

Solar Proposal Review

Urban Energy Solar proposal for 3511 Stonehill Pl | Prepared for JC Construction | August 3, 2026

WHAT IS PROPOSED

Urban Energy Solar. Mark Mendoza, license C46/C10.

Solar, 43 REC panels at 460W	19.78 kW DC
CEC-AC rating	16.936 kW AC
43 Enphase IQ8X-80 microinverters	
1 Enphase IQ Battery 10C	10 kWh
1 Enphase IQ System Controller	
Estimated first year production	26,487 kWh
Average old monthly bill	\$650.20
Average new monthly bill	\$44.72
Utility bill offset	93.12%

CASH PRICE	\$79,785
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THE FINDING THAT AFFECTS THE ELECTRICAL SCOPE

16.936 kW AC at 240V is 70.6 amps of backfeed, which requires an 80 amp breaker.

Under the NEC 120 percent rule, a 200 amp busbar allows 240 amps. Subtract the 200 amp main and only 40 amps remain for backfeed. Eighty does not fit in forty.

This system will not interconnect to the 200 amp combination meter-main currently specified. The options are a line side tap ahead of the main, derating the main to 150 amps, or moving to a 225 or 400 amp busbar. This must be decided before the service equipment is purchased.

ROOF COORDINATION, NOT YET ADDRESSED BY ANYONE

The entire roof is being removed and replaced with torch down. Forty three panels will then be attached to that new roof. The leak warranty question between the roofer and the solar company has to be settled before the new roof goes on, not after. Solar installs after the roof, or it becomes a remove and reinstall at roughly three to six thousand dollars.

QUESTIONS WORTH ASKING BEFORE SIGNING

- The system is sized off a \$650 monthly bill from a 1961 house with old HVAC, old windows and incandescent lighting. The remodel adds two new heat pumps, new insulation, new windows and all LED. Ask which house was modeled, the one standing or the one being built. Pool heat and a possible EV push the other way, so it may wash, but the basis should be stated.

- Sherman Oaks is LADWP, not Southern California Edison. LADWP has its own net metering rules, its own interconnection queue and some of the lowest rates in California. Lower rates mean longer payback. Confirm the savings model uses the actual LADWP tariff.
- A single 10 kWh battery on a 19.78 kW system will run essential loads roughly 8 to 12 hours and will not carry two heat pumps. In a hillside PSPS area, confirm what the owner expects backup to cover. Whole home backup requires a protected loads subpanel, which lands on the electrical scope.
- The price works out to \$4.03 per watt all in, or roughly \$3.39 per watt excluding the battery. That is above 2026 California market. With the federal credit gone, installers are competing harder. A second bid is worth the hour.
- Page 2 states 93.12 percent utility bill offset. Page 23 states 110 percent consumption offset. Both can be true under a net billing tariff, but the proposal should state which figure the savings math used.

CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE

The proposal lists gross price and cost after rebates and incentives at the same figure, \$79,785. It is not baking in a 30 percent federal tax credit.

The residential clean energy credit under Section 25D terminated on December 31, 2025 under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. There is no residential solar tax credit available in 2026. Many proposals still show that money. This one does not, and that is worth noting in the vendor's favor.