total	18.4	2,683,923	10,550	16,901,100	\$2,197,143	\$125,545	\$50,995,000	25
Crystalline Silicon (Single-axis Tracking)								
Cataño	0	220,738	700	1,396,143	\$181,499	\$24,500	\$4,800,000	31
Guayama	0	116,305	350	698,072	\$90,749	\$12,250	\$2,350,000	30
Guaynabo	0	73,799	250	498,623	\$64,821	\$8,750	\$1,650,000	29

Location	Array Tilt (Deg)	Max Usable Area (ft ²)	Rounded PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period (years)
San Juan	0	1,891,868	6,200	12,365,838	\$1,607,559	\$217,000	\$43,300,000	31
Santa Isabel	0	159,523	500	997,245	\$129,642	\$17,500	\$3,400,000	30
Toa Alta	0	87,038	250	498,623	\$64,821	\$8,750	\$1,650,000	29
Toa Baja	0	134,652	650	1,296,419	\$168,534	\$22,750	\$4,450,000	31
All Site Total	0	2,683,923	8,900	17,750,963	\$2,307,625	\$311,500	\$61,600,000	31
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)								
Cataño	18.4	220,738	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$3,808	\$1,468,000	21
Guayama	18.4	116,305	200	320,400	\$41,652	\$2,176	\$796,000	20
Guaynabo	18.4	73,799	100	160,200	\$20,826	\$1,088	\$348,000	18
San Juan	18.4	1,891,868	3,200	5,126,400	\$666,432	\$34,816	\$14,236,000	23
Santa Isabel	18.4	159,523	250	400,500	\$52,065	\$2,720	\$1,020,000	21
Toa Alta	18.4	87,038	150	240,300	\$31,239	\$1,632	\$572,000	19
Toa Baja	18.4	134,652	350	560,700	\$72,891	\$3,808	\$1,468,000	21
All Site Total	18.4	2,683,923	4,600	7,369,200	\$957,996	\$50,048	\$19,908,000	22

Table A-4. Assumptions for Calculations for Roof-mounted PV Systems Assuming \$9.33/W for Crystalline Silicon and \$8.73/W for Thin-film Systems

Location	Array Tilt (Deg)	Max Usable Area (ft ²)	Rounded PV System Size (kW)	Annual Output (kWh/year)	Annual Cost Savings (\$/year)	Annual O&M (\$/year)	System Cost with Incentives (\$)	Payback Period (years)
Crystalline Silicon (Fixed Tilt)								
Guaynabo Recycling Center	10.0	5,585	50	80,100	\$10,413	\$793	\$226,550	24
All Site Total	10.0	5,585	50	80,100	\$10,413	\$793	\$226,550	24
Thin Film (Fixed Tilt)								
Guaynabo Recycling Center	10.0	5,585	25	40,050	\$5,207	\$371	\$43,650	9
All Site Total	10.0	5,585	25	40,050	\$5,207	\$371	\$43,650	9

Table A-5. Other Assumptions, Including Assumptions for Costs and System Types

Cost Assumptions				
Variable	Quantity of Variable	Unit of Variable		
Buyback Electricity Rate	\$0.13	\$/kWh		
Annual O&M (Fixed)	0.17%	% of installed cost		
Annual O&M (Tracking)	0.35%	% of installed cost		
System Assumptions		Low Installed Cost Assumption (\$/W)	High Installed Cost Assumption (\$/W)	Energy Density (W/ft ²)
System Type	Annual Energy (kWh/kW)			
Ground Crystalline Fixed	1,602	\$3.50	\$7.00	4.0
Ground Single-axis Tracking	1,994	\$5.00	\$10.00	3.3
Ground Thin-film Fixed	1,602	\$3.20	\$6.40	1.7
Roof Crystalline Fixed	1,602	\$6.00	\$9.33	10.0
Roof Thin-film Fixed	1,602	\$5.40	\$8.73	4.3
Other Assumptions		Ground Utilization 90% of available area		
	Incentives	Federal tax credit and state incentives		

Appendix B. Renewable Energy Incentives³⁰

Table B-1. Redevelopment and Renewable Energy Incentives and Financing Tools

Agency	Incentive Name	Incentive (I), Finance Tool (FT)	Public	Private	Funding Range
HUD	Brownfield Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) Competitive Grant Program	I	X	X ^a	\$17.5 million appropriated in FY2010; Award cap TBD as of 2/27/10
HUD	Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	FT	X	X ^b	Up to five times public entity's latest approved CDBG amount

^a Must be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantee commitment.

^b Through re-loan from public entity.

³⁰ The calculations in Appendix B assume that the 30% federal tax credit is secured.

Table B-2. Renewable Energy Development Incentives and Financing Tools Applicable to PV

Agency	Incentive Name	Incentive (I), Finance Tool (FT)	Public	Private	Funding Range
DOE	Loan Guarantee Program	FT	X	X	Not specified
DOE	Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI)	I	X		\$0.021/kW
HUD	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	I	X		Based on community needs formula
Treasury	1603 Renewable Energy Grant Program *option to ITC	I		X	30% of the cost basis of the renewable energy project
Treasury	Business Energy ITC *option to 1603	I		X	30% of project expenditures
Treasury	Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREB)	FT	X		Varies
Treasury	Modified Accelerated Cost-Recovery System (MACRS)	FT		X	Various depreciation deductions
Treasury	Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (QECB)	FT	X		Varies
USDA	Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) Grants	I	X	X	25% of project cost; payment range \$2.5K–\$500K
USDA	Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) Loan Guarantees	FT	X	X	Up to 75% of project costs; max. \$25 million/min. \$5,000

Source: DSIRE. <http://www.dsireusa.org/>. Accessed September 2010.

Table B-3. State Rebates for Commercial-sector PV Projects

The programs included here are ongoing rebate and grant programs administered by state agencies or by third-party organizations on behalf of state governments. In addition to the programs highlighted, about 75 utilities in the United States offer PV rebates. In some states, such as Colorado and Arizona, solar rebates from utilities are available nearly statewide that must comply with state RPSs, but these are not shown in the table. Finally, programs that are purely performance-based, such as Washington's production incentive and California's feed-in tariff, are not included in this table.

State	Program Name	Incentive Amount	REC Ownership	Funding Source
California	California Solar Initiative	Varies by sector and system size	Remains with project owner	Rate-payer funded
California	CEC - New Solar Homes Partnership	Varies. Incentives are adjusted based on expected performance and will decline over time based on the total installed capacity.	Remains with system owner	Rate-payer funded
Connecticut	Connecticut Clean Energy Fund (CCEF) - On-Site Renewable DG Program	For-profit owners: \$3.00/W for first 100 kW, \$2.00/W for next 100 kW. Not-for-profit owners: \$4.50/W for first 100 kW, \$4.00/W for next 100 kW. Additional \$0.10/W premium for buildings that meet LEED Silver certification; CCEF also compensates system owners based on the estimated present value of the system's RECs.	RECs transfer to CCEF for systems 50 kW-PTC and larger. CCEF compensates system owners based on estimated present value of the system's RECs over 15 years.	CCEF (public benefits fund)
Delaware	Green Energy Program Incentives	Delmarva: 25% of installed cost (35% for non-profits and government); DEC: 33.3% of installed cost; Minis: 33.3% of installed cost, except 25% for Dover and Seaford; PV system cost may not exceed \$12/W	Remains with project owner	Green Energy Fund (Delmarva), DEC Renewable Resources Fund, Municipal Utility Green Energy Fund (public benefits funds)
District of Columbia	Renewable Energy Incentive Program	\$3/DC-Watt for first 3 kW; \$2/DC-Watt for next 7 kW; \$1/DC-Watt for next 10 kW	Remains with system owner	Sustainable Energy Trust Fund (public benefits fund)

State	Program Name	Incentive Amount	REC Ownership	Funding Source
Florida	Solar Energy System Incentives Program	\$4/DC-Watt	Remains with system owner	General Revenue Funds (appropriated annually)
Illinois	DCEO - Solar and Wind Energy Rebate Program	Note (02/2010): Funding for FY 2010 has been fully allocated; no additional rebates are available. Residential and commercial: 30%; non-profit and public: 50%	Remains with customer/producer	Illinois Renewable Energy Resources Trust Fund (public benefits fund)
Maine	Solar and Wind Energy Rebate Program	\$2/AC-Watt	Remains with customer/producer	Funded by assessment of up to 0.005 cents/kWh on transmission and distribution utilities; plus \$500,000 per fiscal year (FY2009–2010 and FY2010–2011) for two years using Recovery Act funding.
Maryland	Mid-size Solar Energy Grant Program	\$500/kW for first 20 kW; \$250/kW for next 30 kW; \$150/kW for next 50 kW	Remains with project owner	Recovery Act
Maryland	Solar Energy Grant Program	\$1.25/DC-Watt for first 2 kW; \$0.75/W for next 6 kW; \$0.25/W for next 12 kW	Remains with project owner	General Revenue Funds (appropriated annually); FY 2009 funds supplemented with RGGI proceeds
Massachusetts	CEC - Commonwealth Solar II Rebates	\$1.00/DC-Watt base; \$0.10/DC-Watt adder for MA components; \$1.00/DC-Watt adder for moderate home value or for moderate income	Remains with project owner	Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust
Massachusetts	CEC - Commonwealth Solar Stimulus	\$1.50/DC-Watt for first 25 kW; \$1.00/DC-Watt for 25–100 kW; \$0.50/DC-Watt for 100–200 kW	Remains with project owner	Recovery Act
Nevada	NV Energy – Renewable Generations Rebate Program	(2010–2011 program year) Residential and small business: \$2.30/AC-Watt; public facilities/schools: \$5.00/AC-Watt	NV Energy	Rate-payer funded
New Jersey	New Jersey Customer-sited Renewable Energy Rebates	Standard residential: \$1.55/DC-Watt; Residential with energy efficiency: \$1.75/DC-Watt; residential new construction: varies by efficiency, \$1.00–1.75/DC-Watt; standard non-	Remains with project owner	New Jersey Societal Benefits Charge (public benefits fund)

State	Program Name	Incentive Amount	REC Ownership	Funding Source
		residential: \$0.90/DC-Watt; non-residential with efficiency: \$1.00/DC-Watt		
New Jersey	Renewable Energy Manufacturing Incentives (for end-use PV installations)	Varies by equipment type, sector, and system size; ranges from \$0.05–\$0.55/DC-Watt.	Not applicable	New Jersey Societal Benefits Charge (public benefits fund)
New York	NYSERDA - PV Incentive Program	Residential (first 5 kW): \$1.75/DC-Watt; non-residential (first 50 kW): \$1.75/DC-Watt; non-profit, government, schools (first 25 kW): \$1.75/DC-Watt; bonus incentive: \$0.50/W for Energy Star homes and BIPV systems	First 3 years: NYSERDA, thereafter customer/generator	RPS surcharge
Ohio	ODOD - Advanced Energy Program Grants - Non-residential Renewable Energy Incentive	\$3.50/DC-Watt, may be reduced by shading	Not specified	Ohio Advanced Energy Fund
Oregon	Energy Trust - Solar Electric Buy-down Program	Residential: \$1.50/DC-Watt for Pacific Power; \$1.75/DC-Watt for PGE; residential, third-party: \$1/DC-Watt for Pacific Power; \$1.25/DC-Watt for PGE; commercial: \$0.50–1.00/W for Pacific Power; \$0.75–1.25/W for PGE; non-profit/government: \$0.75–1.25/W for Pacific Power; \$1.00–1.50/W for PGE	Residential: RECs for first 5 years owned by customer/producer; non-residential: RECs for first 5 years owned by consumer/producer, then Energy Trust owns RECs for years 6–20	Energy Trust of Oregon (public benefits fund)
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Sunshine Solar Rebate Program	Residential: \$2.25/DC-Watt; commercial: \$1.25/DC-Watt for first 10 kW, \$1.00/DC-Watt for next 90 kW, \$0.75/DC-Watt for next 100 kW; low-income: 35% of installed costs	Not specified; net-metering customers generally retain title to RECs	Pennsylvania Energy Independence Fund (state bonds)
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico - State Energy Program - Sun Energy Rebate Program	Solar PV: residential and commercial \$4/DC-Watt; governmental \$8/DC-Watt	Not addressed	Recovery Act State Energy Program funds

State	Program Name	Incentive Amount	REC Ownership	Funding Source
Tennessee	Tennessee Clean Energy Technology Grant	40% of installed cost	Not specified	State of Tennessee Economic and Community Development Energy Division
Vermont	Vermont Small-scale Renewable Energy Incentive Program	Individuals/businesses: \$1.75/DC-Watt; multi-family, low-income: \$3.50/DC-Watt	Not addressed	Utility settlement funds and the Vermont Clean Energy Development Fund
Wisconsin	Focus on Energy - Renewable Energy Cash-back Rewards	Residential/businesses: \$1.00/kWh for one year; non-profit/government: \$1.50/kWh for one year (estimated one-year production using PVWATTS). Efficiency First participants: add \$0.25/kWh for one year.	Not addressed	Focus on Energy Program

Source: DSIRE. <http://www.dsireusa.org/>. Accessed September 2010.

Note: The information provided in this table presents an overview of state incentives, but it should not be used as the only source of information when making purchasing decisions, investment decisions, tax decisions, or other binding agreements. For more information about individual programs listed above, visit the DSIRE website at <http://www.dsireusa.org/>.

Table B-4. State Tax Credits for Commercial-sector PV Projects

State	Program Name	Eligible Recipients	Incentive Amount	Third-party Owner Eligible	Non-profit/Government Eligible
Arizona	Non-residential Solar & Wind Tax Credit (Corporate)	Any non-residential installation is eligible, including those for non-profits and governments. Individuals, corporations and S corporations, and partnerships may claim the credit. Third-party financiers/installers/mfrs. of an eligible system may claim the credit.	10%	Yes	Yes
Florida	Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit	A non-residential taxpayer with facility placed in service or expanded after May 1, 2006. The credit is for electricity produced and sold by the taxpayer to an unrelated party during a given tax year. Florida corporate income taxpayers who own an interest in a general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, trust, or other artificial entity that owns a Florida renewable energy facility can apply for this credit.	\$0.01/kWh	Not specified	Not specified
Georgia	Clean Energy Tax Credit (Corporate)	Taxpayer who has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property and placed it in service.	35%	Yes	Not specified
Hawaii	Solar and Wind Energy Credit (Corporate)	Taxpayer that files a corporate net income tax return or franchise tax return; credit may be claimed for every eligible renewable energy technology system that is installed and placed in service. Third-party taxpaying entities may claim the credit if they install and own a system on a commercial taxpayer's building or on a non-profit or	35%	Yes	Yes

State	Program Name	Eligible Recipients	Incentive Amount	Third-party Owner Eligible	Non-profit/Government Eligible
		government building. Multiple owners of a single system may take a single tax credit. The credit is apportioned between the owners in proportion to their contribution to the system's cost.			
Iowa	Renewable Energy Production Tax Credits (Corporate)	Producers or purchasers of renewable energy from qualified facilities; installations must be at least 51% owned by a state resident or other qualifying owner and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, 2012. Electricity must be sold to an unrelated person to qualify for the tax credit.	\$0.015/kWh for 10 years after energy production begins	Yes, credits may be claimed by system owner or by purchaser of electricity. System owners must meet certain eligibility criteria.	Schools and cooperative associations are eligible owners. Credits may be transferred or sold one time.
Kentucky	Renewable Energy Tax Credit (Corporate)	Any installation on a dwelling unit or on property that is owned and used by the taxpayer as commercial property.	\$3/DC-Watt	Not specified	Not specified
Kentucky	Tax Credit for Renewable Energy Facilities	Companies that build or renovate facilities that utilize renewable energy.	100% Kentucky income tax or limited liability entity tax	Not specified	Not specified
Louisiana	Tax Credit for Solar and Wind Energy Systems on Residential Property (Corporate)	Taxpayer who purchases and installs an eligible system or who purchases a new home with such a system already in place.	50%	No	No
Maryland	Clean Energy Production Tax Credit (Corporate)	All individuals and corporations that sell electricity produced by a qualified facility to an unrelated person; net-metering arrangements qualify.	\$0.0085/kWh for 5 years after facility is placed in service	Not specified	No

State	Program Name	Eligible Recipients	Incentive Amount	Third-party Owner Eligible	Non-profit/Government Eligible
Montana	Alternative Energy Investment Tax Credit (Corporate)	Corporation, partnership, or small business corporation that makes a minimum investment of \$5,000.	35%	No	No
New Mexico	Advanced Energy Tax Credit (Corporate)	Any taxpayer.	6%	No	No
New Mexico	Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit (Corporate)	Taxpayer who holds title to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018, or a taxpayer who leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.	Varies annually over 10 years; \$0.027/kWh average	Not specified	Not specified
New Mexico	Solar Market Development Tax Credit	Residents and non-corporate businesses, including agricultural enterprises.	10% of purchase and installation costs	No	No
North Carolina	Renewable Energy Tax Credit (Corporate)	Taxpayer who has constructed, purchased, or leased renewable energy property and placed it in service.	35% (distributed 7% per year for 5 years for non-residential installations)	Yes. For leasing, a taxpayer may take credit for property that the taxpayer leases if written verification is received from the owner that states that owner will not take credit for renewable energy installation.	No

State	Program Name	Eligible Recipients	Incentive Amount	Third-party Owner Eligible	Non-profit/Government Eligible
North Dakota	Renewable Energy Tax Credit	Corporate taxpayers filing a North Dakota income tax return. System must be installed on a building or on property owned or leased by the taxpayer in North Dakota.	15% (distributed 3% per year for 5 years)	A pass-through entity that installs the system at a property it owns or leases is considered the taxpayer. The credit amount allowed is determined at the pass-through entity level and must be passed through proportionally to corporate partners, shareholders, or members.	No
Oklahoma	Zero-emission Facilities Production Tax Credit	Non-residential taxpayer who sells electricity to an unrelated person; non-taxable entities, including agencies of the State of Oklahoma, may transfer their credit to a taxpayer.	\$0.0050/kWh for first 10 years of operation	Yes	Yes, nontaxable entities, including agencies of the State of Oklahoma, or political subdivisions thereof, can take advantage of the tax credit by transferring it to a taxable entity.
Oregon	Business Energy Tax Credit	Trade, business, or rental property owners who pay taxes for a business site in Oregon are eligible for the tax credit. The business, its partners, or its shareholders may use the credit. A project owner also can be an Oregon non-profit organization, tribe, or public entity that partners with an Oregon business or resident who has an Oregon tax liability. This can be done using the pass-through option.	50% (distributed 10% per year for 5 years)	Yes	A project owner can be a non-profit, tribe, or public entity that partners with a business or resident to take advantage of the pass-through option. The pass-through option allows a project owner to transfer the 35% Business Energy Tax Credit project eligibility to a pass-through partner for a lump-sum cash payment. The pass-through option rate for 5-year Business Energy Tax Credits effective October 1, 2003, is 25.5%. The pass-through option rate

State	Program Name	Eligible Recipients	Incentive Amount	Third-party Owner Eligible	Non-profit/Government Eligible
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico - Solar Tax Credit (Corporate)	Any Puerto Rican taxpayer who has acquired, assembled, and installed eligible solar electric equipment.	75% during FY 2007–2008 and FY 2008–2009; 50% during FY 2009–2010 and FY 2010–2011; 25% starting FY 2011–2012	Not specified	for 1-year Business Energy Tax Credits (those with eligible costs of \$20,000 or less) effective October 1, 2003, is 30.5%. Potentially; the tax credit may be transferred, sold, or otherwise given to "any other person."
Rhode Island	Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit (Corporate)	Taxpayer who (1) owns, rents, or is the contract buyer of the dwelling(s) served by the system; the dwelling or dwellings must be in the main or secondary residence of the person who applies for the tax credit or of a tenant; (2) owns or is the contract buyer of the system and pays all or part of the cost of the system; or (3) is the contractor that owns the dwelling for speculative sale in which the system is installed.	25%	Yes. Credit is available to taxpayers who are the contract buyers of eligible systems and pay all or part of the cost of the system.	No
South Carolina	Solar Energy and Small Hydropower Tax Credit (Corporate)	Taxpayers who purchase and install an eligible system in or on a facility owned by the taxpayer.	25% for 2010; was 30% in 2009	No	No
Utah	Renewable Energy Systems Tax Credit (Corporate)	Any company that owns a qualified system.	Residential: 25%; Commercial: 10%	No	No

State	Program Name	Eligible Recipients	Incentive Amount	Third-party Owner Eligible	Non-profit/Government Eligible
Vermont	Business Tax Credit for Solar (Corporate)	Corporations that pay corporate income tax in Vermont that do not receive grants/funding from CEDF.	30% of expenditures for systems placed into service on or before December 31, 2010	Not specified	No

Source: DSIRE. <http://www.dsireusa.org/>. Accessed September 2010.

Note: The information provided in this table presents an overview of state incentives, but it should not be used as the only source of information when making purchasing decisions, investment decisions, tax decisions, or other binding agreements. For more information about individual programs listed above, visit the DSIRE Web site at <http://www.dsireusa.org/>.

Table B-5. U.S. Department of Energy Brightfields Program Grants^a

Award Year	Award Amount	Project	Project Description	Project Status
2000	\$30,000	Brockton, MA: Brownfields to Brightfields Project	"This project involved attracting a PV system manufacturer to a Brockton Brownfield and building a solar array on a second site. Anticipation: This array will bring into productive use up to 27 acres of idle property and the array could also generate up to 6 MW of electricity. To create sufficient local demand to attract the manufacturer, other potential sites for photovoltaic applications will be surveyed."	425 kW facility commercially operational since September 27, 2006. Expanded by 35 kW to 460 kW in July 2007; grid-connected selling 100% of output into New England Power Pool
	\$50,000	Atlantic City, NJ: Cityscape Solar-Powered Bed and Breakfast on an Urban Brownfield.	"Involves the construction of a solar-powered bed and breakfast on an urban brownfield site in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as part of an overall neighborhood redevelopment plan with a sustainability theme. The project will showcase the use of PV in supplying renewable energy and also contain sustainable features such as recycled building materials and Energy Star appliances and will be located in the "Cityscape Neighborhood," an area designed to promote renewable energy, sustainable building materials, and concepts of New Urbanism."	Project canceled
	\$50,000	Hanford, WA: Brightfield Project	"This project will ultimately be the largest PV installation of its kind and will bring the Brightfield concept to one of the worst Super Fund sites in the nation. The funding provided will cover a portion of the pilot phase of the project, involving 40 kW. Later phases will use a wind/solar green energy blending strategy to finance development up to 1 MW or larger. This solar array will act as a nucleation site around which Energy Northwest intends to grow a renewable energy industrial park."	38.7 kW system installed in May 2002
2004	\$65,400	Cedar Rapids, IA: Bohemian Commercial Historic District Solar Development Program	"The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) will partner with the City of Cedar Rapids, the Iowa Renewable Energy Association, Alliant Energy, and Thorland Company to install a 7,200-watt solar array in Cedar Rapids on a multiuse converted former warehouse building in a designated brownfields redevelopment area. The IDNR has established partnerships with the City of Cedar Rapids, Alliant Energy, the Iowa Renewable Energy Association, and the building owner to increase the economic and environmental viability of a redeveloped brownfield area and expand the value and viability of solar projects."	7.2 kW installed

\$59,400	Brockton, MA: Solar Energy Park: Deploying a Solar Array on a Brownfield	"The City of Brockton will build New England's largest solar array at a remediated 27-acre brownfield site in fall 2004. The 500-kW solar PV array—or 'Brightfield'—will be installed in an urban park setting with interpretive displays. The Brightfield could include as many as 6,720 solar panels connected in strings that span the site. The Brightfield will grow incrementally to 1 MW with expansions financed through positive annual cash flow generated by the sale of RECs and electricity."	425-kW facility commercially operational since September 27, 2006. Expanded by 35 kW to 460 kW in July 2007; grid-connected selling 100% of output into New England Power Pool
\$125,000	Raleigh, NC: Brightfield Technology Demonstration at NCSU	"Carolina Green Energy, LLC proposes to partner with the North Carolina Solar Center to design and install a 30-kW grid-tied PV system. As part of its continued efforts to bolster support for renewable energy, the Solar Center will incorporate the "Brownfield to Brightfield" project at Lot 86 into its ongoing education and outreach programs."	75.6-kW PV-generation project operational since October 2007

Source: U.S. DOE State Energy Program. <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/training/web/energy/programs/doe.cfm>. Accessed September 2010.

According to EPA, the term brightfields refers to "the conversion of contaminated sites into usable land by bringing pollution-free solar energy and high-tech solar manufacturing jobs to these sites, including the placement of PV arrays that can reduce cleanup costs, building integrated solar energy systems as part of redevelopment, and solar manufacturing plants on brownfields." For more information, see [http://epa.gov/ and brownfields/partners/brightfd.htm](http://epa.gov/andbrownfields/partners/brightfd.htm).

Table B-6. State Policy and Incentive Comparisons: Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Colorado

MASSACHUSETTS		
Incentive	Specifics	Sector
New Generation Energy - Community Solar Lending Program	\$5,000–\$100,000	Private
Massachusetts DOER - Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs)	\$300–\$600 (per MWh)	Both
Mass Energy Consumers Alliance - Renewable Energy Certificate Incentive		Both
Renewable Energy Property Tax Exemption	100% exemption for 20 years	Private
CEC - Commonwealth Solar II Rebates	\$5,500 (per host customer), up to \$250,000 per parent company	Both
CEC - Commonwealth Solar Stimulus	\$162,500 per project (up to \$1 million for any host customer entity or parent company/organization)	Both
Policy	Specifics	Sector
Massachusetts - Net Metering		Both
Renewable Energy Trust Fund	Public benefit fund	Private
RPS	In-state PV: mandated target of 400 MW	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Incentive	Specifics	Sector
Renewable Energy Tax Credit (Corporate)	35% or \$2.5 million per installation	Private
Local Option - Revolving Loan Program for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Interest rate can be no more than 8%	Private
Local Option - Clean Energy Financing	Debt repaid via property assessment	Private
Renewable Energy Tax Credit (Personal)	35% or \$2.5 million per installation	Private
NC GreenPower Production Incentive	Payments contingent on program success	Both
Progress Energy Carolinas - SunSense Commercial PV Incentive Program	\$0.18/kWh for 20 years	Both
TVA - Generation Partners Program	\$1,000 plus \$0.12/kWh above the retail rate for solar and \$0.03/kWh above the retail rate for all other eligible renewables	Private
Property Tax Abatement for Solar Electric Systems	80% of appraised value	Both
North Carolina Green Business Fund	Grant varies	Both
Energy Improvement Loan Program (EILP)	State Loan Program \$500,000 maximum	Both

Policy	Specifics	Sector
North Carolina - Net Metering Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard	Solar: 0.2% by 2018	

COLORADO

Incentive	Specifics	Sector
Boulder County - ClimateSmart Loan Program	Commercial: \$3,000–\$210,000	Private
Local Option - Improvement Districts for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements	Debt repaid via property assessment	Both
Renewable Energy Property Tax Assessment	Varies	Private
Boulder - Solar Sales and Use Tax Rebate	15% refund on sales and use tax for the solar installation	Private
Local Option - Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy Systems	Varies	Private
Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy Equipment	100%	Both
New Energy Economic Development Grant Program	Competitive grant, Recovery Act funded	Private
Xcel Energy - Solar*Rewards Program	\$2/DC-Watt with a maximum rebate of \$200,000; REC payments will step down over time as certain MW levels are reached for each system classification.	Private

Policy	Specifics	Sector
Colorado - Net Metering		Private
Mandatory Green Power Option for Large Municipal Utilities	Allows retail customers the choice of supporting emerging renewable technologies	Both
Boulder - Climate Action Plan Fund	Public benefits fund	Private

Renewable Energy Standard	Solar-electric (IOUs only): 4% of annual requirement (0.8% of sales in 2020); half of solar-electric requirement must be located on-site at customers' facilities	
Solar, Wind, and Energy-Efficiency Access Laws		

Source: U.S. DOE State Energy Program. <http://www.sseb.org/files/renewable-portfolio-standards.pdf>. Accessed September 2010.

Table B-7. Key Policy Comparison for Subject States

RPS	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Colorado
Policy In Place	Yes	Yes	Yes
Effective Date	4/1/02	2/29/08	12/1/04
Targets	15% by 2020 and an additional 1% each year thereafter; in-state PV mandated target of 400 MW	12.5% of 2020 retail electricity sales by 2021 with 0.2% from solar	20% by 2020; solar-electric: 4% of annual requirement
PBF	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Colorado
Policy In Place	Yes	No	City of Boulder only
Effective Date	3/1/98	N/A	4/1/07
Charge	\$0.0005 per kWh (\$0.5 million/kWh) in 2003 and in each following year	N/A	Maximum tax rates for electricity customers: Residential: \$0.0049/kWh Commercial: \$0.0009/kWh Industrial: \$0.0003/kWh
NET METERING	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Colorado
Policy In Place	Yes	Yes	Yes
Effective Date	1982	10/20/05	7/2/06
System Capacity	2 MW for "Class III" systems; 1 MW for "Class II" systems; 60 kW for "Class I" systems	1 MW	120% of the customer's average annual consumption
REC Ownership	Customer owns RECs	Utility owns RECs (unless customer chooses to net meter under an unfavorable demand tariff)	Customer owns RECs (must be relinquished to utility for 20 years in exchange for incentives)
TAX INCENTIVES APPLICABLE TO PV	Massachusetts	North Carolina	Colorado
Incentives	<i>Property</i> – 100% exemption for 20 years	<i>Corporate</i> – 35% <i>Property</i> – 85% of appraised value	<i>Property</i> – Amount varies depending on rate set annually by the Division of Property Taxation
Effective Date	1984	Corporate 1/1/09 Property 7/1/08	2001

Source: DSIRE. <http://www.dsireusa.org/>. Accessed September 2010.

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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) This report presents the results of an assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of deploying a photovoltaics (PV) system on brownfield sites in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All of the assessed sites are landfills. The sites were assessed for possible PV installations. The cost, performance, and site impacts of different PV options were estimated. The economics of the potential systems were analyzed using an electric rate of \$0.119/kWh and incentives offered by Puerto Rico and by the serving utility, PREPA. According to the site production calculations, the most cost-effective system in terms of return on investment is the thin-film fixed-tilt technology. The report recommends financing options that could assist in the implementation of such a system.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS feasibility study; solar photovoltaics; PV system; ground-mounted PV; Puerto Rico; brownfields; cost; performance; site impacts; financial incentives; financing options					
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