

Community Energy

Ref	Checklist Item	Measurement Criteria	Comments	Points
G.1	Net Metering and Feed-In Tariffs			
G.1.1	Does the state have net metering?	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>7- The state has a net metering system with all seven components listed to the right.</p> <p>6 – The state has a net metering system with all six components listed to the right.</p> <p>5 – The state has a net metering system with five of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has a net metering system with four of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has a net metering system with three of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has a net metering system with two of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has a net metering system with one of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have a net metering system</p> <p><u>Equity Score:</u></p> <p>1 – The state has a net metering system with component ‘g’ listed to the right.</p>	<p>NOTE: States can either have a net metering system or a feed-in tariff system, but generally do not have both. Therefore, states should be scored <i>either</i> on G.1.1 criteria or G.1.2 criteria.</p> <p>Net metering is a billing arrangement between a utility and a customer that owns renewable energy technology that serves to compensate the customer when they are adding more energy to the grid than they are consuming.¹ Net metering is one way that states can enable and encourage distributed energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All customers in the state are eligible for net metering.^{2,3} b. Customers are paid the going retail rate for net excess electricity.⁴ c. The state allows virtual net metering. [EQ 2.1] (Virtual net metering means customers unable to install renewable energy on their own households or properties could purchase shares from a local renewable energy system and receive credit on their energy bills for the amount produced.)⁵ d. Net metering standards are applied to all utilities across the state. There are no utility-specific fees, equipment, or insurance.^{6,7} e. The state allows net excess electricity credits generated in one month to be rolled over indefinitely at the full retail rate.⁸ f. There is no capacity limit for individual net metering⁹, or the largest system capacity that the state allows is 2 MW or greater.¹⁰ 	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 7/7</u></p> <p><u>Equity Score: 1/1</u></p> <p><u>Public Health Score: N/A</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All Connecticut customers of the state’s two state-regulated utilities using a Class I renewable energy source are eligible.¹¹ b. Connecticut customers are paid the retail, for exported electricity.¹² c. Connecticut has a shared clean energy program known as the Shared Clean Energy Facilities (SCEF) program. The state also allows for Virtual Net Metering for state, municipal, and agricultural customers.¹³ d. Each state-regulated utility is required to make the interconnection and provide net metering equipment. Utilities can determine and charge an application fee, but they must be approved by PURA.^{14,15} e. Connecticut’s net metering system allows for credits to carry over to the next monthly billing cycle indefinitely for residential customers.

		<p>0 – The state has a net metering system but does not have component ‘c’ listed to the right.</p>	<p>g. The state has program participation goals for low-income customers and customers in environmental justice communities.</p>	<p>Customers may request a cash-out at the time they terminate service.¹⁶</p> <p>f. The largest system capacity that Connecticut allows for net metering is 2 MW for commercial projects.¹⁷</p> <p>g. The residential solar program has established a benchmark of 40% deployment among low-income customers and customers in economically distressed communities.¹⁸</p>
<p>G.1.2</p>	<p>Does the state have feed-in-tariffs?</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>5 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with five of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with four of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with three of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with two of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with one of the components listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have a feed-in tariff system</p>	<p>Under a feed-in-tariff (FIT) system, utilities guarantee to pay renewable energy producers a fixed price for the electricity they produce over a fixed period of time.¹⁹ Unlike net metering, in which producers receive credit in the form of kilowatt-hours, FIT producers receive a monetary credit that corresponds to the value of the energy produced, which can be different from the retail cost.²⁰</p> <p>a. There is a clear long-term contract duration for which FIT payments are awarded.²¹</p> <p>b. FIT payments include the value of renewable energy generation to society, which can include the value of climate change mitigation, health impacts, and other considerations.²² [EQ 1.1, PH 1.3]</p> <p>c. If the FIT policy is funded by incremental costs to the entire rate base, there are limits to rate increases for low-income customers. If the FIT policy is funded by another method (such as tax revenue, carbon auctions), there are also considerations to limit the</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 4/5</u> <u>Equity Score: 0/1</u> <u>Public Health Score: 1/1</u></p> <p><u>Under the state’s new renewable energy incentive programs, customer may elect to be compensated under either a netting or feed-in tariff structure.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Feed-in tariffs are to provide 20-year terms of service.²⁶</u></p> <p>b. <u>Tariff rates are inclusive of Renewable Energy Credits and Environmental Attributes.²⁷</u></p> <p>c. <u>There are no provisions to limit rates for low-income customers.</u></p> <p>d. <u>The tariff program provides for a bid preference for projects located in “distressed municipalities.”²⁸</u></p>

		<p><u>Equity Score:</u> 1 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with component ‘c’ listed to the right. 0 – The state has a feed-in tariff system but does not have component ‘c’ listed to the right.</p> <p><u>Health Score:</u> 1 – The state has a feed-in tariff system with component ‘b’ listed to the right. 0 – The state has a feed-in tariff system but does not have component ‘b’ listed to the right</p>	<p>burden to low-income populations.²³ [EQ 2.1, EQ 3.1]</p> <p>d. The FIT policy has an incentive that promotes community energy projects, such as a higher tariff paid for small community-based projects.²⁴</p> <p>e. The FIT policy is part of a long-term state policy commitment to renewable energy development.²⁵</p>	<p>e. <u>Connecticut is committed to the development of renewable energy in the state as evidenced by policies supporting solar, wind, and battery storage procurements.</u></p>
G.2	Community Energy Program Design			
G.2.1	Does the state have a way of ensuring that new renewable energy projects have low-income customers? [EQ 1.1, EQ 2.1, EQ 3.1]	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u> 1 – The state has at least one of the policies to the right. 0 – The state does not have any of the policies to the right.</p> <p><u>Equity Score:</u> 1 – The state has at least one of the policies to the right. 0 – The state does not have any of the policies to the right.</p>	<p>There is no single best practice for designing community solar projects that incorporate low-income customers. A state will receive credit for adopting any of the following policies. Advantages and disadvantages of each option can be found in NREL’s (2018) report, <i>Design and Implementation of Community Solar Programs for Low- and Moderate-Income Customers</i>.</p> <p>a. Carve-out: Projects can be required to reserve a fraction of their capacity for low-income customers.²⁹ [EQ 3.1]</p> <p>b. Low-income only: Community solar projects can be designed and implemented solely for low-income customers.³⁰ [EQ 3.1]</p> <p>c. Participation incentives: The state has some added incentive for community solar project subscribers that are low-income. For example, if the state has Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), low-income projects or subscribers could receive a higher credit rate.³¹ [EQ 3.1, EQ 2.1]</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 1/1</u> <u>Equity Score: 1/1</u> <u>Public Health Score: N/A</u></p> <p>a. Connecticut’s Shared Clean Energy Facilities program requires that 20% of the estimated annual output be allocated to low-income customers and an additional 40% be allocated to a combination of LMI customers, landlords or entities responsible for affordable housing facilities, or low-income service organizations.³²</p> <p>b. Connecticut’s Shared Clean Energy Facilities program requires that 20% of the estimated annual output be allocated to low-income customers and an additional 40% be allocated to a combination of LMI customers, landlords or</p>

				entities responsible for affordable housing facilities, or low-income service organizations.
G.2.2	Does the state allow third-party ownership arrangements for community energy?	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>1 – The state allows third-party ownership arrangements for community energy.</p> <p>0 – The state does not allow third-party ownership arrangements for community energy.</p> <p><u>Equity Score:</u></p> <p>1 – The state allows third-party ownership arrangements for community energy.</p> <p>0 – The state does not allow third-party ownership arrangements for community energy.</p>	Third-party ownership of shared renewable energy projects, accomplished through leases or power-purchase agreements, can make it possible for customers to install solar panels with few up-front costs. This can make shared or individual solar accessible to low-income customers. ³³ [EQ 2.1, EQ 3.1]	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 1/1</u></p> <p><u>Equity Score: 1/1</u></p> <p><u>Public Health Score: N/A</u></p> <p>Connecticut allows third-party ownership of shared renewable energy projects. One example is the Connecticut Green Bank’s Solar for All partnership with PosiGen, a solar provider focusing on low-income communities.³⁴</p>
G.2.3	Are there other financial incentives for community energy programs?	<u>Not Scored</u>	<p>Many of the financial incentives that are best practices for promoting community energy programs and for participation of low-income communities and individuals in these programs are covered in the Renewable Energy sub-sector rubric. They are not scored here, so as not to double-count state efforts in this area. The financial incentives that would promote both renewable energy and shared or distributed energy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Property and/or sales taxes for solar energy installation.³⁵ b. Targeted grant, loan, or rebate programs for renewable energy, and specifically those that target low-income program participants.³⁶ [EQ 2.1, EQ 3.1] 	<u>Not Scored</u>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. On-bill financing.³⁷ d. Incentives to attract solar companies, investors, or lenders to work with low-income communities.³⁸ [EQ 3.1] 	
G.3 Interconnection				
G.3.1	Does the state have interconnection standards for renewable energy projects?	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>5 – The state’s interconnection policies include all five components to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state’s interconnection policies include four components to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state’s interconnection policies include three components to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state’s interconnection policies include two components to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state’s interconnection policies include one component to the right.</p> <p>0– The state’s interconnection policies include none of the components to the right or the state does not have policies for interconnection.</p>	<p>Connecting both large and small-scale renewable projects to the main power grid presents technical and bureaucratic challenges which may discourage potential projects. States can implement interconnection policies which facilitate the process. Elements which should be outlined clearly in policies are listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The state has interconnection policies that are transparent, uniform, detailed, and public.³⁹ b. The state has a clear timeline and steps of the connection review process.⁴⁰ c. The state has specific technical requirements for approval.⁴¹ d. The state has a multi-tiered or screening process by which the level of review and length of the process depends on the size of the system being added.⁴² e. There is a standard interconnection agreement form that is easy to understand.⁴³ 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mitigation Score: 5/5</u> <u>Equity Score: N/A</u> <u>Public Health Score: N/A</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connecticut has guidelines in place for interconnection of distributed energy that are transparent, uniform, detailed, and public. They explain the processes and procedures and even include flow-charts that explain the interconnection processes. The guidelines include <i>Residential Single Phase Certified Inverter-Based Generating Facilities, 20kW (AC) or Less and Guidelines for Interconnection, Fast Track and Study Process</i> which apply to both Eversource and UI.⁴⁴ b. The utilities and customers must follow general procedural timelines for the review process. Timeframes are included in guidelines referenced in part (a) and on utility websites. c. Technical requirements for approval are included

				<p>in the guidelines referenced in part (a).</p> <p>d. Similar to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Connecticut has three levels of reviews and costs for systems of different sizes.⁴⁵</p> <p>e. Connecticut has standard interconnection agreements, which are appendices to the guidelines referenced in part (a).</p>
G.4	Consumer Protection			
G.4.1	<p>Does the state have consumer protection standards for community solar contracts? [EQ 3.1]</p>	<p><u>Not Scored</u></p>	<p>Solar purchases typically occur between a customer and a solar energy company. States have an opportunity to ensure consumer protection by requiring certain provisions be included in solar installation contracts, including the elements listed below.⁴⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The state requires solar contracts to include a grace period for withdrawal.⁴⁷ b. The state requires solar providers to have easy methods for reporting problems, including a website.⁴⁸ c. The state requires solar companies to provide customers with a consumer protection brochure.⁴⁹ d. The state requires consumer protection information for solar contracts to be available in multiple languages (this may depend on which languages are prevalent in the state and local communities). [EQ 3.1] e. The state prevents utilities or third-parties from charging additional fees to solar customers.⁵⁰ f. The state prevents utilities or third-parties from charging hidden fees (e.g., 	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>Not Scored</u></p> <p>Connecticut’s solar program is based on a subscription system run through the state’s investor owned utilities, which eliminates direct sales and subscription interactions between the third-party project developer and subscribing customers.</p>

			for late payment or contract termination). ⁵¹	
G.5 Community Input and Participation				
G.5.1	Do state policies for community energy involve input and participation? [EQ 5.2]	<p><u>Mitigation Score and Equity Score:</u></p> <p>6 – The state has all six of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p>5 – The state has five of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has four of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has three of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has two of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p>1– The state has one of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state has none of the input and participation components to the right.</p> <p><u>Public Health Score</u></p> <p>1 – The state has component ‘f’ to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have component ‘f’ to the right.</p>	<p>This rubric is expansive in its definition of community energy to include state policies that allows for some type of distributed or community energy (e.g., net metering). However, the term “community energy” generally refers to (1) an energy system powered by some type of sustainable technology, and (2) an energy system that has some amount of participation and democratic control.⁵² The following are elements of the second facet, public input and participation in energy systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Communities in the state have authority over their energy supply.⁵³ [EQ 5.1, EQ 5.2, EQ 5.3] b. The state allows community choice aggregation (local governments can procure wholesale electricity for retail customers on a combined basis).⁵⁴ [EQ 5.3] c. Community groups are consulted individually or brought into advisory committees or working groups on state-level community energy policies.⁵⁵ [EQ 5.1, EQ 5.2, EQ 5.3] d. The state provides training for community groups to plan for distributed energy projects.⁵⁶ [EQ 3.1] e. The state provides funding for community groups to plan for distributed energy projects.⁵⁷ [EQ 2.1, EQ 5.1] f. Communities have input on, and are involved in planning for siting potential community energy projects.⁵⁸ [EQ 5.2, PH 1.1, PH 2.1, PH 4.1] 	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 3/6</u> <u>Equity Score: 3/6</u> <u>Public Health Score: 0/1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connecticut General Statutes authorize municipalities in the state to construct, purchase, lease, or establish their own municipal power plants. The statutes outline the processes and procedures, which include a two-third vote of the legislative body.⁵⁹ Six municipalities and one tribe in the state control their own utilities including Groton, Norwich, Jewett City, Bozrah, South Norwalk, East Norwalk, and the Mohegan Tribal Utility Authority.⁶⁰ b. Connecticut does not currently have community choice aggregation (CCA). However, PURA did investigate CCA.⁶¹ c. DEEP has a Low-Income Energy Advisory Board which meets approximately every 1-2 months. The board advises the state on energy-assistance related programs and the impact

				<p>of utility rates and policies.⁶²</p> <p>d. The Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology’s Rural Communities Energy Assurance Program (funded by DEEP and USDA), assists rural and low-income communities with reliability as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy.⁶³</p> <p>e. DEEP has a Microgrid grant and loan program, but the policy does not have a preference for renewable energy.⁶⁴</p> <p>f. The Connecticut Siting Council is ultimately responsible for the siting of electricity infrastructure. Although the Siting Council has procedures and guidelines for public participation on their website, it is not clear that communities are actively involved, engaged, and participating. The website acknowledges the council’s responsibility to use its own judgment to balance the state’s energy needs with the environment and other issues, but public health is not referenced as one of the concerns.⁶⁵.</p>
G.6	Leadership			
G.6.1	Does the state have policies and programs to signal	<u>Mitigation Score:</u>	A state can earn one additional point for this item if they have policies or programs that signal their commitment to community power.	<u>Mitigation Score: 1/1</u> <u>Equity Score: N/A</u> <u>Public Health Score: N/A</u>

	<p>their commitment to community energy, and serve as a leader for others?</p>	<p>1 – The state has policies or programs that signal their commitment to community energy.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have policies or programs that signal their commitment to community energy.</p>	<p>For example, the state could have a community power pilot program, conduct research on the demographics of solar energy subscribers in the state with a goal of making distributed energy more equitable, pass a resolution demonstrating commitment to renewable energy, or some other act within this scope.</p>	<p>Connecticut earns one additional point for its Clean Energy Facilities Program. Connecticut has signaled its commitment to clean energy and community energy with this program which has a strong focus on low-income customers..</p>
<p>Section G Total</p>				<p>22/26 ~84.6%</p>
<p>Section G Equity Total</p>				<p>6/10 ~60%</p>
<p>Section G Health Total</p>				<p>1/2 50%</p>

¹ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.

² Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2015). *Energy and Environment Guide to Action: State Policies and Best Practices for Advancing Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Combined Heat and Power*. <https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/energy-and-environment-guide-action>.

⁴ Institute for Local Self-Reliance (2020). *The 2020 Community Power Scorecard*. <https://ilsr.org/2020-community-power-scorecard/>.

⁵ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.

⁶ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.

⁷ Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and Vote Solar (2014). *Free the Grid 2014: Best Practices in State Net Metering Policies and Interconnection Procedures*. <http://www.alta-energy.com/reports/FreeTheGrid2014finalreport.pdf>.

⁸ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.

⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2015). *Energy and Environment Guide to Action: State Policies and Best Practices for Advancing Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Combined Heat and Power*. <https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/energy-and-environment-guide-action>.

¹⁰ Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) and Vote Solar (2014). *Free the Grid 2014: Best Practices in State Net Metering Policies and Interconnection Procedures*. <http://www.alta-energy.com/reports/FreeTheGrid2014finalreport.pdf>.

¹¹ Connecticut General Statutes Stat. Sec. 16-243h. https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_283.htm#sec_16-243h

¹² Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Interim Decision at 12, 38 (February 10, 2021).

¹³ [Conn.](#) Gen. Stat § 16-244z(a)(2); Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Decision at 37-39 (June 30, 2021).

- ¹⁴ Connecticut Public Act No. 11-80. Sec 121(b). <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2011/act/pa/pdf/2011PA-00080-R00SB-01243-PA.pdf>; Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Decision at 38-39 (June 30, 2021)
- ¹⁵ Eversource (n.d.). “Connecticut Application to Connect.” <https://www.eversource.com/content/general/about/about-us/doing-business-with-us/builders-contractors/interconnections/connecticut-application-to-connect>.
- ¹⁶ Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Interim Decision at 14 (February 10, 2021)
- ¹⁷ Conn. Gen. Stat § 16-244z.
- ¹⁸ Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Interim Decision at 40 (February 10, 2021).
- ¹⁹ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.
- ²⁰ DeSilva, Nina (2018). “What is the Difference Between Net Metering and Feed-in Tariffs?” Solstice. <https://solstice.us/solstice-blog/difference-net-metering-feed-in-tariffs/>.
- ²¹ NREL (2010). *A Policymaker’s Guide to Feed-in Tariff Policy Design*. Technical Report NREL/TP-6A2-44849. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/44849.pdf>.
- ²² NREL (2010). *A Policymaker’s Guide to Feed-in Tariff Policy Design*. Technical Report NREL/TP-6A2-44849. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/44849.pdf>.
- ²³ NREL (2010). *A Policymaker’s Guide to Feed-in Tariff Policy Design*. Technical Report NREL/TP-6A2-44849. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/44849.pdf>.
- ²⁴ NREL (2010). *A Policymaker’s Guide to Feed-in Tariff Policy Design*. Technical Report NREL/TP-6A2-44849. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/44849.pdf>.
- ²⁵ NREL (2010). *A Policymaker’s Guide to Feed-in Tariff Policy Design*. Technical Report NREL/TP-6A2-44849. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/44849.pdf>.
- ²⁶ Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-244z(a)(1)(B).
- ²⁷ Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Decision at 11 (June 30, 2021).
- ²⁸ Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 20-07-01, Decision at 43 (June 30, 2021).
- ²⁹ NREL (2018). *Design and Implementation of Community Solar Programs for Low- and Moderate-Income Customers*. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/71652.pdf>
- ³⁰ NREL (2018). *Design and Implementation of Community Solar Programs for Low- and Moderate-Income Customers*. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/71652.pdf>
- ³¹ NREL (2018). *Design and Implementation of Community Solar Programs for Low- and Moderate-Income Customers*. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/71652.pdf>
- ³² Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, Docket No. 19-07-01, Decision at 15-16 (December 18, 2019).
- ³³ Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) (2019). *Solar with Justice: Strategies for Powering Up Under-Resourced Communities and Growing an Inclusive Solar Market*. <https://www.cesa.org/assets/2019-Files/Solar-with-Justice.pdf>.
- ³⁴ Connecticut Green Bank (2019). *Sharing Solar Benefits: Reaching Households in Underserved Communities of Color in Connecticut*. <https://ctgreenbank.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Sharing-Solar-Benefits-May2019.pdf>
- ³⁵ Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) (2019). *Solar with Justice: Strategies for Powering Up Under-Resourced Communities and Growing an Inclusive Solar Market*. <https://www.cesa.org/assets/2019-Files/Solar-with-Justice.pdf>.
- ³⁶ Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) (2019). *Solar with Justice: Strategies for Powering Up Under-Resourced Communities and Growing an Inclusive Solar Market*. <https://www.cesa.org/assets/2019-Files/Solar-with-Justice.pdf>.
- ³⁷ NREL (2018). *Design and Implementation of Community Solar Programs for Low- and Moderate-Income Customers*. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy19osti/71652.pdf>
- ³⁸ Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) (2019). *Solar with Justice: Strategies for Powering Up Under-Resourced Communities and Growing an Inclusive Solar Market*. <https://www.cesa.org/assets/2019-Files/Solar-with-Justice.pdf>.
- ³⁹ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) (2010). *Compendium of Best Practices: Sharing Local and State Successes in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy from the United States*. <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/Compendium%20of%20US%20Best%20Practices.pdf>.
- ⁴⁰ Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) (2013). *Model Interconnection Procedures*. <https://irecusa.org/publications/model-interconnection-procedures/>.
- ⁴¹ Interstate Renewable Energy Council (IREC) (2013). *Model Interconnection Procedures*. <https://irecusa.org/publications/model-interconnection-procedures/>.
- ⁴² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2015). *Energy and Environment Guide to Action: State Policies and Best Practices for Advancing Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Combined Heat and Power*. <https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/energy-and-environment-guide-action>.
- ⁴³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2015). *Energy and Environment Guide to Action: State Policies and Best Practices for Advancing Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Combined Heat and Power*. <https://www.epa.gov/statelocalenergy/energy-and-environment-guide-action>.
- ⁴⁴ UI (2020). “Distributed Generation Application Process.” https://www.uinet.com/wps/portal/uinet/smartenergy/innovation/distributed_generation/application_process/
- ⁴⁵ NREL OpenEI (2015). “Interconnection Standards (Connecticut).” [https://openei.org/wiki/Interconnection_Standards_\(Connecticut\)](https://openei.org/wiki/Interconnection_Standards_(Connecticut)).
- ⁴⁶ Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) (2018). *State Solar Contract Disclosure Requirements*. <https://www.cesa.org/assets/2018-Files/State-Solar-Contract-Disclosure-Requirements.pdf>.

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