

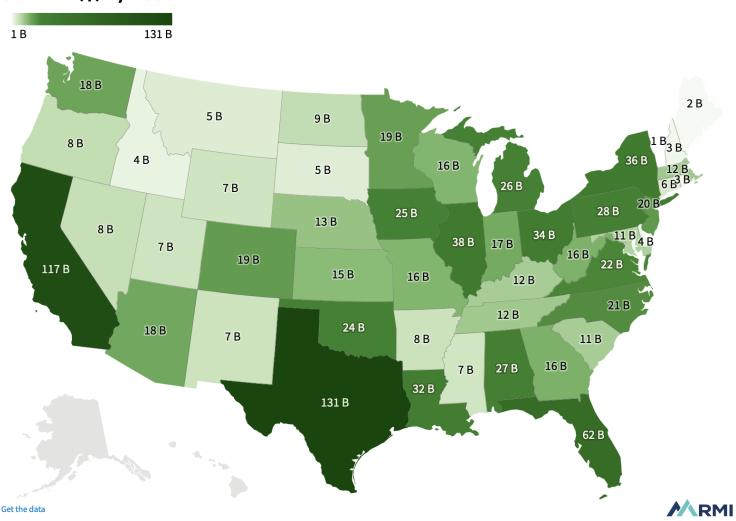
Stacking Incentives

NASEO Policy Conference February 8, 2024



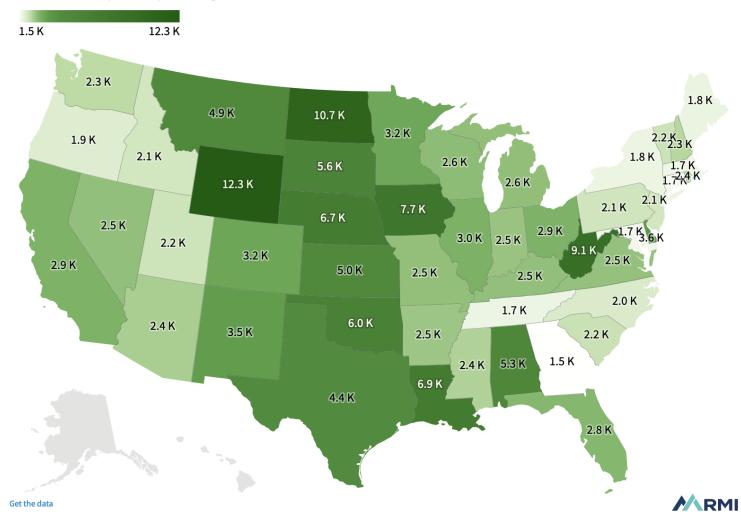
### What's possible for federal funding by state?

Investment in states through the Inflation Reduction Act under Climate Ambitious Scenario (\$) by 2030



## What's possible for federal funding by state - per capita?

Investment in states through the Inflation Reduction Act under Climate Ambitious Scenario (\$ per capita) by 2030



### **Breakdown by Sector: (some examples)**

#### IRA Funding – Climate Aligned State Estimates

Sector	AZ	GA	IL	МІ	NC	ОН	PA	тх
Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use	\$ 0.4 Billion	\$ 0.4 Billion	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 0.6 Billion	\$ 0.6 Billion	\$ 0.6 Billion	\$ 0.5 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion
Buildings	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 3.4 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 3.8 Billion	\$ 3.5 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 10.1 Billion
Electricity	\$ 8.0 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion	\$ 10.1 Billion	\$ 6.8 Billion	\$ 12.7 Billion	\$ 4.8 Billion	\$ 46.3 Billion
Industry	\$ 0.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 8.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 5.9 Billion	\$ 45.8 Billion
Multiple	\$ 1.4 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 3.3 Billion	\$ 7.3 Billion
Oceans and Fish Hatcheries	\$ 0.0 Billion							
Transportation	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 7.5 Billion	\$ 9.6 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion	\$ 9.5 Billion	\$ 9.3 Billion	\$ 19.6 Billion
Water	\$ 0.1 Billion	\$ 0.1 Billion	\$ 0.2 Billion	\$ 0.1 Billion	\$ 0.1 Billion	\$ 0.2 Billion	\$ 0.2 Billion	\$ 0.4 Billion
Grand Total	\$ 17.8 Billion	\$ 16.7 Billion	\$ 38.3 Billion	\$ 26.3 Billion	\$ 21.6 Billion	\$ 34.9 Billion	\$ 28.3 Billion	\$ 132.7 Billion

## Stacking Incentives Benefits & Barriers

- Benefits:
  - More affordable projects
  - Spurs deeper efficiency and health benefits
  - Programs share costs so they can reach more households/businesses
- Today's Barriers



NAVIGATING NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS



VARYING PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS



UNCLEAR STACKING GUIDANCE

# Understanding how federal and local incentives stack and the process for stacking can help inform pain points

**Example:** ASHP installation in Wisconsin for a middle-income household

#### <u>Upfront Cost (Before Incentives) = \$7,352</u>



Federal HEAR Rebate

- Incentive Amount \$3,676
- Point of Sale

Installation Occurs

WI Focus on Energy Rebate

- Incentive Amount \$1,300
- File rebate after installation

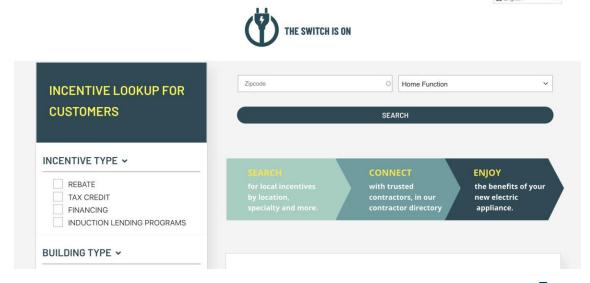
Federal 25C Tax Credit

- Incentive Amount \$713
- File IRS form next tax season

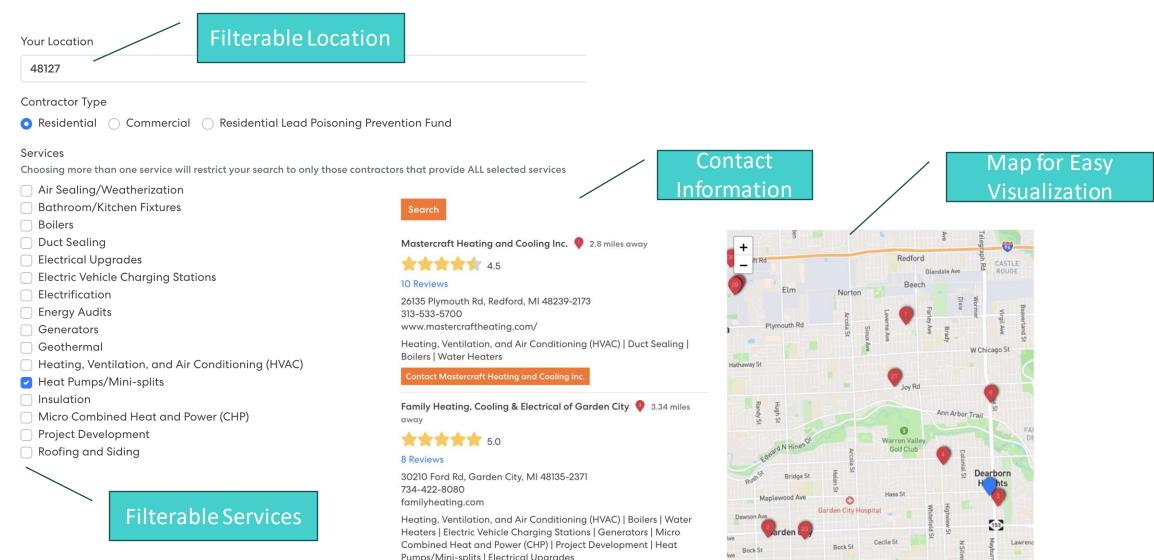
Final Cost = \$1,663 (after incentives are applied to and received)

#### Steps that SEOs can take on One-Stop-Shops to Ease Stacking

- 1. Publish a consumer and contractor resource on the incentives available
- 2. Provide technical assistance
- 3. Standardize incentive eligibility
  - **OPerformance standards**
  - Income Eligibility
  - **Contractors**
- 4. Consolidate applications



### Gold Star Example: Michigan Saves Contractor Map



# Stacking incentives reveals gaps where states could prioritize supplementing new funding

#### **Household Measures:**









HEALTH AND SAFETY UPGRADES COLD CLIMATE HEAT PUMPS

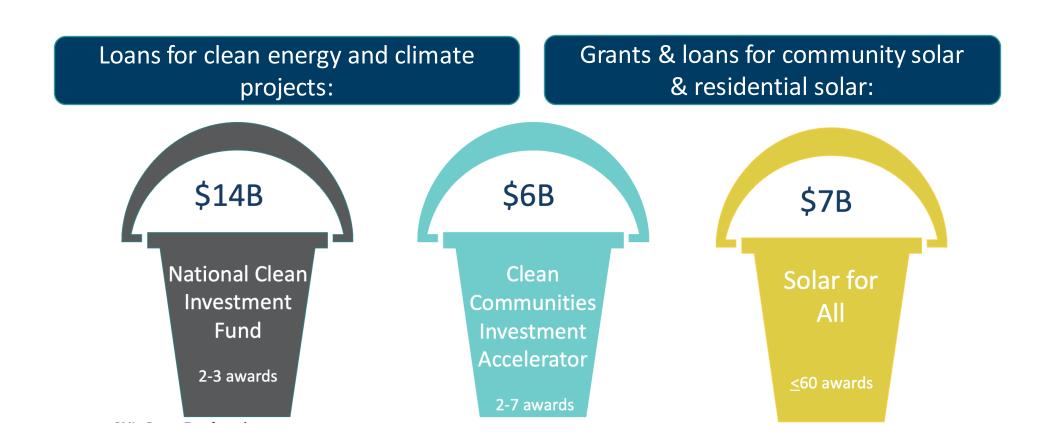
**SOLAR PV\*** 

HEAT PUMP WATER HEATERS

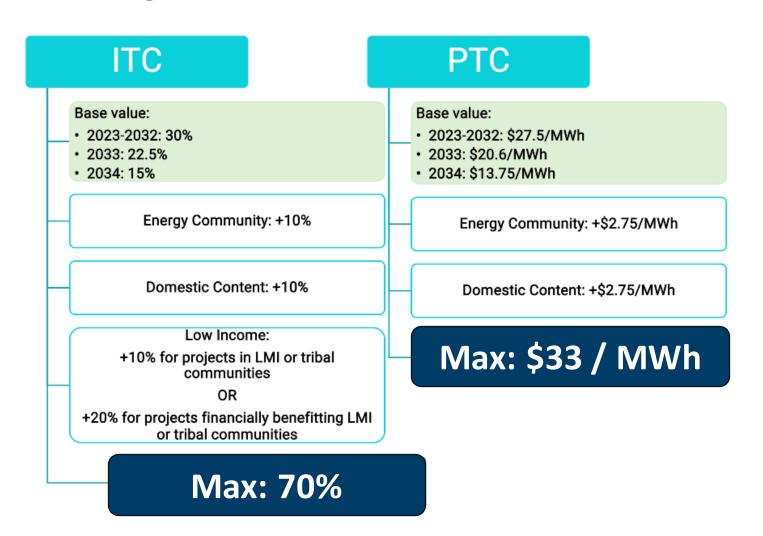
#### **Customer Classes**

- 1. Localities with low or no local and utility incentives
- 2. Low-Income residents who can't access federal tax credits
- 3. Renters and Multi-Family

# GGRF\* is an opportunity for new and innovative financing to fill the gaps

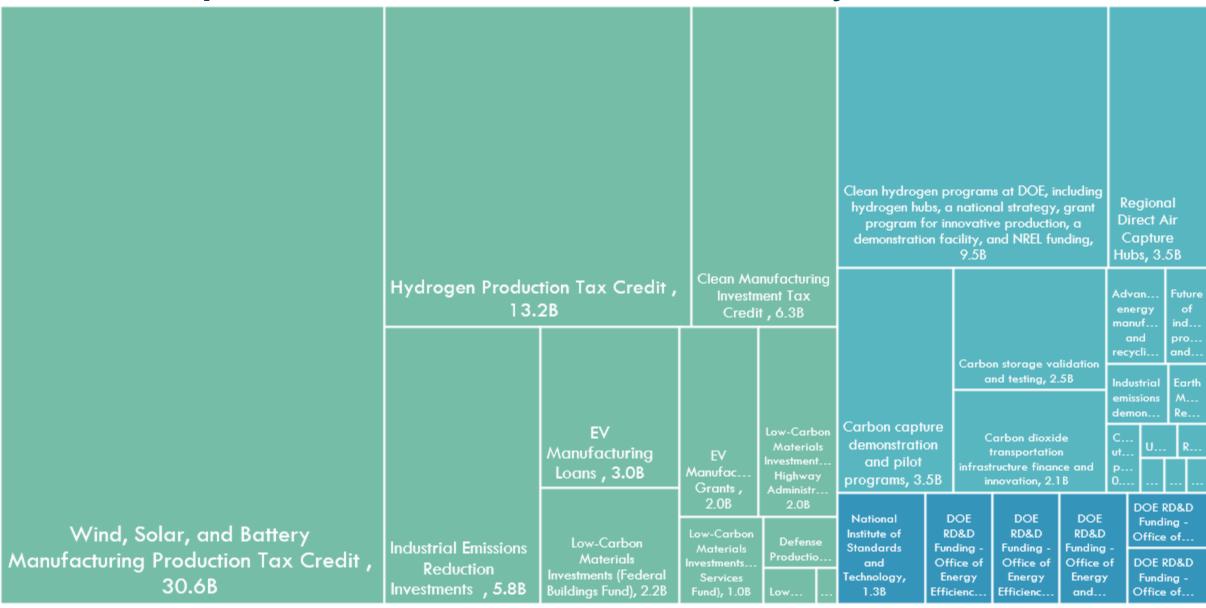


#### "Stacking" new tax credit adders



- ITC and PTC only reach full value with prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements
  - Base ITC is 6% and base PTC is \$5.5 per MW w/o labor requirements
- Low-income adders are only for projects under 5 MW and capped at 1.8 GW total
- PTC is tied to inflation and can fluctuate annually

#### Federal Firepower: ~\$120 billion for clean industry initiatives alone

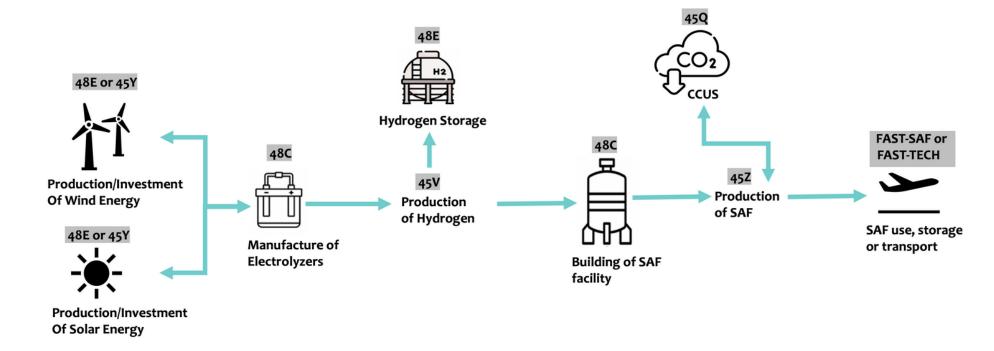


RMI – Energy. Transformed. 

CHIPS and Science Act Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Inflation Reduction Act

12

#### Exhibit 1: IRA incentives along the sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) supply chain.



#### **Industrial Tax Credit Stackability Rules**

45V: Hydrogen Production Tax Credit	• Cannot be stacked with 45Q, 45Z, or 48C		
45Q: Credit for Carbon Oxide Sequestration	• Cannot be stacked with 45V, 45Z or 48C, or 48E		
40B: Sustainable Aviation Fuel Credit	Can be claimed against income tax or fuel excise tax		
45Z: Clean Fuel Production Credit	Cannot be stacked at a facility that uses 45V or 45Q		
48E: Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit	• Cannot be stacked with 45Y, 48C, or 45Q		
45Y: Clean Electricity Production Tax Credit	Cannot be stacked with 48E or 45Q		
45X: Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit	Cannot claim 45X credit for property produced at facilities that received the 48C credit		
48C: Advanced Energy Project Credit	• Cannot be stacked with 45X, 48 ITC, 48E, 45Q, or 45V		
RMI - Energy. Transformed.	These are the stacking rules between the listed credits. There may be rules for credits not covered here  39		

## Deeper Dive on RMI's Technical Support

#### 1. Incentive Stacking

- Bespoke state-versions of the national stacking analysis presented today.
- Select number of local and utility incentives included.

#### 2. Home Energy Rebate Application Template Language

- Multi-Family HER language almost complete
- Further HER and HEAR can be developed

#### 3. CPRG Tax Credit Uptake measure

- Plug-and-play language for CPRG plans
- Support for inclusion in Climate Action Plans and implementation grant proposals

#### 4. Rebate Performance Metric Analysis

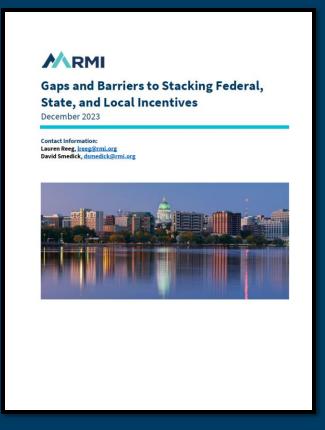
- Utility bill and co-benefit impact analysis using RMI's Green Upgrade Calculator
- Drivers of cost-effective electrification

### Stacking Guidance

#### **Stacking Guide**

13 pages links to federal guidance

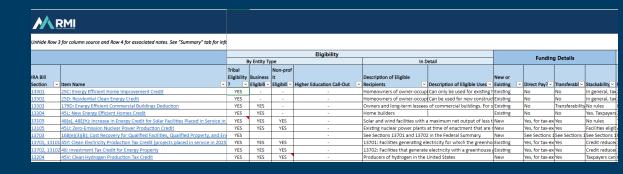
https://rmi.org/anopportunity-to-make-homeretrofits-more-affordable/



#### **All IRA programs:**

Sortable spreadsheet, includes stacking details

https://rmi.org/breaking-down-the-inflation-reduction-act



#### Industrial stacking guidance:

https://rmi.org/stacking-rules-bonus-credits-and-the-future-industrial-markets-the-ira-aims-to-create



## Thank You!



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## Appendices

#### Guidelines for Leveraging Other Funding Sources with Home Energy Rebates

Sources of Funding	Allowance	Requirements to Leverage Funding within Same Household	Examples
Other Federal Grants (e.g., funding from the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP))	Can Braid	Must "braid" and use other federal grants to fund distinct and separable measures from the "single upgrades" or "qualified electrification projects" (QEPs) funded by a Home Energy Rebate.	Energy efficiency (EE) measures from WAP (insulation and air sealing), appliance measures from rebate (heat pump, heat pump water heater, and associated wiring)
Federal Loans or Loan Guarantees (e.g., loan from DOE Revolving Loan Fund (RLF))	Can Co-Fund	Can co-fund any remaining costs for the <u>same</u> <u>"single upgrade" or "QEP"</u> above the value of the Home Energy Rebate.	Loan from a state's DOE RLF covers remaining upgrade costs after rebate has been applied
<b>Non-Federal Funding</b> (e.g., EE utility \$, state/local \$)	Can Co-Fund	Can co-fund any remaining costs for the <u>same</u> <u>"single upgrade" or "QEP"</u> above the value of the Home Energy Rebate.	Utility incentive provides additional funding toward remaining upgrade costs after rebate has been applied
Tax Credits (e.g., federal/state/local tax	See IRS or Tax Authority	Refer to IRS guidance on the energy efficiency	•

available at <a href="https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/home-energy-tax-credits">https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/home-energy-tax-credits</a>

guidance

credits, may vary based on

state/local law)\*

<sup>\*</sup>DOE does not provide tax advice; please refer to IRS guidance or relevant state guidance for relevant tax laws and requirements for tax credits.

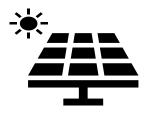
## One use case: EIR can accelerate reinvestment & lower customer costs by trading utility capital for low-cost debt

**Traditional Financing: Reinvestment in 2031** 



**Existing Asset** \$400M balance

Customers pay off balance (+ financing charges)



Reinvestment (2031)

Customers pay off new asset balance

		<u> </u>
Utility Earnings:	\$15M	\$430M
Ratepayer Costs:	\$224M	\$1.84B

2025

30-vear NPV

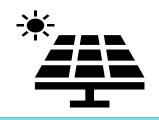
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**Accelerated Reinvestment with EIR in 2025** 



\$400M balance

Customers partly pay off balance



Reinvestment (2025)

Customers refinance old asset and finance part of new asset with 30-year EIR

	<u>2025</u>	<u>30-year NPV</u>
Utility Earnings:	\$67M	\$489M
Ratepayer Costs:	\$81M	\$1.75B

2025