Community Solar Resources for Multifamily Affordable Housing Providers

August 25, 2022

Housekeeping

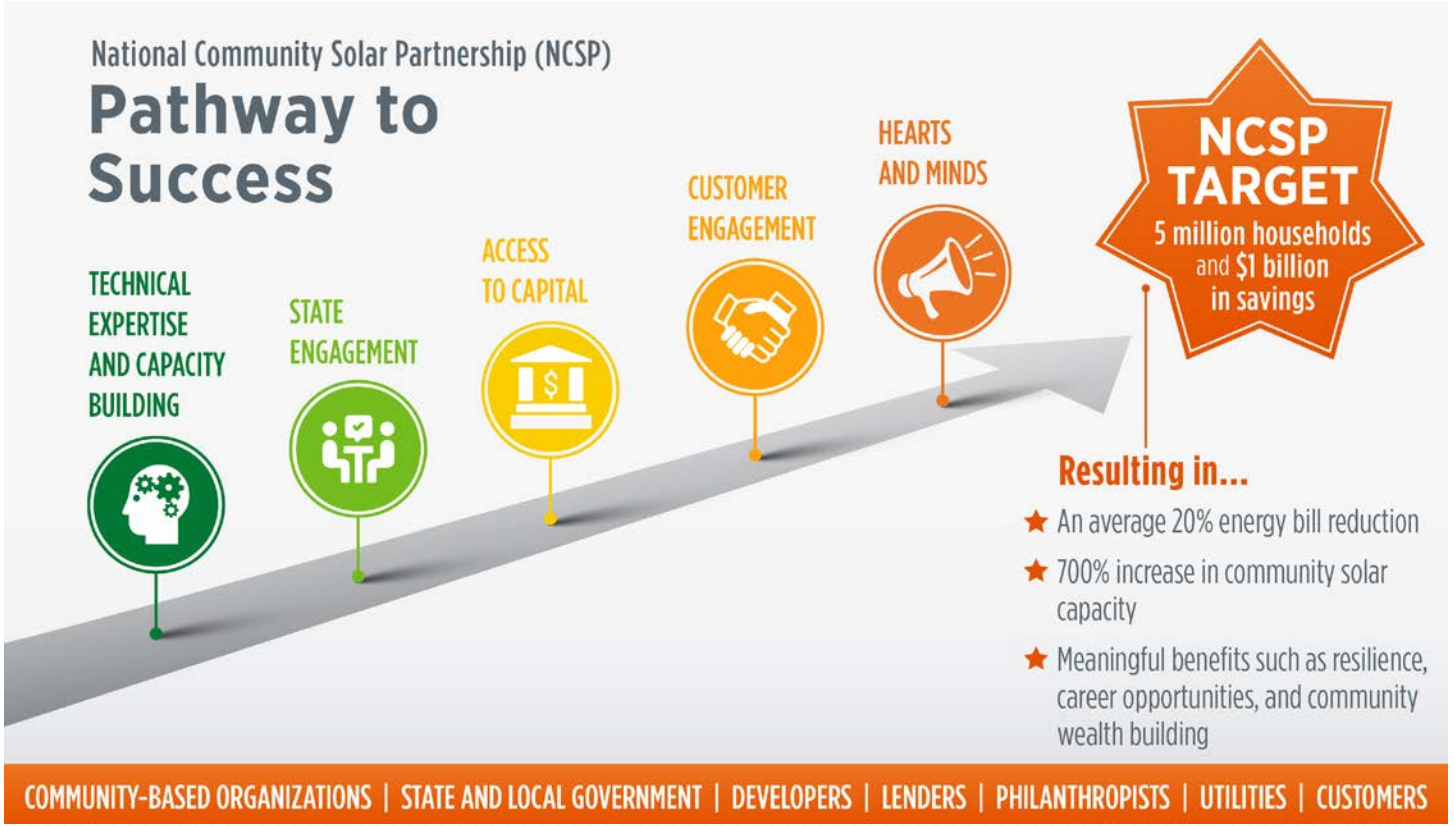
- This session **is** being recorded
- Type your questions in the Q&A. Questions will be answered at the end of the webinar
- Closed captioning is available. Click Show Captions button to view
- We invite you to introduce yourselves in chat (name and affiliation)
- For technical assistance during the webinar chat with Derek Barylski with NREL

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Overview of the National Community Solar Partnership
3. Presentation of MFAH Resources
   - Community Solar Project Models for MFAH
   - MFAH Portfolio Screening Package
   - MFAH Portfolio Modeling Tool Spreadsheet and User Guide
   - HUD Utility Allowances Overview and Resident Engagement Tip Sheet
4. Q & A with Presenters
5. Wrap-up and Adjourn

Overview of the National Community Solar Partnership

NCSP Pathway to Success



National Community Solar Partnership (NCSP)

>1000 PARTNERS

>700 ORGANIZATIONS

50 STATES

Data Tracking

Sharing the Sun is an annual report, published by NREL, that tracks market trends in community solar.

Collaboration

Partners can access an online community platform, virtual/in-person meetings, webinars and other tools to engage with DOE, National Labs, and each other.

Technical Assistance

Partners have access to resources and direct technical assistance from DOE, National Labs, and third-party subject-matter experts to support local challenges.

Register to join NCSP:
https://ncsp.solarinyourcommunity.org/registrations/groups/39758

NCSP Technical Assistance Program

Offered on-demand and at no cost to NCSP partners

Technical Assistance Subject Areas:

Learn more and apply:
https://www.energy.gov/communitysolar/technical-assistance-opportunities

MFAH Collaborative

- Convened in 2020 to expand access to solar for MFAH residents nationwide by working with providers to identify and overcome barriers to community solar deployment. Active engagement concluded in Spring 2022
- Thirteen MFAH providers from across the U.S. –with portfolios from five buildings to more than 300 –participated in the collaborative
- Participants received technical support from DOE, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Urban Ingenuity (UI), and Stewards of Affordable Housing for the Future (SAHF)
- More information and resources on the NCSP MFAH webpage: https://www.energy.gov/communitysolar/multifamily-affordable-housing-collaborative

Presentation of MFAH Resources

Community Solar Project Models for MFAH

Jeff Cook,

National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Community Solar and Multifamily Affordable Housing Overview

- MFAH Market
  - Unsubsidized affordable housing (naturally occurring)
  - Publicly supported multifamily housing
- 5,000 MW of community solar across 2,000 projects
  - 200 serve some low-income customers (26,000 LMI households)
- Opportunities
  - LMI multifamily households: 166.7 terawatt hours of potential
  - 10,000 MWs of technical potential on public housing

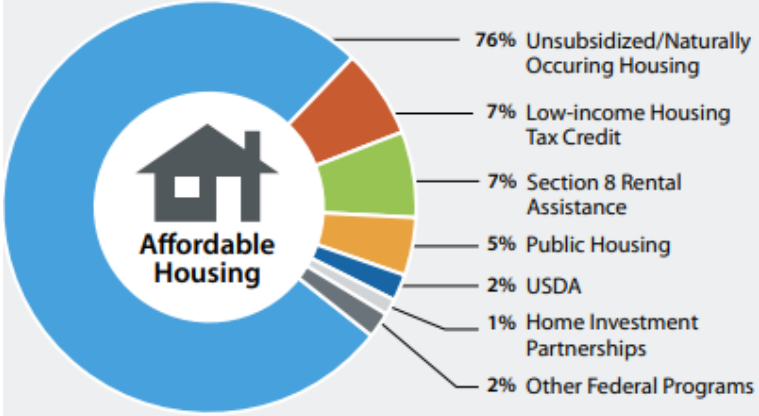


Figure 1. Major types of affordable housing by percentage of units (adapted from PAHRC 2020; CoStar 2016)

Key Barriers to Affordable Housing Solar Deployment

- Financing challenges
  - Refinance
  - Recapitalize
- Split incentives
  - Master-metered
  - Individually metered
- Utility Allowance Structures
  - Direct/indirect benefits of solar
- Capacity of MFAH providers

Box 1. Possible Indirect Solar-Related Benefits for LMI Residents of Multifamily Housing

- Improved operation and maintenance of existing property
- Increased resident services (e.g., job training, after-school programs, legal services)
- New property amenities (e.g., free or improved broadband)

Community Solar Project Models and Considerations from the Field

- Solar hosting
- Utility-partnerships
- New construction/rehabilitation
- Self-built, off-site community solar

Solar Hosting

- Capacity: Minimize capacity challenges
- Financing/Split Incentives: Lease payments offset operation expenses
- Consideration: roof-related O&M activities and site selection.

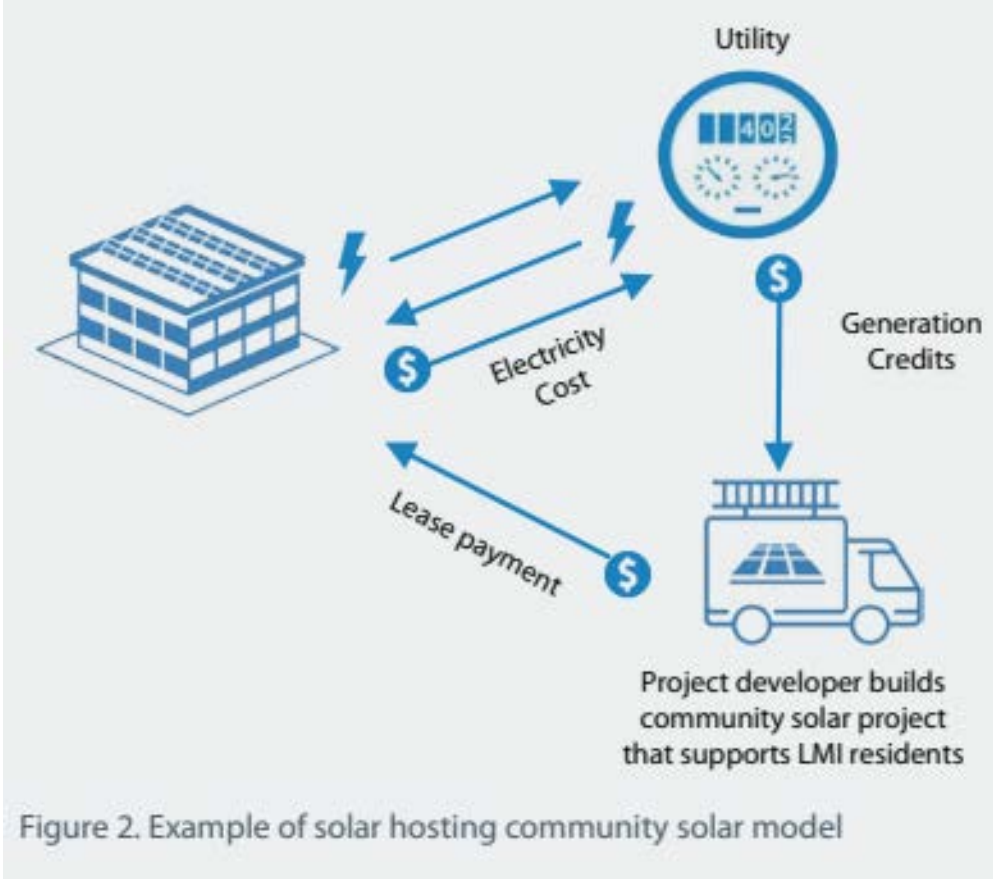


Figure 2. Example of solar hosting community solar model

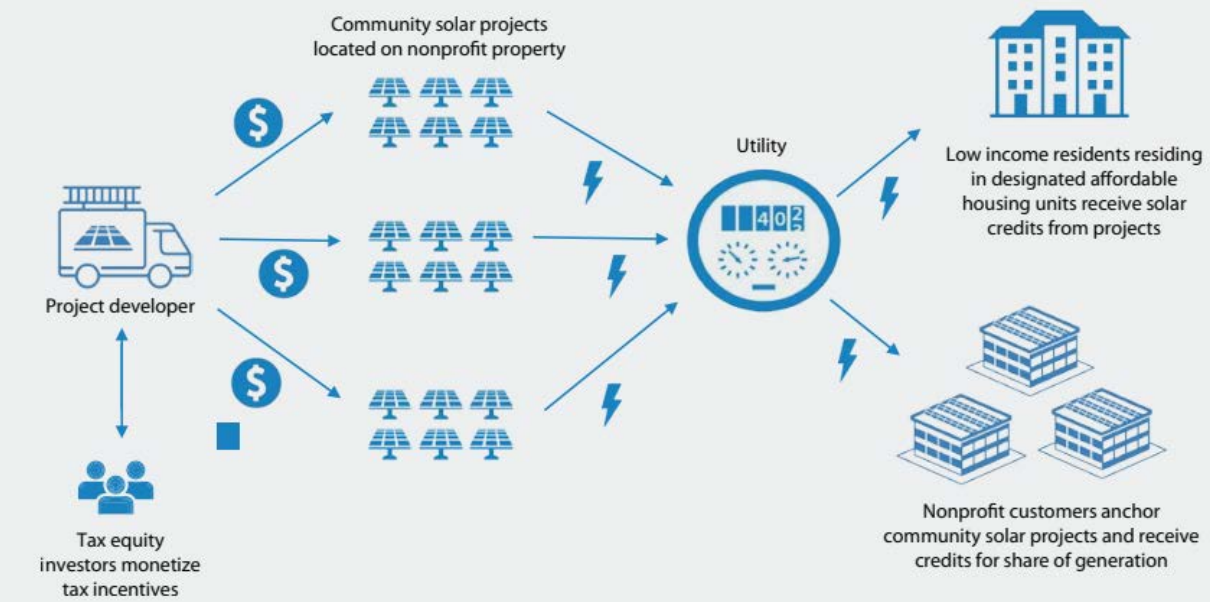


Figure 3. Example utility partnership community solar model (Cook et al. 2019)

Utility Partnerships

- Capacity: utility-managed subscribers
- Financing/Split Incentives: utility financed, direct bill credits.
- Consideration: MFAH provider does not benefit

New Construction/Rehabilitation

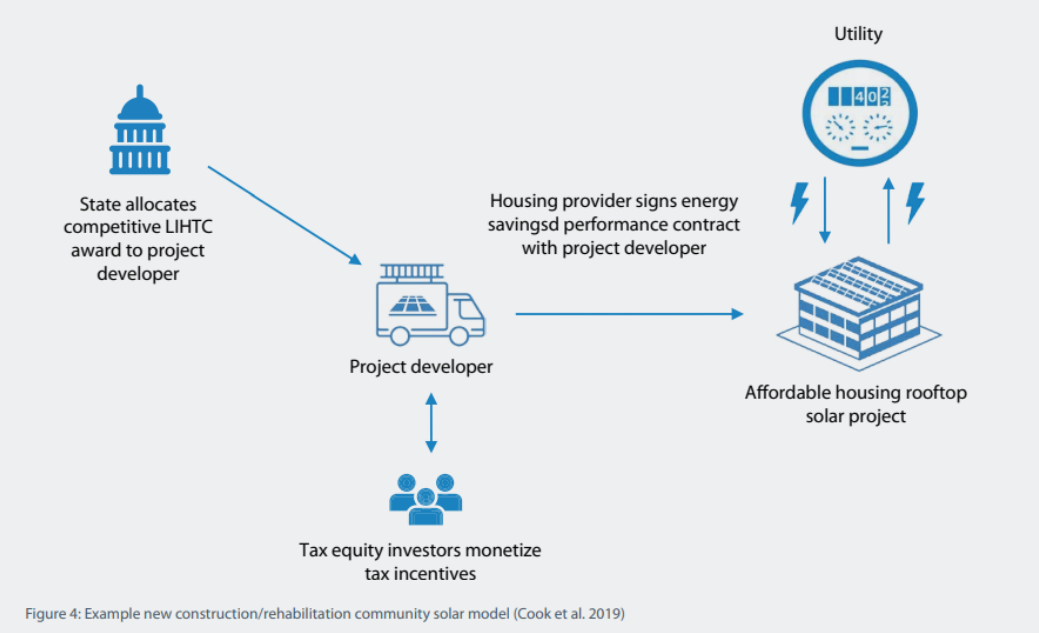


Figure 4: Example new construction/rehabilitation community solar model (Cook et al. 2019)

- Capacity: solar can be incorporated into already planned construction.
- Financing: solar can be incorporated into many financing models
- Direct or indirect solar benefits can be deployed

Self-built Off-site Community Solar

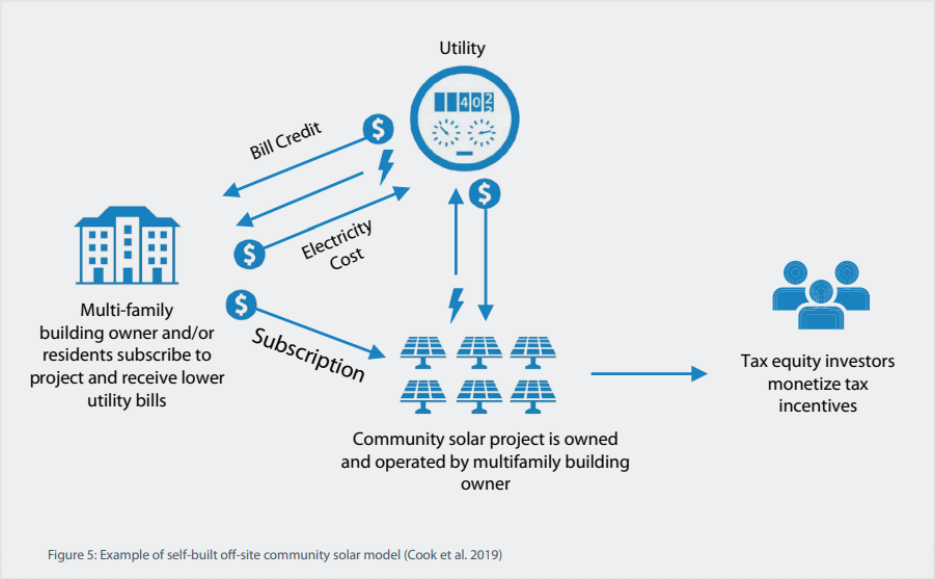


Figure 5: Example of self-built off-site community solar model (Cook et al. 2019)

- Financing: partnerships with investors
- Split incentives/Utility allowance: direct or indirect benefits can be deployed
- Capacity: significant expertise required

Link to Resource

- Community Solar Project Models for MFAH
  https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy22osti/82966.pdf
  - Issue brief that summarizes the current MFAH market and challenges to community solar adoption and ends with a discussion of four community solar models that address solar adoption and barriers faced by MFAH providers and households.

Portfolio Screening Package

Robin Burton,

National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

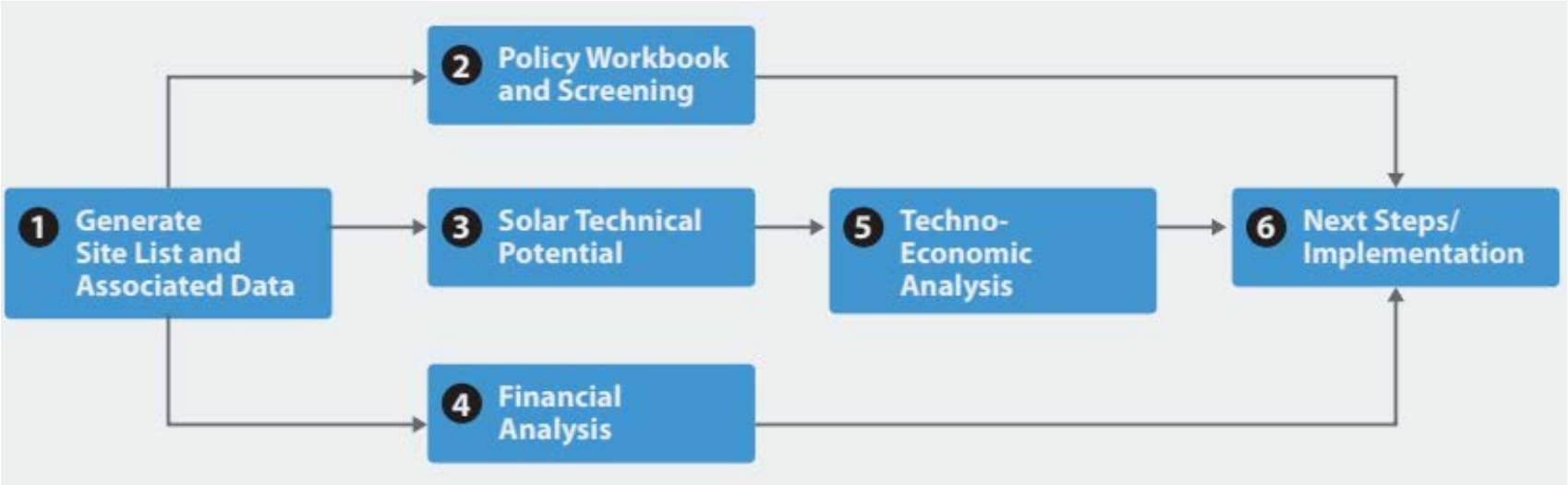
Portfolio Screening Package Includes Three NREL Resources

1. Portfolio Screening Approach Fact Sheet and Case Study
   - Describes overall approach, steps involved, and examples of how it was applied to technical assistance engagements with two MFAH Collaborative members
   - Authors: Tyler Orcutt and Robin Burton, NREL
2. Portfolio Screening Workbook
   - Excel-based resource of state-level policy and incentive landscape related to community solar development for the MFAH sector
   - Authors: Tyler Orcutt and Robin Burton, NREL
3. Techno-economic Analysis using REopt
   - Step-by-step guide for MFAH providers on how to use NREL's REopt model to evaluate cost-optimal solar and storage system sizes and dispatch strategies for prioritized properties in their portfolios
   - Authors: Amanda Farthing and Emma Elgqvist, NREL

Portfolio Screening Approach

- Purpose: Enable MFAH providers to take a data-informed approach to identifying and prioritizing buildings in their portfolios that are most amenable to community solar development.
- Two primary use cases:
  1. Look across MFAH property portfolio to determine maximum number of community solar candidate sites to take advantage of economies of scale.
     Overarching questions include:
     - What is the total community solar opportunity across my portfolio?
     - For which properties is community solar development economically viable?
  2. Identify a few highest-priority sites within an MFAH portfolio where it makes the most sense to get started or continue with solar project development.
     Guiding question:
     - Which are the priority properties for community solar development within my portfolio, and where are they located?

Portfolio Screening Steps



Portfolio Screening Steps

Step	Guiding Question	Step Details	Results	Tools
1. Data Gathering	What does my portfolio of MFAH buildings look like?	Create a list of all buildings in the organization's portfolio, including each site's street address and state. Pull data from portfolio manager if applicable.	Identification of total number and geographic distribution of sites in portfolio	ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager
2. Policy Screening	What does the policy environment look like in the states or cities where I have properties?	The policy screening workbook assigns one of four values to each state: • Positive • Neutral/Positive • Neutral/Limited • Limited Assign each site's value according to state the site is located in. Prioritize sites located in Positive and Neutral/Positive states.	Priority site list narrowed by policy environment	Policy Screening Workbook
3. Solar Technical Potential	Is there good rooftop solar potential where I have properties?	Using NREL's system modeling tools, such as PVWatts, calculate maximum PV system size and annual generation for each site selected in Step 2.	Priority site list narrowed by policy environment and solar technical potential	PVWatts

Portfolio Screening Steps

Step	Guiding Question	Step Details	Results	Tools
4. Financial Analysis	What business models are available for one site? How can we finance building solar on multiple sites within our portfolio?	**For single-site business model evaluation:** Assemble data points to evaluate financing options for rooftop or community solar for a single site. Using Urban Ingenuity's decision-making matrix, evaluate the economics of multiple business models, including direct ownership, joint ventures to monetize tax credits, and third-party ownership.	Matrix of business models and financing options available at single sites and/or for a full portfolio approach	UI Portfolio Modeling Tool
		For portfolio analysis and pooled financing: Identify your goals for a portfolio of projects (e.g., do you want to own your assets? What business models make the most sense to you?) Construct a pool of sites within your portfolio. Information from previous steps can be used to inform which geographies and sites are best suited for solar development through a pooled approach. Input data from each site into a model to evaluate different business models for the pool of projects in order to maximize economic outputs and benefits to tenants.		

Portfolio Screening Steps

Step	Guiding Question	Step Details	Results	Tools
5. Techno-Economic Analysis	Does it make simple economic sense to build a solar system at one of those locations? How could a solar PV system increase resilience at these sites?	Using NREL's REopt tool, determine optimal system sizes, electricity generation, total life cycle cost of electricity, net present value, capital cost, and other metrics for each site on the prioritized list from Step 3. Scenarios could include economic vs. resilience objectives, different financing mechanisms, maximum vs. optimal system sizing, and sensitivities on cost and other inputs.	1. Detailed results for each prioritized site (from Step 3) of where solar and/or battery storage can provide cost savings, resilience benefits, and emissions reductions 2. Prioritized list of sites where solar and/or battery storage can provide cost savings, resilience benefits, and emissions reductions	REopt Web Tool
6. Implementation	How do we get to construction?	Identify the key next steps, pitch to third-party investors (as appropriate), and address outstanding needs to get from this evaluation to construction.	Final list of ideal sites for solar development with corresponding financing options, business models, and energy capacity estimates	

Portfolio Screening Workbook Contents

0. Intro and Methodology	Describes methodology for developing the workbook and an explanation of how this workbook ranks states based on their solar policy landscapes
1. State Ranking	Synthesis of scoring values: Ranking of each state by current policies, portfolio distribution across rankings
2. Policy Summary	Matrix of current and active policies that impact MFAH community solar development at the state level. Feeds into scoring tabs to provide a high-level view of the MFAH community solar policy landscape by state
3. Policies	A 'snapshot in time' of all current and active policies that impact MFAH community solar development at the state level. Must be updated as policies change
4. Electricity Rates	Average retail electricity price, net metering values, and SREC values; obtained from EIA
5. Scoring	Breakdown of how each state performs in various policy categories, synthesized in State Ranking tab
6. Advanced User Instructions	Step-by-step instructions for assessing a building portfolio using this workbook
7. Property List	List of properties for advanced users, typically exported from Portfolio Manager

Policy Summary Matrix

State	Net Billing	Net Metering (Standard retail rate)	Net Metering (Aggregate)	Net Metering (Virtual)	Performance Based Incentive	Viable SREC Market	LMI Incentive/Cve-Out	CS Incentive/Cve-out	Multifamily Incentive/Cve-Out	PACE Financing	Other Supplemental Programs and Funding Sources	% Supplemental Policies
AK		X									X	20%
AL											X	20%
AR		X	X									0%
AZ	X										X	20%
CA		X	X	X	X					X		20%
CO		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	80%
CT		X	X				X		X	X	X	80%
DC		X	X	X		X				X	X	40%
DE		X	X			X					X	20%
FL		X									X	20%
GA		X										0%
HI		X	X	X							X	20%
ID		X									X	20%

Scoring

The scoring tab translates the policy summary matrix into numerical scores:

Assessment Factor	Scoring Value	Scoring Mechanism
Net Metering mechanism	25	Sliding scale from virtual (highest) to standard (lowest)
Net Metering treatment of net excess generation	25	Sliding scale from at-or near-retail rate to avoided cost rate
State-issued performance-based incentives	20	Binary, program or no program
Supplemental financial incentives: Explicit CS programming LMI and MFAH carve-outs Bond, grant, loan, tax programs	20	Sliding scale based on number of supplemental categories met
SREC Market	10	Binary, market or no market
Maximum score	100	

Category	Scores
Positive	70-100
Neutral/Positive	50-69
Neutral/Limited	20-49
Limited	0-19

User Instructions

MFAH housing providers can use this workbook to assess their multi-state portfolios for enabling policy landscapes:

1. Copy building list into Property List tab (most providers will use Portfolio Manager)
2. Update the Policy Summary, Policies, and Electricity Rates tabs to ensure up-to-date information
3. Refresh and review scoring and state ranking tabs to identify the number of buildings in each state category

Category	Scores	Total Properties
Positive	70-100	5
Neutral/Positive	50-69	14
Neutral/Limited	20-49	16
Limited	0-19	16

State	Score (out of 100)	Policy Category	Total Properties
MA	86	Positive	1
CA	74	Positive	1
IL	72	Positive	1
MN	71	Positive	1
VT	71	Positive	1
MD	68	Neutral/Positive	1

Example Portfolio

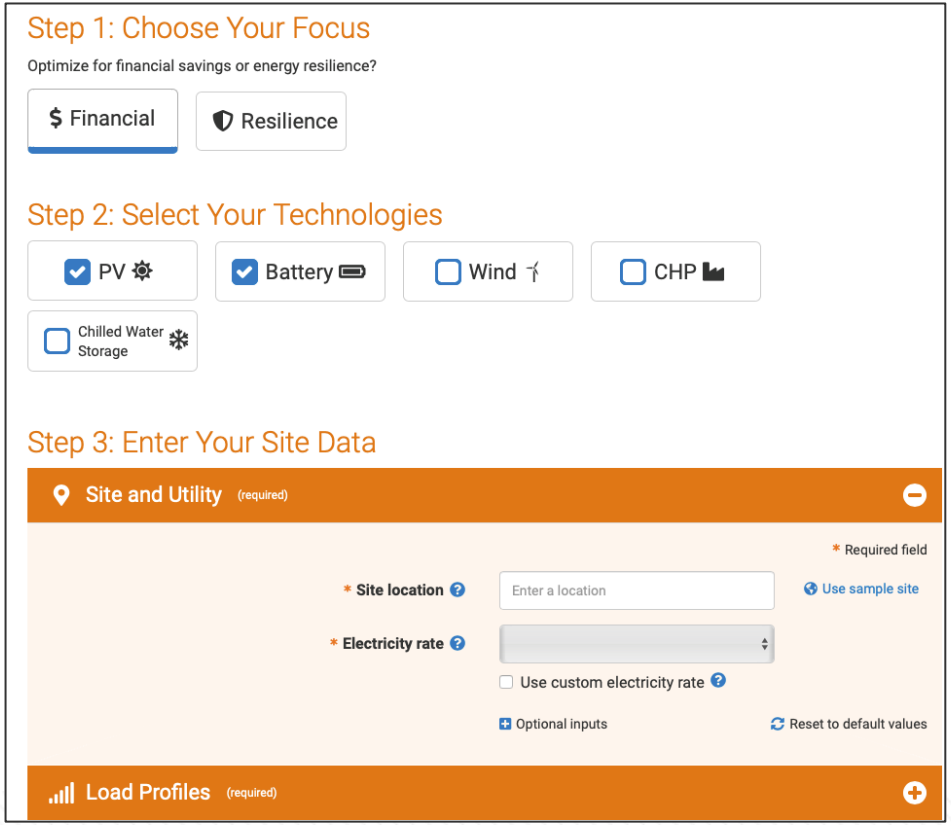
Techno-Economic Analysis Using REopt

- **Purpose of this step:** Conduct more detailed analyses for a select number of sites to assess how distributed energy resources (DERs) such as solar plus storage can help meet your goals
- **Tool:** REopt (https://reopt.nrel.gov/tool) is a free techno-economic optimization model that determines DER sizes and dispatch strategies that minimize the life cycle cost of energy at a site
- **Example questions that REopt can help answer:**
  - What size solar PV system will result in the most energy bill savings at this site?
  - What size solar-plus-storage system would be needed to power critical loads through a utility grid outage?
  - What is the financial impact of rate switching, net metering, and/or meter aggregation?
  - What percentage of the site's load can be offset with renewable energy? What are the emissions benefits of this renewable generation?

REopt Web Tool

The **REopt Lite web tool** is a free, publicly available tool to evaluate and optimize the economic viability of DERs

- **Financial mode** optimizes DERs and dispatch strategy to minimize life cycle cost of energy
- **Resilience mode** optimizes DERs to sustain critical load during grid outages
- **DERs included:** Solar PV, battery storage, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), generator, and chilled water storage
- **Access REopt:** reopt.nrel.gov/tool
- **Access the user manual:** reopt.nrel.gov/tool/reopt-user-manual.pdf



Links to Resources

- Portfolio Screening Approach Fact Sheet and Case Study: Presents a framework for MFAH housing providers to evaluate their multi-state building portfolios for community solar project viability.
- Portfolio Screening Workbook: Excel-based tool to help housing providers think through state-level policy landscapes as they relate to MFAH community solar development. This workbook also walks through the steps necessary for MFAH building owners to assess their portfolios for enabling policy landscapes.
- Techno-economic Analysis using REopt: Presentation on how MFAH housing providers can use REopt to assess the techno-economic potential of their portfolio as part of the portfolio screening process.

MFAH Portfolio Modeling Tool Spreadsheet and User Guide

Ian Fischer,
Urban Ingenuity (UI)

Urban Ingenuity: *Our Expertise*

Solar Development & Investment Platform:

- Open-source solar development, finance, and operation with affordable housing portfolios & non-profit organizations
- 10+MW developed (DC, NY, NJ, CT, MA, MD, PA, CA)

Urban Ingenuity

WORKING POWER

Microgrid Advisory Services:

- Technical assistance, owner's agent, and development services to institutions *(Gallaudet University, Hunts Point, Walter Reed)*
- Advisory services for local governments *(DC DOEE, NYC: ORR, MOS, EDC)*

PACE Financing:

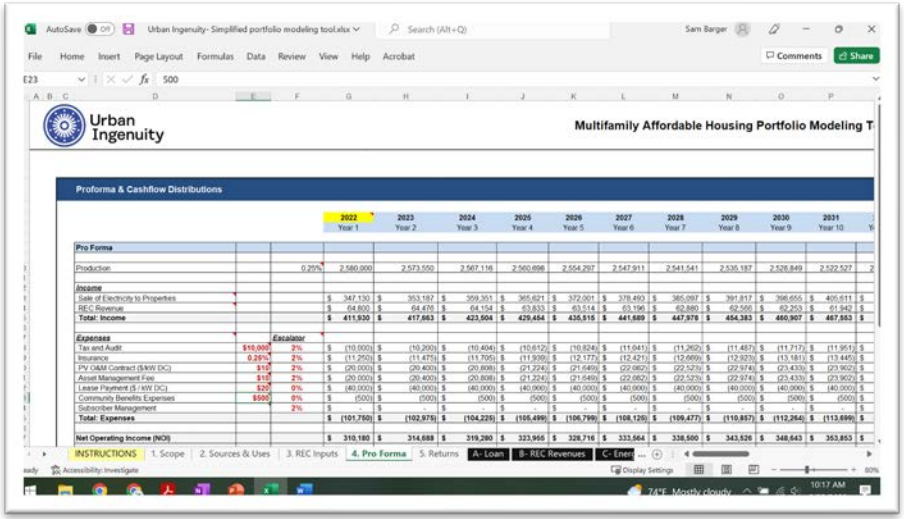
- Program administrator for DC PACE, under contract to the DC Green Bank

The Evolution of our Pooled Approach

NHT INGENUITY POWER

- ✓ *Roofs are assets that can be monetized!*
- ✓ *Housers are developers that are used to complexity- solar is development*
- ✓ *Capture a greater share of the benefits for housers and community residents*
- ✓ *Leverage economies of scale, streamline documents & access to capital*

MFAH Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool



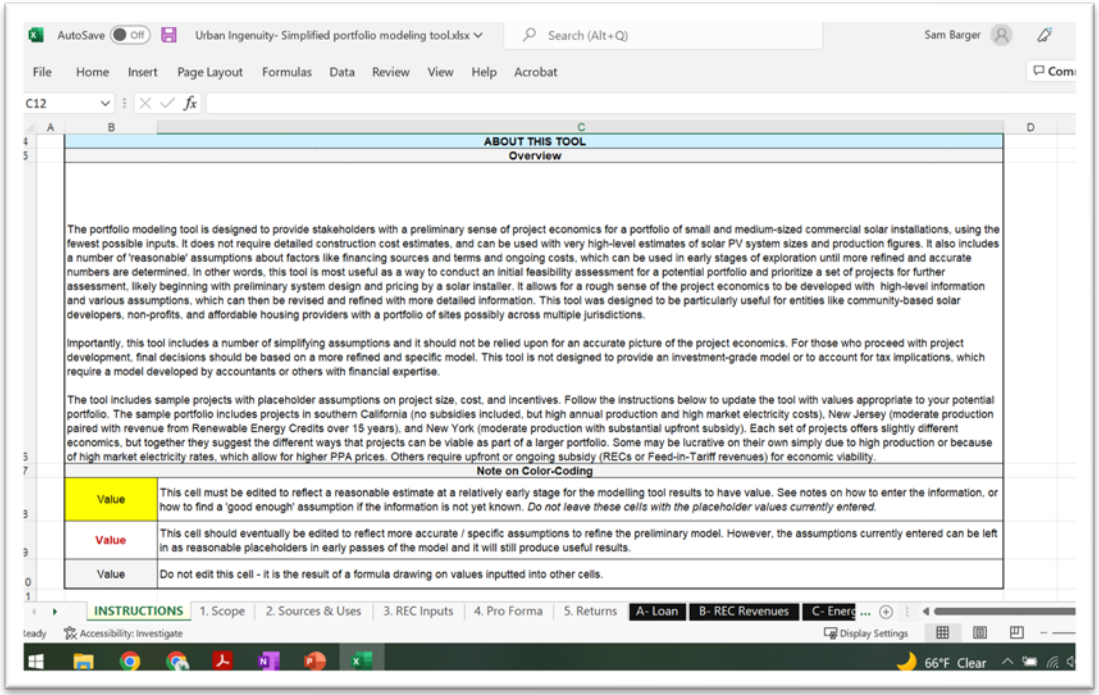
Excel-based Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool

- Based on a real estate development model
- Populated with sample projects for guidance
- Includes: Project Scope, Sources & Uses, Pro-forma, and Returns
- Single-site OR Portfolio-scale analysis
- Easy to manipulate based on individual needs

User-guide

- Step-by-step instructions for the tool
- Includes: benefits of portfolio-scale development, important project considerations, and instructions on how to refine the model
- Information on pros & cons of portfolio-scale development models: ownership/ co-ownership/ co-development with 3rd party ownership

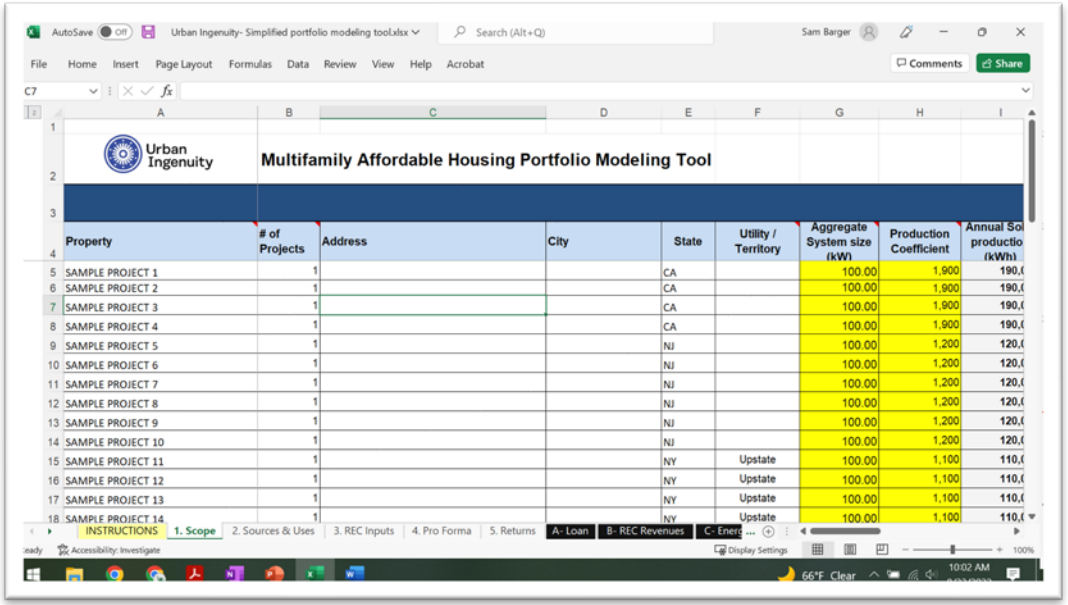
MFAH Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool: *highlights*



Comprehensive Instruction Tab

- Overview of the tool
- Instructions for cell editing
- Description and instructions of each tab
- Links to additional resources

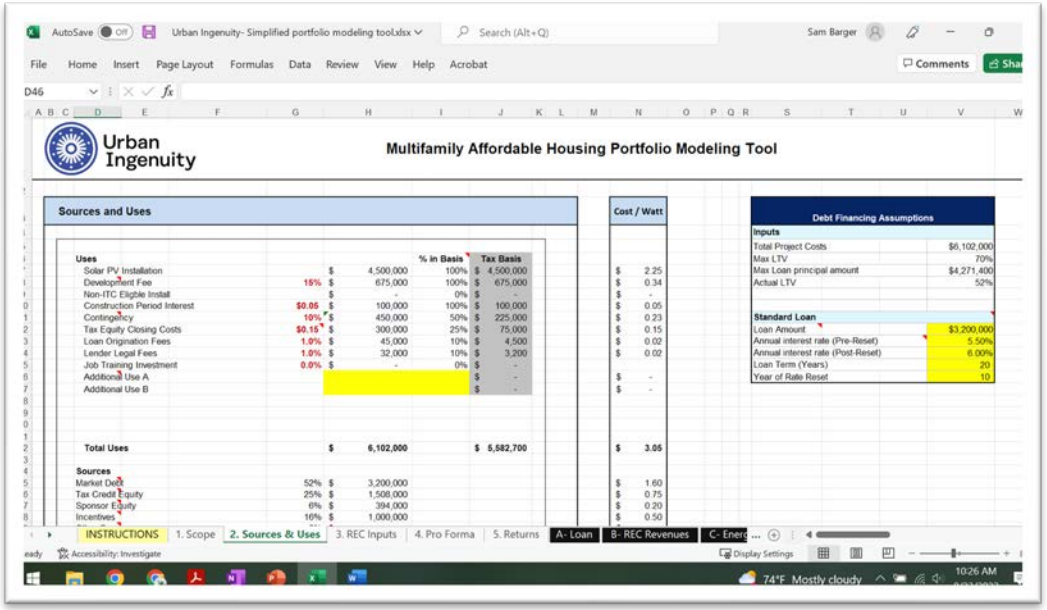
MFAH Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool: *highlights*



Project Scope Tab

- Populated with sample projects for reference
- Input project or portfolio specifics, such as:
  - ✓ Project size (kW)
  - ✓ Utility
  - ✓ $/kWh
  - ✓ Estimated production
  - ✓ Incentives
- Aggregate projects for portfolio analysis

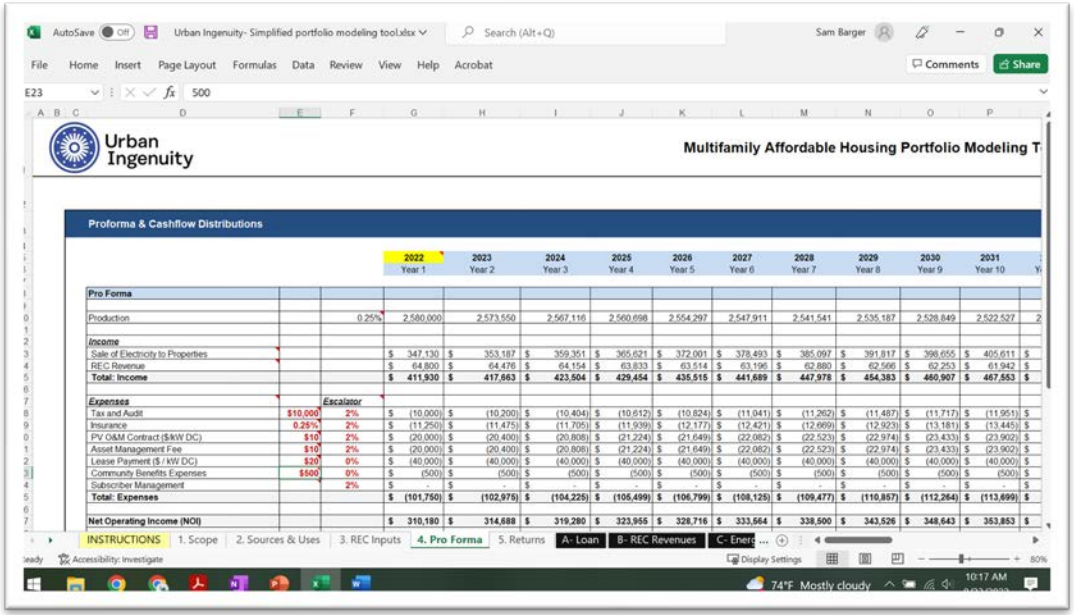
MFAH Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool: *highlights*



Sources & Uses Tab

- Uses, such as:
  - ✓ Installation cost
  - ✓ Development fees
  - ✓ Non-ITC eligible costs
  - ✓ Contingency
  - ✓ Loan origination fees
  - ✓ Tax equity closing costs
- Sources, such as:
  - ✓ Market Debt
  - ✓ Tax Credit Equity
  - ✓ Incentives
  - ✓ Sponsor Equity
- Debt Financing Assumptions
- Equity Assumptions: MACRS & Tax Equity

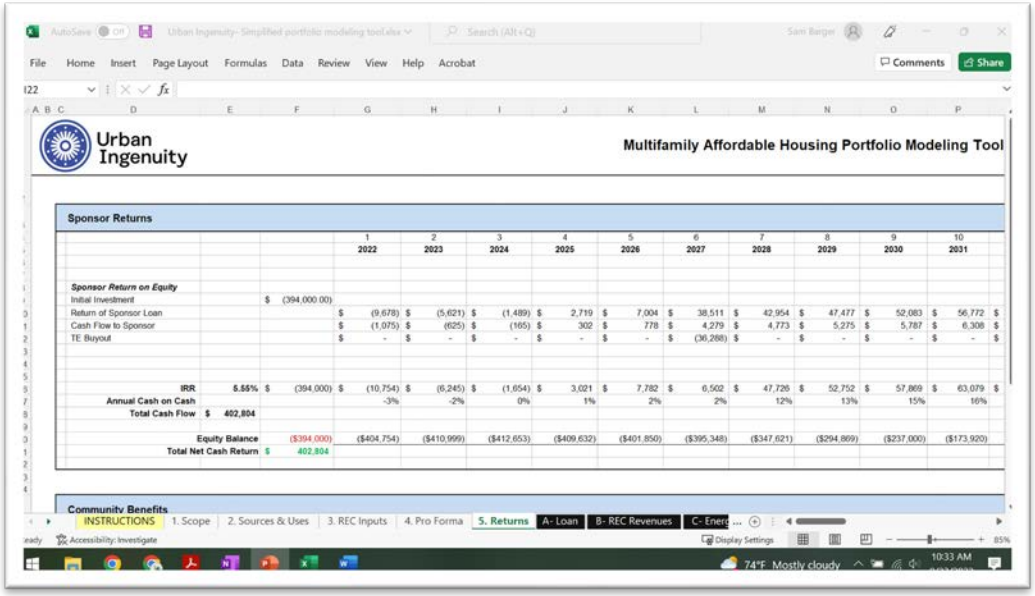
MFAH Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool: *highlights*



Pro Forma Tab:

- Income from electricity sales and RECs
- Expenses, such as:
  - ✓ Insurance
  - ✓ O&M
  - ✓ Asset Management
  - ✓ Subscriber Management
  - ✓ Community Benefits
- Debt service
- Fees & Reserves
- Return of Sponsor Equity
- Cash flow for distribution

MFAH Portfolio Financial Modeling Tool: *highlights*



Returns Tab:

- Sponsor equity including
  - ✓ Return of sponsor loan
  - ✓ cash flow to sponsor
  - ✓ Tax equity buyout
  - ✓ Internal Rate of Return
- Community benefits such as:
  - ✓ Job training
  - ✓ Energy savings
  - ✓ Lease payments
  - ✓ Community benefit payments

Links to Resources

- Mulitfamily Affordable Housing Portfolio Modeling Tool Spreadsheet: Excel-based tool designed to provide MFAH providers and other users with a preliminary understanding of project economics for a portfolio of small and medium-sized commercial solar installations.
- Portfolio Modeling Tool User Guide: User guide provides overview of the tool and how to use it.

Urban Ingenuity

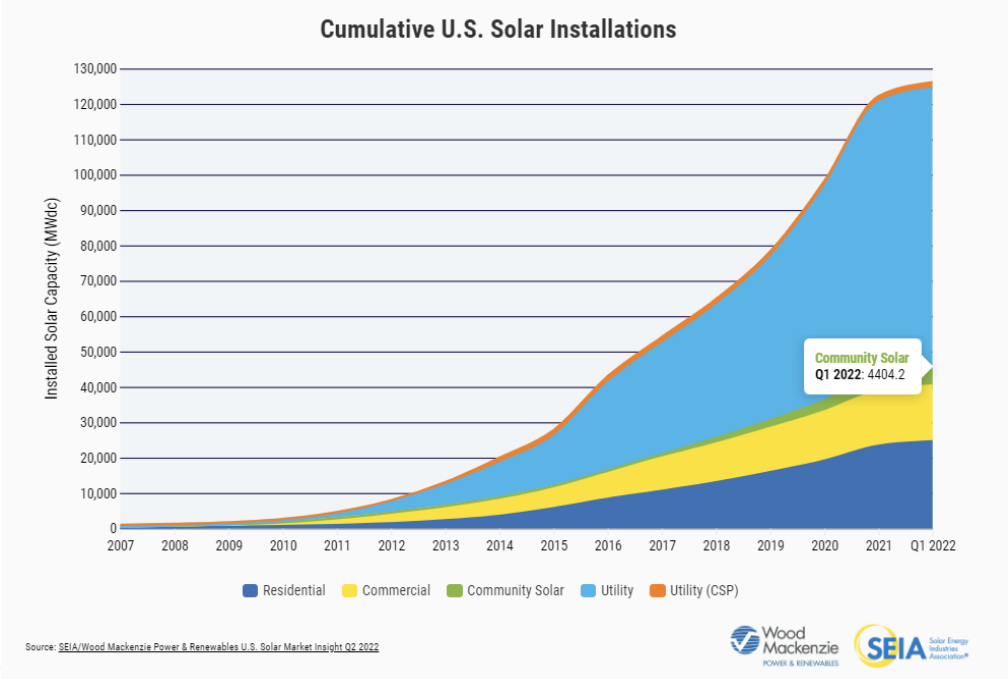
Community Solar and HUD Subsidized Housing Overview and Resident Engagement Tip Sheet

Lauren Westmoreland,

Stewards of Affordable Housing for the Future (SAHF)

Community Solar and HUD Subsidized Housing

- Traditional solar installations are difficult for renters, especially low-income households to access
- Community solar provides an opportunity for renters to access clean energy
- In MA, a community solar subscription with a low-income adder reduces average annual electricity costs by 35%



Community Solar's Interest in Affordable Housing

- High-level review of 11 community solar programs
- Every program identifies serving low-income households as a priority
- Most programs require that low-income households receive economic benefits from program participation
- Community solar programs want multifamily housing providers to participate

Table 1: Summary of LMI Community Solar Program Characteristics (as of December, 2021)

Utility Program (Date Launced)	Min. Capacity for LMI Subscribers	Pathways for Affordable Housing	Affordability/ Economic Benefits Requirement	Determining Community Solar Benefit Allocation	HUD-Issued Guidance for Utility Allowances
CA SOMAH (2017) [20]	100%: LMI only	Yes	No	No	Yes
CO Xcel Energy Solar* Rewards Program (2011)	10% of program	No	Yes	Only to define max benefit	No
CT Shared Clean Energy Facility Program (2017)	20% of each project	Yes	Yes	Only to define max benefit	No
DC Solar for All (2016)	100%: LMI only	Yes	No	Only to define max benefit	Yes

HUD Guidance for Community Solar

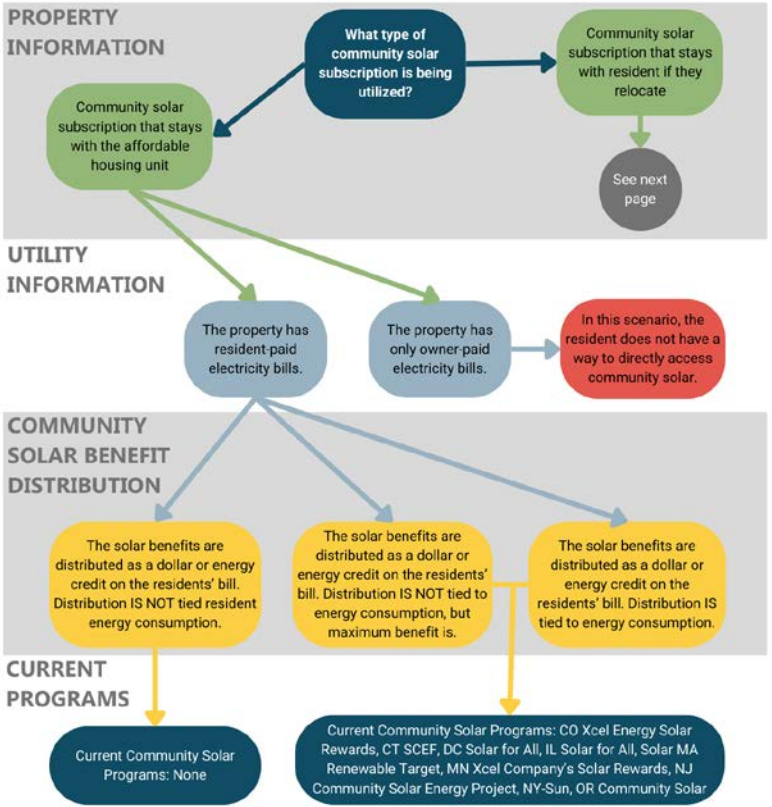
- In 2018, HUD guidance issued for California Solar on Multifamily Affordable Housing (SOMAH). HUD findings:
  - Virtual Net Energy Metering (VNEM) credits are an incidental benefit.
  - Benefit is assigned to the unit, not the resident.
  - A resident's energy consumption does not determine their benefit credit

HUD Assisted Housing, Utility Allowances and Community Solar

Utility allowances are updated infrequently and are based on 1) estimates of energy use by an energy-conservative household, 2) actual project-specific energy use, or 3) a property-level estimate based on an engineering analysis. They assume that tenants have reasonable control over their utility usage to ensure that actual costs do not exceed their utility allowance.

Community Solar Programs Compared to SOMAH

- Community solar programs are relatively new
- Most programs align with SOMAH
- HUD guidance could be extended
- Several programs explicitly state subscribers must receive the benefits (no change to rent or UA)



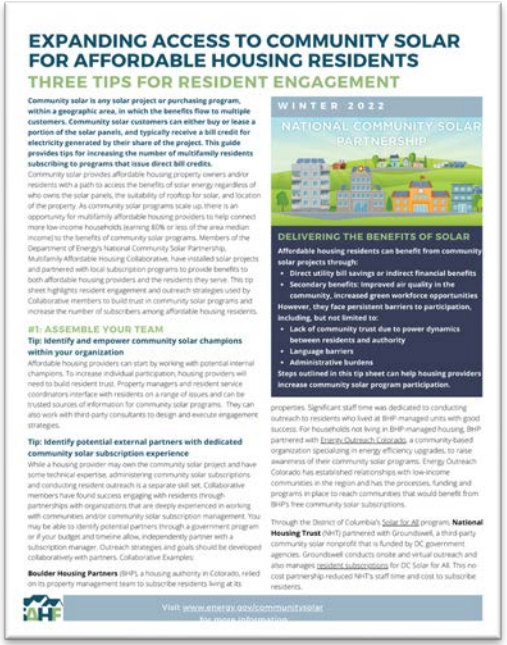
Current HUD Guidance for Community Solar

- California SOMAH
- DC Solar for All
- Illinois Solar for All
- NY SUN
- National Guidance

Channel Square Apartments. Photo courtesy of National Housing Trust

Multifamily Resident Engagement Tip Sheet

1. Assemble your team
   - Identify and empower solar champions internally
   - Identify potential experienced external partners
2. Build a resident-centered strategy
   - Outreach plan should focus on key benefits
   - Use multiple existing channels of communication
3. Address barriers upfront
   - Make program qualification/verification easy
   - Ensure contract has key consumer protections



EXPANDING ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SOLAR FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING RESIDENTS

THREE TIPS FOR RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT

Community solar is any solar project or purchasing program, within a geographic area, in which the benefits flow to multiple customers. Community solar customers can either buy or lease a portion of the solar panels, and typically receive a bill credit for electricity generated by their share of the project. This guide provides tips for increasing the number of multifamily residents subscribing to programs that issue direct bill credits.

Community solar provides affordable housing property owners and/or residents with a path to access the benefits of solar energy regardless of who owns the solar panels, the suitability of rooftop for solar, and location of the property. As community solar programs scale up, there is an opportunity for multifamily affordable housing providers to help connect more low-income households (earning 80% or less of the area median income) to the benefits of community solar programs. Members of the Department of Energy's National Community Solar Partnership, Multifamily Affordable Housing Collaborative, have installed solar projects and partnered with local subscription programs to provide benefits to both affordable housing providers and the residents they serve. This tip sheet highlights resident engagement and outreach strategies used by Collaborative members to build trust in community solar programs and increase the number of subscribers among affordable housing residents.

WINTER 2022

NATIONAL COMMUNITY SOLAR PARTNERSHIP

DELIVERING THE BENEFITS OF SOLAR

Affordable housing residents can benefit from community solar projects through:

- **Direct utility bill savings or indirect financial benefits**
- **Secondary benefits: Improved air quality in the community, increased green workforce opportunities**

However, they face persistent barriers to participation, including, but not limited to:

- **Lack of community trust due to power dynamics between residents and authority**
- **Language barriers**
- **Administrative burdens**

Steps outlined in this tip sheet can help housing providers increase community solar program participation.

#1: ASSEMBLE YOUR TEAM

Tip: Identify and empower community solar champions within your organization

Affordable housing providers can start by working with potential internal champions. To increase individual participation, housing providers will need to build resident trust. Property managers and resident service coordinators interface with residents on a range of issues and can be trusted sources of information for community solar programs. They can also work with third-party consultants to design and execute engagement strategies.

Tip: Identify potential external partners with dedicated community solar subscription experience

While a housing provider may own the community solar project and have some technical expertise, administering community solar subscriptions and conducting resident outreach is a separate skill set. Collaborative members have found success engaging with residents through partnerships with organizations that are deeply experienced in working with communities and/or community solar subscription management. You may be able to identify potential partners through a government program or if your budget and timeline allow, independently partner with a subscription manager. Outreach strategies and goals should be developed collaboratively with partners. Collaborative Examples:

Boulder Housing Partners (BHP), a housing authority in Colorado, relied on its property management team to subscribe residents living at its properties. Significant staff time was dedicated to conducting outreach to residents who lived at BHP-managed units with good success. For households not living in BHP-managed housing, BHP partnered with Energy Outreach Colorado, a community-based organization specializing in energy efficiency upgrades, to raise awareness of their community solar programs. Energy Outreach Colorado has established relationships with low-income communities in the region and has the processes, funding and programs in place to reach communities that would benefit from BHP's free community solar subscriptions.

Through the District of Columbia's Solar for All program, **National Housing Trust** (NHT) partnered with Groundswell, a third-party community solar nonprofit that is funded by DC government agencies. Groundswell conducts onsite and virtual outreach and also manages resident subscriptions for DC Solar for All. This no-cost partnership reduced NHT's staff time and cost to subscribe residents.

Visit www.energy.gov/communitysolar

Links to Resources

- Community Solar and HUD Subsidized Housing: An Overview of Current Policies, Programs and Practices and the Impact to Tenant Utility Allowances and Income: Overview of community solar and HUD utility allowances, including HUD solar potential data and methodology.
- Expanding Access to Community Solar for Affordable Housing Residents: Three Tips for Resident Engagement: Provides tips for increasing the number of multifamily residents subscribing to programs that issue direct bill credits.

Q & A with Presenters

10 minutes

Wrap-up and Adjourn

- **Access the resources** on the NCSP MFAH webpage: https://www.energy.gov/communitysolar/multifamily-affordable-housing-collaborative
- **Learn more** about Technical Assistance opportunities and apply for no-cost, on-demand support: https://www.energy.gov/communitysolar/technical-assistance-opportunities
- **Register to join NCSP!** https://ncsp.solarinyourcommunity.org/registrations/groups/39758

Thank you!

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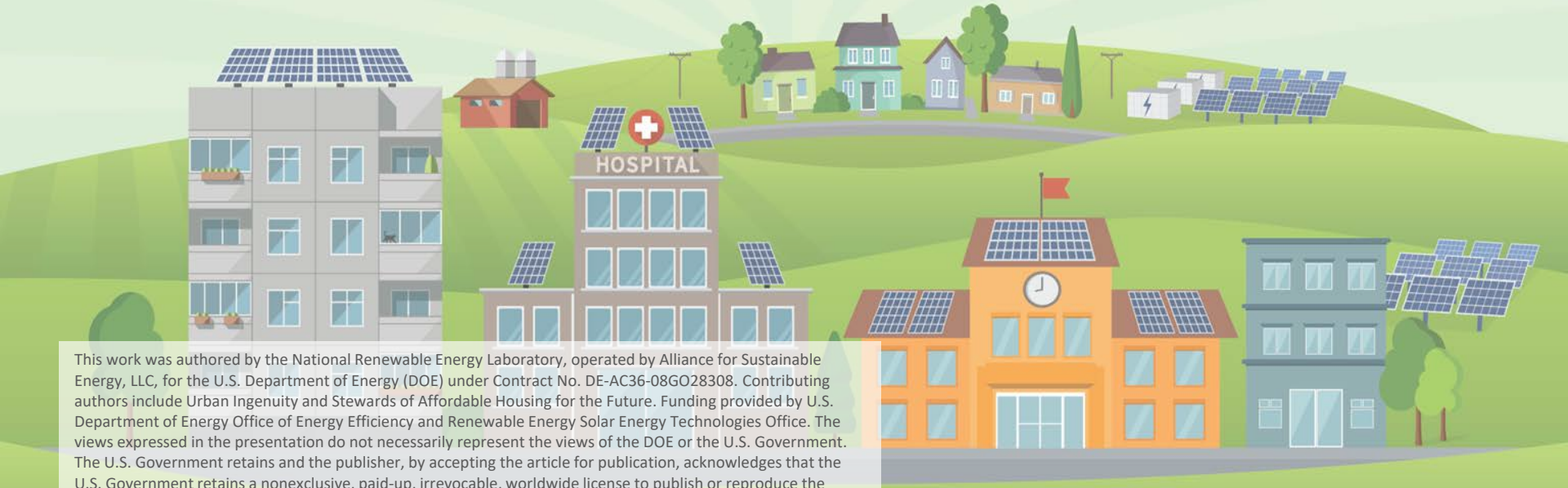

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