California Solar Initiative
CPUC Staff Progress Report
January 2009

Data Annex

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1 Program History and Structure

The original step allocations and megawatt goals were divided among the three investor-owned utility according to a relative proportion of electricity sales. Table 1 shows the original MW goals of the program divided by PG&E, SCE, and CCSE, as well as residential and non-residential. The goals (and budgets) were divided by utility territory based on a relative percentage of electricity sales, and they are PG&E - 43.7%, SCE - 46.0%, SDG&E - 10.3%.

As each Program Administrator receives applications for solar incentives, it tracks the total MW reflected in the applications received. Table 1 also shows the actual MW available or used at each step. The "actual" MW amount is different than the "original" MW amount because the actual amount takes into account Program dropouts, and represents that actual number of MW that will be paid out at a given step.

Finally, Table 1 shows in highlight the current step for each Program administrator and each customer segment, based on CSI Program demand as of December 31, 2008. PG&E and SCE are both in Step 5 for Non-Residential, for example.

Table 1. Incentive MW Available by Step, by Program Administrator and Customer Class

Step	MW in Step	PG&E (MW)				SCE (MW)				CCSE in SDG&E Territory (MW)				SoCalGas (MW)			
		Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Res	
		Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual	Original	Actual
1	50	0	0	27.8	14.6	0.07	0	12.4	5.5	0	0	6.4	0.3	0	0	3.3	3.3
2	70	10.1	11.9	20.5	17.0	10.6	10.4	21.6	17.1	2.4	2.3	4.8	8.5	SoCalGas was a Program Administrator in 2006 during the transition to CSI, but has no role in CSI projects that started since 1/1/2007.			
3	100	14.4	14.0	29.3	27.5	15.2	15.4	30.8	26.9	3.4	3.5	6.9	6.3				
4	130	18.7	20.5	38.1	35.1	19.7		40.1	32.1	4.4	4.4	9.0	10.4				
5	160	23.1	23.1	46.8	68.3	24.3		49.3	67.9	5.4		11.0	12.6				
6	190	27.4		55.6		28.8		58.6		6.5		13.1					
7	215	31.0		62.9		32.6		66.3		7.3		14.8					
8	250	36.1		73.2		38.0		77.1		8.5		17.3					
9	285	41.1		83.4		43.3		87.8		9.7		19.7					
10	350	50.5		102.5		53.1		107.9		11.9		24.2					
Subtotal		252.4		512.3		265.6		539.5		59.5		120.8					
Totals		764.8				805.0				180.3							
Percent		43.7%				46.0%				10.3%							

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.

Table Notes:

(1) Shading Denotes Current Step as of Dec 31, 2008.

(2) The "Actual" MW field in Table 3 denotes the actual amount of MW that are either actively reserved or completed in each step and will be paid out at the given incentive level. The "Actual" MW numbers are equal to the "Original" MW in step less dropouts from that step plus dropouts from previous steps. The "Actual" numbers are current as of 12/31/2008. The "Original" MW amount represents the original number of MW allocated to the step in CPUC decision D.06-12-033, Appendix B, Table 13.

(3) In accordance with CPUC policy decisions that provided for a transition between the Self Generation Incentive Program and the California Solar Initiative, Step 1 was fully reserved in 2006 under the Self Generation Incentive Program, which was only open to non-residential projects. The 50 MW in Step 1 were not allocated across the utilities, and were therefore reserved on a first come, first served basis. Although almost all Step 1 MW were reserved by non-residential entities, Program Administrators later reallocated Step 1 dropouts into both residential and non-residential categories.

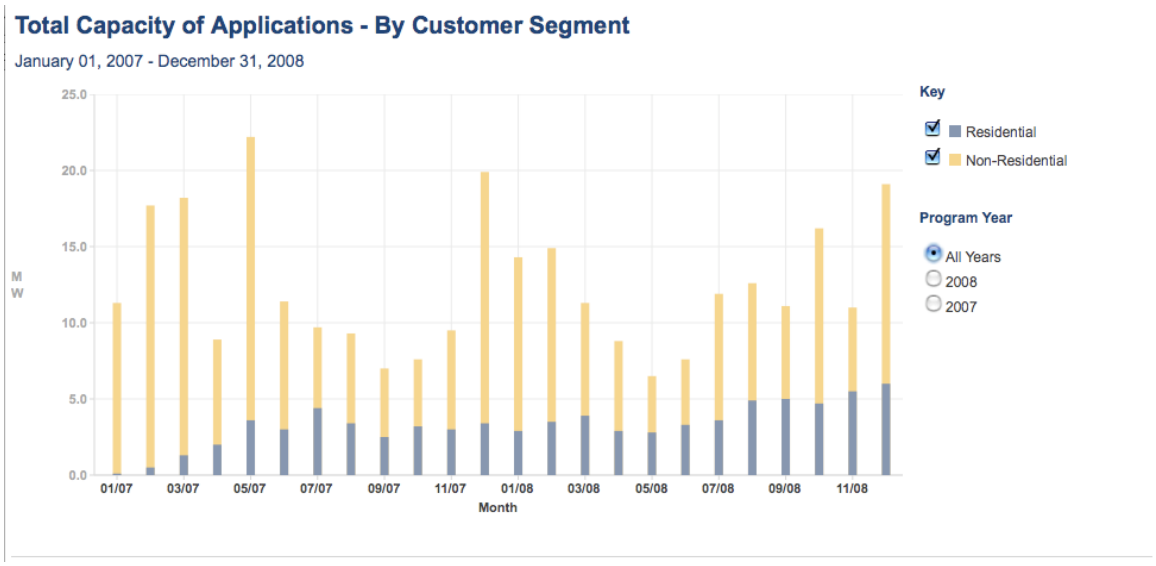
(4) SoCalGas is an SGIP administrator, and therefore has MW reserved in 2006 at the Step 1 incentive level, but is not a CSI Program Administrator and has not reserved any CSI MW after 1/1/07.

2 Additional CSI Program Demand Statistics

All references to capacity are reported as CEC-AC ratings. Additional CSI Program data and information can be found in the data annex to this report, available online at www.GoSolarCalifornia.ca.gov.

2.1 Program application capacity by customer segment

Figure 1. Total capacity of applications by customer segment

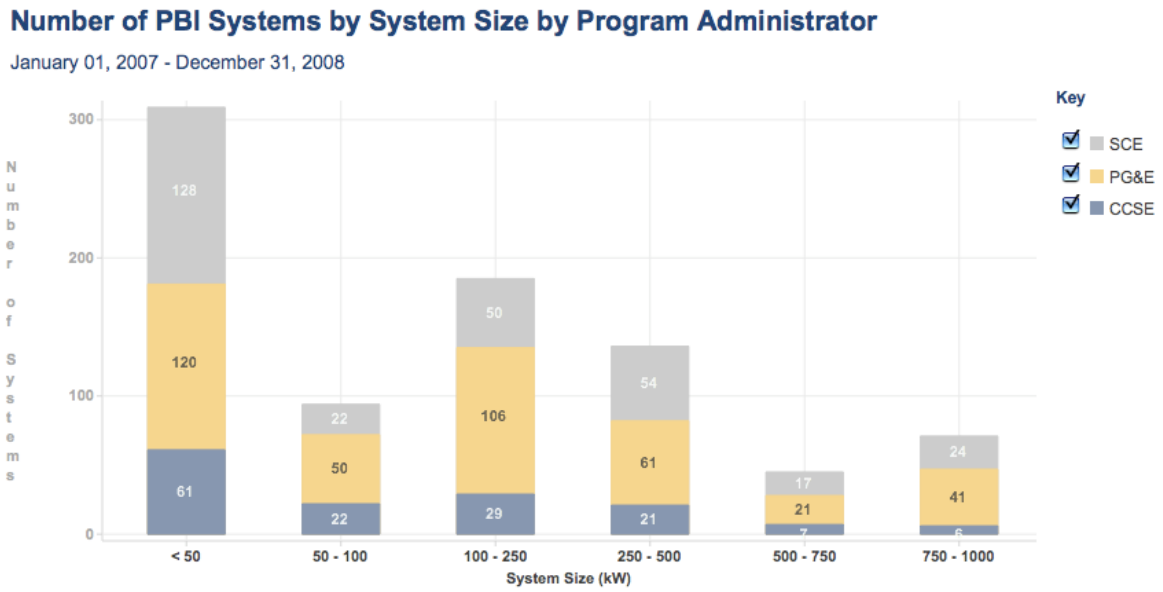


Source: californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov through 12/31/08

2.2 PBI Incentive Demand

The PBI incentive path is required of larger projects in the CSI Program. There are currently 840 PBI projects. Figure 2 shows the number of PBI systems by size and program administrator.

Figure 2. Number of PBI Systems by System Size by Program Administrator



Source: californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov through 12/31/08

3 Administrative Statistics

The CPUC continues to track a number of administrative metrics in order to monitor potential Program administration issues. In particular, the CPUC is interested in application and payment processing times, including the amount of time from application to reservation, for project completion and interconnection and from incentive claim request to payment.

The data in this section is drawn from a CPUC data request to the Program Administrators dated December 16, 2008. The data presented is current through December 31, 2008, except where noted.

3.1 Application and incentive processing times

The Program Administrators strive to process reservation requests in 30 days or less for both residential and non-residential applications. Table 2 below shows the most recent application processing times, from the date the application paperwork is physically received and time-stamped by the Program Administrator to the date that a reservation is granted (either "reservation reserved" status for non-residential applications or "confirmed reservation" status for residential applications). It is important to note that this time includes both Program Administrator application processing time and time that the host customer takes to respond to requests for more information or application corrections. Table 2 compares processing times from the most recent quarter to average processing times for the 2008 calendar year.

Applications that take more than 60 days to be granted a reservation can be assumed to have some sort of problem. Some of the most common problems encountered in these applications include:

- Listed equipment does not match EPBB printout
- Mailing address different than project site address
- Missing signatures
- Other missing or incomplete documentation
- Slow customer responsiveness

Table 2. Time from application to reservation

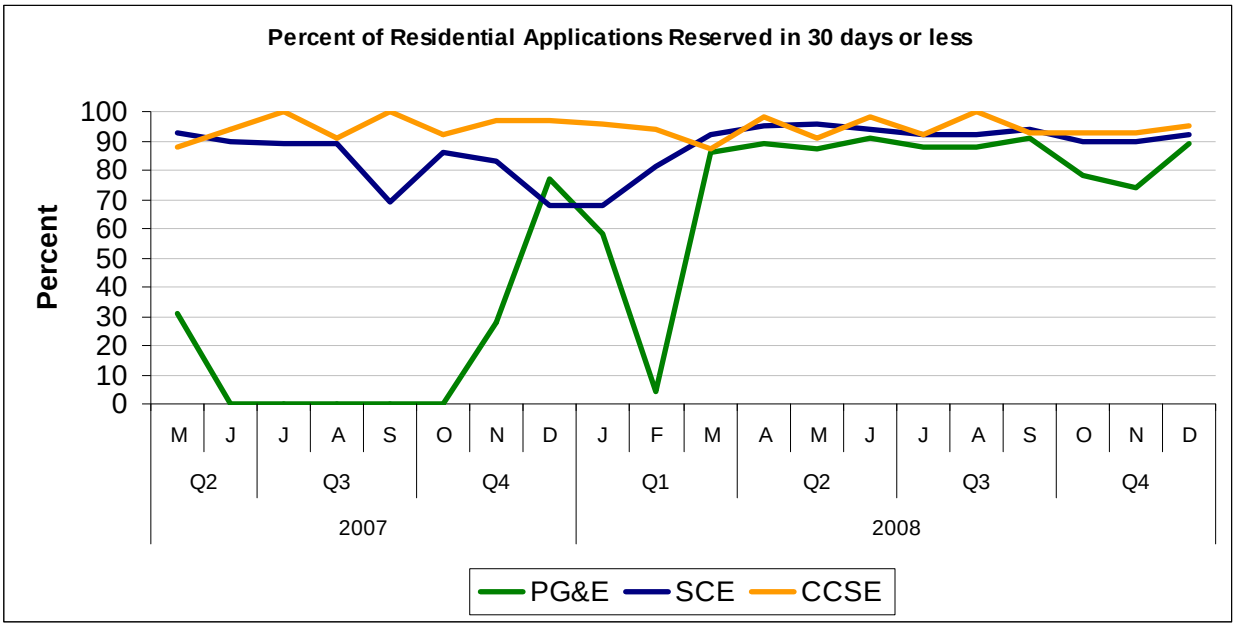
Percentage of applications whose processing time between "Application Received" and "Confirmed Reservation" is:										
	15 days or less		30 days or less		60 days or less		Greater than 60 days		Not yet reserved	
	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008
RESIDENTIAL										
PG&E	2%	12%	84%	82%	92%	94%	1%	3%	7%	3%
SCE	60%	55%	79%	85%	82%	91%	0%	0%	18%	9%
CCSE	87%	83%	92%	92%	95%	97%	1%	1%	4%	2%
NON-RESIDENTIAL										
PG&E	3%	6%	35%	34%	63%	68%	3%	22%	34%	10%
SCE	21%	13%	29%	34%	31%	50%	0%	11%	69%	40%
CCSE	64%	51%	79%	66%	86%	84%	0%	13%	14%	3%

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.

Table Notes: "Oct. – Dec." includes all applications that were received by the Program Administrators between Oct 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. "2008" refers to all applications received by Program Administrators between January 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. Please note that columns are additive.

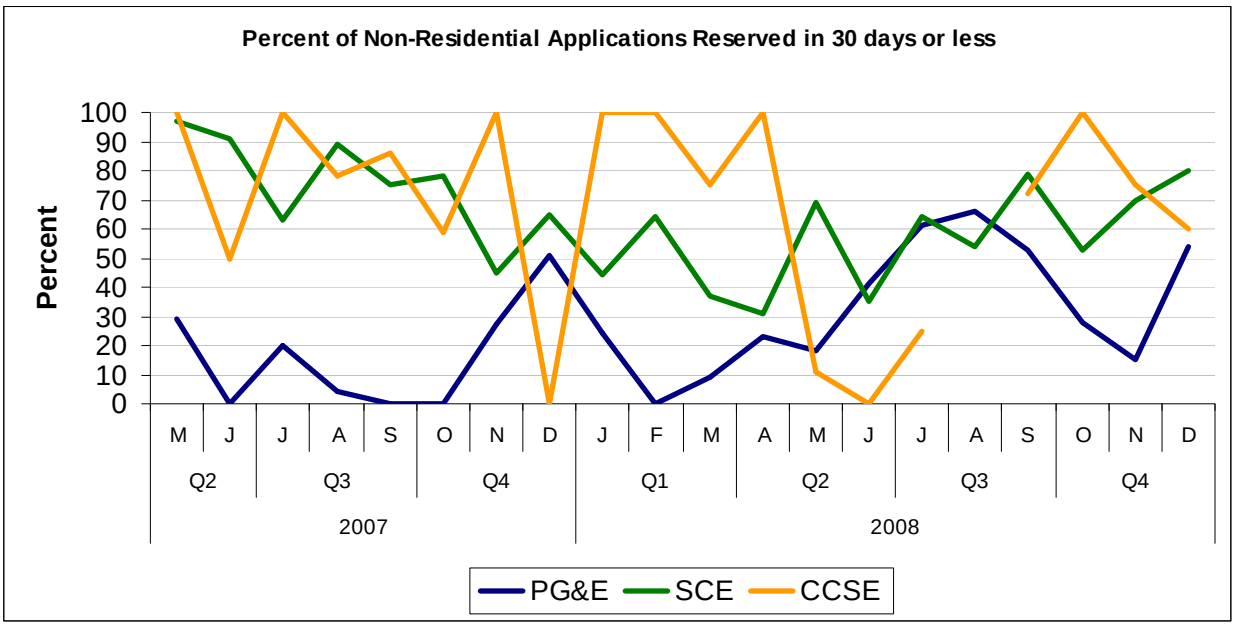
Figure 3 and Figure 4 offer another look at our progress towards achieving administrative processing goals. These graphs show the percent of applications granted a reservation within 30 days each month for the past year. The data is separated by Program Administrator and by residential and non-residential applications. Since March of 2008, the Program Administrators have been able to consistently process nearly 90 percent of residential reservations in 30 days or less. Data for non-residential applications is particularly challenging as far fewer non-residential applications have been submitted to the program when compared to the number of residential applications submitted, therefore the percentage numbers appear erratic.

Figure 3. Residential Reservation Processing



Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.

Figure 4. Non-Residential Reservation Processing



Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.

3.2 Installation time

The average installation time is determined by the applicant, not the Program Administrator. Residential and commercial applicants have 12 months from the date of their confirmed reservation to submit an Incentive Claim Form (ICF). Installation times also vary according to residential and non-residential projects. Table 3 below shows the average number of calendar days between confirmed reservation date and the date that the Incentive Claim Form was received by the Program Administrator, for all applications where the ICF was received in 2008.

Table 3. Installation time

	RESIDENTIAL 2008	NONRESIDENTIAL 2008
PG&E	108 days	216 days
SCE	64 days	148 days
CCSE	99 days	210 days

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.
Table Notes: "2008" refers to all applications where ICF was received by Program Administrators between January 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. Time is shown in calendar days.

3.3 Interconnection time

The time for interconnection is based upon the date the utility interconnection department deems the application to be complete (final single line, final building permit, etc.) to the date where the interconnection inspection is performed and the permission to operate letter is issued. This time is generally under the utility's control, and not dependent on additional inputs from cities, counties, etc. However, exogenous factors such as customer availability or adverse weather conditions may impact this process. Table 4 shows the average number of calendar days for the interconnection of residential and non-residential projects by program administrator, for all projects that have been interconnected in 2008.

Table 4. Interconnection time

	RESIDENTIAL 2008	NONRESIDENTIAL 2008
PG&E	6 days	7 days
SCE	4 days	8 days
CCSE	3 days	2 days

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.
Table Notes: "2008" refers to all projects that were interconnected between January 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. Time is shown in calendar days.

3.4 Incentive claim processing

For CSI Program participants, incentive claim processing is an extremely important part of the project timeline. Table 5 below shows how quickly incentive claims are processed for different types of projects, from the date that the Incentive Claim Form is physically received and time-stamped (often different than the date the ICF is electronically submitted in PowerClerk) by the Program Administrator to the date that the application is changed to "pending payment" status. Normally, once the ICF is submitted, the Program Administrators select a random number of projects for onsite field inspection, where inspectors verify that the installed system matches the system identified in the paperwork. As scheduling and inspection times often vary, projects identified in Table 5 are sorted into groups that were or were not inspected. Table 5 compares data from those projects that were identified as "pending payment" in the last quarter to those projects whose claims were processed in 2008. The majority of residential incentive claims are processed in 60 days or less.

Applications that take more than 90 days for incentive claim processing can be assumed to have some sort of problem. Some of the most frequent types of problems encountered with applications at the incentive claims stage include:

- System not interconnected
- Revised EPBB not submitted to reflect changes in installed equipment
- Missing PMRS documentation
- Missing 10-year warranty for equipment and/or installation
- Incomplete or missing data about Performance Data Provider (PDP)
- Host customer unaware of CSI inspection need
- Other missing or incomplete documentation

Table 5. Incentive claim processing

Percentage of applications whose processing time between "Incentive Claim Form Received" and "Pending Payment" stage is:										
	30 days or less		60 days or less		90 days or less		Greater than 90 days		Not yet in "Pending Payment" Stage	
	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008	Oct. – Dec.	2008
RESIDENTIAL with inspection										
PG&E	9%	14%	36%	56%	40%	69%	0%	11%	60%	20%
SCE	29%	20%	78%	61%	94%	81%	0%	10%	6%	9%
CCSE	47%	30%	76%	74%	82%	93%	0%	4%	18%	3%
RESIDENTIAL without inspection										
PG&E	65%	66%	75%	86%	76%	91%	0%	4%	24%	5%
SCE	60%	70%	65%	81%	65%	85%	0%	3%	35%	13%
CCSE	81%	77%	84%	89%	85%	93%	1%	3%	14%	4%
NON-RESIDENTIAL with inspection										
PG&E	27%	13%	50%	34%	59%	62%	0%	4%	42%	23%
SCE	60%	14%	60%	53%	80%	69%	0%	20%	20%	12%
CCSE	100%	41%	100%	65%	100%	65%	0%	29%	0%	6%
NON-RESIDENTIAL without inspection										
PG&E	45%	50%	57%	69%	58%	74%	0%	4%	42%	23%
SCE	25%	20%	38%	37%	38%	44%	0%	16%	63%	39%
CCSE	75%	59%	83%	84%	83%	94%	0%	0%	17%	6%

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.
Table Notes: "Oct. – Dec." includes all applications that were received by the Program Administrators between Oct 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. "2008" refers to all applications received by Program Administrators between January 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. Please note that columns are additive.

Table 6 below shows the average number of calendar days for an application in "pending payment" status to reach "completed" status. The time from "pending payment" to "completed" status reflects the amount of time it takes for payment to be made to the applicant. Timeframes vary according to residential and non-residential projects, but also depend upon whether the project is receiving an EPBB or PBI payment.

The Program Administrators have made relatively few PBI payments, so the average number of days for first payment on these projects is expected to decrease with increased volume and a larger universe of data.

Table 6. Payment time

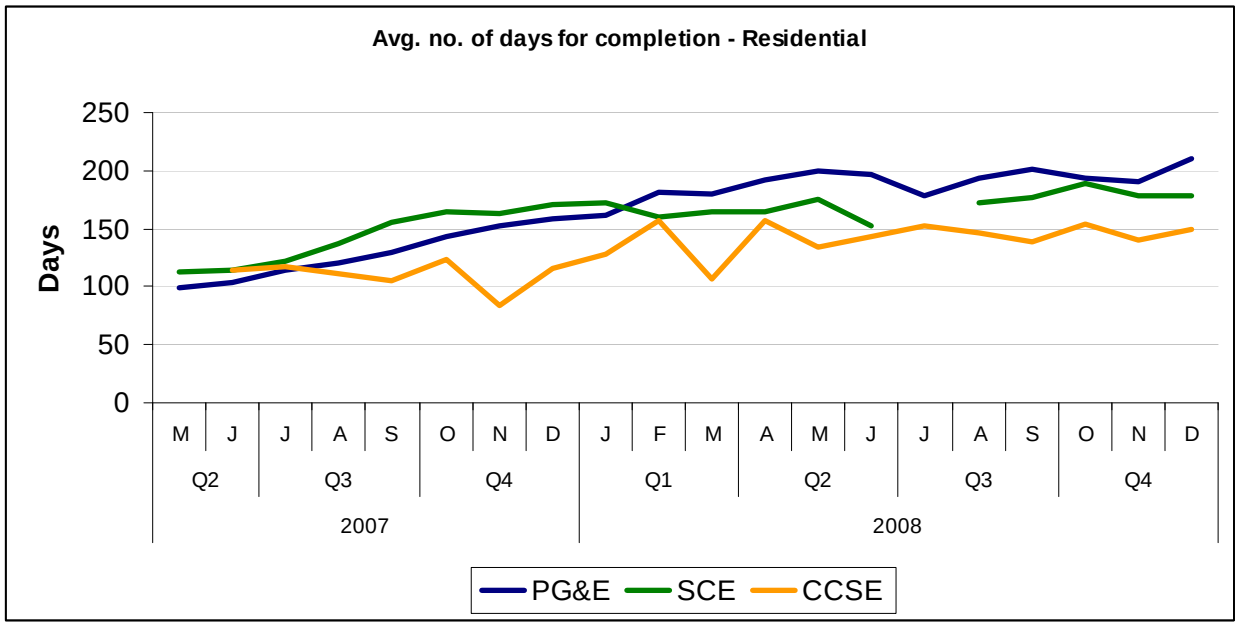
	Residential 2008		Non-Residential 2008	
	EPBB	PBI	EPBB	PBI
PG&E				
Avg. number of days	11 days	50 days	16 days	31 days
No. processed	5,182	42	221	44
SCE				
Avg. number of days	30 days	38 days	34 days	23 days
No. processed	1900	56	72	62
CCSE				
Avg. number of days	20 days	68 days	20 days	39 days
No. processed	625	20	27	22

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.
Table Notes: "2008" refers to all projects where check issue date is between January 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008. Time is shown in calendar days.

3.5 End-to-end project completion times

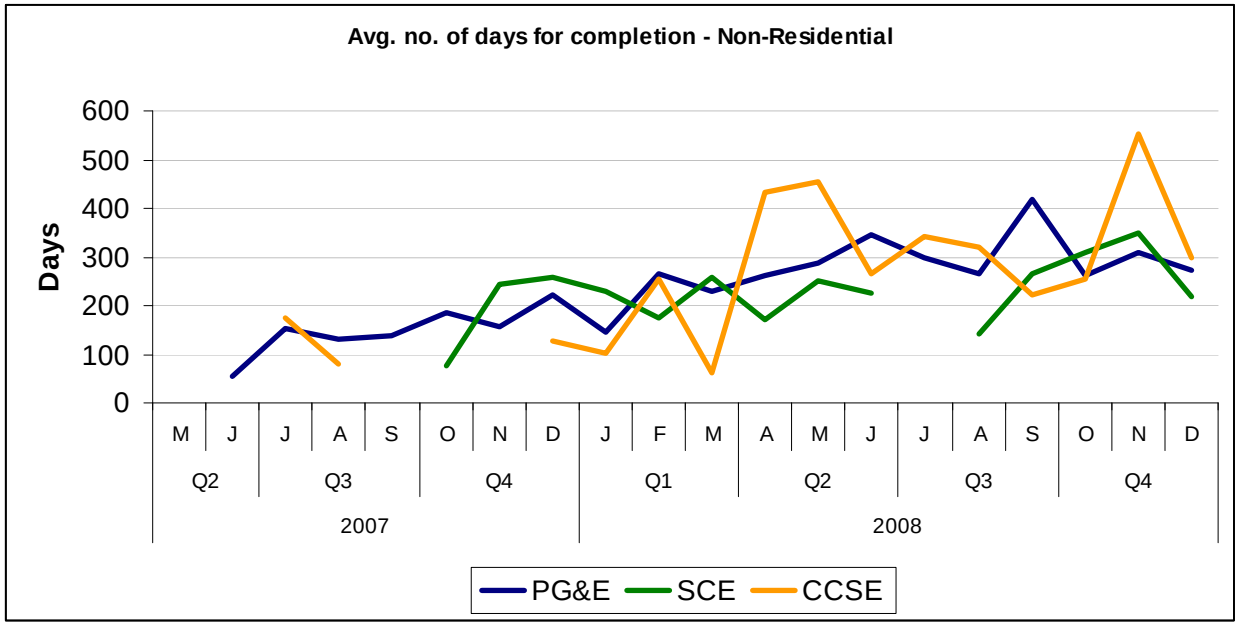
Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the end-to-end project completion times for the past year, in calendar days. It is important to note that these times reflect both the Program Administrator processing times and host customer responsiveness to inquiries, requests for additional data and inspection scheduling. The data in the figures below are separated by residential and non-residential projects completed in each given month, according to Program Administrator. As the CSI Program is relatively young and projects are given at least 12 months to complete, little data exists for early- and mid- 2007, particularly for non-residential projects. As we move through the second year of this ten-year program, we will continue to amass data on end-to-end completion times, and will monitor the progress of applications in the CSI Program.

Figure 5. Residential Project Completion Times



Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.

Figure 6. Non-Residential Project Completion Times



Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.
Table Notes: Data provided only for those months where non-residential projects were completed.

Installer trainings

Each of the Program Administrators regularly offers training for both customers and solar installers on the CSI Program and the benefits and technical details of solar generally. In 2008, the CSI Program Administrators held 105 trainings and trained at least 4,471 attendees.

Table 7. Installer trainings

	Number of CSI Trainings Held in 2008	Number of Attendees at Installer Trainings in 2008
PG&E	56	2,350
SCE	31	1,455
CCSE	18	666
Total	105	4,471

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31, 2008.
Table Notes: "2008" refers to all trainings held between January 1, 2008, and Dec 31, 2008.

PG&E continues to provide a comprehensive set of educational offerings, poising customers to make informed and judicious solar-related decisions. Via a combination of CSI Marketing & Outreach funds and other internal PG&E program budgets, PG&E's CSI team has reached over 2,300 customers through these efforts.

Of particular note, in Q2 and Q3, PG&E launched a webinar series allowing a convenient opportunity for customers to learn about specialized and relevant solar topics. Thus far, the webinars have provided a viable educational channel, arming almost 500 customers with applicable information related to the Go Solar process. For more information on PG&E trainings, call (415)973-2777 or visit www.pge.com/solar.

SCE has added information on interconnections to its training seminars in 2008. SCE trainings also include information on participation in the CSI Program, including siting and equipment requirements and assistance with completing CSI forms. For more information on SCE's solar programs, visit the SCE website at http://www.sce.com/rebateandsavings/californiasolarinitiative?form=csi

CCSE holds a quarterly workshop that focuses on the CSI application process and any changes to the program that may have occurred. CCSE also holds a bi-annual solar financing workshop that utilizes the expertise of Andy Black from Ongrid Solar as well as CCSE in house solar financing expertise. On a monthly basis, CCSE holds a solar shade workshop that also incorporates the CSI inspection protocol, which CCSE strongly encourages all installers to attend. For the first time, CCSE had a representative from Solmetric Suneye, the makers of one of the industries most popular solar analysis tool to give a workshop on shade and the usability of their tool. Also on a monthly basis, CCSE performs a solar for homeowner's workshop that educates homeowners in the San Diego area on the financial and environmental benefits of going solar.

On an annual basis, CCSE puts on a workshop geared toward those seeking employment in the solar industry. By utilizing the industry knowledge of consultant Liz Merry from Verve Solar Consulting, CCSE aims to help increase the number of qualified workers that are needed in California's solar market. For more information, visit www.EnergyCenter.org and click "Events & Workshops".

3.6 Transition from SGIP to CSI

In 2006, the CPUC provided a transition between SGIP and the CSI. The most important aspects of this transition was that the CPUC (1) funded the SGIP program to meet a sharp rise in the demand for solar incentives and (2) set declining incentive declines based on the CPUC adopted CSI "step table" approved in advance of the actual program launch on January 1, 2007.

In 2006, nearly 97 MW of solar PV projects were reserved under the Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP). The first 50 MW of projects reserved in 2006 are considered "Step 1" of the CSI Trigger Tracker, and received incentive payments of $2.80 per watt for all customer classes. The Step 1 projects were based on "first come first serve" in all four SGIP Program Administrator territories. (SGIP has a fourth Program Administrator, Southern California Gas Company.) After these first 50 MW were reserved, the incentive levels declined to Step 2. In May 2006, projects began receiving "Step 2" level incentives of $2.50 per watt for residential & commercial customers and $3.25 per watt for government & non-profit customers. Although we originally expected to fund all of the "Step 2" MW from the CSI budget, a portion of these MW- those that were reserved in 2006- were paid out of SGIP funds.

Any unspent funds in the 2006 SGIP solar budget were transferred to the CSI balancing accounts on December 31st, 2006. Starting on January 1, 2007, all funds committed under the CSI are subject to the statutory budget limits expressly set for solar incentives from January 1, 2007 through 2016, as well as the budgetary detailed guidance provided by the CPUC.

3.7 Program Dropouts

The CPUC hosted a workshop on CSI Program Dropouts and their effects on the CSI Budget in July 2008. Since that time, CPUC staff has continued to monitor and report on both the CSI Program dropout rate and the amount of incentive dollars unreserved when projects and their associated MW drop out of a higher incentive level and are added back in to the program after a step change, at a newer, lower incentive level.

The CSI dropout rate is currently about 15%. As shown in Table 9, as of December 31, 2008, about 15% of reserved MW have dropped out of the Program, representing 15% of reserved incentive dollars. This average dropout rate was calculated from Table 9, which draws on data from the December 31, 2008, PowerClerk data, and includes ***only those applications that have ever been granted a CSI reservation*** (non-blank "Reservation Reserved" or "Confirmed Reservation" date for non-residential projects, and non-blank "Confirmed Reservation" date for residential projects).

CPUC staff also continues to monitor the potential for future dropouts, based on projects that have passed the normal implementation timeline without becoming complete. For residential and commercial projects, this normal implementation timeframe is 12 months after a reservation is granted, and for government and non-profit projects the normative timeframe is 18 months after a reservation is granted. According to Table 9 approximately 10% of total reserved MW, representing 11% of reserved incentive dollars, remain "active" and incomplete beyond their normal implementation time under the CSI Program, though it is important to note that the majority of these projects have demonstrated installation progress to the CSI PAs and have been granted extensions in accordance with the rules of the CSI Program Handbook. However, if we were to assume that all these incomplete projects will drop out, the percentage of incomplete projects beyond their normative timeframe plus the existing percentage of Program dropouts would yield an overall dropout rate of no more than 25% of reserved MW and 26% of reserved incentive dollars. Even this "worst case scenario" dropout rate is significantly less than the programmatic dropout rate of the CSI Program's predecessor, the Self Generation Incentive Program, which experienced dropout rates for solar projects at or above 50%.

There is $35.2 million in unreserved incentive associated with CSI Program dropouts. Additionally, when CSI projects drop out of the program and their associated MW are added in at a lower incentive rate, a small amount of incentive dollars become "unreserved". For example, if a 1 MW commercial project were to be reserved at incentive Step 4, its associated incentive would be $1.9 million (1 MW x $1.90/watt incentive). If that project was to drop out, and the MW was to be added back in at incentive Step 5, the associated incentive would be $1.55 million (1 MW x $1.55/watt incentive). That represents a difference of $350,000 in unreserved incentive. The CPUC requires Program Administrators to regularly report on the amounts of these unreserved incentives, and publishes the overall sum of these unreserved incentives in the quarterly Staff Progress Reports. Table 8 shows that as of December 31, 2008, the sum of all unreserved incentive dollars was approximately $35.2 million, as reported on January 16, 2009, by the Program Administrators in their responses to the CPUC Administration Snapshot Data Request.

Table 8. CSI MW dropouts and dollar differentials

Step	PG&E			SCE			CCSE			Total		
	Res MW	NonRes MW	$million un-reserved	Res MW	NonRes MW	$million un-reserved	Res MW	NonRes MW	$million un-reserved	Res MW	NonRes MW	$million un-reserved
1	*3.3*	*13.5*		*0.1*	*6.9*			*6.2*		*3.4*	*26.6*	
2a	*0.0*	*3.1*		*0.0*	*0.1*			*0.8*		*0.0*	*4.0*	
2b	1.3	13.9	$7,920,350.00	0.5	4.7	$2,249,500.00	0.1	0.8	$2,279,000.00	1.9	19.3	$12,448,850
3	1.0	9.2	$4,536,400.00	0.1	7.9	$4,632,500.00	1.5	1.7	$801,780.00	2.6	18.7	$9,970,680
4	9.5	23.4	$5,228,950.00		13.1	$3,759,000.00	0.0	1.6	$3,759,000	9.5	38.1	$12,746,950
5	0.0	1.7	$0		0.4	$0		0.0	$0	0.0	2.1	$0
Totals	11.8	48.2	$17,685,700.00	0.6	26.0	$10,641,000.00	1.6	4.0	$6,839,780.00	14.0	78.3	$35,166,480

Source: CPUC data request to Program Administrators, dated Dec 16, 2008, and covering data through Dec 31st, 2008.
Table Notes: (1) The "$ unreserved" figure is an estimate based on the assumption that all non-residential dropouts are commercial projects. The actual figures may differ slightly based on government & non-profit participation in the steps. The "$ unreserved" figure does not equal the total amount of incentive money associated with the dropped-out MW. (2) Steps 1 and 2a were fully reserved under the Self Generation Incentive Program in 2006, and these applications were subject to different programmatic rules. Therefore, Step 1 and 2a dropout rates are not directly comparable to the rates for Step 2 and beyond, and are not included in the totals row at the bottom of Table 8.

Table 9. Status of all CSI applications that have ever been reserved, as of Dec 31, 2008

Status	All Reserved				Projects >12 mo (18 mo for G/NP)				Projects <12 mo (18 mo for G/NP)			
	Res	Commerc	G / NP	(total)	Res	Commerc	G/NP	(total)	Res	Commerc	G/NP	(total)
Completed or Pending Payment												
Applications	11,098	582	183	11,863	5,594	509	131	6,234	5,504	73	52	5,629
%	*66.7*	*51.4*	*44.9*		*92.9*	*61.0*	*60.1*		*51.8*	*24.4*	*27.4*	
MW	48.0	84.9	10.9	144	24.7	78.0	7.7	110	23	6.9	3.2	3.3
%	*64.1*	*43.9*	*18.4*		*88.8*	*62.0*	*38.1*		*49.5*	*10.3*	*8.2*	
Incentive ($)	110.7	227.8	31.1	370	60.2	213.8	22.6	297	51	14	8.5	73
%	*66.5*	*48.0*	*17.5*		*64.3*	*64.3*	*22.6*		*51.2*	*9.9*	*7.7*	
Active												
Applications	5,223	386	194	5,803	140	214	69	423	5,083	172	125	5,380
%	*31.4*	*34.1*	*47.5*		*2.3*	*25.7*	*31.7*		*47.8*	*57.5*	*65.8*	
MW	25.0	67.1	42.9	135	1.4	21.2	10.5	33	24	45.9	32.4	102
%	*33.4*	*34.7*	*72.6*		*5.0*	*16.8*	*52.0*	*10.1**	*50.1*	*68.2*	*83.3*	
Incentive ($)	51.0	147.3	130.9	329	3.3	51.3	38.4	93	48	96	92.5	236
%	*30.6*	*31.1*	*73.5*		*4.9*	*15.4*	*57.0*		*48.4*	*67.9*	*83.6*	
Canceled & Withdrawn												
Applications	329	165	31	525	286	111	18	415	43	54	13	110
%	*2.0*	*14.6*	*7.6*	*2.9*	*4.8*	*13.3*	*8.3*		*0.4*	*18.1*	*6.8*	
MW	1.9	41.2	5.3	48.0	1.7	26.7	2.0	30	0.2	14.5	3.3	18
%	*2.5*	*21.3*	*9.0*	*14.7**	*6.1*	*21.2*	*9.9*		*0.4*	*21.5*	*8.5*	
Incentive ($)	4.7	99.0	16.1	120.0	4.3	67.6	6.4	78	0.4	31.4	9.7	42
%	*2.8*	*20.9*	*9.0*	*14.7**	*6.3*	*20.3*	*9.5*		*0.4*	*22.2*	*8.8*	
Total												
Applications	16,650	1,133	408	18,191	6,020	834	218	7,027	10,630	299	190	11,119
MW	74.9	193.2	59.1	327	27.8	125.9	20.2	174	47	67.3	38.9	153
Incentive $	166.4	474.1	178.1	819	67.8	332.7	67.4	468	99	141.4	110.7	351

Source: CSI PowerClerk Database, Dec 31, 2008. This table does not include CSI-SGIP Transition projects.
* These dropouts percentages are calculated using a denominator of 327 MW- the total number of MW reserved in the CSI Program.