Laurel Gardens, San Francisco - 6 SDPs (shows as M for Meter cabinet) and 4 SDP's in each of the contiguous main buildings. These are one structure each. There are many small consumption Common Area Meters, interconnecting tiny systems for everyone won't work. Putting systems on each of the good roof faces and interconnecting to one SDP and using VNM to offset the other meters at those buildings is only viable way and simplest.

Freedom West, San Francisco - Multiple SDPs on one structure – Property has 40+ common area meters, each with small consumption spread over 4 city blocks in San Francisco. Using one or two of the best flat roofs and interconnecting to 2 or 3 SDPs instead of 40 small systems interconnected to each SDP is the only viable way. Example below shows how VNM allows 1 PV array (Bldg 2) would offset 8 meters at 8 SDP points of 3 adjacent buildings. That same strategy would be duplicated on a few of the roofs.

Little Zion, San Bernadino – Many of this campus style property's buildings have shading issues. There are numerous common area meters which need to be offset and that is possible using the available non shaded building roofs, then using VNM to offset the meters at the shaded ones.

Stone Pine Meadows, Tracy – The largest consumption meter is in an SDP/building where there is not an option for solar (NorthEast face), and any viable roofs nearby are not sufficient. Install here will use the best roofs and carports in southern part of prop and needs to use VNM to offset the two largest consumption common area meter noted in east area of picture.

Josephine Lum Lodge, Hayward – 2 of the 3 meters for the property are in areas where either shading is an issue, or roof azimuth's and/or pitches are not viable of solar. Arrays will be located in north part of property on viable roofs and 2 large meters in south can only be offset using VNM.

Ridgeview Commons, Pleasanton – Large Senior property with two fantastic circular buildings for solar. However only 4 of the 9 common area meters are in SDPs at those buildings. The satellite buildings have high consumption meters yet have shading issues as well as roofs are not big enough for systems to offset those meters. VNM is only option to apply output from the two main building systems to over 50% of the consumption.

Yuba City Village, Yuba City – This is one of a limited amount of true tenant offset systems. Tenants live in four-plexes across property and many buildings have shading problems. The large system can be ground mounted on a vacant piece of property land and interconnected to the closest SDP. Without VNM, there is no way to make tenant solar viable here so all tenants benefit. Note these are property built access roads.

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Brentwood Senior, Brentwood – The main and largest consumption common area meter is in the center building cluster with the pool. There is only a very small section of viable roof there and carports are not structurally adequate. System will be installed on clean south facing roofs on north buildings and interconnected to SDP there. VNM needed to take large part of that output and offset main meter in center. Trenching across areas like this is both not acceptable cosmetically or cost wise.