Address:

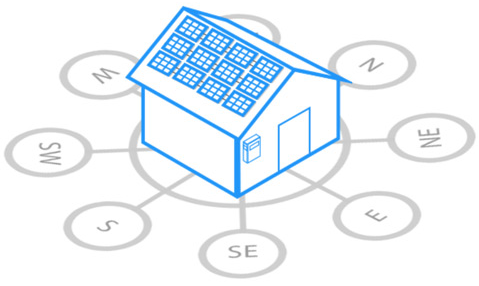
[redacted]

If you see a lot of trees and/or other buildings on your property (to the South), shading may be an issue for your solar installation.

Key Metrics

4.25 kW	System Size: This represents the system size that would generate about 200 MWh electricity per year.
$15K	Net Total Savings: An estimate of your net savings (over 25-years) if you buy your panels with a zero-down loan.
$1,564	Annual Savings: An estimate of your annual utility bill savings if you go solar.
14 Years	Payback Period: An estimate of the number of years it takes for your system to be profitable.

Summary

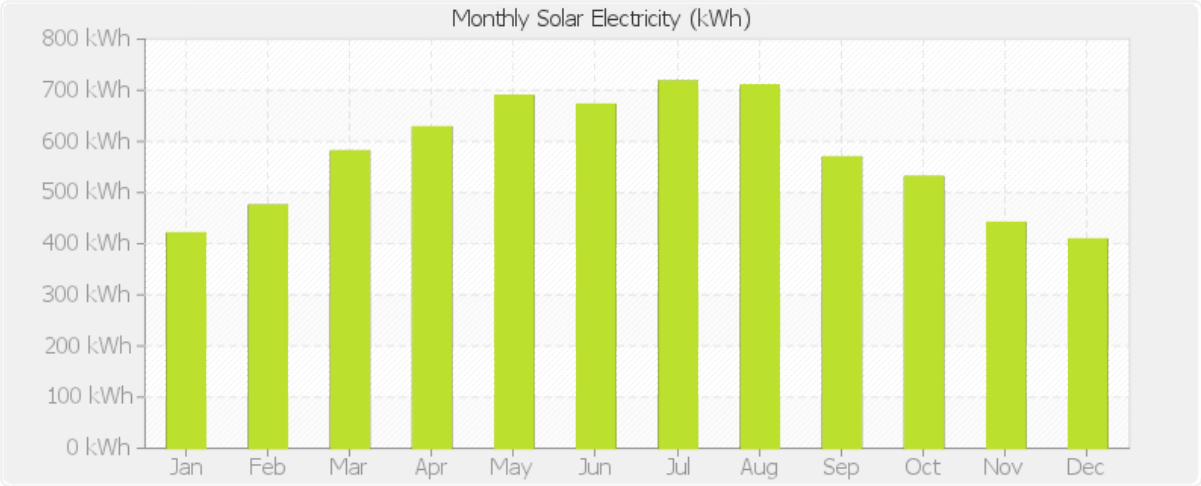


In California, the average annual electricity consumption of a farm is around 6,741 kWh per year and the average industrial utility rate is 12.8 cents per kWh. Accounting for this level of electricity consumption, you would need a 4.25 kW solar power system that generates 6,851 kWh of electricity per year where you live. This would represent an average annual savings of $1,564 on your utility bill. The exact amount of savings will depend on your actual electricity use and utility rate.

How much power can I generate?

At your location, a solar panel system with 4.25 kW capacity corresponds to the electricity needs of an average farm in your state.

The amount of solar electricity you can generate at this location depends on the amount of shading on your property as well as the orientation and tilt of the panels. The chart below shows the estimates for panels that are facing south with a 20-degree tilt and no shading from trees and/or other buildings nearby.



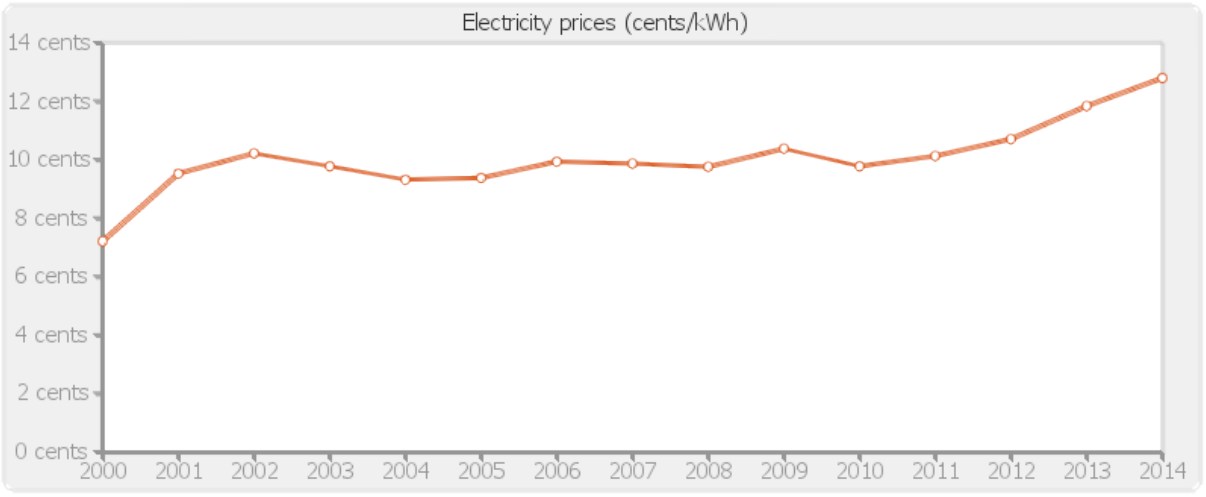
We recommend that a professional solar contractor come and take measurements on your property and give you detailed estimates. For your reference, here are the solar electricity estimates using different shading, tilt and orientation values. Even though a tilt angle representing the latitude of your location will yield the maximum amount of solar power, such an angle may not always be practical. The actual tilt of the panels should be determined by your solar contractor.

Orientation	Inclination of the panels		
	Flat	20° Tilt	33.97° Latitude Tilt
South	6,133 kWh	6,851 kWh	6,954 kWh
West	6,133 kWh	5,792 kWh	5,370 kWh
East	6,133 kWh	6,111 kWh	5,846 kWh

Trees and other buildings around your property can cause shading and reduce the amount of electricity your solar panels can produce. A detailed assessment by a contractor is the best way to determine the level of shading on your property.

Cost of Electricity in California

According to data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA), industrial retail electricity prices in California have gone up significantly since 2000. Installing solar panels can help you save money and mitigate against increasing utility bills.



4.2%

Historical data since 2000 indicate that the average year-over-year increase in utility rates in California was 4.2%. This is also called your utility escalation rate.

In comparison, during the same period, the average utility escalation rate for industrial users in the U.S. was 3% per year and the average annual inflation rate was 2.25% according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

What Size System Do I Need?

Do you use more or less electricity than your state average of 6,741 kWh per year? Use our handy comparison table below to determine the solar panel system size that better matches your needs.

	Electricity Consumption Amount		
	30% Less	Average	30% More
Consumption	4,719 kWh	6,741 kWh	8,763 kWh
Optimal System Size	3 kW	4.25 kW	5.5 kW
Production	4,836 kWh	6,851 kWh	8,866 kWh
Annual Savings	$1,104	$1,564	$2,024
Total Savings Over 25 Years	$10,911	$15,457	$20,003

We recommend that the system size be optimized to minimize excess solar electricity generation.

Next Steps

- You can use a solar panel calculator, to fine-tune your system size by inputting your actual electricity consumption information.

- If you don't want to check your utility bills to determine your actual consumption, you can use a power consumption calculator to estimate your consumption.

Federal Investment Tax Credit

The ITC is a non-refundable tax credit that reduces your federal tax liability. The amount of the tax credit is 30% of the total cost of installing solar panels on your home or commercial property. In practice, it makes solar energy 30% more affordable. For example, for a $20,000 solar installation, you can get $6,000 back in the form of federal tax credits. If you cannot use the entire credit during a tax year, you can carry the remainder forward to the next year. For more information, click here. There are also other federal programs designed to promote solar power, such as the USDA - Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) Grants.

State Incentives in California

Here are some other incentive programs in your state that may apply to the agricultural sector. Click on each program title for more information.

Financial Incentives

- California Solar Initiative - PV Incentives
- Energy Efficiency Financing for Public Sector Projects
- Energy Upgrade California
- LADWP - Feed-in Tariff (FiT) Program
- Local Option - Municipal Energy Districts
- Lodi Electric Utility - Commercial and Industrial Energy Efficiency Loan Program
- Pacific Power - Blue Sky Community Project Funds
- Partial Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Agricultural Solar Power Facilities
- Property Tax Exclusion for Solar Energy Systems
- Renewable Market Adjusting Tariff (ReMAT)
- Sales and Use Tax Exclusion for Advanced Transportation and Alternative Energy Manufacturing Program
- School Facility Program - Modernization Grants
- SoCalGas - Multi-Family Residential Rebate Program

Regulatory Policies

- Homebuyer Solar Option and Solar Offset Program
- Interconnection Standards
- Net Metering
- Renewables Portfolio Standard
- Solar Construction Permitting Standards

Disclaimer: The tax-related information in this report is for information purposes only. We are not tax professionals so please consult one to better understand the tax implications for your particular case.

Financial Analysis

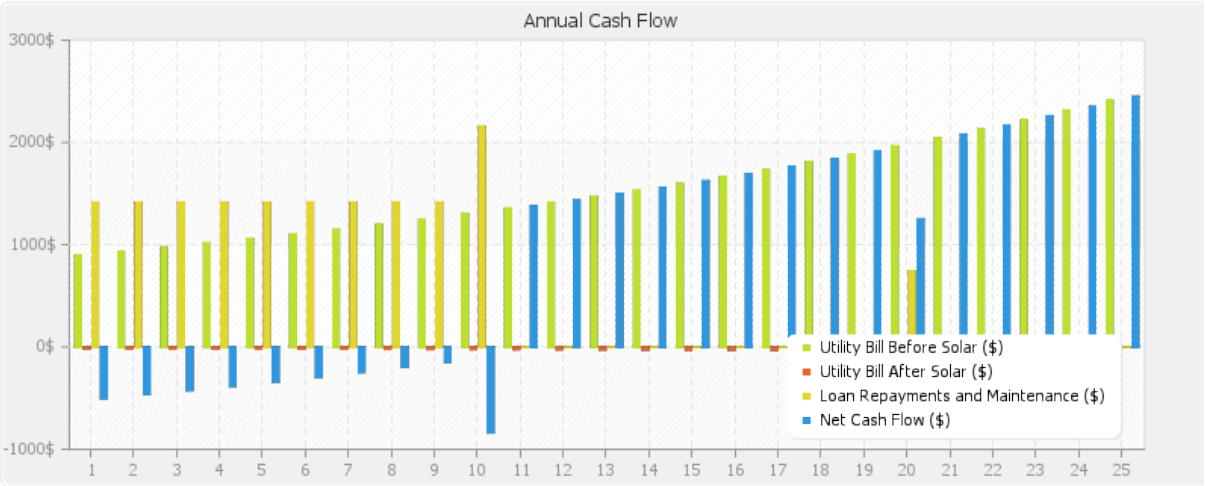
In order to maximize the profitability of your solar investment, you should choose the best financing option. Below, you can find a table comparing a purchase with zero-down solar loan to a solar lease (if available in your state). Your installer may also suggest other state-specific financing methods.

Buy vs. Lease Comparison for a 4.25 kW System in California

Item	Purchase Option	Lease Option
Net Total Savings	$15,457	$4,001
Amount to Finance	$14,875	$0
Down payment	$0	$0
Term for Loan or Lease	10 years	20 years
Federal tax credit	$4,463	Claimed by the leasing company. Not available to the homeowner.
State tax credit	$0	Not available.
Maintenance Costs	$1,488	Incurred by the leasing company.
Interest rate	6%	Doesn't apply, see the escalation rate below.
Monthly payment	$118	$68
Escalation rate	You lock-in your cost, no escalation.	3%
Lifetime of your panels	25 years	Limited by the term of the lease (20 years).

Key assumptions: System size of 4.25 kW. Retail electricity rate of 12.8 cents per kWh. Cost per watt of $3.5. Maintenance costs are assumed to be 10% of the total system cost before any incentives (we assume that half of these costs are incurred in year 10 and the other half in year 20). Net metering (at the retail rate) is used to estimate credits for your excess solar electricity. An inflation rate of 2% is used for financial calculations. We do not take into account any performance payments or additional charges from your local utility.

The fine print: Please note that the estimates provided above may not be 100% accurate, correct and/or complete and that they are intended solely for general information and education purposes. Any reliance placed on the content of this report is to be made at your own risk. We do not take liability for any loss or damage including without limitation, indirect or consequential loss or damage, or any loss or damage whatsoever arising out of, or in connection with the use of this report.



Contact Information

Have any questions about solar power? Interested in our offers? Contact us!

http://yourwebsite.com

email@yourwebsite.com

1-800-111-1111

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