Renewable Energy

Ref	Checklist Item	Measurement Criteria	Comments	Points
E.1	**Financial Incentives**			
E.1.1	Are renewable energy incentives set up to be durable and functional?	**Mitigation Score**: 4 – The state has a renewable energy incentive program comprising all four of the criteria listed to the right. 3 – The state has a renewable energy incentive program comprising three of the four of the criteria listed to the right. 2 – The state has a renewable energy incentive program comprising two of the four criteria listed to the right. 1 – The state has a renewable energy incentive program comprising one of the four criteria listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have a renewable energy incentive program. **Equity Score:** 2 – The state's program satisfies criteria 'c' and 'd' listed to the right. 1 – The state's program satisfies criterion 'c' or 'd' listed to the right.	There are several criteria for a strong financial incentive program for renewable energy, important ones are listed below. a. The state has a public benefit fund to provide long-term funding for renewables[1] b. The programs have tracking and reporting systems that allow review of completed projects are in place[2] c. Programs provide ongoing public education about renewable energy and available incentives[3] [EQ.3.1] d. Programs provide for hard-to-reach market segments, including public facilities, low-income households, small businesses, and nonprofit organizations[4] [EQ.1.1, EQ.3.1] *"Low income household" means a household with income less than or equal to 80 percent of the area median income. "Moderate income household" means a household with income less than or equal to 120 percent and greater than 80 percent of the area median income. "Area median income" means the median income for the metropolitan statistical area in which a household is located or, if the household is not located within a metropolitan statistical area, for the metropolitan statistical area in	**Mitigation Score: 4/4** **Equity Score: 2/2** **Public Health Score: NA** a. **Connecticut has a clean energy fund as established in Public Act 11-80, funded by a per kilowatt hour charge on electricity bills throughout the state[5]** b. **The CT Green Bank has an interactive map with every completed project. Each project has information on the amount invested, and energy savings of the project[6]** c. **Energize CT has a useful interactive tool on their website to see what renewable energy programs are available for your home[7]. State utilities, and energize CT have in school programs to teach the basics about renewable**

		0 – The state's program does not satisfy criterion 'c' or 'd' listed to the right.	closest proximity to the location of the household, as determined by the state housing department, adjusted for household size.	**energy.[8] Most importantly the CT Green bank has made efforts to educate vulnerable communities about solar incentives[9]** d. **Connecticut has made conscious efforts to expand renewables in low income communities and communities of color through financing and lease programs for rooftop solar. These efforts and their success are outlined in the CT Green Bank's 2019 "Sharing Solar Benefits" report[10]**
E.1.2	Does the state have tax incentives for renewable energy?	**Mitigation Score:** 4 – The state has policies in all four of the tax incentives categories listed to the right. 3 – The state has policies in three of the four tax incentives categories listed to the right. 2 – The state has policies in two of the four tax incentives categories listed to the right.	There are several different ways states can use tax policy to incentivize renewable energy investments. Most of these have the downside of not eliminating the upfront cost as benefits will only be felt when taxes are filed.[11] Tax incentives also fail to reach low income groups.[12] These are potential policies at states' disposal. a. Sales tax incentives[13] b. Property tax incentives[14] c. Personal tax credit or deduction[15]	**Mitigation Score: 2/4** **Equity Score: NA** **Public Health Score: NA** a. **Connecticut Gen Stat § 12-412-17a & b exempts all machinery, equipment, tools, supplies, and fuel related to renewable energy projects from sales tax[18]**

		1 – The state has policies in one of the four tax incentives categories listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have tax incentives for renewable energy.	d. Corporate tax credit, deduction or exemption[16] *Tax exemptions or credits remove a tax which would have otherwise been paid. Tax deductions lower the income a person or corporation pays tax on.[17]	b. **Connecticut Gen Stat § 12-81(57&82) states that property taxes shall not increase because of renewable energy instantiations for residential or farm buildings[19]** c. Connecticut does not have any personal tax deductions or credits on top of already existing federal incentives. d. Connecticut does not have any corporate tax deductions, credits or exemptions on top of already existing federal incentives.
E.1.3	Does the state have consumer cash incentives for renewable energy?	**Mitigation Score:** 6 – The state has all six programs listed to the right. 5 – The state has five of the six programs listed to the right. 4 – The state has four of the six programs listed to the right.	There are several different ways states can use cash programs to incentivize renewable energy on the consumer/residential scale. These work by either lessening the upfront cost, or rewarding well-functioning installations.[20] a. Consumer rebate programs for renewable energy products and services[21]	**Mitigation Score: 3/5** **Equity Score: 0/2[1]** **Public Health Score: NA** **a. Conn Gen Stat § 16-245ff establishes Expected Performance Based-Buydowns (EPBB) for residential solar systems. These are paid directly to solar**

[1] Low income rebates were removed from the denominator, since CT does not have any renewable energy rebates

		3 – The state has three of the six programs listed to the right. 2 – The state has two of the six programs listed to the right. 1 – The state has one of the six programs listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have cash incentive programs for renewable energy. **<u>Equity Score:</u>** 3 – The state has all three green criteria to the right. 2 – The state has two of three green criteria to the right. 1 – The state has one of three green criteria to the right. 0 – The state does not have any green criteria to the right. Blank – The state does not have cash incentive programs for renewable energy.	b. Consumer grant programs for renewable energy products and services[22] c. Performance based incentives for small scale/residential renewable energy installations[23] d. Larger rebates for low income households[24] [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] e. Grants for low income households which exceed the normal grants[25] [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] f. Performance-based incentives which pay more to low income households[26] [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1]	**contractors and help reduce upfront costs. The grant is calculated based on the size of the installation, and a 'design factor' to ensure effectiveness of the array. This program could be considered a rebate or a grant, but Connecticut refers to it as a rebate[27]** b. Connecticut does not have grant programs for renewable energy products **c. Conn Gen Stat § 16-245ff establishes performance-based incentive (PBI) through the CT Green Bank. The incentive is for leased solar arrays. The owner of the array is paid for the performance of the installation of a 6 year period. This allows the owner to install and lease the panels to customers for little to no upfront cost[28]**

				d. Connecticut does not have rebates or PBI which offer more incentives to low or middle income residents. However, the rebate program Connecticut has is designed for upper income households who want to invest in the purchase of a solar array. While the performance based incentive makes leasing an array a very cheap option for lower income households. This is thoughtful program design, which has been successful, but should be mandated in statute e. Connecticut does not have rebates for renewable energy products f. As stated, Connecticut does not have rebates or PBI which offer more incentives to low or middle income residents.
E.1.4	Does the state have commercial cash incentives	**Mitigation Score:**	There are several different ways states can use cash programs to incentivize renewable energy on the commercial, industrial, or	**Mitigation Score: 1/3** **Equity Score: NA** **Public Health Score: NA**

	for renewable energy?	3 – The state has all three of the programs listed to the right. 2 – The state has two of the three programs listed to the right. 1 – The state has one of the three programs listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have cash incentive programs for renewable energy.	grid scale, in the same manner as consumer incentives.[29] a. Commercial rebate programs for renewable energy products and services[30] b. Commercial grant programs for renewable energy products and services[31] c. Performance based incentives for large scale renewable energy installations.[32]	Connecticut does not have any Rebate or grant programs for commercial renewable energy installations c. **Connecticut does not have a traditional PBI for commercial behind the meter installations like Massachusetts and California. However, Connecticut's ZREC and LREC program outlined in Conn Gen Stat § 16-245r functions as a PBI in that commercial renewable installations will receive ongoing payments per kilowatt hour of energy generated. The nontraditional aspect is that it is not the energy which is being paid for, but the REC. Functional the payments are the same, and thus the incentive is the same[33]**
E.1.5	Does the state have finance programs for renewable energy?	**Mitigation Score:** 7 – The state has all seven programs listed to the right.	State finance programs are an excellent way to leverage capital to reduce upfront costs of renewable energy projects.[34] These can	**Mitigation Score: 5/6** **Equity Score: 2/2[2]** **Public Health Score: NA**

[2] Low income PACE programs was removed from the denominator since CT does not have PACE programs

		6 – The state has six of the seven programs listed to the right. 5 – The state has five of the seven programs listed to the right. 4 – The state has four of the seven programs listed to the right. 3 – The state has three of the seven programs listed to the right. 2 – The state has two of the seven programs listed to the right. 1 – The state has one of the seven programs listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have finance programs for renewable energy. **Equity Score:** 3 – The state has all three programs described in criteria 'e' 'f' and 'g' listed to the right. 2 – The state has two of the three programs described in criteria 'e' 'f' and 'g' listed to the right. 1 –The state has one of the three programs described in criteria 'e' 'f' and 'g' listed to the right.	take many forms, here are key programs for states to have. a. A low interest and long term (5-10 years) loan program for renewables[35] b. A state sponsored green bank[36] c. PACE programs for renewables[37] d. CPACE programs for renewables[38] e. On-bill financing for renewables[39] [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] f. PACE programs designed for low income households[40] [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] g. Loan programs designed for low income households [41] [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1]	a. **The CT Green Bank offers Smart-E loans which are no money down and low interest which can be used for residential renewable installations.[42] The Green Bank also offers multifamily financing renewables for homes with 5+ units[43]** b. **Public Act 16-212 established the CT Green Bank[44]** c. Connecticut has no residential PACE programs, but does have PACE enabling legislation d. **Connecticut has a CPACE program administered by the Connecticut green bank and outlined in PA 15-21[45]** e. **Connecticut's Utilities offer on-bill financing** for clean energy and energy efficiency improvements. [46] f. **offer a variety on bill financing mechanisms**

		0 – The state does not have any of the programs described in criteria 'e' 'f' and 'g' listed to the right.		**which were expanded to renewables with Public Act 13-298 section 58**[47] g. Connecticut has no residential PACE programs h. **The CT Green Bank's multifamily loan program is designed to give low income housing a chance to install renewables. While this is not targeted towards the residents it serves to distribute loan programs more equitably**[48]
E.2	**On-Grid Renewables Incentives**			
E.2.1	Does the state have well designed programs to fund on-grid renewables?	**Mitigation Score:** 6 – The state has a funding program with all six of the elements listed to the right. 5 – The state has a funding program with five of the six elements listed to the right. 4 – The state has a funding program with four of the six elements listed to the right.	Renewable energy is still a new industry which does not have the security of fossil fuel powerplants. To alleviate some of this insecurity states can develop systems to fund on grid renewables, guaranteeing funding for power delivered. There are several different systems which do this effectively. Feed in tariffs which set one price for all power generated from renewables, or one type of renewables, have been used in some states and in Germany. Other states have developers submit bids for projects.	**Mitigation Score: 5/6** **Equity Score: NA** **Public Health Score: NA** Connecticut funds renewable energy for their grid through proposals/bids. If these proposals are accepted DEEP may direct utilities to enter into a power purchasing agreement with the developers. All of this is outlined in Conn Gen Stat § 16a-3f.[55]

		3 – The state has a funding program with three of the six elements listed to the right. 2 – The state has a funding program with two of the six elements listed to the right. 1 – The state has a funding program with one of the six elements listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have any funding programs.	All of these funding programs have common features which promote large scale renewables. Here are the key elements: a. Stable/predictable price year to year[49] b. Long term (15-20 years)[50] c. Decreasing price over time to match the current market price or renewables[51] d. Differentiated payment levels by technology type, project size, and resource quality[52] e. Costs associated with funding programs are incorporated into the electricity rate[53] f. Streamline approval processes to reduce administrative barriers and transaction costs[54]	a. **Power purchasing agreements generally maintain their price for the entirety of their lifespan, this has been the case in Connecticut. This means a predictable price** b. **Conn Gen Stat § 16a-3f specifies contracts may be up to 20 years[56]** c. One criticism of power purchasing agreements, and constant price feed in tariffs is that they lock in renewables at very high prices, and then rate payers, or utilities, over pay for many years. Connecticut's system has been criticized for this and there have been efforts to change it d. **Connecticut's system of proposals allows for infinite differentiation between project types and sizes** e. **Conn Gen Stat § 16a-3f specifies that all costs associated with the**

				contracts shall be passed to the rate payers[57] f. **Conn Gen Stat § 16a-3f mandates that decisions regarding proposals be made in thirty days**[58]
E.2.2	Does the state have policies and programs to incentivize large scale on-grid renewable projects? [PH.1.1, PH.2.1, PH.5.1]	**Mitigation Score:** 6 – The state has all six incentives listed to the right. 5 – The state has five of the six incentives listed to the right. 4 – The state has four of the six incentives listed to the right. 3 – The state has three of the six incentives listed to the right. 2 – The state has two of the six incentives listed to the right. 1 – The state has one of the six incentives listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have any policies to incentivize on-grid renewables. **Public Health Score:**	Large, on-grid renewable installations represent a key element of decreasing GHG emissions. States can incentivize these projects in many different ways listed below. a. Procurement legislation allows for a diverse mix of renewable sources[59] b. Procurement legislation targets all potential sources which NREL resource maps identifies as feasible for the state[60] c. Procurement policies which maximize taking the least efficient and most polluting plants off line first[61] [PH.1.1, PH.2.1, PH.5.1] d. Policies which streamline large scale (over 20MW) renewable energy siting while taking into consideration a state's unique needs[62] e. Policies to encourage the siting of renewable energy projects on brownfields?[63] i. Requirements of proper maintenance and cleanup of	**Mitigation Score: 4/6** **Equity Score: N/A** **Public Health Score:1/2** a. **Public act 13-303 tasks DEEP with procurement of class 1 renewables. Class 1 renewables cover many different sources including wind, solar, and geothermal**[65] b. **NREL shows Connecticut having potential for biomass, biogas, and off shore wind. PA 13-303 highlights biomass, biogas, and wind**[66]**. PA 19-71 specifically targets 2000 MW of offshore wind**[67] c. It does not appear that Connecticut explicitly prioritizes the removal of

		2 – The state has programs with elements outlined in both 'e.i' and 'c' listed to the right. 1 – The state has programs with elements outlined in either 'e.i' or 'c' listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have has programs with elements outlined in 'e.i' or 'c' listed to the right. Blank – The state does not have a program to site renewable energy on brownfields	brownfields to prevent harmful exposure to local communities[64] [PH.1.1, PH.2.1]	the worst polluting powerplants through strategic renewables placement d. Connecticut has legislation promoting sitting on brownfields through loans (Conn Gen Stat § 32-765) and legislation tasking the department of transit with cataloging all land they control and assessing the feasibility of renewables for that land (PA 19-35). However, Connecticut has become notorious for a 'not in my backyard' attitude, with municipalities blocking development of some renewables. This has made Connecticut a less attractive place for renewables, and could be fought with state legislation[68] e. **Conn Gen Stat § 32-765 established a targeted loan program for the development of**

				brownfields, this includes renewable energy projects[69] i. **Loans under Conn Gen Stat § 32-765 cover the remediation of the brownfield. Applications for these loans also must show that the project will benefit the community, implying project will clean up these brownfields[70]**
E.3	**Rooftop Solar Incentives**			
E.3.1	Does the state have policies and programs to incentivize rooftop solar? [PH.1.1, PH.2.1: localized pollution, PH.5.1: adaptive capacity]	**Mitigation Score:** 3 – The state has policies which cover all three areas listed to the right. 2 – The state has policies which cover two of the three areas listed to the right. 1 – The state has policies which cover one of the three areas listed to the right.	Rooftop solar is the primary behind the meter renewable. While several programs already covered by this rubric can be used for rooftop solar, states have specific tools at their disposal to boost residential solar. Key policies are listed below. Rooftop solar is beneficial to a community's resilience towards natural disasters. Rooftop solar is less susceptible to disasters than traditional poles and wires. This can help communities recover from disasters. [PH.5.1]	**Mitigation Score: 1/3** **Equity Score: N/A** **Public Health Score: 1/3** a. **The CT Green Bank has programs to incentivize the leasing of rooftop solar through performance-based incentives. So, Connecticut not only**

		0 – The state does not have any policies which cover the areas listed to the right. **Public Health Score:** 3 – The state has policies which cover all three areas listed to the right. 2 – The state has policies which cover two of the three areas listed to the right. 1 – The state has policies which cover one of the three areas listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have any policies which cover the areas listed to the right.	a. Authorization of utility or third-party ownership of rooftop solar installations[71] [PH.5.1: adaptive capacity for power outages] b. Policies to protect solar energy customers from private prohibitions of solar energy installations[72] [PH.5.1: adaptive capacity for power outages] c. Recycling and decommissioning policies for photovoltaic cells[73][PH.1.1, PH.2.1]	**authorizes it, they encourage it[74]** b. Connecticut does not have any legislation to protect homeowners' rights to install solar c. Connecticut lacks legislation to ensure the proper disposal of solar PV cells which can be harmful is disposed of incorrectly. California categorizes PV cells and hazardous waste, New York State has a recycling and disposal program, and Washington State requires manufacturers to finance the disposal of panels. Connecticut should consider adopting policies like these as their solar industry grows
E.4	**Leadership**			
E.4.1	Does the state have policies and programs to signal their commitment to renewable energy, and serve as a leader for	**Mitigation Score:** 5 – The state has policies/programs which accomplish all 5 goals listed to the right.	American federalism allows states to serve as the testing ground for policies. This allows progressive states to demonstrate their commitment to renewable energy through their policies. These actions both reduce GHG emission of that state, and encourage others to do the same. Below are	**Mitigation Score: 4/5** **Equity Score: N/A** **Public Health Score: 2/3** a. **The Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection**

	others? [PH.1.1, PH.2.1, PH.3.1, PH.5.1: improved air quality]	4 – The state has policies/programs which accomplish four of the five goals listed to the right. 3 – The state has policies/programs which accomplish three of the five goals listed to the right. 2 – The state has policies/programs which accomplish two of the five goals listed to the right. 1 – The state has policies/programs which accomplish one of the five goals listed to the right. 0 – The state does not have any policies/programs which accomplish the goals to the right. **Public Health Score:** 3 – The state uses data from this monitoring system to educate the public and make policy decisions to avoid geographic pollution concentrations 2– The state uses data from this monitoring system to either educate the public or make policy decisions to avoid geographic pollution concentrations	policies and programs for states to show their ambition. a. Programs to incentive renewable energy industry growth such as installer training and certification[75] b. State investment in renewable energy R&D[76] c. Statewide air quality monitoring system[77] [PH.1.1, PH.5.1: improved air quality] d. Public education tools to distribute real-time air quality information, and ways to avoid health risks due to poor air quality[78] [PH.2.1, PH3.1] e. Air quality data being used in decision making to reduce pollution hot spots[79] [PH.1.1, PH.2.1]	**has a full suite of licenses for contractors wishing to install solar arrays[80]. These are outlined in Conn Gen Stat § 20-340c.[81] Conn Gen Stat § 16-245ff section f tasks the CT green bank with identifying barriers to solar workforce in CT and mandates them fix them through training and accreditation[82]** b. **PA 15-5 requires the DEEP commissioner to direct state agencies to explore technologies, products, and processes which could lead to renewable energy[83]** c. **Connecticut has an air quality monitoring network made up of 15 sites monitoring a total of eight pollutants[84]** d. **Connecticut has an air quality index website with forecasts for the next day[85], and the state partners with EPA's AIRNow website**

		1– The state has a program to monitor air quality 0– The state does not have a program to monitor air quality		e. While Connecticut is making efforts within, and in addition to, the Clean Air Act to reduce ambient air pollution in the state and has an ever increasing data monitoring program, it is unclear if the state has developed a specific program dedicated to reducing harmful air pollution in areas most affected
E.4.2	Does the state have an emissions reduction goal for their electricity sector?	**Mitigation Score:** This mitigation score is calculated with a formula. $Score = 2.5(\frac{reduction\ percent}{Year})$ Emissions reduction percent should be filled in with the percent of emissions the state aims to reduce the electricity sector by. Year should be replaced with the year associated with that target, but subtract 2000 from that year. For example, if the state of East Dakota has a goal of 45% reductions in emissions for their electricity sector by 2030 the Emissions reduction percent would be entered as 45, and the year would be entered as 30. Giving East Dakota a score of 3.75/5	The IPCC's report on 1.5 degrees of global warming states that if humans are to avoid the most drastic consequences of global warming we should achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.[86] While America as a nation is not ready to commit to this, individual states can show their dedication to this goal through commitments to percent reductions of emissions from sector to sector.	**Mitigation Score: 5.9/5** **Equity Score: N/A** **Public Health Score: NA** Connecticut's GC3 report on building a low carbon future for Connecticut sets a goal of 71% below 2014 levels by 2030 for the emissions in the electricity sector. Plugging this into the formula we get 5.9, this means that Connecticut is ahead of the 100% reduction by 2050 which the IPCC report recommends

		The last note with this formula is that states can score over five points if their targets are more ambitious than the IPCC goal. To limit the potential extremes of this **No State shall score above 7 points for this question** no matter how ambitious their target is.		
Section E Total				**34.9/47 ~74.3%**
Section E Equity Total				**4/6 ~66.7%**
Section E Health Total				**4/8 ~50%**

[1] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
[2] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
[3] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
[4] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
Clean Energy Solutions Center. "Financial Incentives: Policy Overview and Good Practices," n.d. https://cleanenergysolutions.org/policy-briefs/financial-incentives.
[5] AN ACT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND PLANNING FOR CONNECTICUT'S ENERGY FUTURE., Pub. L. No. 11–80 (2011). https://www.cga.ct.gov/2011/ACT/Pa/pdf/2011PA-00080-R00SB-01243-PA.pdf.
[6] "CT Green Bank Impact Map," n.d. https://assessor.keva.la/cgb/.
[7] Energize Connecticut. "Your Home." Text, n.d. https://www.energizect.com/your-home.
[8] CREC. "Energy Education." Brick, n.d. http://www.crec.org/energy/index.php.
[9] "Sharing Solar Benefits: Reaching Households in Underserved Communities of Color in Connecticut." Connecticut Green Bank, May 2019. https://ctgreenbank.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Sharing-Solar-Benefits-May2019.pdf.
[10] "Sharing Solar Benefits: Reaching Households in Underserved Communities of Color in Connecticut." Connecticut Green Bank, May 2019. https://ctgreenbank.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Sharing-Solar-Benefits-May2019.pdf.
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Clean Energy Solutions Center. "Financial Incentives: Policy Overview and Good Practices," n.d. https://cleanenergysolutions.org/policy-briefs/financial-incentives.
[12] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx

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National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
US EPA. "State Renewable Energy Resources," n.d. https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/state-renewable-energy-resources.
[14] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
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US EPA. "State Renewable Energy Resources," n.d. https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/state-renewable-energy-resources.

[15] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
Clean Energy Solutions Center. "Financial Incentives: Policy Overview and Good Practices," n.d. https://cleanenergysolutions.org/policy-briefs/financial-incentives.
[16] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
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[17] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
[18] Exemptions, 12–412 § (n.d.). https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_219.htm#sec_12-412.
[19] Exemptions, 12–81 § (n.d.). https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_203.htm#sec_12-81.
[20] "Energy and Environment Guide to Action: Chapter 3 Funding and Financial Incentive Policies." Environmental Protection Agency, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/guide_action_chapter3.pdf.
[21] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
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[22] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
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[24] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
[25] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
[26] National Conference of State Legislatures. "Solar Policy Toolkit." Accessed April 30, 2020. https://www.ncsl.org/research/energy/solar-policy-toolbox.aspx
[27] Energize Connecticut. "Residential Solar Investment Program." Text, n.d. https://www.energizect.com/your-home/solutions-list/residential-solar-investment-program.
Residential solar investment program, 16–245ff § (n.d.). https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_283.htm#sec_16-245ff.

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