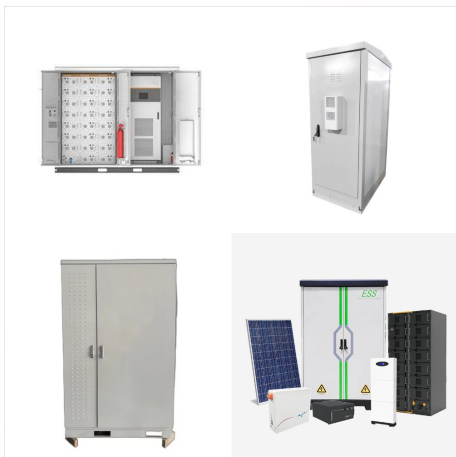




Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) Retail renewable energy certificates (RECs) are sold, delivered, or purchased separately from electricity (commonly referred to as "unbundled"). They represent proof of renewable electricity delivered to the grid and represent the environmental effect or energy attributes of that renewable electricity.



By subscribing to a community solar project, you can get credit on your electric bill for the solar energy generated at a different location. Learn more about Community Renewable Energy Facilities in the District by visiting Pepco. Also, with DC Power Connect, residents can select an approved clean energy supplier. These companies may purchase



Distributed Generation REC Purchase Program Summary: One of the programs established by the Legislature (P.L. 2019 c. 478) is the Shared Distributed Generation Program. Under the Shared Distributed Generation Program, the generation (or energy) from a participating project is sold to the Standard Buyer and the subscriber receives a credit (in dollars) on their electric bill.

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



With grid electricity prices soaring, home solar is already a means of substantial energy savings. But homeowners in eligible states can sweeten the deal by selling Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) to earn hundreds or thousands of dollars each year.



What is an Unbundled REC? Renewable energy certificates (RECs) are tradeable, market-based instruments that represent the legal property rights to the "renewable-ness" (i.e. environmental attributes) of one megawatt-hour (MWh) of renewable electricity generation. A REC is issued for every MWh of electricity generated and delivered to the electric grid from a ???



The SREC program provides a means for Solar Renewable Energy Certificates (SRECs) to be created for every megawatt-hour of solar electricity created. of getting set up with the required regulatory bodies so that you can start generating and selling SRECs as soon as possible! Understand the timing. Once setup, your system should create its

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



According to the U.S. Energy Information Association, energy generated from renewable sources (solar, wind, geothermal etc.) is expected to surpass traditional coal and nuclear power generation by 2021.. Renewable Energy Credits (REC"s) are one of the biggest drivers making the expansion of green energy production possible.



Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) ???In western US RECs are typically "banked" by WREGIS ???Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System ???RECs can be retired, reserved or exported to other tracking systems ???RECs are traded openly on various markets across US ???All renewable power is eligible for participation in the REC market



Option 2: Renewable Energy Certificates and Credits (RECs) There are plenty of incentives to switch to renewable sources for energy over non-renewable ones??? cutting pollutants, sustainability, minimizing our ecological impact??? but it can be difficult to transition to a carbon-neutral lifestyle, especially if your grid isn"t supplied by renewable energy.

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



The ability to sell a clean-energy credit for cash may be an attractive option for taxpayers for many reasons. The sale can expedite the economic benefit of the credit, allow taxpayers in a loss position to avoid credit carryforwards, or allow passthrough entities to keep the benefit at the entity level instead of passing credits to



by renewable energy generators. ??? Facilitate the buying and selling of the environmental benefits of electricity produced by renewable energy generators. ??? Facilitate achieving the goals of state RPS policies, corporate sustainability plans, and similar initiatives. What are RECs used for?



Introduction. Renewable energy credits (RECs) 1 are tradeable assets that allow a party to claim that it uses electricity produced from renewable resources. Governments and corporations have used RECs as a tool to pursue policies that support decarbonization of the electric grid, an important step in fighting the climate crisis. 2 RECs are useful for these goals ???

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



The federal tax incentives, or credits, for qualifying renewable energy projects and equipment include the Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit (PTC), and some of the participating electricity providers may sell electricity specifically generated with renewable energy. Availability of these programs depends on state regulations for



system can also earn and sell Solar Renewable Energy Credits (SRECs) to help offset the cost of their system. What Are SRECs? An SREC represents the environmental attributes associated with 1,000 kilowatt-hours of generated solar power. SRECs are traded as financial instruments on markets much the same way as any other

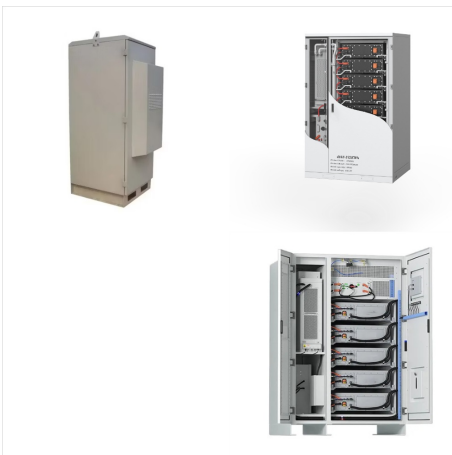


Tax credit transfers on the other hand are much simpler, and essentially amount to selling a credit to an investor for cash???although it still requires careful planning and due diligence. Early on, some speculated that credit transfers would replace tax equity deals as the main way companies monetized energy tax credits. That hasn't panned out.

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



The US tax code, notably with the addition of the IRA, incentivizes investments in specific sectors, particularly renewable energy. Often, developers of renewable energy projects cannot directly utilize these tax advantages, leading to the creation of a tax equity market. This market draws investment from corporations capable of funding these



The Toolbox for Renewable Energy Project Development's State Solar Renewable Energy Certificate and businesses hosting solar systems in states with SREC markets are able to reduce their costs of electricity by selling the SRECs associated with their systems' output into the SREC market, for ultimate use by utilities. However, by doing so



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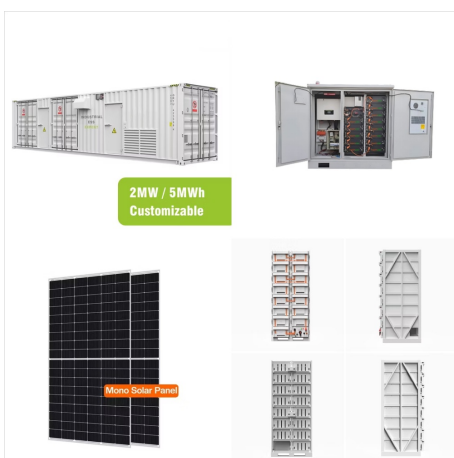
SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



Solar renewable energy credits (SRECs) are incentives that allow customers to earn credits for selling energy produced from their solar panels to utilities. Currently, only seven states and Washington D.C. have SREC markets. If you live in a state with an SREC market, you can sell SRECs to utilities and earn money.



RECs can be a flexible tool to help achieve clean energy goals, lower scope 2 emissions associated with purchased electricity, and support the renewable energy market. Though RECs are the essential accounting instrument required for all renewable energy usage claims, regardless of how renewable energy is purchased



? Renewable energy tax credits can serve as a significant capital source for financing a project. Initially intended for companies focused on developing some types of renewable energy assets, the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and subsequent proposed regulations opened opportunities for other business entities to acquire or sell earned energy tax credits.

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



Renewable energy credits, or RECs, are commodities that you earn for producing solar energy directly from your rooftop system. RECs from solar are called solar renewable energy credits, or SRECs. SRECs and RECs are awarded each time an energy resource reaches a specific amount of energy production, generally 1,000 kilowatt-hours, so average



However, many customers are excited to learn of an additional financial solar perk: selling solar Renewable Energy Credits. Also referred to as Renewable Energy Certificates or RECs, renewable energy certificates are a way to measure and track electricity generated by clean energy sources, such as solar, and assign monetary value to the energy



A renewable energy credit, also known as a renewable energy certificate or an REC, is a credit given to a source that generates renewable energy; A REC can only be sold once, each REC also notes the type of renewable energy and its location before it's recorded Do not sell or share my personal information

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



The fundamental requirements and procedures for selling federal renewable energy tax credits, as set forth in Section 6418 and the Proposed Regulations. Thus, in the case of a disposition of an interest in seller, the disposing partner, not the buyer, remains liable for recapture with respect to the amount to be recaptured.



Solar Renewable Energy Credits, commonly known as SRECs, are tradable credits representing the environmental attributes of electricity generated from solar energy. For every 1,000 kilo-watt hours (1 megawatt-hour/MWh) of solar power produced, a SREC is created, certifying the environmental benefits of that clean energy generation.



A Renewable energy credit (REC) is a certificate corresponding to the environmental attributes of energy produced from renewable sources such as wind or solar. RECs were created as a means to track progress towards and compliance with states' Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS), meant to support a cleaner generation mix.

SELLING RENEWABLE ENERGY CREDITS



tax-and-climate law also enables the sale of tax credits to help achieve its green energy policy goals. As a result, banks, sponsors, and fund managers have a unique opportunity to use transferability provisions to finance energy transition projects. Because a sponsor can sell tax credits and attributes, a pooling arrangement using



If you own the RECs associated with your renewable energy project's electricity output, you can sell these RECs to another party. In doing so, you forfeit the ability to make any claims about "using" renewable energy, but generate a new revenue stream. The revenue is a function of the system's kWh output and the market price of RECs.