US Department of Energy Federal Funding Opportunities

CIBO

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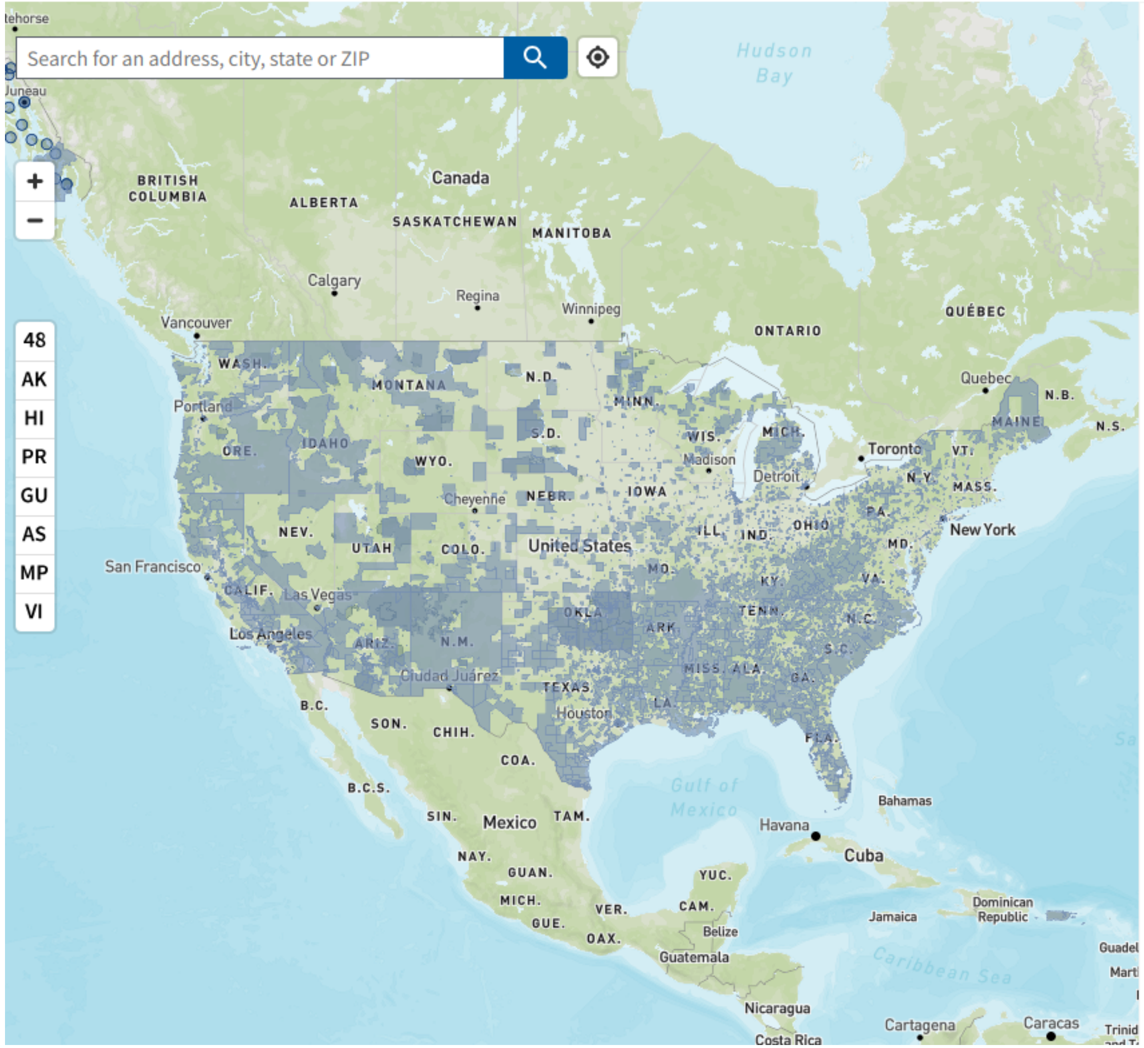
Desktop Data Tools to Define Communities

EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool | US EPA	Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool	EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).
Uses a 1 mi buffer around a location following federal guidance and recommended methodologies and compares EJ indicators at the location to state and national data	Contains interactive maps that help federal agencies allocate at least 40 percent of the benefits of climate-related spending to underserved communities, fulfilling a federal EJ plan known as Justice40.	EJ metrics enhance ECHO: 1. Search for Facilities in Areas with Possible EJ Concerns 2. Investigate Pollution Sources in Areas with Possible EJ Concerns 3. Examine and Create EJ Enforcement-Related Maps 4. Analyze Trends in Compliance & Enforcement EJ Data 5. Receive notifications of enforcement in EJ communities

Justice40 Disadvantaged Communities

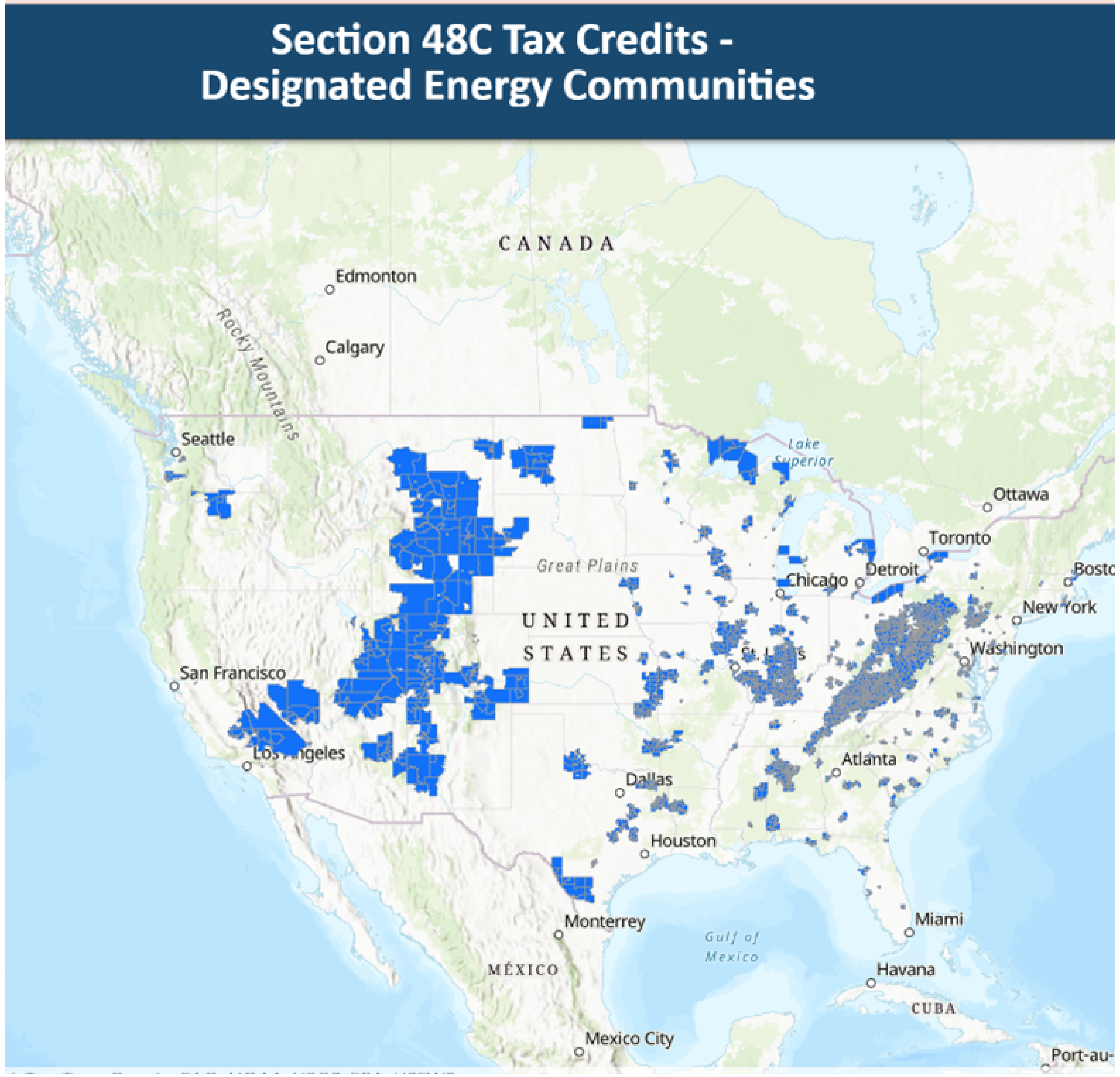
- **Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST)**

- Census tracts that are overburdened and underserved are highlighted as being disadvantaged.
- The tool ranks most of the burdens using percentiles to show how much burden each tract experiences when compared to other tracts.
- Federal agencies are using the CEJST as their primary tool for identifying disadvantaged communities that are geographically defined for any covered programs under the Justice40 Initiative and for programs where a statute directs resources (grants and forgivable loans) to disadvantaged communities, to the maximum extent possible and permitted by law.



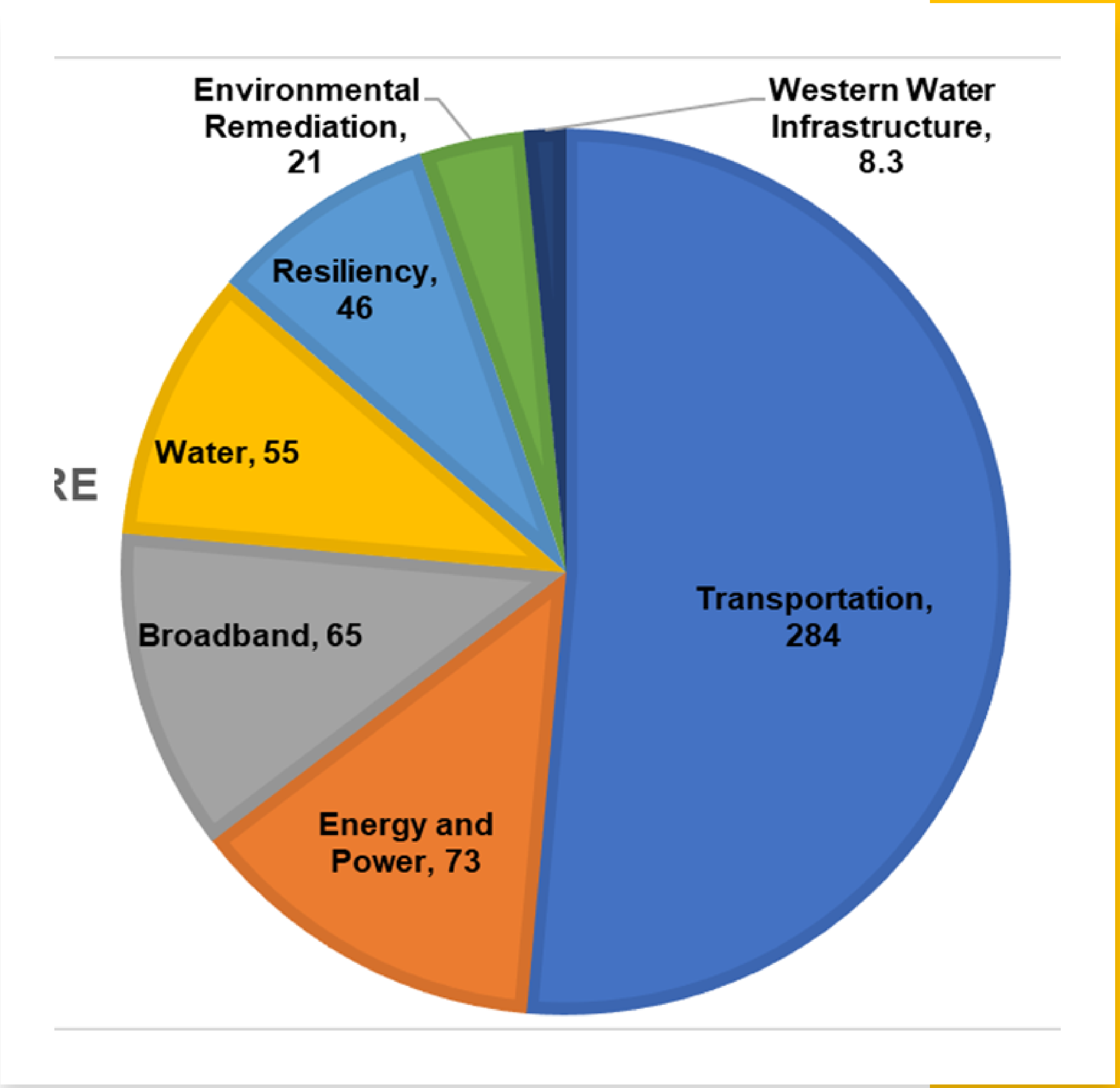
Energy Communities

- Areas with closed or closing coal plants or mines, eligible for additional tax credits
- Approximately $1.6 billion will be set aside for projects in designated energy communities. The program will provide an investment tax credit of up to 30% of qualified investments for certified projects that meet prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements.



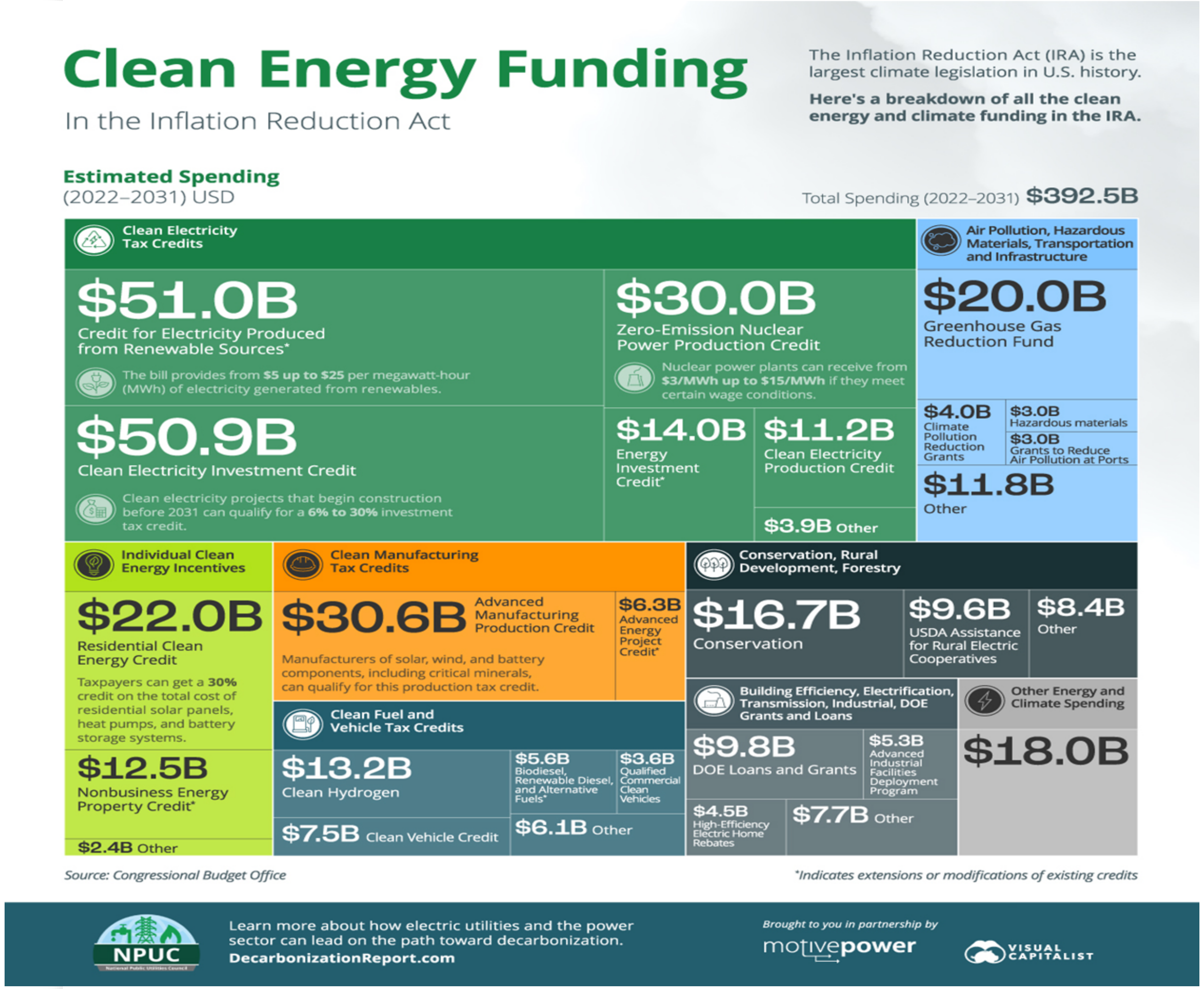
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

- $1.2 Trillion for transportation and infrastructure spending
- $550 Billion for new investments and programs
- $62 Billion to Department of Energy for demonstration and deployment
- Billions for remediation, reclamation, restoration, and resilience
- 5-10 year spending horizons
- Formula spending + competitive grants
- Focus on domestic investment, jobs and workers & communities



Inflation Reduction Act

- Engaging communities and business to enhance the economy.
- DOE focus on clean energy and climate funding such as:
  - battery material processing, manufacturing and recycling
  - critical minerals



DOE Loan Program Office Financing

Under Title 17, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Loan Programs Office (LPO) may provide loan guarantees for projects that support clean energy deployment and energy infrastructure reinvestment in the United States. LPO administers the Title 17 program under the authority created in Title 17 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Title 17 has been reauthorized, amended, and revised by legislation since that time, including by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Ac (IIJA) in 2021 and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in 2022. DOE has promulgated regulations implementing the Title 17 program, which are found in Part 609 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations ("Title 17 Regulations")

DOE Loan Program Office Financing

Title 17 Clean Energy

Innovative Energy & Innovative Supply Chain

State Energy Financing Institution

Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment

Advanced Transportation

Manufacturing of advanced technology vehicles, several modes of ATCs, components, and EV charging infrastructure

CO2 Transportation Infrastructure

Large capacity, common carrier CO2 transportation projects

Title 17 Clean Energy Project Categories

- Innovative Energy
  - Financing for commercial-scale deployment of innovative energy projects
- Innovative Supply Chain
  - Financing for commercial-scale deployment of innovative manufacturing processes and technologies
- State Energy Financing Institutions
  - Financing that aligns federal dollars with state clean energy priorities
- Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment
  - Financing to leverage existing U.S. energy infrastructure for the clean energy future.

Title 17 Program Eligibility

All Projects Must:

1. Be located in the United States, territories, or possessions.
2. Be an energy-related project.
3. Achieve significant and credible GHG or air pollution reductions.
4. Have a reasonable prospect of repayment.
5. Involve technically viable and commercially ready technology.
6. Include a Community Benefits Plan.
7. Not benefit from prohibited federal support.

Category-Specific Requirements:

Projects must also meet additional requirements specific to their category:

- **Innovative Energy (1703)**
- **Innovative Supply Chain (1703)**
- **State Energy Financing Institutions (1703)**
- **Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment (1706)**

Title 17 Lending Overview

Loan Guarantee Features

No minimum or maximum loan size

Total loan amount up to 80% of eligible project costs

Loan guarantees (up to 100%) of U.S. Treasury's Federal Financing Bank (FFB) loans, or partial guarantees (up to 90%) of commercial loans

Applicants do not apply directly to FFB; Title 17 loan applications are managed by the LPO

Typically structured as project financing, but LPO can accommodate other structures

Loan Products

Direct loan from FFB backed by 100% "full faith and credit" DOE guarantee

DOE partial guarantee of commercial debt from Eligible Lenders

Interest Rates and Fees

Interest Rate (for FFB loans)

- Treasury = 3/8ths (0.375%) + risk-based charge
- Treasury rate is fixed according to loan tenor (maximum 30 years)

No application fees

Transaction Costs

- External advisor fees

Fees

- Facility fee (0.6% on first $2.0 bn, 0.1% for excess; required at financial close
- Maintenance fee (required annually post-closing)

Community Benefits Plans – 4 Priorities

- **Community Benefits Plan** (CBP) is now considered in the evaluation of the Title 17 project applications
  - LPO can discuss and provide feedback during pre-application consultations
  - CBPs will be preliminarily evaluated during the Part II evaluation
  - Applications with inadequate CBPs may not be invited to proceed due to due diligence
- LPO considers the quality of the CBP among the factors that indicate the prospect of loan repayment
- LPO is leveraging commitments made for state and city incentives, and IRA Incentives
- Borrowers will report on their fulfillment of goals and activities included in the CBP.

1) Justice 40

2) Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

3) Quality Jobs

4) Community & Labor Engagement

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