



GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND

UPDATE ON THE SOLAR FOR ALL PROGRAM

NASEO ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 2024

SOLAR FOR ALL IS DELIVERING A \$7 BILLION NATIONAL INVESTMENT IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTED SOLAR

5 multistate awards
totaling
~\$1 billion

to launch innovative programs serving specific overburdened communities with solar energy or deploy specific solar project-types

6 awards to serve Tribes
totaling
~\$500 million

to enable Tribes to deploy and benefit from residential distributed solar

49 state-level awards (to states or nonprofits) totaling
~\$5.5 billion

to create or expand solar programs benefiting low-income and disadvantaged communities

Funding figures rounded to nearest hundred million

All 60 grantees are listed on the Solar for All website: <https://www.epa.gov/greenhouse-gas-reduction-fund/solar-all>

R1

- Executive Office of the State of New Hampshire
- Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources
- Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources
- The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
- The Maine Governor's Energy Office
- Vermont Department of Public Service

R2

- New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
- New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)
- Puerto Rico Office of Management and Budget (Oficina de Gerencia y Presupuesto de Puerto Rico).
- U.S. Virgin Islands Energy Office

R3

- District of Columbia Government
- Maryland Clean Energy Center
- Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority
- Virginia Department of Energy
- West Virginia Office of Energy

R4

- Department of Environment & Conservation Tennessee
- Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
- North Carolina Department Of Environmental Quality
- South Carolina Office of Resilience
- *Hope Enterprise Corporation*
- *Solar and Energy Loan Fund of St. Lucie County, Inc. ("SELF", as coalition lead)*
- *The Capital Good Fund*

R5

- Illinois Finance Authority
- Minnesota Department of Commerce
- State of Michigan, Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
- State of Ohio Office of Budget and Management State Accounting
- Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation
- *Indiana Community Action Association, Inc. (IN-CAA)*

R7

- The Missouri Environmental Improvement and Energy Resources Authority
- *Center for Rural Affairs*

R6

- New Mexico Energy, Minerals, & Natural Resources Department
- State of Louisiana, Department of Natural Resources
- *Harris County, TX*
- *Hope Enterprise Corporation*

R8

- Colorado Energy Office
- Utah Governors Office Of Energy Development
- *Bonneville Environmental Foundation (MT)*
- *Bonneville Environmental Foundation (WY)*
- *Coalition for Green Capital (ND)*
- *Coalition for Green Capital (SD)*

R9

- Executive Office of the State of Arizona
- Government of Guam - Department of Administration
- Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority
- The California Infrastructure Economic Development Bank (Ibank)
- *Nevada Clean Energy Fund*
- *Hopi Utilities Corporation*

R10

- Alaska Energy Authority
- Oregon Department of Energy
- Washington State Department of Commerce
- *Bonneville Environmental Foundation (ID)*
- *Tanana Chiefs Conference*



MULTISTATE AWARDS

Grantee Name	Geography
Inclusive Prosperity Capital, Inc.	Multistate (AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, PR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI)
Groundswell Inc.	Multistate (AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, VA)
Midwest Tribal Energy Resources Association Inc.	Tribal Lands (35 Tribes in MN, WI, and MI)
Growth Opportunity Partners	Multistate (IN, KS, MI, MO, PA, NY, OH, WV)
Clean Energy Fund of Texas	Multistate (AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, NM, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)
Oweesta Corporation	Tribal Lands Nationwide
Three Affiliated Tribes (The Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation (MHA Nation))	Tribal Lands (ND, SD, MT, WY, and WI)
GRID Alternatives (Western Indigenous Network Solar For All)	Tribal Lands Nationwide (Prioritizing Tribal Lands in AZ, CO, NV, NM, UT)
GRID Alternatives (Solar Access for Nationwide Affordable Housing Program)	Nationwide (Prioritizing AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IA, MA, MD, MI, MN, MT, ND, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OR, PA, PR, SD, TX, WA, and WI)

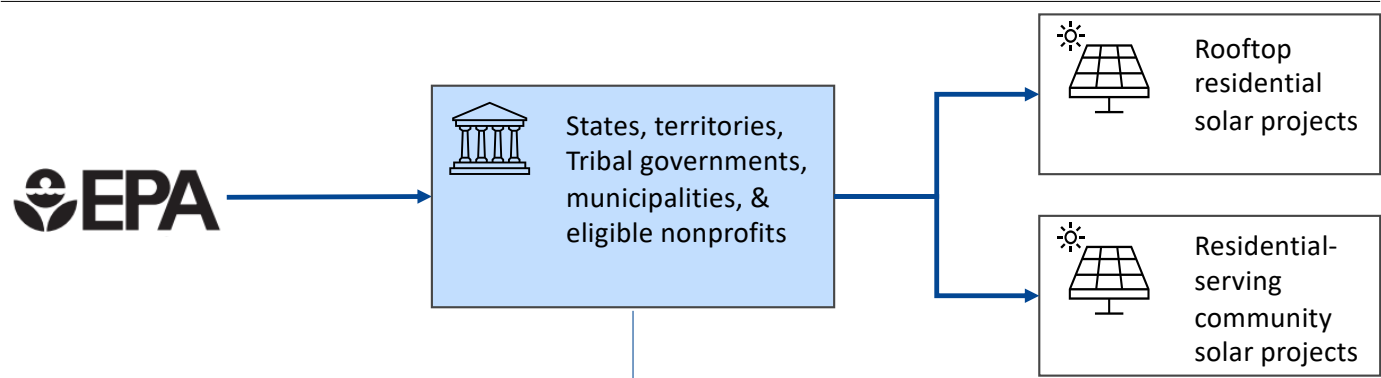
STATES, TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, & NONPROFITS WILL FUND DISTRIBUTED SOLAR PROJECTS

Program overview

EPA awarded grants to 60 states, territories, tribal governments, municipalities, and eligible nonprofit recipients to **create long-lasting programs that provide financial & technical assistance to rooftop residential solar projects and residential-serving community solar.**

100% of program funds must **enable low-income & disadvantaged communities to deploy and benefit from residential distributed solar.**

Solar for All flow of funds



Grant recipients are developing long-lasting programs that:

- **Provide grants, loans, and other forms of financial assistance** to rooftop residential and residential-serving community solar projects
- **Support communities to deploy** rooftop residential and residential-serving community solar by providing technical assistance such as workforce development and project-deployment support (e.g., siting, permitting, interfacing with utilities)
- **Address policy and regulatory barriers to residential distributed solar and leverage existing favorable policies** by working with stakeholders (e.g., utilities) on policies such as net metering and third-party ownership

SOLAR FOR ALL WILL PROVIDE FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR 4 TYPES OF ELIGIBLE TECHNOLOGIES

Four categories of eligible projects under Solar for All

Category	Residential rooftop solar	Residential-serving community solar	Associated storage	Enabling upgrades
	<p>Behind-the-meter solar, including rooftop, pole-mounted, and ground-mounted photovoltaic (PV) power-producing facilities</p> <p>Assets which support households in single-family homes, manufactured homes, or multifamily buildings</p>	<p>PV facilities with up to 5 MW_{ac} nameplate capacity</p> <p>Facilities that deliver at least 50% of the electricity generated by the facility to residential customers in the same utility territory as the facility</p>	<p>Infrastructure to store solar power for the purposes of maximizing residential rooftop solar and residential-serving community solar</p> <p>Storage infrastructure should be deployed in conjunction with a residential solar project to maximize program benefits</p>	<p>Investments in energy & building infrastructure that ensure a building is “solar ready” and to maximize benefits of solar deployment for households (e.g., roof repairs, energy efficiency)</p> <p>Financial assistance should be used in conjunction with financial assistance for a solar project</p> <p>Financial assistance for enabling upgrades should be no more than 20% of financial assistance during the program period</p>



EPA WILL WORK WITH GRANT RECIPIENTS TO FINALIZE PROGRAM WORKPLANS & AMEND AWARDS BY THE END OF 2024

Solar for All timeline

August 2022

Inflation Reduction Act passed and signed into law

July 8-12, 2024

Awards obligated

Workplans & Budgets Due in 90 days

We are here

Oct 12-15, 2024

Later Submissions: Workplans & Budgets Due

~December 2024

Award Amendment w/Final Workplan & budget approval

April 2024

Applicants notified of selections

Sept 2024

Early Submissions: Workplans & Budgets sent to EPA

Sept 30, 2024

Statutory deadline to obligate funds

Rolling basis NREL/DOE review workplans

Early 2025

Performance period begins: grantees begin funding projects or utilize one-year planning period

IN-KIND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



Solar For All (SFA) recipients informed at selection that a portion of the awarded funds will be in-kind technical assistance provided by Department of Energy (DOE).

EPA and DOE finalized the paperwork for the in-kind technical assistance program. EPA worked with recipients to identify high-level needs.

EPA will work with recipients to review and finalize their workplans. NREL and DOE will review the workplans. NREL will begin planning the in-kind technical assistance program.

The Solar for All in-kind technical assistance program will likely start in November of 2024.

 **We are here**



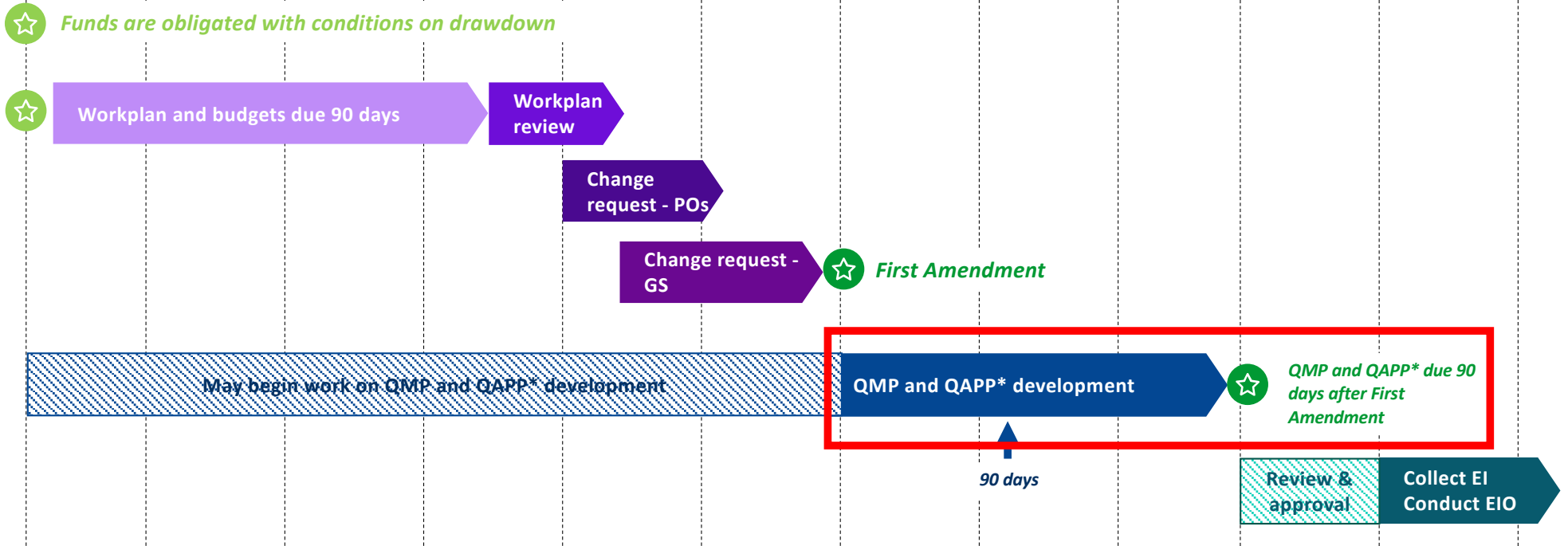
GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND

EPA.GOV/GREENHOUSE-GAS-REDUCTION-FUND

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QA TIMELINE – NO PLANNING PERIOD

Mid-July July 31 Aug 31 Sep 30 Oct 31 Nov 30 Dec 31 Jan 31 Feb 28 Mar 31 April 30 May 31



*QMP must be approved by EPA prior to QAPP submittal

SFA AND DBRA

SFA DBRA Applicability under EPA Statutory Authority

Product	Applicable?
Single family residential, multi family, and community solar construction projects (Installation of solar panels or storage)	Yes
Enabling upgrades (energy efficiency, roof upgrades, etc.)	Yes
Pre-development work	No
Subscription subsidy (already built project)	No

- Each of these projects that are highlighted as applicable would meet the definition of “construction” under the applicable DBRA statute and each would trigger DBRA labor standards.
- Subsidies for community solar subscriptions are not subject to DBRA since DBRA cannot apply retroactively to previously constructed projects in this manner.
- The cost associated with ensuring DBRA compliance is an allowable cost for recipients and subrecipients under GGRF and may be allocable as a direct cost to GGRF if certain requirements (described below) are met. This includes procurement of DBRA software products and consultants to assist with compliance.

Some federal grant programs have statutory authority that provides for exclusions to DBRA labor standards on single-family residential construction projects. There are no similar exclusions in Section 314 of the Clean Air Act. Examples of federal grant programs with DBRA exclusions include the [Community Development Block Grant Program \(CDBG\)](#), [HOME Investment Partnerships Program \(HOME\)](#) – both of which are funded by HUD – and [Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program \(EECBG\)](#) as implemented under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), funded by DOE.



SFA AND BABA

Project Category	BABA Applicability
Residential-serving community solar	Yes
Privately-owned energy generation and / or storage facilities	Yes (if they serve a public function)
Publicly owned energy generation and/or storage transportation facilities	Yes
Single family homes (private residences for personal use)	No
Privately-owned multi-family homes or mixed-use property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Project primarily serves non-residential portion of multifamily property that meets public function test (e.g., commercial with public access)</i> ● <i>Project serves publicly accessible community center, roadway, or EV charging station</i> 	Yes
Privately-owned multi-family homes (unsubsidized by government funding source and not mixed-use)	No

1. Linkage to identifiable construction projects – BABA applies to forms of Financial Assistance that fund specific infrastructure projects.

2. Timing – BABA applies to infrastructure projects that were not completed before the date award funds are obligated.

- Projects consisting solely of the purchase, construction, or improvement of a private home for personal use, for example, would not constitute a public infrastructure project for purposes of BABA.” Based on this guidance, EPA is confirming that BABA does **not** apply to projects involving private homes.
- Privately owned, mixed-use multi-family homes may be **case-specific** depending on the nature / primary purpose of the project.
- Projects involving multi-family properties that are **financially supported by public sources** are also case specific.