Inflation Reduction Act

- Passed in August of 2022
- \$370 Billion to fund Clean Energy

TOTAL REVENUE RAISED	\$739 billion
15% Corporate Minimum Tax	313 billion*
Prescription Drug Pricing Reform	288 billion**
IRS Tax Enforcement	124 billion**
Carried Interest Loophole	14 billion*
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	\$433 billion
Energy Security and Climate Change	369 billion***
Affordable Care Act Extension	64 billion**
TOTAL DEFICIT REDUCTION	\$300+ billion

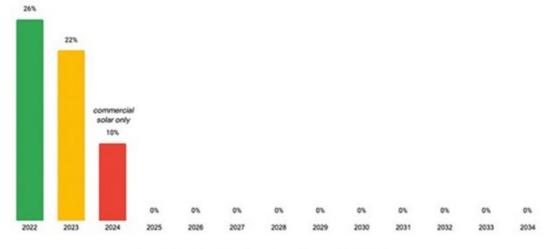




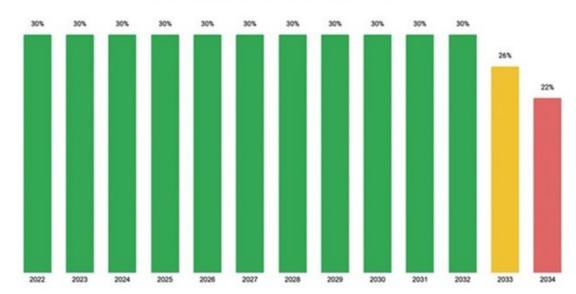
Inflation Reduction Act

- STC Fixed at 30%
 - \$1 = \$0.30
 - 30% STC + 45% LIHTC = 75%
- STC doesn't reduce LIHTC anymore
- Expanded eligible STC Costs
 - Reflective Roofs















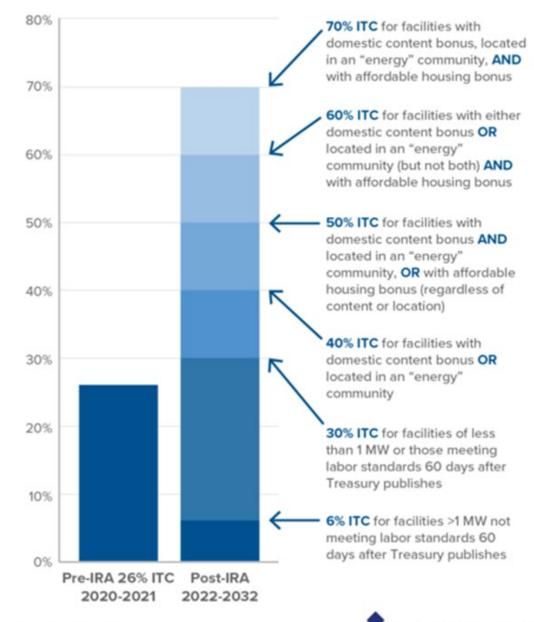
More than 30%

- 10% Bonus: Domestic Production
 - 40% build in USA
- 10% Bonus: Energy Community
 - Coal plant or mine areas
- 20% Bonus: Affordable Community
 - Limited amount of bonus
 - Residents get 50% of solar 'benefit





Inflation Reduction Act: Renewable Energy ITC Including Stackable Bonuses













- Casa Grande, Arizona
- 300 Units
- 3-Story Garden Style Walk Ups
- ~15 Acres
- All Electric Property
- Owner Pays All Electricity
 - 2 total electric meters









- 2,452 Total Solar Panels
 - 1,850 Solar Carports Panels (75%)
 - 311 Parking Spaces (57% of 544 total)
- 602 Panels on Roofs









Why so many solar carports?

- Covered Parking is an amenity and something we would already do
 - Typically cover 50% of parking stalls, especially in AZ
- Carports require a lot of steel, which is made in the USA
 - 10% Domestic Content bonus!





System Specs:

- Nameplate: 1 Megawatt AC
 - Best to keep systems <1 MWac
- Production: 2 Gigawatt Hours/Year (GWh)
- Property will need about 2.8 GWh/year

So that's a 70% offset!? But wait...







Electric Bills = Consumption + Demand Charges

Consumption = Base kWh x Price kWh

Demand = Additional Charges during Peak Hours

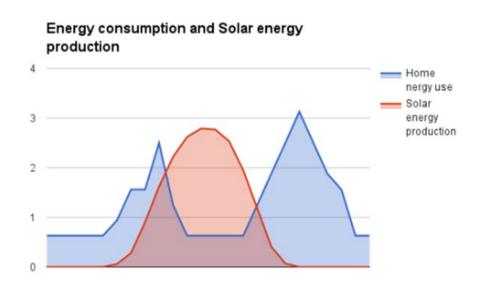


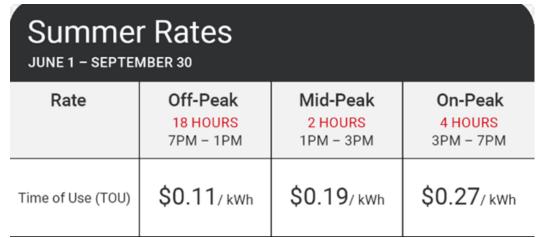




What are Demand Charges?

Utility Providers got smart and use Demand Charges to compensate for differences between production and consumption...











- With Demand Charges our total Electric Cost Savings is only 40%
- Storage has the ability to offset Demand Charges
 - STC eligible
 - Technology is getting there but still costly and not long-term friendly
- All in all, it is still makes sense....





• The Math

COST		
System Costs	\$4,000,000	
LIHTC @ 45%	(\$1,800,000)	
STC @ 40%*	(\$1,600,000)	
Net Costs	\$600,000	

Benefit		
Without Solar	\$320,000	
With Solar	(\$180,000)	
Annual Savings	\$140,000	
<u>Debt Constant</u>	7.0%	
Net Benefit	\$2,000,000	

NET SOLAR BENEFIT

\$1,400,000





• The Math

Payback		
Costs	\$600,000	
Annual Savings	\$140,000	
Payback	4.2 Years	







Benefits:

- Solar infrastructure costs can be LIHTC basis eligible
 - +75% Cost Offset
- Easier to "electrify" your development... the future and more stable
- Utility use reduction and savings
 - 70% consumption savings // 40% electric bill savings on Cottonwood
- Solar carports are an amenity





What We've Learned:

- Design Implications
 - Architect, electrical, structural, civil, general contractor/electrician, etc.
- All electric systems are currently more costly
 - Ex: DHW higher up-front and on-going costs
- Utility Provider Coordination
 - Understand Demand vs. Consumption charges for underwriting
 - Large Scale solar requires 'master-metered' electric on LIHTC Properties







What We've Learned:

- Hire good consultants
 - Solar (design/production), Energy (consumption), Electrical Engineer (site electrical design), and dry utilities coordinator are essential.
- Utility Allowances
 - Ex. Florida approved UA with solar offset
- Who is paying you for the ITCs?!



