

### Key Findings

- Under all scenarios (Scenarios 1, 2, 3) and variations, the amount of rooftop PV capacity and storage capacity deployed in Puerto Rico by 2050 will be significant both in aggregate (2,500 to 6,100 MW) and in the instantaneous power supplied back to the grid during the day.
- Model results indicate that rooftop PV and storage deployment will continue even as the grid becomes more resilient because of economics and the ongoing desire for local generation and backup power. As battery and PV costs continue to decrease, the deployment of rooftop PV and batteries might result in extra capacity toward 2050 if significant utility-scale renewables are built in the near term.

### Integrated Capacity Investment

We conducted capacity expansion modeling to find the lowest-cost system<sup>14</sup> for each scenario while meeting load, Act 17, and scheduled plans for resource procurement and retirement. We began by establishing the levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) for existing and new technologies. LCOE of technologies included in modeling results for 2035 are shown in Figure 20.

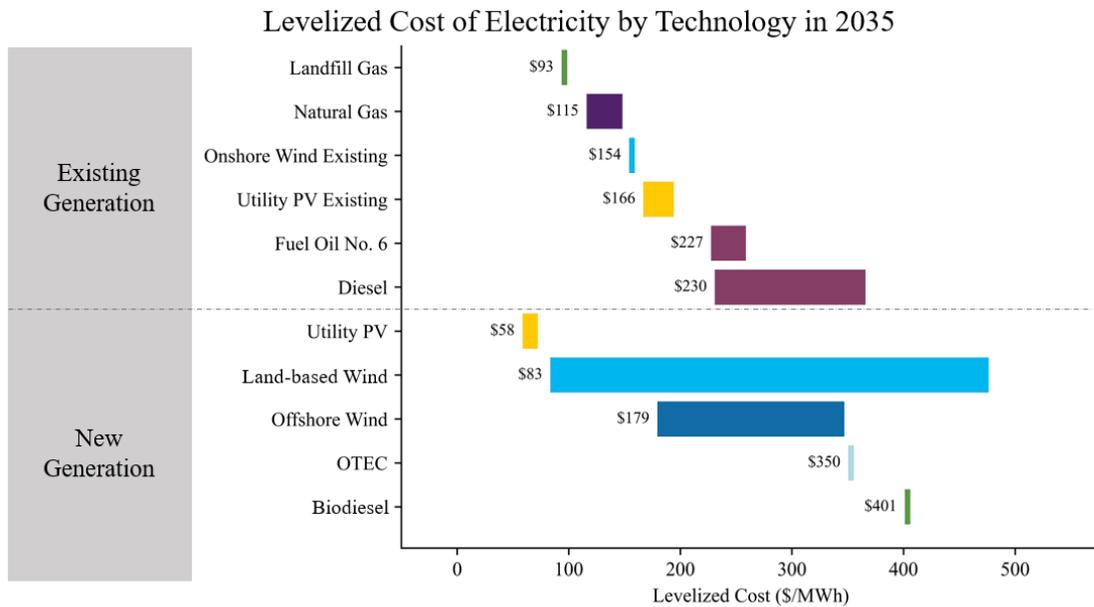


Figure 20. Levelized cost of electricity by technology in 2035 (costs in 2021 real dollars)

<sup>14</sup> By “lowest cost,” or “least-cost” we mean the lowest-cost combination of resources (generators, wires, etc.) that together have the energy production capacities to meet system electricity demand at all times. Some stakeholders pushed back against this approach because it does not account for complexities such as social or environmental costs.