

What the Inflation Reduction Act Means for Energy Communities – Part 2

We will begin shortly!



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LIVE

RECORDING

What the Inflation Reduction Act Means for Energy Communities – Part 2



Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization

Brian J. Anderson, Ph.D.

Executive Director, Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization



April 2023

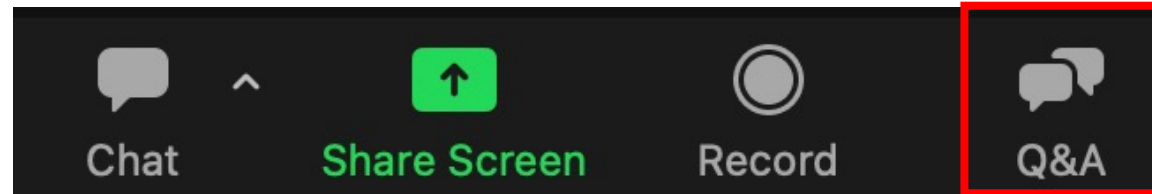
Submit Questions in Q&A



All attendees muted.



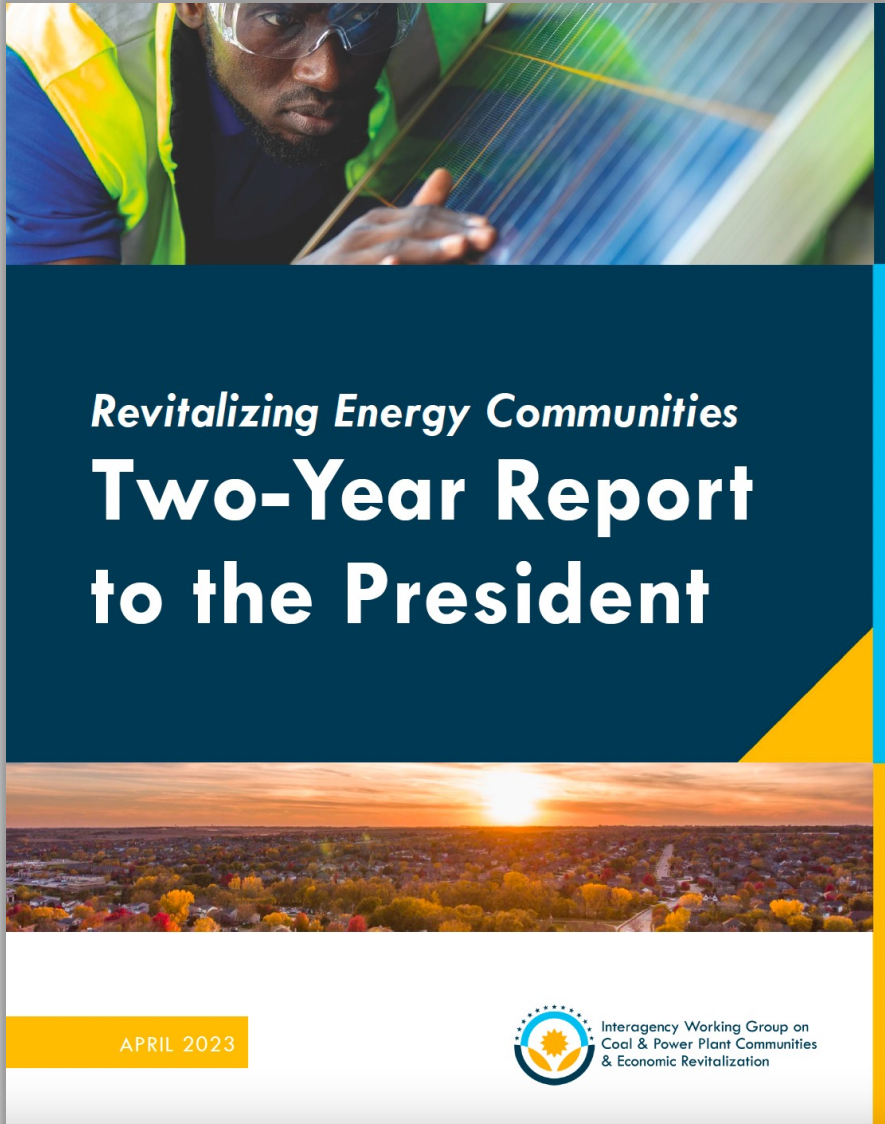
Send topic questions to the **Q&A** by clicking the Q&A icon on the bottom of screen.



*Slides, webinar recording, and resources will be posted to **EnergyCommunities.gov** and sent by email.

Send **technical assistance** questions in Chat to **Host**.

Two-Year Report to the President



ENERGY COMMUNITIES IWG PRIORITIES

<p>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p>	<p>INTEGRATION</p>	<p>INVESTMENT</p>	<p>ADVANCING POLICY</p>
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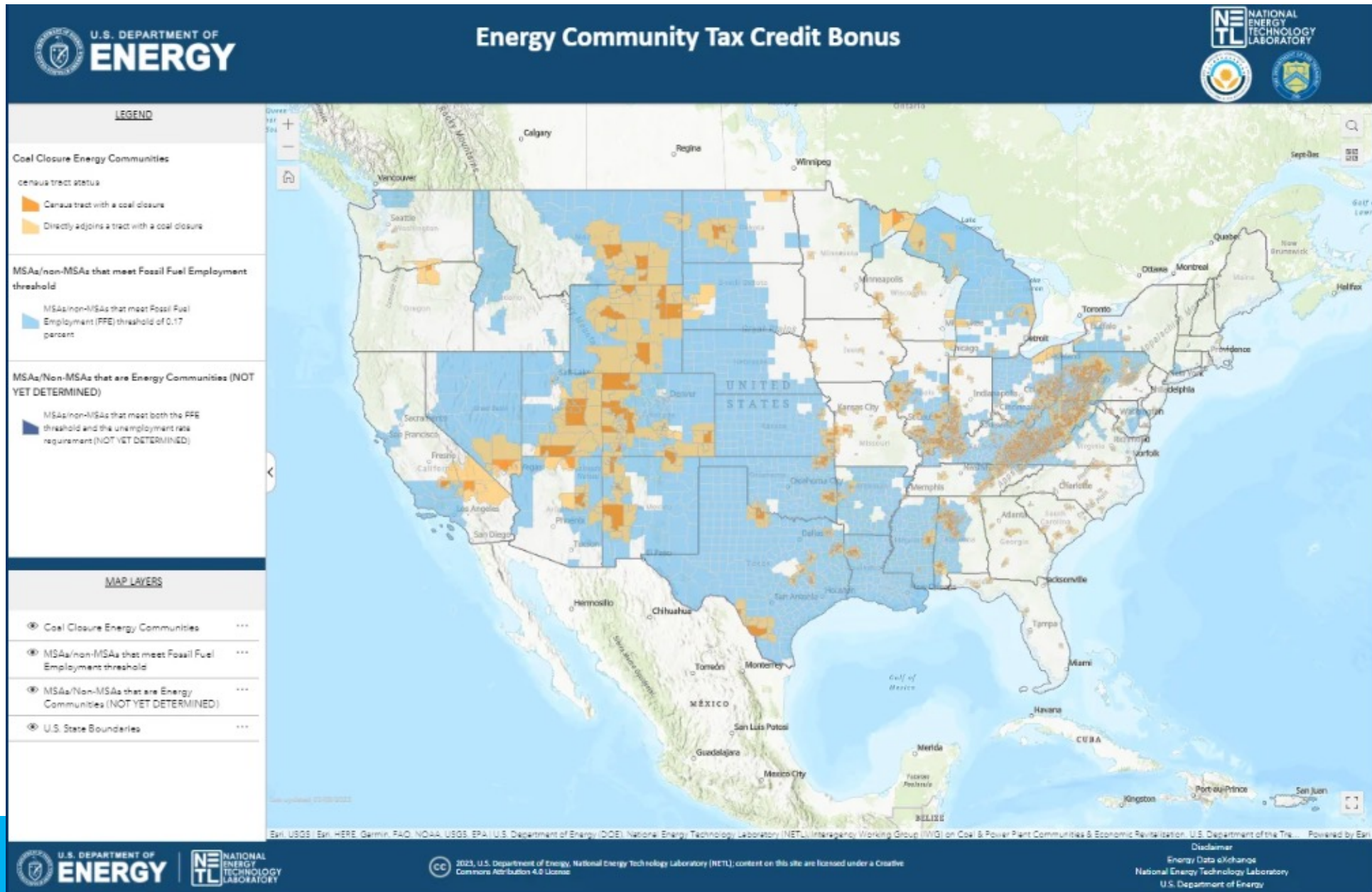
ACTIVITIES THUS FAR

9,000⁺ STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED	25⁺ IN-PERSON AND VIRTUAL WORKSHOPS	11⁺ COMMUNITIES REACHED	3 RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS
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APRIL 2023



Energy Community Tax Credit Bonus Map



Coal Power Plant Redevelopment Visualization Tool

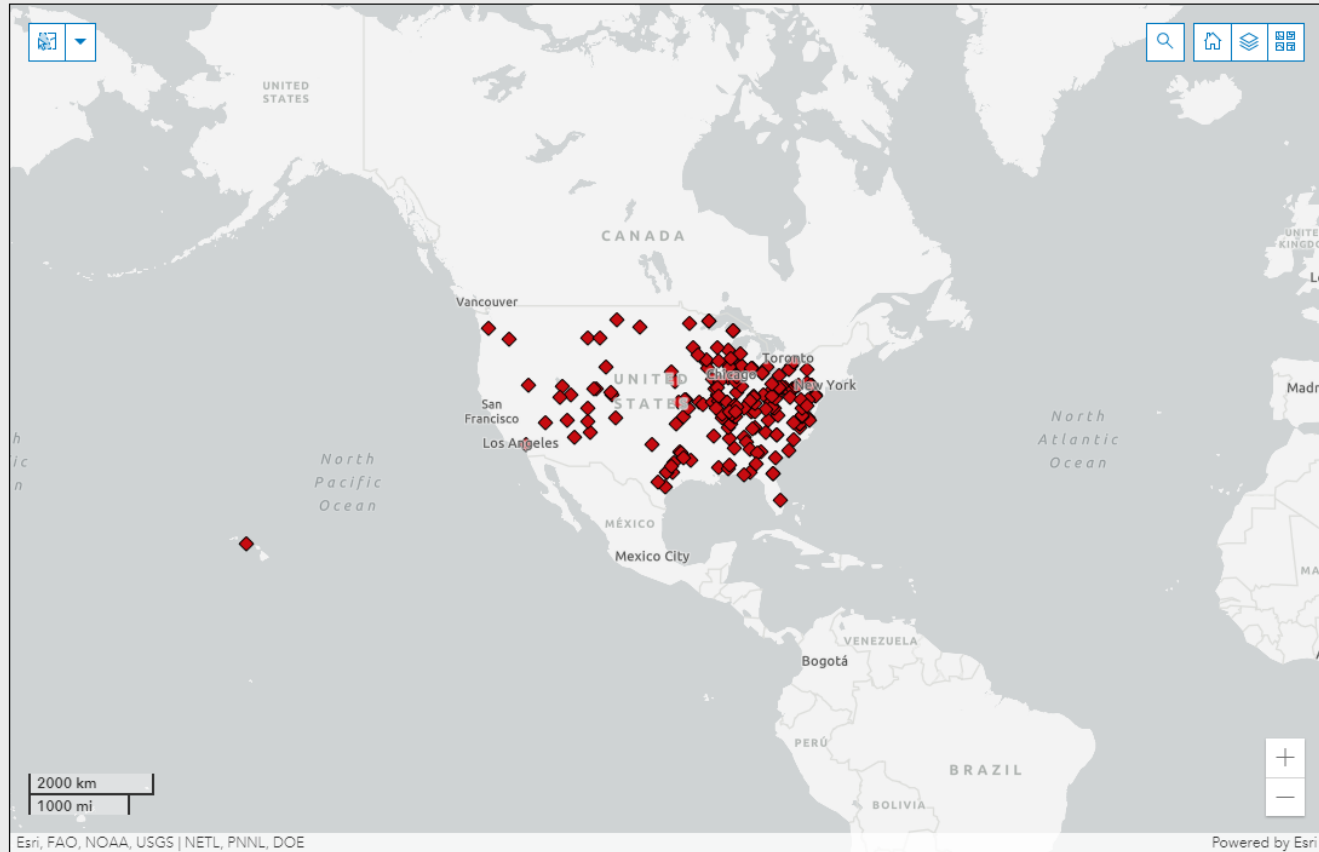


Coal Power Plant Redevelopment Visualization Tool - Beta



MAP LEGEND

Coal Plants with Retirements between 2015-2030



181
Coal Power Plants

152
Retired

29
with planned retirement

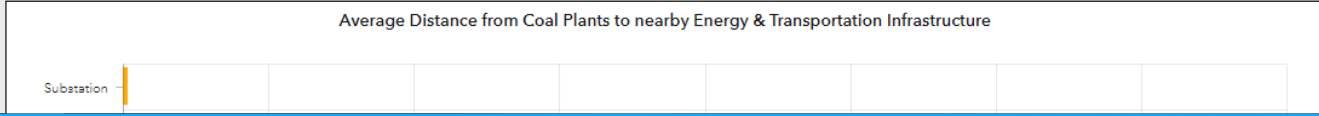
1 of 181

Plant Record Details:

R D Morrow Plant, Lamar County, MS

Plant Name	R D Morrow
Total Plant Capacity (MW)	400
Plant Sector	Electric Utility
First Coal Generator Retirement Date	October 31, 2018
Last Coal Generator Retirement Date	October 31, 2018
Brownfield ID	ACRES131664
Brownfield Name	NACE PROPERTY
Distance to Closest Brownfield (miles)	7
Brownfield Report URL	View
Control Area	MISO
Closest Power Plant Name	Hattiesburg Solar Farm
Distance to Closest Power Plant (miles)	7
Electric Transmission Line (ETL) Manager	MISSISSIPPI POWER CO
ETL Type	AC; OVERHEAD
ETL Status	NOT AVAILABLE
ETL - Max Voltage	161
Petroleum Terminal Name	TRANS MONTAINGE PRODUCT SERVICES

Note: presented statistics, tables and charts are updated based off the map extent and selected



The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)



Tax Credits & Loan Guarantees

IRA provides **targeted investments** in energy communities.



\$250 Billion in Authority for Redeveloping & Repurposing



Bonus Tax Credits for Clean Energy Projects in Energy Communities



\$4 Billion in Clean Energy Manufacturing Tax Credits for Energy Communities

Workers/Community/EJ

IRA supports **energy workers, and their families**, who built this country.



Black Lung Disability Trust Fund Reinstated



\$27 Billion Green House Gas Reduction Fund



\$3 Billion for Environment and Climate Justice



\$145 Million Tribal Electrification

Keynote Remarks

National Economic Council

Lael Brainard, Director



Inflation Reduction Act Tax Incentives

- **U.S. Department of the Treasury**

Matt Aks, Senior Advisor for Domestic Climate Policy

- **U.S. Department of Energy**

Kate Gordon, Senior Advisor to the Secretary of Energy





April 28, 2023

Inflation Reduction Act Energy Community Bonus

Matt Aks, Acting Co-Director, U.S. Treasury Climate Hub

Disclaimer: Rulemaking Process

- This deck provides an overview of IRS Notice 2023-29 and certain Inflation Reduction Act tax provisions for general informational purposes only and is not itself guidance.
- Notice 2023-29 describes rules that Treasury and the IRS intend to include in upcoming proposed regulations.
- Treasury and the IRS will solicit and carefully consider public comments before issuing final rules (which could change during the rulemaking process).
- In the meantime, taxpayers will be able to rely on the rules in Notice 2023-29 until proposed regulations are issued.



Treasury's Role in IRA Clean Energy Implementation

- The Inflation Reduction Act makes the **largest investment in clean energy** in our nation's history, and much of that investment is **delivered via tax incentives**
- The Treasury Department is the federal agency responsible for **administering the tax code** and is **proud to be playing a central role** in implementing the Inflation Reduction Act's clean energy tax incentives
- The Inflation Reduction Act's **tax incentives cover a broad range** of activities
- The Inflation Reduction Act also includes **certain cross-cutting provisions and bonuses** that apply to multiple incentives, including the Energy Community Bonus Credit Amount which is a focus of today's discussion



Treasury's IRA Clean Energy Implementation Activities

- 1 Quickly **developing and issuing tax guidance** to provide clarity and certainty around how the law's tax incentives will operate in practice
- 2 Working with the Internal Revenue Service to put in place **modern, streamlined processes** for taxpayers to claim the clean energy incentives
- 3 Conducting **stakeholder engagement and outreach** to inform our approach and to educate the public about the benefits that are now available



Energy Community Bonus Credit Amount



Effect of the Energy Community Bonus Credit Amount

Base Credit	Description of Base Credit	Energy Community Bonus Credit Amount
Production Tax Credit (§ 45) / Clean Electricity PTC (§ 45Y)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a tax credit for production of electricity from renewable sources• Typically equal to 2.75 cents/kWh (in 2022 dollars, adjusted for inflation annually) where taxpayers meet prevailing wage and apprenticeship standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increases the base credit by 10 percent (base rate for 2023 to be announced)
Investment Tax Credit (§ 48) / Clean Electricity ITC (§ 48E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides a tax credit for investment in renewable energy projects• Typically equal to 30% of investment for projects meeting prevailing wage and apprenticeship standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increases the base credit by 2 percentage points or 10 percentage points if prevailing wage and apprenticeship standards are met (typical credit of 30% increased to 40% credit)

Location-Based Categories of Energy Communities

1 Brownfield Category

- A brownfield site as defined in certain sections of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

2 Statistical Area Category

- A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or non-MSA that:
 - (a) has or had at any time after 2009
 - 0.17 percent or greater direct employment related to fossil fuels extraction, processing, storage, or transport, or
 - 25 percent or greater local tax revenues related to fossil fuels extraction, processing, storage, or transport
 - and (b) has an unemployment rate at or above the national average for the previous year

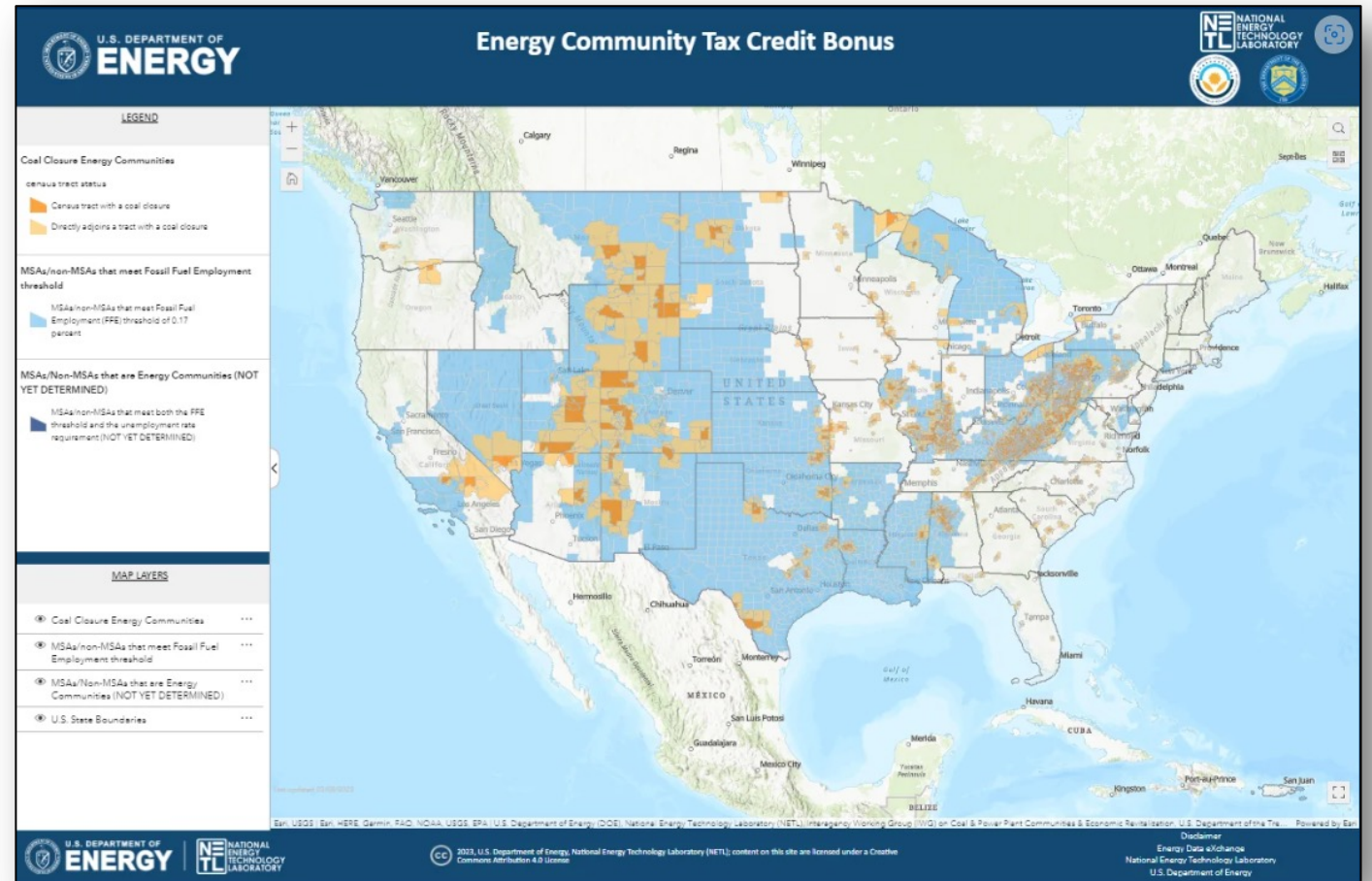
3 Coal Closure Category

- A census tract
 - (a) in which a coal mine has closed after 1999, or
 - (b) in which a coal-fired electric generating unit has been retired after 2009, or
 - a census tract directly adjoining one or both or the above types of census tracts

Mapping Tool & FAQs

<https://energycommunities.gov/energy-community-tax-credit-bonus/>

- Reflects available data for the **Statistical Area Category** and **Coal Closure Category**
 - Does not cover Brownfield Site Category
- For the **Statistical Area Category**, map currently only shows **potentially qualifying MSAs and non-MSAs**
 - Currently shows MSAs / non-MSAs that meet the 0.17% Fossil Fuel Employment threshold
 - Does not yet indicate whether MSA / non-MSA unemployment rate was at or above the national average for the previous year, since this data for 2022 is not yet available
 - Unemployment data will be released in April 2023 and the map will be updated in May
 - Taxpayers looking to the map to determine qualification under the Statistical Area Category should check back following the May update



Determining Location & Beginning of Construction Special Rule

- In general, for taxpayers claiming the **production tax credits** (§§ 45 or 45Y) the qualified facility must be **“located in”** an energy community and is **determined year-by-year**
- In general, for taxpayers claiming the **investment tax credits** (§§ 48 or 48E), the energy project, qualified facility, or energy storage technology must be **“placed in service”** within an energy community and is **determined as of the placed-in-service date**
- However, to **provide greater clarity and certainty** for taxpayers, the guidance establishes a **special rule**: for projects beginning construction on or after January 1, 2023, if the project is in an energy community **as of the beginning of construction date**, then the **location will be considered an energy community** for the duration of the credit period (§§ 45 and 45Y) or on the placed-in-service date (§§ 48 and 48E)
- In general, the location of the project is **determined by nameplate capacity**, or if the project has no nameplate capacity, by the footprint
 - In general, at least 50 percent of the nameplate capacity (or footprint) must be physically located in an area that qualifies as an energy community



Advanced Energy Project Credit



Advanced Energy Project Credit (§ 48C)

- Originally established in 2009 Recovery Act
- Inflation Reduction Act provided \$10 billion in new funding and expanded eligible activities
- Of \$10 billion, at least \$4 billion reserved for communities in the Coal Closure Category (that did not receive prior allocations under § 48C)
- Up to 30 percent investment credit; must meet prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements to receive full 30 percent credit
- Projects eligible to apply include:
 - clean energy property manufacturing and recycling
 - industrial decarbonization
 - critical materials processing, refining, and recycling
- Application process will be managed by DOE and begin summer 2023

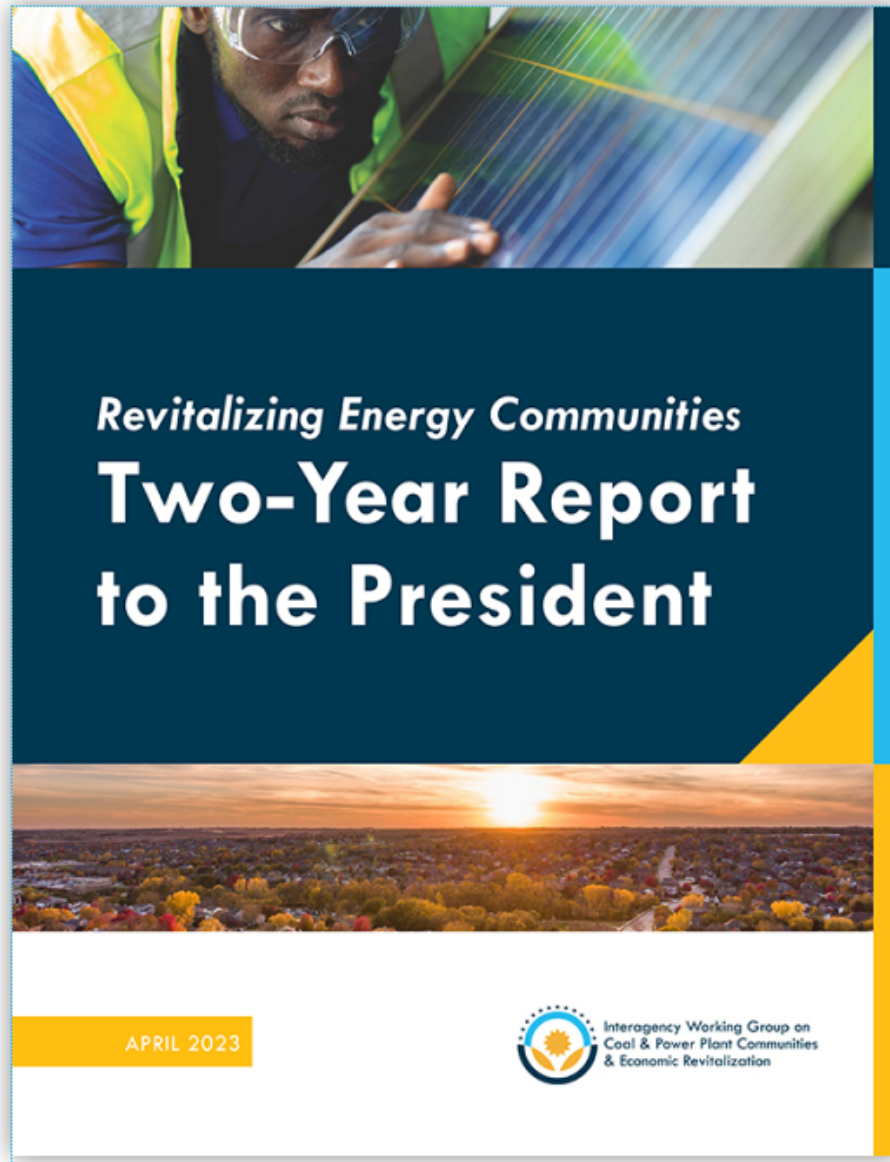


DOE Support for Energy Community Revitalization

Kate Gordon, Senior Advisor to Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm



What is an energy community?



What is an Energy Community?

In its Initial Report to the President, the Energy Communities IWG identified 25 key energy communities based on each community's urgent need to address recently closed, or imminently closing, energy facilities —primarily coal plants and mines. The Biden-Harris administration continues to prioritize these communities for outreach and engagement, including the Energy Communities IWG RRTs.

Since that Initial Report, and recognizing the critical need to drive resources to energy communities, Congress included specific statutory definitions of coal and/or broader energy communities throughout the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act:

Coal Communities:

- The *Advanced Manufacturing and Recycling Grant Program*, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Section 40209, provides \$750 million in grants for clean energy manufacturing and recycling, limiting these funds to census tracts containing coal-fired generating units that have retired since December 31, 2009, or coal mines that have closed since December 31, 1999—or immediately adjacent census tracts.
- The *Advanced Manufacturing Tax Credit*, section 48C under the Inflation Reduction Act, includes a carve-out of 40% of all credits (\$4 billion) for census tracts that meet a nearly identical definition to that under the Advanced Manufacturing and Recycling Grant Program.

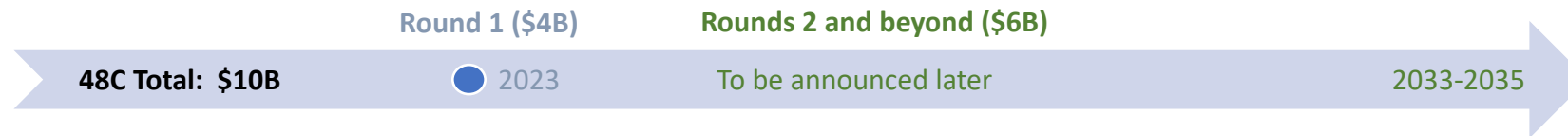
Energy Communities: The Inflation Reduction Act also includes a bonus tax credit of up to 10 percentage points for qualifying clean energy investments or a bonus credit of 10% for qualifying clean energy production. Under this definition, an energy community either: (1) meets the coal communities definition (above); (2) meets a certain threshold of employment or tax revenue dependence on fossil fuels, as well as having an unemployment rate higher than the national average; or (3) meets the definition of a brownfield under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Energy Assets and Infrastructure:

- DOE's Loan Program Office received funding under the Inflation Reduction Act for a new *Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Loan Program*, with up to \$250 billion in loan authority, for projects that repurpose, reuse, or decarbonize existing energy infrastructure. This will be broadly applicable across energy communities.
- USDA will preference energy communities in certain of *Inflation Reduction Act programs*, including the Rural Energy for America Program. Additionally, the USDA will unveil two new Inflation Reduction Act programs to help finance affordable, reliable, and resilient clean energy projects: the \$9.7 billion Empowering Rural America (New ERA) program and \$1 billion for renewable energy programs with loan forgiveness.

48C: Round 1 of Multi-Year Plan

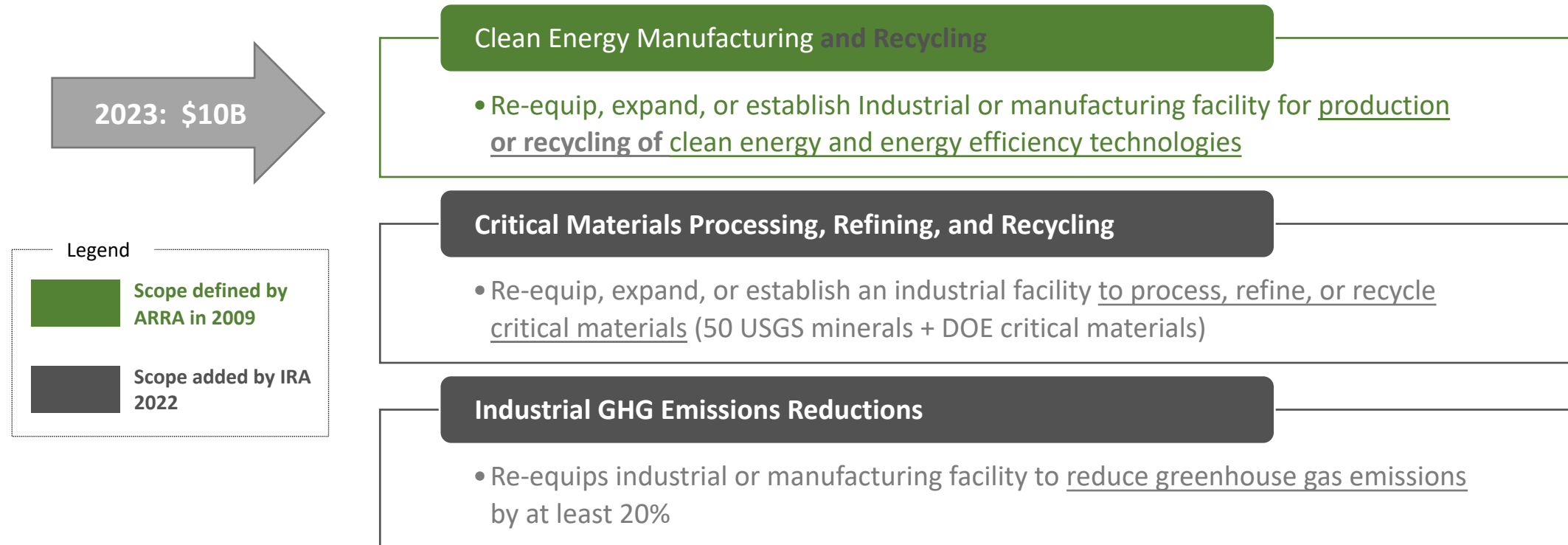
- Competitively-awarded Investment Tax Credit first established in 2009
- Expanded by IRA with \$10B for clean energy manufacturing/recycling, critical materials, and GHG emissions reductions projects
- DOE will accept a first round of applications in 2023 to allocate up to \$4B of the program's \$10B total, with additional application rounds in future years



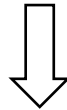
- In Round 1:
 - DOE will keep 48C Round 1 open to all project sizes
 - DOE will not predetermine funding allocated to each project category
 - At least **40% of credits (\$1.6B) will be allocated to projects in energy communities**, if sufficient meritorious applications were received
 - Selected projects receive a 30% investment tax credit (6% if apprenticeship and prevailing wage requirements are not met)

48C: Scope of Eligible Project Types

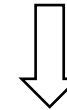
- In 2023, IRA significantly expanded 48C’s scope to include industrial decarbonization and critical materials projects. The program now supports **advanced energy projects in three categories:**



48C: Intended Impact



- Strengthen domestic clean energy supply chains
- Expand manufacturing capacity for products that will accelerate and enable the nation's transition to a net-zero economy



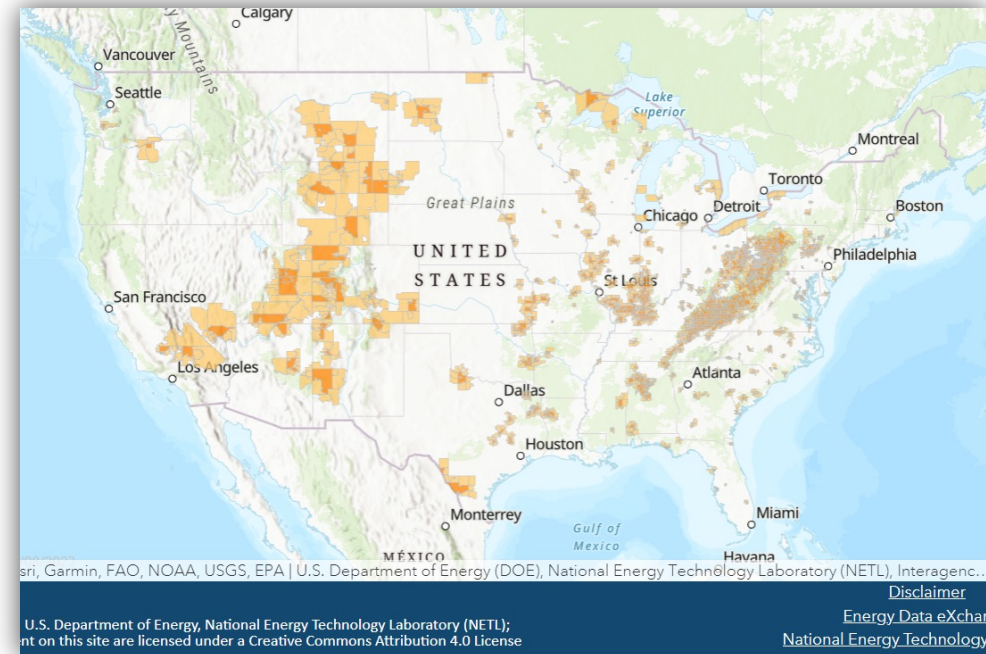
- Reduce GHG emissions in U.S. industrial and manufacturing sector
- Catalyze America's transition to a low-carbon industrial sector to decarbonize and enhance U.S. competitiveness

Crosscutting Impact

- Accelerate the transition to an equitable clean energy economy (e.g., at least 40% of amount awarded to projects in coal communities)
- Increase American competitiveness in the industrial and manufacturing sectors
- Create quality, sustainable jobs

48C: Energy Communities

- Of the \$10 billion in tax credits to be allocated, at **least \$4 billion must go to qualifying projects in communities** that have been directly impacted by the closure of a coal mine or coal-fired power plant.
 - These energy communities have knowledge, infrastructure, resources, and know-how to play a leading role in the move to a clean energy economy. But in many cases these communities could benefit from some initial public investment to jumpstart that process.
 - This credit can provide exactly the sort of jumpstart these communities need to embark on a cleaner era of local economic development.



DOE Loan Program Expansion



- **New \$250 billion loan authority for Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment program**
 - For projects that **retool, repower, repurpose, or replace** energy infrastructure that has already retired
 - And for operating energy infrastructure to **avoid, reduce, sequester, or use air pollution or GHG emissions**
- **Expansion of LPO's existing loan programs:**
 - **Triples** loan authority for innovative energy technologies (\$40 billion)
 - **Eliminates cap** on loan authority for clean vehicle manufacturing
 - Provides **10x increase** in loan authority for Tribal energy programs (\$20 billion)
- Appropriates a total of \$14 billion to LPO

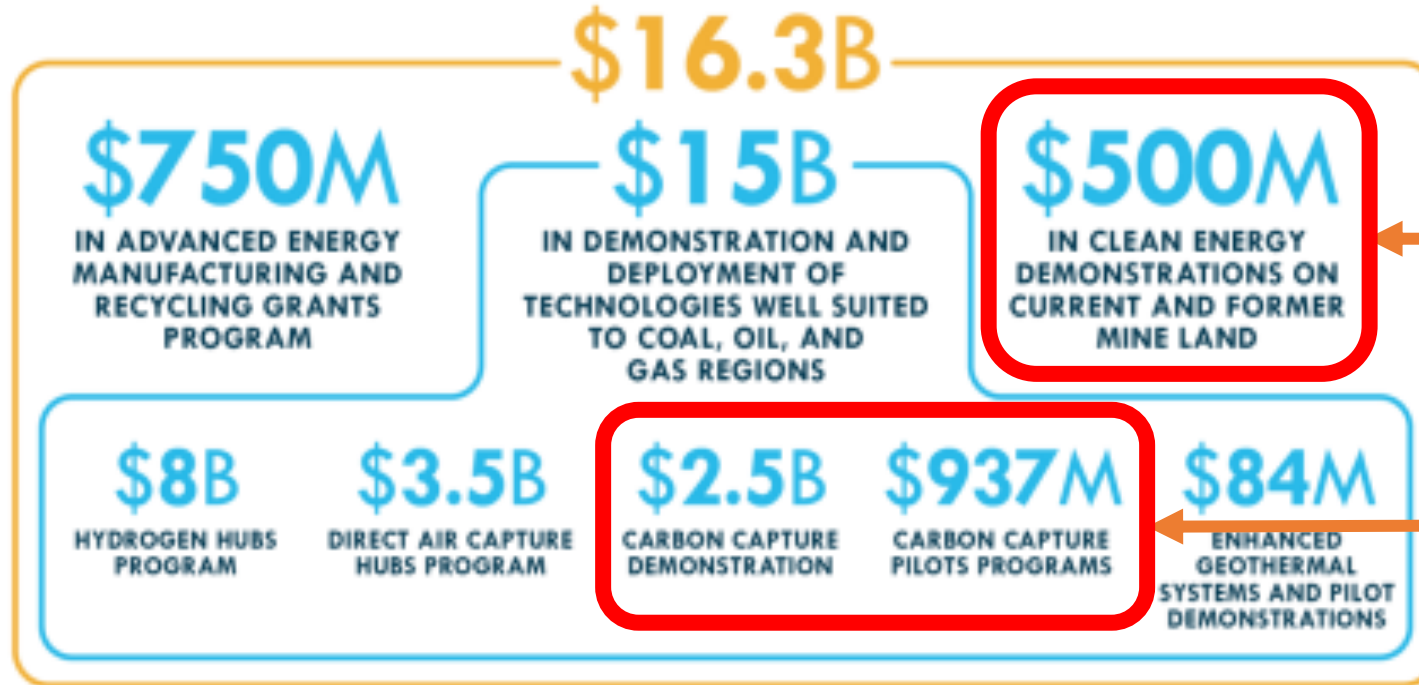
Carbon Management

- IRA provides incentives for **Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Sequestration (CCUS)**, which will help the U.S. reduce emissions from heavy industry and meet 2050 emissions goals. Provisions include:
 - Expansion of 45Q tax credit for CCUS (electric power and industrial) and Direct Air Capture will help U.S. meet net-zero goals
 - **Credit values depend on prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements, and vary based on:**
 - CCUS vs. DAC
 - Carbon storage methods and uses (geological storage vs. enhanced oil recovery)



Investing in Energy Communities

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW INVESTMENTS THROUGH THE U.S.



Concept papers are due by May 11, 2023, and full applications are due by August 31, 2023.

Complementary incentives with 45Q tax credit for the capture and geologic storage of CO₂

Questions?

Environmental Justice and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund

- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

Matt Tejada, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Environmental Justice, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Jahi Wise, Acting Director for Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency





Environmental and Climate Justice Communities Grant Program



OVERVIEW

EPA received \$3 billion in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)
\$2.8 billion for grants, \$200 million for technical assistance.

EPA received \$100 million in the FY-22 and \$108 million in the FY-23 budgets to support EJ activities in OEJECR.

Over half of those funds are planned to be allocated to grants and technical assistance.

ENVIRONMENTAL & CLIMATE JUSTICE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

A **holistic** grant and Technical Assistance (TA) program to **meet communities at their needs** and propel them toward **implementing solutions** in their communities.



Assessment

- Thriving Community Technical Assistance Centers (TCTACs)
- Assessment Grants

Planning & Project Development

- Planning Grants
- Project Development Grants
- Technical Assistance

Pilots and Partnerships

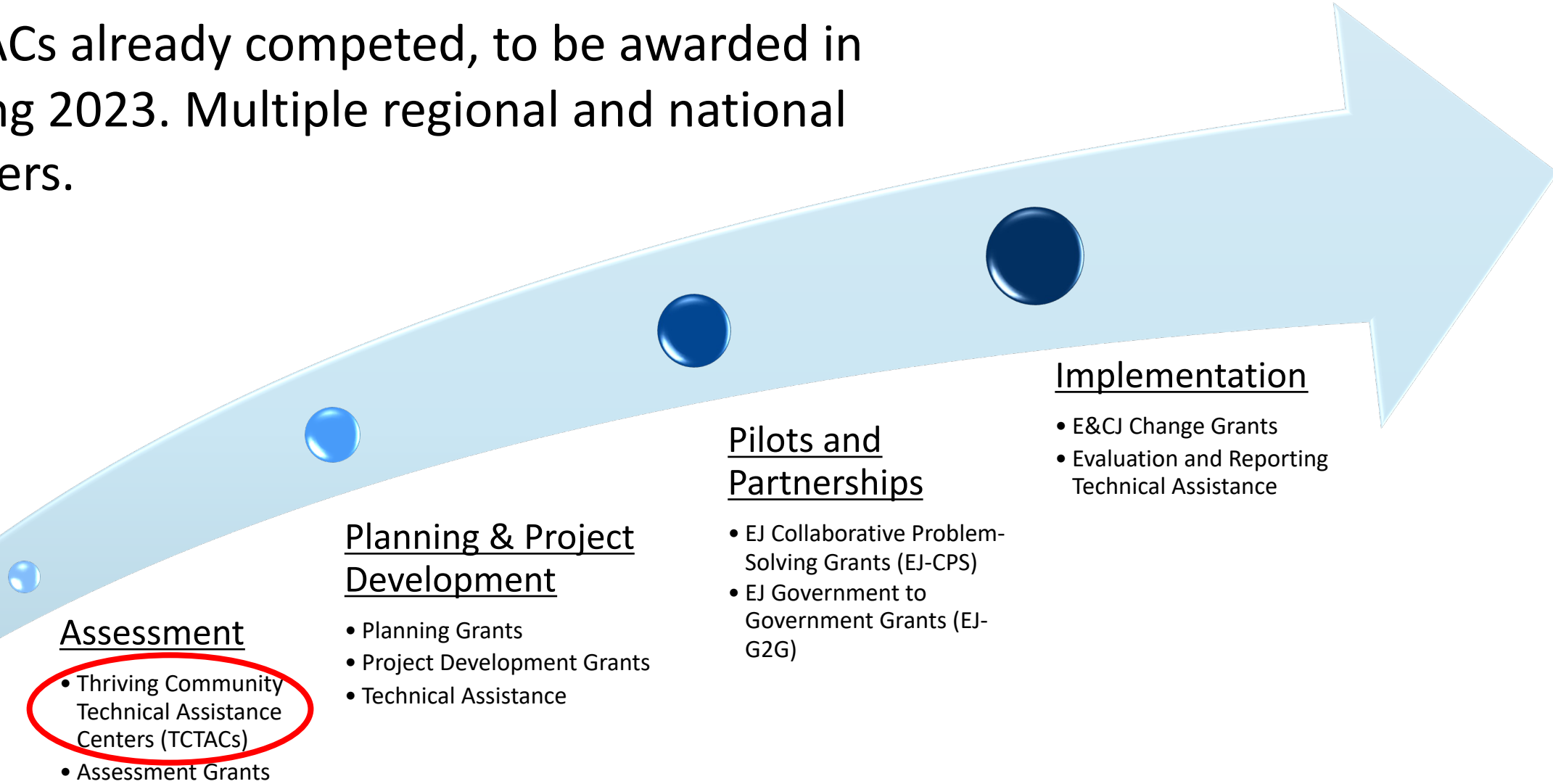
- EJ Collaborative Problem-Solving Grants (EJ-CPS)
- EJ Government to Government Grants (EJ-G2G)

Implementation

- E&CJ Change Grants
- Evaluation and Reporting Technical Assistance

ENVIRONMENTAL & CLIMATE JUSTICE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

TCTACs already competed, to be awarded in spring 2023. Multiple regional and national centers.



ENVIRONMENTAL & CLIMATE JUSTICE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Competition in spring 2023 to establish the EJ Thriving Community Grantmaker Network. The Grantmakers will be established by fall/winter 2023.



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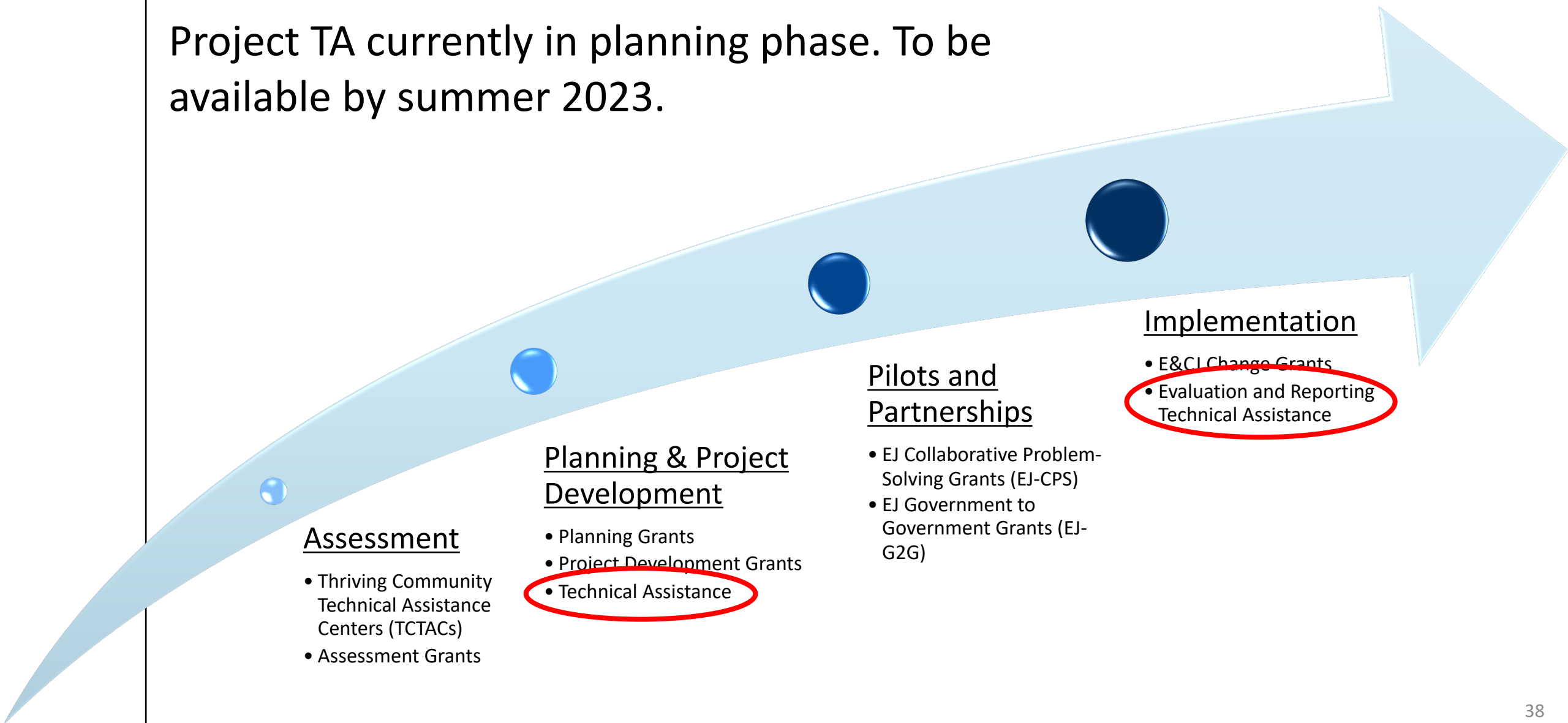
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ENVIRONMENTAL & CLIMATE JUSTICE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Project TA currently in planning phase. To be available by summer 2023.



Assessment

- Thriving Community Technical Assistance Centers (TCTACs)
- Assessment Grants

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- Planning Grants
- Project Development Grants
- Technical Assistance

Pilots and Partnerships

- EJ Collaborative Problem-Solving Grants (EJ-CPS)
- EJ Government to Government Grants (EJ-G2G)

Implementation

- E&C Change Grants
- Evaluation and Reporting Technical Assistance

ENVIRONMENTAL & CLIMATE JUSTICE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM

Winter/spring 2023 receiving public feedback on design of the implementation grants. To be released by end of summer 2023.



Assessment

- Thriving Community Technical Assistance Centers (TCTACs)
- Assessment Grants

Planning & Project Development


- Planning Grants
- Project Development Grants
- Technical Assistance

Pilots and Partnerships

- EJ Collaborative Problem-Solving Grants (EJ-CPS)
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Implementation

- E&CJ Change Grants
- Evaluation and Reporting Technical Assistance



GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK SUPPORTING PRESENTATION

APRIL 2023

DISCLAIMER

EPA is not currently accepting applications for this competition. This document—and the related Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund Implementation Framework, released April 19th, 2023—is intended to provide prospective applicants with information on potential application components and grant requirements, but this description does not supersede the text in the NOFO that will be posted on Grants.gov pursuant to 2 CFR § 200.204. Prospective applicants should note that EPA intends to publish the NOFO as early as June 2023 to formally request applications.

This document is a summary of the material in the Implementation Framework document available on EPA.gov/GGRF. Please refer to the Implementation Framework material for additional information.

GGRF WAS CREATED IN THE INFLATION REDUCTION ACT AS AN AMENDMENT TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT

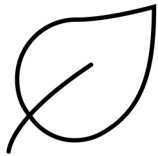
Overview of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund Statute

Fund Name	Eligible Applicants	Use of Funds	LIDAC Requirements
Zero Emissions Technology <i>\$7.00 billion</i>	States, Tribal and municipal governments, and ‘eligible recipients’ (defined below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants, loans, other forms of financial assistance as well as technical assistance • Funds for low-income and disadvantaged communities to benefit from zero-emissions technologies 	100% of funds must enable low-income and disadvantaged communities to deploy or benefit from zero-emission technologies
General Assistance & Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities <i>\$19.97 billion</i>	Eligible recipient defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nonprofit that provides capital, including by leveraging private capital • Does not take deposits other than from repayments and other revenue from using these grant funds • Is funded by public or charitable contributions • Invests in or finances projects alone or with investors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct investments in qualified projects—which is any project activity that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollution in partnership with the private sector or a project which assists communities in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollution • Indirect investments through funding and technical assistance to establish new or support existing public, quasi-public, and nonprofit entities that provide financial assistance to qualified projects at the state, local territorial, or Tribal level 	~40% of funds for financial and technical assistance in low-income and disadvantaged communities

Source: Inflation Reduction Act

THE GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND (GGRF) HAS THREE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The three Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund program objectives



Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants

Tackle the climate crisis and protect public health by supporting the climate goals of the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 50-52 percent below 2005 levels in 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by no later than 2050



Deliver benefits to American communities—especially low-income and disadvantaged communities

Maximize the benefits of GGRF investments to Americans; every GGRF competition will align with the President's Justice40 requirements, ensuring that 40% of the overall benefits from a program flow to disadvantaged communities






Mobilize financing and private capital to stimulate additional deployment

Catalyze market transformation by addressing the barriers to mobilizing private capital into clean projects in undercapitalized markets and facilitating tens of thousands of clean technology projects that deliver tangible benefits to millions of American households

TO ACHIEVE THESE THREE OBJECTIVES, THE GGRF PROGRAM WILL RUN THREE GRANT COMPETITIONS

Overview of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund competition structure

■ Focus of listening session today

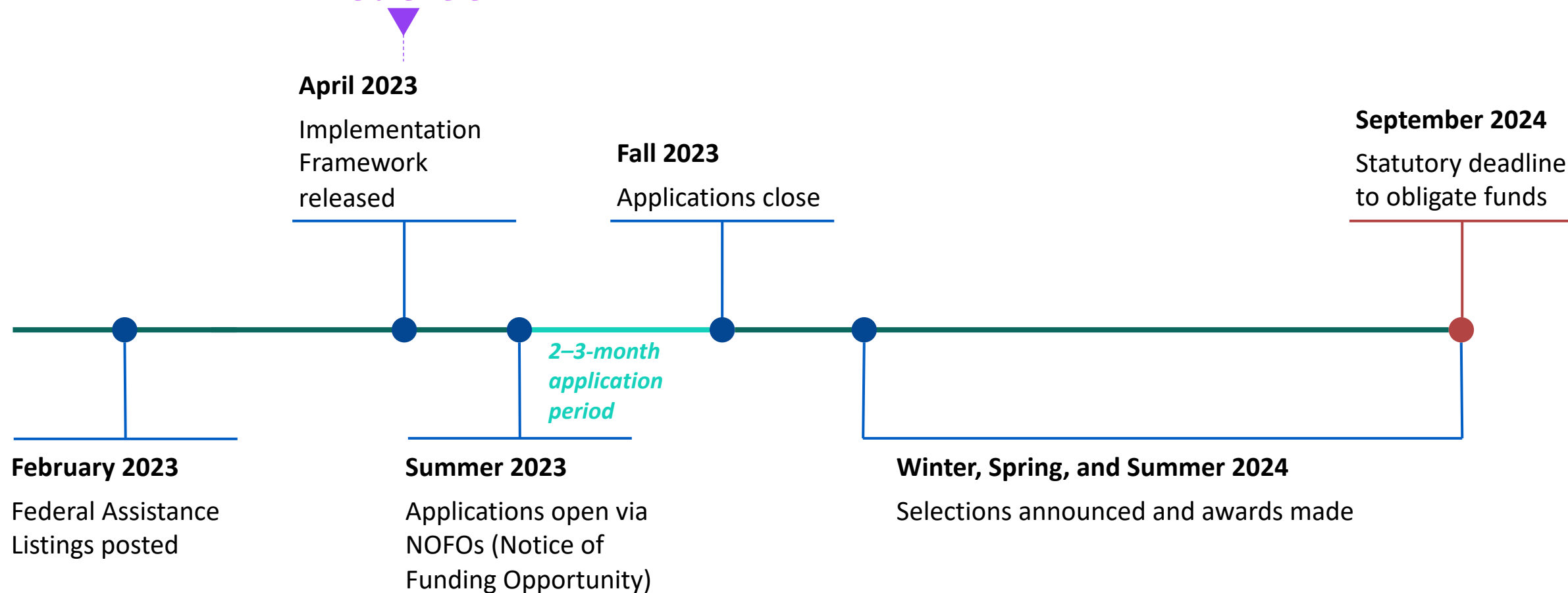
	 National Clean Investment Fund	 Clean Communities Investment Accelerator	 Solar for All
Competition description	Fund 2-3 national nonprofits to partner with private capital providers to deliver financing at scale catalyzing tens of thousands of clean technology projects	Fund hub nonprofits to rapidly build clean financing capacity of networks of community lenders to finance pollution-reducing projects in low-income & disadvantaged communities	Support states, territories, Tribal & municipal governments, & nonprofits to expand access to solar for low-income & disadvantaged communities by priming markets for investment
Number and type of grantees	2-3 national nonprofits	2-7 hub nonprofits	Up to 60 states, Tribal & municipal governments, & eligible non-profit entities
Funding available	Nearly \$14B	\$6B	\$7B
Expected impacts	Historic public sector investment with the scale to attract private capital leverage in clean projects , supporting the 2030, 2035, & 2050 climate goals of the United States and catalyzing tens of thousands of clean technology projects	Robust pipeline of thousands of community-led clean projects with meaningful benefits , generated by hundreds of community lenders capitalized by GGRF to start or expand clean lending in underserved communities	Energy bill savings and energy resiliency for millions of underserved American households via states, Tribal & municipal governments, & other recipients creating new or expanding existing low-income solar programs across the country

EPA PLANS TO LAUNCH GGRF COMPETITIONS AS EARLY AS JUNE 2023, TARGETING MAKING AWARDS IN 2024

Tentative GGRF competition timeline

Tentative

We are here



Upcoming Events



- **Kentucky Highlands Rural Partners Network Community Forum**
 - May 11 in Pineville, KY
 - 8:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.
- **Wyoming Federal Funding Summit**
 - June 12-15 at Sheridan College
 - Hosted by Governor Mark Gordon and U.S. Senators John Barrasso and Cynthia Lummis
- **Illinois Basin RRT Regional Convening**
 - June 27-28 in Effingham, IL

[Energycommunities.gov/events](https://energycommunities.gov/events)

Getting Involved: Calls to Action



✓ Stakeholder engagement opportunities

- ✓ Try out the funding clearinghouse
- ✓ Sign up at website/follow social media
- ✓ Attend webinars and workshops

✓ Act on BIL & IRA funding opportunities

- ✓ Learn about opportunities
- ✓ Cultivate coalitions
- ✓ Assemble resources for grant writing
- ✓ Secure matching funds, where necessary



Sharing Information: IWG Website & Social Media



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Thank you!

Interagency Working Group on Coal and Power Plant Communities and Economic Revitalization



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