Leading by Example Program

Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target: Informational Webinar for Public Entities
Friday, March 24, 2017 11:00am – 12:30pm

Question and Answer

Initial 100 MW Procurement

1. Do projects have to have an ISA to enter into the Procurement portion which determines Block 1 rate? (Beaumont Solar)

   Yes, projects must have a signed ISA to enter the procurement. More details regarding the procurement requirements will be included in the regulations.

2. How does the procurement bidding process protect smaller companies from being underbid and thus forced out of the market? (Comment: The price setting mechanism favors large companies and sets a low bar for incentives, thus hurting smaller firms) (HEAC)

   The procurement process is intended to be fair, at the moment I cannot speak to any specifics that may apply. If smaller firms find they are unable to win a bid in the procurement, they will be able to apply for space in Block 1, which will be allocated on a first come first serve basis.

3. Could you please explain the procurement in a little more detail? What exactly is DOER procuring? What would a typical response to the procurement look like? (MAPC)

   DOER is not issuing the competitive procurement. The distribution companies will jointly file a competitive procurement for 100 MW of solar projects greater than 1 MW in size. There will be eligibility requirements for projects in order to respond to the procurement. The procurement will be for individual projects sized 1MW or greater. When the procurement is issued, it will contain more details that will need to be provided by the project in regards to project and site details, but projects will be selected based on the prices for the projects.

4. On the clearing price auction: will bids be vetted to discard entries that are extremely low? Low bids could cause a detrimental waterfall effect to the entire project that would then result in the program's demise and inevitable restructure. An example of this would be that the first 100MW of competitive procurement did not exceed $0.04. This would set the clearing price at $0.04 and would ruin the entire incentive program. Can you please elaborate on this? (Advanced Solar Products, Inc)

   Under the current proposal, there is no mechanism in place that allows the discard of bid entries that are extremely low. DOER recognizes this concern and has heard the call from the solar industry to set a floor price as well as a ceiling price for the procurement. DOER is not currently proposing a floor price but all program details are subject to change once the emergency regulation is filed and the public comment period commences.

5. After the procurement, are the rates set statewide or by each service territory? (City of Cambridge)

After a clearing price is established in the initial competitive procurement, indices will be used to establish capacity-based compensation rates for all other project size categories in Block 1. All rates are statewide. See below for a table of Capacity Based Compensation Indices

Capacity Based Compensation Rates (kW AC)		
Generation Unit Capacity	**Capacity Based Rate Factor (% of Clearing Price)**	**Term Length**
Low income less than or equal to 25 kW AC[1]	230%	10-year
Less than or equal to 25 kW AC	200%	10-year
Greater than 25 kW AC to 250 kW AC	150%	20-year
Greater than 250 kW AC to 500 kW AC	125%	20-year
Greater than 500 kW AC to 1,000 kW AC	110%	20-year
Greater than 1,000 kW AC to 2,000 kW AC	100%	20-year
Greater than 2,000 kW AC to 5,000 kW AC	TBD	20-year

6. Who is bidding on the RFP? (Town of Greenfield)

   It is unclear to which RFP this question refers. There will be two RFPs issued jointly by the distribution companies: an RFP for 100 MW of block 1 solar capacity and an RFP for a Solar Program Administrator. In the case of the competitive procurement RFP, solar developers with projects larger than 1 MW will respond. In the case of the Solar Program Administrator, any third party (an entity that is not a distribution company or DOER) may respond provided they have the appropriate expertise to execute all required responsibilities in the RFP.

7. Explain again how the clearing price is set – if it's set by the last project? How can we plan a price for a 20 kW array now? (Mass Renewables Inc)

   In the initial competitive procurement of 100 MW of projects greater than 1 MW each, each distribution company will procure an amount of capacity equal to their proportion of distribution load. Once all bids have been received, the projects will be ranked within each subcategory (projects between 1 and 2 MW and projects larger than 2 MW) and for each distribution company from lowest to highest price. The highest bid within the capacity allotted (the last MW in each distribution company's capacity) among the proposals will be the clearing price for that service territory. After clearing prices per service territory have been determined, a statewide clearing price for each subcategory will be established as a weighted average of all the clearing prices according to utility service territory. All projects that were part of the competitive procurement then receive a compensation rate equal to the clearing price and indices are used to establish the compensation rates for all other project size categories in Block 1. Note: DOER proposes two ceiling prices for the initial competitive procurement:

   - A $0.15/kWh price for projects between 1 and 2 MW and;
   - A $0.14/kWh price for projects greater than 2 MW

   It is not possible to know with certainty a project's incentive rate until the competitive procurement is finalized and a clearing price is established. A project developer can approximate a range of rates based on a number of assumptions, including the ceiling prices, indices and adders provided. DOER expects the procurement to be

finalized several months before the start of the SMART program, so there will be time for projects to plan with price certainty.

8. Do small projects (< 1 MW) get counted in the procurement block caps, e.g. 100MW? (Town of Manchester Energy Committee)

   No, the initial competitive procurement for 100 MW of Block 1 capacity is only open to projects greater than 1 MW. The remaining 100 MW of capacity in Block 1, however, is open to all projects, including those smaller than< 1 MW in allotments based on project size and utility service territory (see below for a table of illustrative block capacity allotments). Base rates for the 100 MW of capacity in Block 1 that was not part of the competitive procurement will be set based on the clearing price of the competitive procurement and the indices presented.

Distribution Company	Competitive Procurement	Block 1 (only projects <1 MW)	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5	Block 6	Block 7	Block 8	Total
Massachusetts Electric	45.3	27.2	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	580
Nantucket Electric	0.4	2.2	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8
NSTAR	45.6	27.4	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	584
WMECO	7.7	4.7	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	99.2
Unitil	1	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.8
										1280.8

Solar Program Administrator

1. Assuming any "software solutions" that are going to be implemented need to be adopted by the third party administrator in order to be implemented – meaning that existing software solution companies will become obsolete? (Ampion)

   The question is unclear; the requirements of the third party will be detailed in the RFP. DOER cannot speculate on how that will impact any market demand, including that for companies that provide software solutions.

Net Metering and Alternative On-Bill Crediting

2. Can you clarify the difference between net metering and on bill crediting? (Town of Greenfield)

   Net metering and On-bill crediting are both mechanisms available to SMART participants to compensate for excess electricity generated and exported to the grid. Net Metering rules have been established through legislation and DPU proceedings and are unrelated to the development of the SMART program. All net metering caps and rates still apply. On Bill crediting is offered as an alternative to net metering; this mechanism was developed as an additional option outside the net metering construct to ensure that projects may move forward even in the event that net metering caps are hit. Similar to net metering, SMART participants opting for on-bill crediting will receive credits on their electricity bill for excess electricity generated at a compensation rate not yet determined. The compensation rate will likely be set at the basic service rate.

3. No net metering cap with SMART? (PV Installer)

The rules around net metering (including caps) are established by the DPU and unrelated to the SMART program. All rules and regulations around net metering, including current caps on net metering, will remain in place. Projects that qualify under the SMART program may still elect to receive compensation for energy through net metering or they may elect to receive compensation through an alternative on-bill crediting mechanism. The Additional On-Bill Credit option is new under the SMART program and only offered to SMART-qualified projects. There are no overall caps or public caps on the Additional On-bill Credit option offered under SMART. Those projects electing to receive compensation for energy through net metering are still subject to the net metering caps.

4. When do credits get distributed to customers (how far in arrears)? (Town of Manchester Energy Committee)

   Assuming a system is qualified under SMART, credits are generated as soon as the system receives authorization to interconnect from the utility company and the system starts producing. Under the SREC minting and payment schedule, there is a two quarter delay from the time credits are produced to when they are received by the system owner. While the details have not yet been finalized under SMART, there will likely be a similar delay payment to ensure enough time to review and verify the production data.

5. Would the amount of compensation received vary depending on the compensation mechanism chosen? Net metering vs. on bill? (MAPC)

   Under the SMART program, the all-in compensation rate will not vary based on the crediting mechanism chosen.

   However, value of the compensation received for excess electricity production will vary depending on whether the system owner chooses to be compensated for excess electricity through net metering or on-bill crediting.

   Net metering credits are determined through a complex formula laid out in 220 C.M.R. 18.04 as well as in each distribution company's net metering tariff. The formula includes several components based on the type and size (class) of the net metering facility such as delivery charges (distribution, transmission and transition), supply charges (basic service) and generation charges. See here for more information.

   The rates received through On-bill crediting will be set through a DPU process. The compensation rate for exported energy will likely be set at the basic service rate. It is likely that credits received through on-bill crediting will be lower than those available through net metering.

6. Can the utilities provide credits to Basic Service customers? For projects that the utilities are building under the SMART Program? (Town of Manchester Energy Committee)

   The question is unclear as to what 'credits' are being discussed. Utilities provide payment through the SMART program to all of their customers, including those that are on basic service and those that have chosen to select competitive supply. Systems that are owned by the utilities will not be eligible to receive incentives under the SMART program.

Public Adder

1. In the case where an array is on public land but output goes to low income residents, can you get the public adder if it is owned by a 3rd party? (City of Northampton)

   In order to qualify for the public adder, a solar PV generation unit must be:

1) Sited on property owned by a Municipality or Other Governmental Entity and **Either:**
2) Owned or operated by the Municipality or Other Governmental Entity; **or**
Assign 100% of its output to Municipalities or Other Governmental Entities

In the scenario outlined in the question, a solar PV system on public land operated through a PPA that assigns output to low income residents would not qualify for the public adder because it does not meet the second criterion listed above. However, the generation unit may qualify for the low income, community shared solar adder ($0.06/kWh) if it meets the community shared solar definition and at least 50% of its off-takers on an R-2 rate.

2. Can you clarify what you meant by a project needing to qualify for on-bill crediting to qualify for the public adder? i.e. how these two pieces are related. (MAPC)

These two pieces are not necessarily related. To receive the public adder, a project must either be owned and operated by a municipality/public entity or it must assign 100% of its output to a municipality/ public entity. Assigning output to another public entity requires the use of either net metering or on-bill crediting. Most public facilities to date have utilized net metering credits, and we expect most systems built that qualify for the public adder will utilize net metering credits or the alternative bill credit. However, it is possible that a system could be owned and operated by a public entity, on public land, and simply be a standalone system that sells all of the power to the utility. In this case, they would not need to utilize any bill crediting system, but would still be able to qualify for a public adder.

3. Can you please go over the land ownership or assignment clause for public entities for standalone or other systems? (UMass Lowell)

A Public Entity Generation Unit is a solar photovoltaic Generation Unit sited on property owned by a Municipality or Other Governmental Entity that is either: (a) owned or operated by a Municipality or Other Governmental Entity; or (b) has assigned 100% of its output to Municipalities or Other Governmental Entities. Therefore it must always be located on land that is publicly owned.

1. Please clarify: is the SREC factor going down only for projects over 25kW? (Cambridge Energy Alliance)

Solar projects with a nameplate capacity less than or equal to 25 kW DC and authorized to connect after January 8th 2017 or those greater than 25 kW DC that met the SREC II deadline (January 8, 2017) for an extension through May 8, 2017 (pursuant to CMR 14.05(9)(s)4.a) will receive the following SREC Factors depending on Market Sector:

Market Sector	SREC Factor
A	0.8
B	0.7
C	0.65
Managed Growth	0.55

Any solar project greater than 25 kW DC that did not receive an extension by the January 8th, 2017 deadline and is mechanically complete or authorized to connect by March 31, 2018 may apply for an extension for good cause at the following further reduced SREC factors based on Market Sector:

Market Sector	SREC Factor
A	0.7
B	0.6
C	0.55
Managed Growth	0.5

See the Updated SREC II Guidelines for more information:
http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/doer/rps/225-cmr-14-solar-guideline.pdf

2. Folks who already have SREC I or II will keep their original rate, or can they apply for this iteration of SREC? (Concord Municipal Light Plant)

   Projects already qualified under SREC I or II will continue to receive SRECs for the duration of the qualification period.

3. What are the market sectors? (B2Q Associates Inc.)

   Projects under the RPS Solar Carve-Out II Program are each assigned to a particular Market Sector which determines the SREC factor (e.g. the value of the SRECs generated by the system on the market). The market sectors are defined as follows:

Market Sector	SREC Factor
A	1. Generation Units with a capacity of <=25 kW DC 2. Solar Canopy Generation Units 3. Emergency Power Generation Units 4. Community Shared Solar Generation Units 5. Low or Moderate Income Housing Generation Units
B	1. Building Mounted Generation Units 2. Ground mounted Generation Units with a capacity > 25 kW DC with 67% or more of the electric output on an annual basis used by an on-site load
C	1. Generation Units sited on Eligible Landfills 2. Generation Units sited on Brownfields 3. Ground mounted Generation Units with a capacity of <= 650 kW with less than 67% of the electrical output on an annual basis used by an on-site load
Managed Growth	Unit that does not meet the criteria of Market Sector A, B, or C.

4. Are market sectors based on size AC? (PV Installer)

   See above.

Standalone vs. Behind-the-Meter

1. Just wanted to clarify: a standalone project does not require a specific offtaker (other than the utility)? And if so, what is the basis for the value of energy component? (ReneSola Energy)

   A standalone facility that is not net metered or approved under a similar DPU structure (such as the alternative on-bill crediting mechanism) does not require a specific off-taker other than the utility. In this case, the project owner receives a single payment from the utility equal to its all-in compensation rate, which is calculated as the capacity-based compensation base rate plus any adders. This payment provides bundled compensation for energy, capacity and the incentive.

2. Has a percentage of on-site use requirement been determined to be qualified for a behind-the-meter system vs. a standalone incentive? (MassDOT-Highway)

   Under SMART, there is no percentage of onsite use required to be considered a behind-the-meter system. Any project with onsite load other than parasitic or station load is considered behind-the-meter. A project with no associated load other than parasitic or station load is considered a standalone facility.

3. If a solar array is on a building roof but is connected to the distribution grid in order to receive a g1 rate as compared to a g2 or g3, would the array be considered a behind the meter or a standalone facility? (EAC)

   In the past, it has not been uncommon for project owners of systems on large commercial buildings to establish a new standalone service rather than connect behind the utility meter onsite in order to maximize net metering credit value. Under the SMART program, a project like this would be considered a standalone project, not behind the meter. It is only considered behind the meter if it is directly serving some of that onsite load.

4. For behind the meter, will you be paid an incentive on the energy that is consumed on site and not exported? (Winkler Energy Consulting)

   Yes, the system owner receives a fixed incentive payment on a per kWh basis for 100% of the generation of the system, regardless of what percentage is consumed onsite vs. exported.

5. Is the intention here to incentivize behind the meter generators? Do they have an advantage by receiving a fixed incentive rate? (EnterSolar)

   No, the intention is not to incentivize behind the meter vs standalone but rather a reflection of the mechanics of working out the incentive rate for each type of system and the difficulty of syncing up the utility and the production meter. The way the behind the meter incentive is calculated is intended to remove the administrative complexity synching the utility and production meters every month. The three year average is meant to demonstrate the approximate behind the meter value that is directly served by the system.

Incentive Rates and Adders

1. Will the small project incentive rates also decline in fixed percentages after block 1? (MAPC)

   Yes, all capacity based rates and adders will decrease by 4% per block.

2. Is the 4% decline on adder values per kWh? (City of Holyoke)

Adder values, which are combined with the capacity-based rate and applied on a per kWh basis to determine the incentive payment, will decline by 4% per block. For example, the adder value for a building mounted system in Block 1 is $0.02/kWh. In Block 2, this value will be $0.0192/kWh.

3. Can adders be aggregated? (Mass Renewables Inc)

   Projects can qualify for one adder from each "adder category" (e.g. location-based, off-taker based, solar + storage) and these adders can then be aggregated. However, projects cannot aggregate multiple adders from the same category. For example, a project cannot qualify for both the public entity adder and the community shared solar adder because these are both off-taker based adders. On the other hand, a project may qualify for both the solar canopy adder (location-based) and the public entity adder (off-taker based).

4. Is there a penalty for a homeowner who ground mounts due to poor azimuth of the roof of the home? (Windsor Green Committee)

   No, there is no penalty at all for ground-mounted systems that are equal to or less than 500 kW. The greenfield subtractor only applies to large systems.

5. Is there a penalty for a small town office building who ground mounts due to poor azimuth of the town office roof? (Windsor Green Committee)

   If the ground mounted system is less than or equal to 500 kW, the greenfield subtractor does not apply.

6. So, would floating solar on a back-up reservoir be considered a solar canopy or none of the above? (MWRA)

   A floating solar system does not currently fit under any SMART definitions, including that of a solar canopy. We encourage you to submit a comment regarding this issue during the public comment period once the emergency regulations are filed.

7. Could you please elaborate on the purpose and effect of transferring ownership of class I RECs to distribution companies? (Cambridge Energy Alliance)

   The SMART program is designed to meet the all-in revenue requirement of a generator, including the revenue for environmental attributes and for energy. The incentive payment is calculated by taking into account the energy revenue a system receives, and makes up the difference to reach the compensation that a system qualified for under its Block. Transferring the ownership of the Class I REC to the distribution companies takes out the broker interaction that would have happened anyways, thereby reducing overall program costs.

Third Party ownership

1. Are there any plans to replace the Mass Solar Loan program – or other ways to encourage 3rd party financing? And will that include storage? (Mass Renewables Inc)

   The SMART program doesn't contain any particular focus on encouraging third party financing.

2. Since the incentive goes to the system owner, in a third party owned system (PPA) does that mean their incentive is transparent to the host customer for means of PPA negotiation (exclusive of tax credits)? (Town of Greenfield)

We are looking at the best ways to incorporate consumer protection standards into the program, so that all customers are fully aware of the incentive.

3. If public solar facilities have to be owned or operated by the public entity, how do they access federal tax credits? Currently almost all public PV systems are 3rd party owned because of the federal tax credit. What if the output won't go to the public entity? (City of Northampton)

   As tax exempt entities, public facilities are only able to realize benefits of the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) through third party ownership. As a host customer for a third-party owned solar PV project, the generation unit may still qualify for the public adder if the third-party has assigned 100% of the system's output to municipalities or other Governmental Entities.

4. Who would be able to receive the SMART incentives in a third-party ownership/PPA model? The system owner/developer? The host customer? Would there be an administrative fee for the solar program administrator? If there is, at what rate? (MassDOT)

   As with the solar incentives under SREC, the SMART incentives always go to the system owner. The host customer is able to realize the benefits of the SMART incentive through the negotiation of a lower PPA rate and/or PPA terms & conditions. There may be an administrative fee for the solar program administrator; the details of this arrangement have not yet been determined.

5. Under the SMART program, if a developer signs a net metering contract with a public entity, is the amount received for this contract subtracted from the base rate? (Omni Navitas Holdings, LLC)

   No, the base compensation rate is determined by the auction clearing price and project capacity (see table included in answer to Question 5 of the Initial 100MW Procurement Section). Then, the base rate plus any adders equals the all-in compensation rate. The actual value of the net metering credit, not the value of the credit in the contract, is then subtracted from the all-in compensation rate to determine the incentive payment.

Metering and Reporting

1. What will the role be for the MassCEC Production Tracking System in the SMART program, if any? (PowerDash Inc.)

   There's no formal role for the PTS at the moment, but the administrative design is not finalized yet.

2. Can you clarify on the metering and reporting requirements? Is there a scenario where both the utility and the developer will be required to install meters on the site? What is meant that program may also require DAS, in addition to production meters owned by the utility? (Ampion)

   There are two meters required for each project, both owned by the distribution company: the utility customer meter and the production meter. Distribution companies will report both production and utility customer data to the solar program administrator on a monthly basis. A process will be established whereby the system owner may access the production meter data or, a system owner may choose to own a redundant production meter. A DAS is a Data Acquisition System Service Provider, or an automatic production reader. The PTS currently requires all systems over 10kw to have one installed. It would be a way to allow access to the data for both the utility company, but also could allow the system owner and utility customer to access the data. These

requirements aren't finalized yet, but utilizing a DAS was an idea proposed that would allow multiple parties to access the data, since it is virtually and automatically reported.

Other

1. If a town is planning to establish a Solar Overlay District, at what point in the entitlement process of solar does the re-zoning need to be completed? (Beacon Integrated Solutions)

   In order to not be subject to the greenfield "subtractor", the re-zoning would need to be completed by the time a project being built in that Solar Overlay District applied for qualification under the SMART program.

2. For the slide you showed with the behind the meter incentive calculation for a 10 kW PV under Block 1: is the $0.30/kWh all-in incentive rate definite or just an example? Also, please define the terms "volumetric distribution" and "transition" in the third bullet, used to calculate the final incentive rate. (Montague Energy Committee)

   This is just an example used to illustrate how the all in rate is used to calculate the incentive rate. In this example, the terms "volumetric distribution", "transmission" and "transition" all refer to different components of the customer's electric utility bill. These three components make up the delivery charge, which captures all the costs associated with transferring electricity from power stations to the customer facility.

   Customers pay a volumetric distribution rate for the delivery of electricity to their door via local transmission lines. This charge also includes metering, billing and other customer services. The transition rate is a fixed cost associated with the financing that utilities invested in building power-generating facilities and the costs associated with divesting themselves of those properties. The transmission rate is the cost to deliver electricity over high-voltage lines running from power-generating facilities to electric substations, where it enters the distribution system.

3. How will SMART replace/meet the role that SRECs play today for buyers that are not IOUs, e.g., corporate offsets, "green" community choice aggregation? (City of Somerville)

   All the projects that qualify under SMART will be generating Class I Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). While these RECS will be transferred to the investor owned utilities, DOER anticipates that the number of Class 1 RECs received by IOUs will far exceed their compliance obligation. Thus, the excess RECs, along with RECs produced by other Class 1 qualified generation units, will be available on the market.

4. Where can a town get help planning a <25 kW project? (Pelham Energy Committee)

   MA municipalities should reach out to their Green Communities regional coordinator for help and resources on clean energy projects:

   More information here: http://www.mass.gov/eea/energy-utilities-clean-tech/green-communities/green-communities-coordinators/

5. There are incentives planned for solar storage – will there be assistance with financing those batteries? There is currently no lender willing to finance storage – this is a huge weakness. (Mass Renewables Inc.)

The SMART program is an incentive program for solar PV in MA. It is not a financing program for either solar PV or energy storage. However, DOER is looking at other ways to support energy storage installations across the state.

6. Can a facility be installed behind a MLP and wheeled into an IOU service territory and qualify for SMART? (Beacon Integrated Solutions)

   If the project is located in a town served by an MLP but you run lines and interconnect in an IOU service terr

   The point of interconnection determines qualification under the SMART program. Thus, if a project connects to a meter operated by an investor owned utility, the project is eligible under the SMART program.

7. Does this program account for any MMRC changes that we may see in the future? (Cambridge Energy Alliance)

   No, that is an ongoing proceeding at the DPU, we cannot anticipate any changes that may or may not occur in the utility billing structure.

8. What counts as a non-ministerial permit? (City of Holyoke)

   Non-ministerial permits are permits in which one or more officials consider various factors and exercise some discretion in deciding whether to issue (typically with conditions) or deny permits. Examples of non-ministerial permits include, but are not limited to wetlands Order of Conditions, Special Permit, Zoning Variance, Endangered Species, and MEPA Certificate.

9. Many municipalities changed zoning by-laws to include "solar overlay districts". Would these automatically be considered C&I zones re the definition for "subtractors" or would zoning have to be changed to explicitly define them as C&I? (DOER)

   The proposed land use subtractors allow both solar zoned or C&I zoned areas to satisfy the requirements for a solar project to meet the criteria for an exemption from the subtractor, or a half subtractor, depending on whether the land is previously developed. Solar overlay districts would meet the 'solar zoned' definition in the proposal.

10. Will there be a formal opportunity for companies interested in providing solar or storage services to meet public entities and each other? (Toggle)

    There will be no formal event hosted by DOER.

11. Could the MLP straw proposal and meeting discussion be made available before the final decision is made? It should be made available to the public. (Town of Williamsburg)

    The MLP program will be on a separate track from the SMART program, but there will be a public process before the final decision is made.

Administrative

1. Will you also post responses to the questions? (Wayland Energy Committee)
2. Can you e-mail the slides out after the webinar? (Gexpro)
3. Can you flip page to the page with the link to download the PDF? (LDa Architecture & Interiors, LLP)

4. Not a question, but when the slides are presented, PLEASE provide a glossary of acronyms. You have assumed a lot of familiarity with acronyms and terminology in this presentation. (DCAMM)
5. Could you please share how we can get access to this presentation again? (Solstice)
6. Will this webinar be presented again and, if so, when? (Town of Lexington – Public Facilities)