EXHIBIT A

EXAMPLES OF RESIDENTIAL SOLAR ECONOMICS

	30-Year Savings	% Value of NEM	Cross-Over Year	Break-Even Year
Retail Net Metering	$17,025	N/A	14	21
95% Export Credit, 15 Years Variable	$12,000	70%	14	23
90% Export Credit, 12 Years Fixed	$9,868	58%	21	24
RMP Proposed Schedule 5	-$206	-1%	21	N/A

Each of these scenarios are based on the following assumption and qualifications:

1. 30-year savings is a nominal figure, does not take into account any discount or the time value of money.
2. The customer is a typical residential homeowner with solar, with the following characteristics:
    a. The customer consumes approximately 11,500 kWh per year;
    b. The customer has an average monthly peak demand of 3.85 kW;
    c. On average throughout a year, the customer exports approximately 60% of the solar energy produced and 40% is consumed by the customer behind the meter;
    d. The customer's solar energy system is sized at 7.11 kW DC;
    e. The customer's solar energy system provides approximately 90% of the customer's energy needs;
    f. The customer purchased the solar energy system for approximately $27,000;
    g. The customer is able to utilize the Federal ITC at the full 30%;
    h. The customer financed the purchase of the solar energy system through a 20-year loan with a 3.99% interest rate;
    i. The solar panels performance will degrade by 0.5% per year;
    j. The useful life of the solar energy system is 30-years; and
    k. No equipment will fail or need to replaced by the customer throughout the useful life.
3. The Utah State Solar Tax Credit is phased out.
4. The utility rates and export credit rates applicable to the customer will increase 2.50% per year.
5. After the transition period, the export credit will drop to a floor of 6.7¢/kWh. This floor is not meant to represent the true value of the export credit or be a replacement for avoided cost. Instead, this is merely an assumed worst case after the transition period.
6. "Cross-Over Year" is the year in which a customer's financing payments would be less than the utility costs avoided by the solar energy system's production.
7. "Break-Even Year" is the year in which a customer's total expenditures to purchase and finance the solar energy system would be less than such customer's cumulative utility costs avoided by the solar energy system's production.
8. "Variable" means that the export credit rate would be adjusted to the extent and in proportion to any change in the underlying residential utility rate.
9. "Fixed" means that the export credit rate would not adjust with changes to the underlying residential utility rate