WAIVER NUMBER: 2025-11
Issued: January 10, 2025
Expires: December 31, 2025

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Nonavailability

Nonavailability Waiver applicable to Domestically Assembled Solar Photovoltaics (PV) panels referred to as "Solar Modules" under Build America, Buy America Manufactured Product Provisions as Applied to Recipients of Department of Energy Federal Financial Assistance under the Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas and Weatherization Assistance Program: Enhancement and Innovation Fund

AGENCY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

ACTION: Issuance of waiver.

DATES: The duration of the waiver is from the effective date from the date of issue ("Effective Date") of the waiver until December 31, 2025 ("Expiration Date"). The waiver applies to solar modules with Final Assembly in the United States (as defined below in the "Waiver" section).

I. Waiver:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY is issuing a temporary, limited non-availability partial waiver of the manufactured product requirements of Section 70914(a) of the Build America, Buy America Act ("BABA") included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Pub. L. No. 117-58) for domestically assembled solar modules used in federal financial assistance for infrastructure projects selected as of the Effective Date for an award by DOE under the Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas (ERA) and Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP): Enhancement and Innovation Fund, Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities, Energy Future Grants, Local Government Energy Program, (herein "ERA, WAP, RAS, EFG, and LGEP"), including all projects listed on the appendix to this waiver. This waiver combines for efficiency multiple project specific non-availability waivers into one waiver document to reduce paperwork and reduce administrative burdens for project recipients and the U.S. Government.

The Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas program goal is to improve the resilience, reliability, and affordability of energy systems in communities across the country with 10,000 or fewer people. ERA aims to fund community-driven energy projects that demonstrate new energy systems, deliver measurable benefits to customers and build clean energy knowledge and capacity throughout rural America

The Weatherization Assistance Program Enhancement and Innovation Fund reduces energy costs for low-income households by increasing the energy efficiency of their homes, while ensuring their health and safety though innovative technologies and approaches that go beyond the scope of the WAP formula program.

Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities helps K-12 public school districts across America make energy upgrades to decrease energy use and costs, improve indoor air quality, and foster healthier learning environments.

Energy Future Grants: Creating a Community-Led Energy Future provides financial assistance and technical assistance to support local, state, and Tribal government-led partnership efforts that will help scale local strategies that increase resiliency and improve access to affordable clean energy.

Local Government Energy Program supports federally recognized Indian Tribes and local governments to implement clean energy projects and programs that provide direct community benefits, spark additional investments, meet community-identified priorities, and build local capacity.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ’s waiver ***requires domestic assembly*** versus a waiver of the full manufactured product requirements, which would allow assembly to occur outside the United States. This waiver is intended to provide time needed for domestic solar module manufacturing capability to meet demand for BABA-compliant solar modules by supporting and encouraging continued investments while bringing the benefits of solar power to the U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY 's financial assistance recipients.

This waiver applies on or after the Effective Date until December 31, 2025, the Expiration Date for all new solar modules with Final Assembly in the United States. Solar modules where final assembly occurred outside the United States are not eligible for coverage under this waiver. "Final Assembly" means all operations involved in the transformation of individual solar cells and all other module components into a fully functional encapsulated module. For recipient expenditures to be covered by this waiver, the solar modules will need to be installed by June 30, 2026. "Installed by" means modules being permanently fastened to an outdoor support structure at the project site. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY applies this waiver to awards or selections made on or before the Effective Date under ERA, WAP, RAS, EFG, and LGEP.

In accordance with Section 70914(c) of the BABA, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY is providing notice that it is seeking a combined nonavailability waiver of the BABA manufactured product requirements for domestically assembled solar modules used in federal financial assistance awards for infrastructure projects under ERA and WAP , as stated above, due to the determination that compliant solar modules are not available in sufficient quality or quantity for use in U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY - funded infrastructure projects. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY conducted market research to determine availability of BABA compliant solar modules which included subject matter expert analysis of domestic solar production based on announcements and non-public manufacturing plans disclosed by manufacturers. Based on this market research, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY finds that BABA-compliant solar modules are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities for use in U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY assisted solar projects and will not become available in sufficient and reasonably available quantities until December 2025 or later. This waiver will ensure recipients can effectively carry out the activities of their award in a timely manner while promoting domestic solar module manufacturing. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY issues this waiver on the basis of nonavailability in accordance with Section 70914(b)(2) of the BABA.

II. Background

The Buy America preference set forth in section 70914(a) of BABA, requires all iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used for infrastructure projects under federal financial assistance awards be produced in the United States.

Under section 70914(b) of BABA, 2 CFR 184.7 & 200.322, and in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s Guidance Memorandum M-24-02, *Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure*, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY may waive the BABA Buy America preference under an infrastructure program in any case in which it finds that: (i) applying the domestic content procurement preference would be inconsistent with the public interest ("public interest waiver"); (ii) types of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials are not produced in the U.S. in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or of a satisfactory quality ("nonavailability waiver"); or (iii) the inclusion of iron, steel, manufactured products, or construction materials produced in the U.S. will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent ("unreasonable cost waiver").

With $98 billion in funding from Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act ("IIJA"), Pub. L. No. 117-58, and H.R. 5376- Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ("IRA"), the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY is focused primarily on research and development, demonstration, and deployment programs to help to achieve carbon-free electricity in the U.S. by 2035 and a net-zero economy by 2050. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY is also responsible for strengthening and securing manufacturing and energy supply chains through financial assistance opportunities. This is consistent with Executive Order (EO) 14005 titled *Ensuring the Future is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers (86 FR 7475)* (Jan. 28, 2021). EO 14005 provides that the U.S. Government "should, consistent with applicable law, use terms and conditions of Federal financial assistance awards and Federal procurements to maximize the use of goods, products, and materials produced in, and services offered in, the United States." The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY is committed to ensuring strong and effective domestic solar model domestic manufacturing capabilities consistent with EO 14005.

The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY also provides grants to multiple recipients with individual projects that utilize solar modules. Nationwide demand includes use by other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments in addition to private consumers. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, in collaboration with the Environmental Protection (EPA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), analyzed anticipated demand for projects that may include demand for BABA-compliant solar modules. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY requirement is estimated to be approximately 75 MW_{dc} to 150 MW_{dc} through 2026 for BABA-compliant modules. During this timeframe, the expected total capacity of overall U.S. installations is 82,000 MW_{dc}, of which U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY's BABA-compliant demand is only 0.1% of total domestic demand in this timeframe. The major driver for domestic solar supply-chain growth is the IRA tax credits, including the IRC §§48 and 45 clean energy investment and production tax credits and the IRC §§48E and 45Y "technology neutral" clean electricity investment and production tax credits, and the IRC §45X advanced manufacturing production tax credit, which provides per-unit tax credits for the domestic production of polysilicon, wafers, cells, modules, backsheet, tracker components, and inverters, with rates of \$0.07 per W_{dc} for modules and \$0.04 per W_{dc} for cells. Moreover, the 10% domestic content bonus in IRA tax credits will increase competition for domestically produced modules from private developers, which could further impact grant recipients' ability to procure BABA-compliant modules.

Solar modules are manufactured products. Per BABA sections 70912(6)(A) and (B), manufactured products are considered to be produced in the United States if (i) the manufactured product was manufactured in the United States; and (ii) the cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product, unless another standard for determining the minimum amount of domestic content of the manufactured product has been established under applicable law or regulation.

Solar module components were analyzed by the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY. Market research included subject matter expert analysis of domestic solar production based on announcements and non-public manufacturing plans disclosed by manufacturers. The cost of the cell is estimated to constitute the majority (67%) of the component cost of a module. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY subject matter experts concluded cells will not likely be available from U.S. manufacturers in sufficient quantities until December 2025 or later. The next highest estimated module cost component is the metal frame, at 10%. Metal frames for c-Si modules are expected to be unavailable at a significant quantity from anywhere other than China for several years. The cost of the front glass and backsheet are each estimated at 7%, of the encapsulant at 4%, of the junction box at 3%, and all other components less than 1% each.

III. Waiver Justification

The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY limited partial nonavailability waiver of BABA manufactured product requirements for solar modules to apply to the use of domestically assembled modules that may incorporate foreign components. The United States is the second largest market for solar hardware, representing about 10%-15% of global solar demand. Developing and enhancing United States solar manufacturing will mitigate global supply chain challenges and meet decarbonization goals as well as benefit United States' workers, employers, and the economy. To reestablish domestic solar manufacturing in the United States, entities that produce and sell solar components will require a holistic industrial strategy to offset the 30-40% higher cost of domestic solar production relative to imported components. A narrowly tailored BABA waiver will meet immediate solar demands while the domestic solar industry expands supply.

Domestically, the United States currently has 10,600 MW_{dc}/year nameplate production capacity for CdTe modules and 47,000 MW_{dc}/yr nameplate production capacity for c-Si modules. Market research indicates c-Si module production capacity was historically underutilized for a variety of reasons including foreign competition, workforce shortages, and obsolete production equipment,

with about 3,700 MW_{dc} actually produced and sold in 2023 compared to a nameplate capacity of 15,000 MW_{dc}/yr at the end of 2023. Capacity for c-Si modules has continued growing significantly in 2024 and as production is ramping, utilization rates are expected to grow. As of November 2024, domestic c-Si cell production in the United States has just restarted and production is also anticipated to grow.

In addition to current production capacity, future domestic manufacturing indicates growth will result in substantially more BABA-compliant module supply. As of November 2024, over $20 billion in planned solar investments have been announced at over 148 new and expanded manufacturing plants for modules, module parts and other hardware. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY subject matter experts performed a probabilistic analysis of these announcements to identify a date when full BABA compliance may be achievable. Subject matter expert review identified technical delays from announced dates due to site readiness as well as likelihood of project success and considered the time required to ramp to full production capacities as well as announced offtake agreements. Overall analysis concludes that domestic manufactures will likely be capable of producing fully BABA-compliant modules in sufficient quantities for U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY financial assistance recipients no sooner than December 31, 2025. Thus, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY finds that BABA-compliant solar modules are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities for use in U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY assisted solar projects under ERA, WAP, RAS, EFG, and LGEP and will not become available in sufficient and reasonably available quantities until December 2025 or later.

IV. Impact Absent the Waiver

Without a waiver, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY anticipates most recipients with solar projects subject to BABA will develop, implement, and submit unavailability waiver packages for solar modules. This conclusion is based upon widely reported domestic sourcing challenges for BABA-compliant solar modules. The corresponding administrative burden will impact the cost and schedule of recipients, and in some cases diminish the use of solar projects, or, in

extreme cases, deter overall participation. For those that participate and propose solar projects, recipient resources will be required to perform market research and submit unavailability packages. Project schedules will need to be extended to account for waiver development and waiver processing though final approval. These anticipated delays adversely impact numerous U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY goals of these projects, including climate action and energy justice.

The absence of a narrowly tailored BABA waiver will result in missed strategic opportunities to advance goals such as those within EO 14017 *American's Strategy to Secure the Supply Chain for a Robust Clean Energy Transition* and EO 14057 *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability,* in addition to the goals of EO 14005.
A narrowly tailored BABA waiver will support the establishment of a domestic solar supply chain. Fundamentally, the domestic content provisions in the IRA clean energy production and investment tax credits, including relating to IRC §§ 45, 45X, 45Y, 48, and 48E, including the domestic content bonus credit, constitute the significant driver for increasing the overall demand for domestic solar modules. Requiring full BABA compliance for federal financial assistance projects, as opposed to the narrowly tailored BABA compliance, would produce limited benefits for domestic solar manufacturing while potentially placing projects targeting vulnerable populations at risk.

V. Assessment of Cost Advantage of a Foreign-Sourced Product

Under OMB Memorandum M-24-02, agencies are expected to assess ‘‘whether a significant portion of any cost advantage of a foreign-sourced product is the result of the use of dumped steel, iron, or manufactured products or the use of injuriously subsidized steel, iron, or manufactured products’’ as appropriate before granting a waiver. The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ’s analysis has concluded that this assessment is not applicable to this waiver, because this waiver is not based on cost advantage of foreign sourced products.

VI. Duration of Waiver

This waiver applies to expenditures on solar panels after the Effective Date and by December 31, 2025 the Expiration Date, so long as those panels are installed by June 30, 2026.

VII. Solicitation of Comments and Comments Received

On December 13, 2024, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY issued a notice proposing to issue this waiver and soliciting comments. The comment period was open until December 28, 2024, and the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY received comments from a variety of stakeholders. During the 15-day public comment period, the majority of commenters supported the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY's proposed waiver while some comments disfavored the waiver.

Comments requested to both extend and reduce the duration of the waiver, including the installation date. Commenters also suggested removal of the installed by date altogether or the establishment of longer durations based on geographic environmental challenges. Although the vast majority of comments attested to the need and benefits of the waiver, three commenters questioned the need for the waiver based on their views regarding expected availability of BABA-compliant solar modules to meet the demand from federal grant recipients during the waiver period.

The U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY acknowledges that there are companies making strides to develop c-Si cell manufacturing capacity in the United States as well as significant thin film capacity. However, that thin film capacity is reported to be sold out well past the duration of this waiver. And while the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY is glad to receive confirmation of the expected growth in domestic c-Si cell manufacturing, the commenters failed to take into account several important factors when asserting that there is sufficient domestic supply. Firstly, there is only 1,000 MWdc/yr of c-Si cell capacity currently ramping up production, which is substantially lower than expected nationwide demand. Additional cell capacity is anticipated to come online later in 2025 and will need time to ramp before reaching high volumes of

production. Thus, those facilities are expected to be producing at a fraction of their nameplate capacity for the duration of this waiver. Secondly, and perhaps most importantly, commenters failed to indicate how much of their production is already spoken for through existing public and non-public supply agreements - predominantly, but not exclusively, for projects wishing to receive the domestic content bonus - such as those announced between Heliene and UGE, Heliene and Excelsior, and Qcells and Microsoft to name just a few. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY recipients will be competing against private consumers wishing to qualify for the domestic content bonus, who often have significant purchasing advantages and the ability to negotiate long-term offtake agreements, significantly reducing the available supply. Nationwide demand also includes use by other federal agencies - such as EPA, which is anticipated to require at least 3,300 MWdc alone - as well as state, local, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations in addition to private consumers. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY analysis determined in August that there was a 90% chance that demand for domestic c-Si cells would exceed domestic supply by more than 12,500 MWdc/yr in 2025, which informed the U.S. Trade Representative's decision to expand the c-Si cell tariff rate quota under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. None of the comments have provided evidence indicating any new sources of supply that were missing from the original analysis that would close this 12,500 MWdc/yr gap.

Two commenters suggested adding Foreign Entity of Concern restrictions to the waiver, which the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY notes are addressed as needed in individual project terms and conditions. There were also requests to expand the waiver to include other solar-related manufactured products such as inverters and batteries. While these products are outside the scope if this waiver, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, in collaboration with other agencies, actively monitors the growth of these industries and remains confident that there is sufficient BABA-compliant capacity available for these products.

Given comments and U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY analysis, it is believed that the volume, quality, and availability of domestically produced modules made using domestically produced cells over the duration of the waiver will be inadequate to meet the needs of awardees.

VIII. Comment Resolution

Upon careful review and given the projected timelines for domestic cell makers to become operational, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY deems adequate the current duration of the waiver and installation date requirement in the waiver.

In sum, the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY has carefully considered the comments received and has determined that no changes to the waiver scope or duration will be made as a result of the comments.

For more information on the Build America, Buy America preference, please reference https://www.energy.gov/management/build-america-buy-america or www.MadeinAmerica.gov

APPENDIX: Awards and Selections under the Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas and Weatherization Assistance Program: Enhancement and Innovation Fund

Program	Recipient
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Adams Electric Cooperative
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Alabama Board of Education
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Center for an Ecology-Based Economy
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Spruce Root
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Path Company
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	PUD #1 of Ferry County
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Northwest Arctic Borough
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Kokhanok Village Council
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Gunnison County Electric Association
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Navajo Transitional Energy Company
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Alaska Village Electric Cooperative
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Navajo Power Home (NPHome)
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Pacific Northwest Generating Cooperative Power
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Cumberland Valley Electric
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Randolph Electric Membership Corp
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Monongahela Power Company
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Tanana Chiefs Conference
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Maine Community Power Cooperative

Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Arizona State University
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	CEBE Cooperative Solar
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Coal to Solar in Carrier Mills
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Intertribal Community-Owned Solar Program Team
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Navajo Nation Solar Initiative Team
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	PowerUP Philadelphia, MS Clean Energy Solar Project & Workshops
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Pueblo of San Ildefonso Solar Energy Team
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	RISE Project: Rural Innovation through Solar Empowerment
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Solar Workgroup of Southwest Virginia
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Solar4Us @ Mountain Maryland
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	SolarShare WI Cooperative
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Son Solar Mississippi
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	Steering South Texas Toward Solar Success
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	SUN Rural Solar Projects & Workforce Development
Energy Improvement in Rural or Remote Areas	National Association of Community Health Centers
Weatherization Assistance Program: Enhancement and Innovation Fund	All annual and BIL funded projects
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Mosier Community School
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Charlo School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Lowell Public Schools

Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Little Rock School Board
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Charter Schools Development Corp
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Richmond Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Rockingham County Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Oregon Department of Education
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	USD 259-Wichita Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Alexandria City Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Austin Independent School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	William Penn School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Kane County School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Jefferson County Board of Education
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Region Five Development Commission
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Choctaw County School District

Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Fairbanks North Star Borough
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Memphis-Shelby County Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Natick Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	University of Connecticut/Bridgeport Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	St. Maries School District #41
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Winnett Public School District #1
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Baltimore County Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Greenup County Board of Education
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	White River School District 47-1
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Porterville Unified School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Nottoway County Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Warner Public Schools Oklahoma
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Clinton School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	The School Board of Miami-Dade County, Florida

Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Board of Education, Canton City School District
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	School District of Pittsburgh
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Raza Development Fund, Inc
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Omni Energy Partners LLC
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Saint Louis Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Irvington Public Schools
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Alaska Municipal League
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Improvements at Public School Facilities	Marion County School District
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Alaska Energy Authority
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Central Pines Regional Council
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Baltimore
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Carbondale, Illinois Municipal Government
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Cincinnati
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Clearwater
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Decatur
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Detroit
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of District Heights

Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Duluth
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Erie
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Gainesville, FL
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Las Cruces
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Madison
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Madison Heights
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of North Miami
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Oakland
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Orlando
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Richmond
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of River Falls
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Saint Paul
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of San Diego
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	City of Yonkers
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Colorado Energy Office
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Harris County, Texas
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Hawaii State Energy Office
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Hennepin County
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Los Angeles County Internal Services Department
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Minnesota Department of Health

Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Office of Sustainability, City of Indianapolis
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Office of the Brooklyn Borough President
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Pueblo De San Ildefonso
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Southeast Ohio Public Energy Council (dba Sustainable Ohio Public Energy Council)
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Town of Andover - Massachusetts
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Town of Littleton
Energy Future Grants (EFG) Creating a Community-Led Energy Future	Village of Broadview
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Chattanooga, TN
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Greenville, FL
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Hennepin County, MN
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Highland Park, MI
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Hopi Utilities Corporation (AZ)
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Milwaukee, WI
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Native Village of Kotzebue (AK)
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	New Orleans, LA
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Orick Community Services District, CA
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Raton Public Services Company, NM
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (MN)
Local Government Energy Program (LGEP)	Region Five Development Commission, MN