1. **Program Structure**
    a. The Illinois Shines Program is considered to be "generally designed to provide for the steady, predictable, and sustainable growth of the new solar photovoltaic development in Illinois." The following methods were implemented in the 2024-25 Program Year and will continue to the 2025-26 Program Year.
        i. Elimination of distinction between Group A and Group B for Small and Large DG blocks. This means that the two Groups share a combined capacity across Small and Large DG categories. That shared capacity is 142 MW.
        ii. Increase of the overall Program size allowed for a larger shared capacity between Groups A and B.
        iii. Adjusted prioritizations for uncontracted capacity at the close of a Program Year. Meaning, 25% of any uncontracted capacity from the Public Schools category within that category will be rolled over to the following program year and the remaining 75% will be allocated to other categories in accordance with the prioritization identified below. For categories without Group A/B distinctions, reallocated capacity will be applied to the category's waitlist in rank order until the waitlist is depleted. For categories that do feature the Group A/B split, capacity will be divided along the 30%/70% split and applied to Group A/B waitlists accordingly. For all prioritizations below, the Agency will endeavor to clear out all waitlists that remain in all Program categories:
            1. Small DG waitlist
            2. Large DG waitlist
            3. DG subcategory of the Equity Eligible Contractor waitlist
            4. DG subcategory of the Public Schools waitlist
            5. Community-Driven Community Solar waitlist
            6. Community Solar subcategory of the Equity Eligible Contractor waitlist
            7. Community Solar subcategory of the Public Schools waitlist
            8. If uncontracted capacity remains after the above allocations are made, the Agency will evenly distribute the remaining uncontracted capacity across the remaining Program categories featuring waitlists on a pro rata basis. Should a category's waitlist be satisfied by less capacity than that

distribution, then the remaining capacity shall be added to any other category or categories featuring waitlists.

iv. Prioritizing of distributed generation projects within the Public Schools and Equity Eligible Contractor categories.

v. The institution of a price adjustment cap for changes to REC prices for waitlisted projects provides some certainty and predictability around REC prices when capacity with the Program or certain categories is exhausted. Allowing Approved Vendors to provide realistic financing estimates to their customers. A 20% REC price adjustment cap was implemented in the 2024-25 Program Year. Meaning that any distributed generation project that is waitlisted during any Program Year will receive a REC price that is within a 20% differential from REC prices posted for the Program Year in which the project was waitlisted. The adjustment cap lasts for one calendar year only. If a project subject to this price adjustment cap remains on a waitlist for over one calendar year, the project will receive the price associated with the block of capacity available when the project is selected off the waitlist. If updated REC prices for the next subsequent Program ear fall within the adjustment cap range, the project will utilize the REC price that is posted for that Program Year. If updated REC prices for the next Program Year fall outside the 20% size cap range, the project will receive the edge price of the price adjustment cap. That is, if REC prices within the category drop 30% in the subsequent Program Year when the project is selected off the waitlist, the waitlisted project will receive a 20% lower REC price rather than the 30% lower price that will otherwise be applied to the category.

2. Stranded Customers

a. Stranded Customers are Illinois Shines distributed generation customers whose Approved Vendor and/or Designee is unable or unwilling to (a) complete the solar project installation and/or (b) submit a project application to the Program. This may be because the Approved Vendor and/or Designee:

i. Has gone out of business or ceased/limited operations.

ii. Is unable to meet Program requirements, or

iii. Is suspended due to disciplinary action and is prohibited from advancing projects through the applications process.

b. The Program Administrator maintains a public-facing shortlist of Approved Vendors and Designees that are willing to assist these customers. Below is the link to the list that is posted on the Program's website.

c. https://illinoisshines.com/stranded-customer-resources/
d. At this time, Ag Technologies, Inc. does not have the staff to support the workload needed to take on Stranded Customers. However, we can direct them to the list of Approved Vendors and Designees who have the ability to provide the assistance needed.

3. Stranded Customer REC Adder

a. This is an economic incentive for Approved Vendors that assist stranded customers in the form of a "REC adder" – this is, an increased price in the REC Contract for RECs generated by projects that were stranded and then "unstranded."
b. Specific categories of stranded customers whose projects will be eligible for the stranded customer REC adder will be published on the Program websites. Each category will be associated with a low, medium, high, or very high REC adder value. The applicable REC adder category will be adjusted based on how many years of the REC Contract have already elapsed for that specific project.

4. Solar Restitution Program

a. This program provides economic assistance to customers who have been harmed through their participation in Illinois Shines or Illinois Solar for All by an Approved Vendor or Designee's violation of Illinois Shines requirements. Customers will be required to submit a complaint to the Program Administrator and cooperate with the normal complaint investigation procedure in order to be eligible for the program.
    i. The customer must experience financial harm by an Approved Vendor's or Designee's violation of Program requirements and must file a complaint regarding the relevant harn within two years of the latter of:
        1. The occurrence of the harm, or
        2. The Restitution Program opening for that type of harm.

    Customers are not eligible for a restitution payment if they were a 5% or greater owner, or a member of the highest-level management team, of the entity whose conduct caused the harm, during the time that the entity's conduct was ongoing. Family members who live in the same household as a 5% or greater owner or member of the highest-level management team are also ineligible. The amount of payment will be determined during a review of the customer's claim.
    ii. Phase 1 – will only be available for customers who were promised a direct REC payment lump-sum pass-through and did not receive it. It

will open to residential and commercial customers with projects in both the Small and Large DG categories.

iii. Other phases will be added later.

5. **Expansions vs. Co-location of Distributed Generation Projects**
    a. An expansion to a system that is already under a REC contract in the Program must be independently metered [production meter], with a separate GATS or MRETS ID, and will be issued a new contract and/or product order independent from that of the original system.
        i. The Program Administrator will process expansion requests only for systems that have been Part II verified.
        ii. The expansion price will be adjusted to account for the current block price at the size of the combined system minus the price paid to the original system. There will be no pro-rating of the time the original system was in operation when making this calculation. The contract term for the original system will remain the same, and the contract term for the expansion will begin the date the expansion commenced operation.
        iii. The allocation of an expansion system capacity is taken from the Group/category corresponding to the individual applications, not from the Group/category corresponding to the aggregate system.
        iv. The systems are invoiced independently, so the two systems may be on different payment schedules. The original system will remain on the same payment schedule, and the expansion's payment schedule depends on when it is Energized/Part II verified.
    b. Co-location of distributed generation projects occurs when multiple projects developed by one entity or affiliated entities are located on a single parcel. Additionally, the parcel or parcels may not have been divided into multiple parcels in the two years prior to the project's application to the Program.
        i. The REC price for the systems determined by the Agency to be co-located will be based on the size category for the total size of the co-located projects by that single entity or its affiliates.
        ii. Distributed generation projects will be considered co-located if they are located on a single parcel unless retail electric account ownership is confirmed to be unaffiliated and serves distinct electrical loads.
            1. To prevent gaming the Agency reserves the right to determine whether systems may be considered co-located across adjacent parcels in the case of systems serving affiliated customers.

iii. The size of projects that are considered to be co-located will be the sum of the two projects' total nameplate capacity.
iv. The projects will receive the REC price associated with the total nameplate capacity of both co-located systems. The REC price that the co-located system will receive is the REC price available for the summed system size at the time of the second project's application.
    1. If a project that is co-located with another project is submitted more than two years after ICC approval of the original system, then this co-located pricing adjustment will not apply. However, if the second co-located project has already been built and interconnected at the time of project application, the date of interconnection must be more than two years after the ICC approval of the original system. If not, it will be subject to co-location pricing.
v. Across Program Years – In cases where one project is approved for a contract and later, a second project is submitted resulting in co-location, and that second co-located project is submitted to a different block, a weighted average is used to determine the combined contract value.
    1. The total contract value for the combined size at the first block's price is calculated, as if the systems were submitted together in the first block.
    2. The total contract value for the combined size at the second block's price is calculated, as if the system were both submitted together in the second block.

    Once the combined contract value is determined for each block, a weighted average based on REC quantity is used to calculate the final, combined weighted average total contract value. The net contract value that will be applied is calculated by subtracting the actual contract value paid to the first system from the weighted average total contract value minus the actual award contract value of the first system. The second system will receive a contract for the net contract value, which is the weighted average total contract value minus the actual awarded contract value for the first system. The REC price for the second project will be the net contract value divided by the number of RECs for the second system.
vi. Across Categories – In cases where two projects are co-located but are submitted to two different project categories, a weighted average

REC price will be determined based on the REC quantity per system and the per-category Rec prices that apply to the combined system size.

1. The combined size of the systems will be used to determine what the co-located price would be for each system within its size category. The total contract value for each system will be determined by multiplying the REC quantity for each system by the price that corresponds to the combined system size for each project category. The REC quantities for both systems will be added together to determine a total contract value.
2. This will then be divided by the total number RECs for both systems to determine a REC price.

If the projects also happen to be submitted across different year, the above language will also apply.