

### **Community-Based Solar Lending: Bringing**

### **Clean Energy to Low-Income Communities**

Eric Hangen, Center for Impact Finance

Carsey School of Public Policy



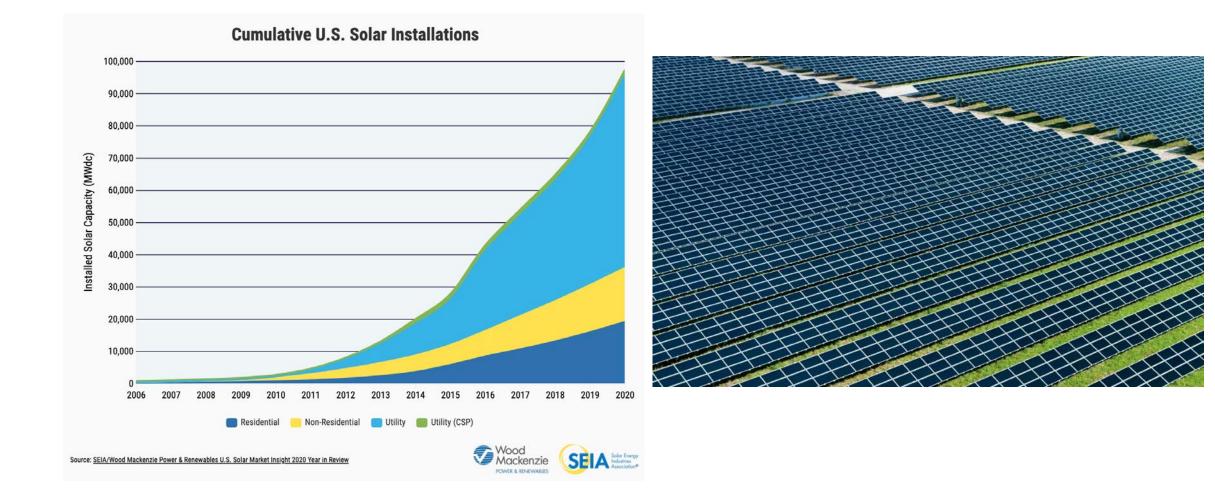
# Carsey's Academic Programs



Public Service Master's Degree Programs:

- Master in Community Development (MCD)
- Master of Public Administration (MPA)
- Master in Public Policy (MPP)

# The solar industry is taking off...





# ...but not all solar projects are alike

- Is the energy **resilient**?
- Is it affordable?
- Who gets to build wealth from it?
- Who owns it? Can you **trust** them?
- Does it create **quality job** opportunities for low-income workers?



# How I got into solar



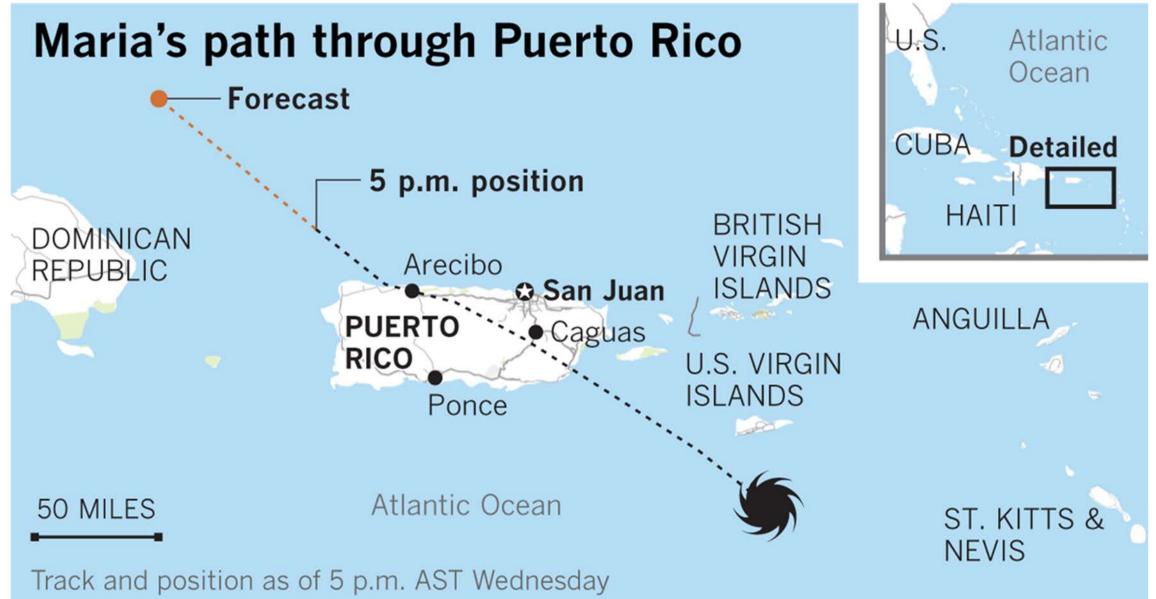


# Barrio San Salvador - Caguas, Puerto Rico





- San Salvador Community:
- Rural, mountainous terrain
- Population 3,000
- Poverty Rate 34%
- Median household income \$23,000
- Unemployment in Caguas: 13%



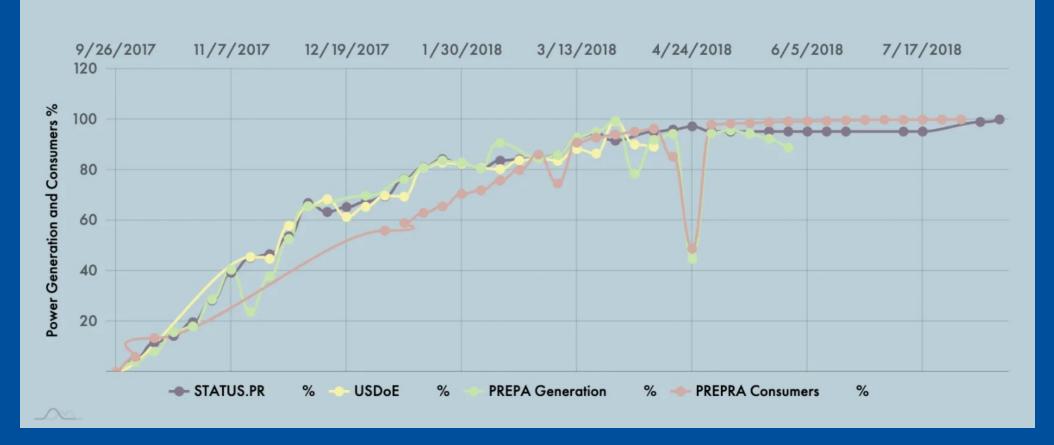
Sources: Mapzen, OpenStreetMap, NOAA

Angelica Quintero / @latimesgraphics



# Power Outages lasted 3 – 10 months

#### **Post-María Power Restoration**





Source: Resilient Power Puerto Rico, Rocky Mountain Institute

### Puerto Rico Electricity Sector Context

- Public utility Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA)
- Filed for bankruptcy in 2017, \$9 billion in debt
- Long-standing corruption and management issues
- Power plants are old (44 years old, vs. industry average of 18) and poorly located
- 96% of generation is from fossil fuels
- Electricity rates roughly twice the US average (\$0.24 versus \$0.13/ kWh)
- Electricity generation, transmission and distribution are now being privatized







# **Emergency Solar Kit Components**



#### Early Strategies in San Salvador

- Pilot rooftop installation and training for local electricians
- Community center solar + storage

## Marketing a consumer solar loan



### **Cooperativa Jesús Obrero:**

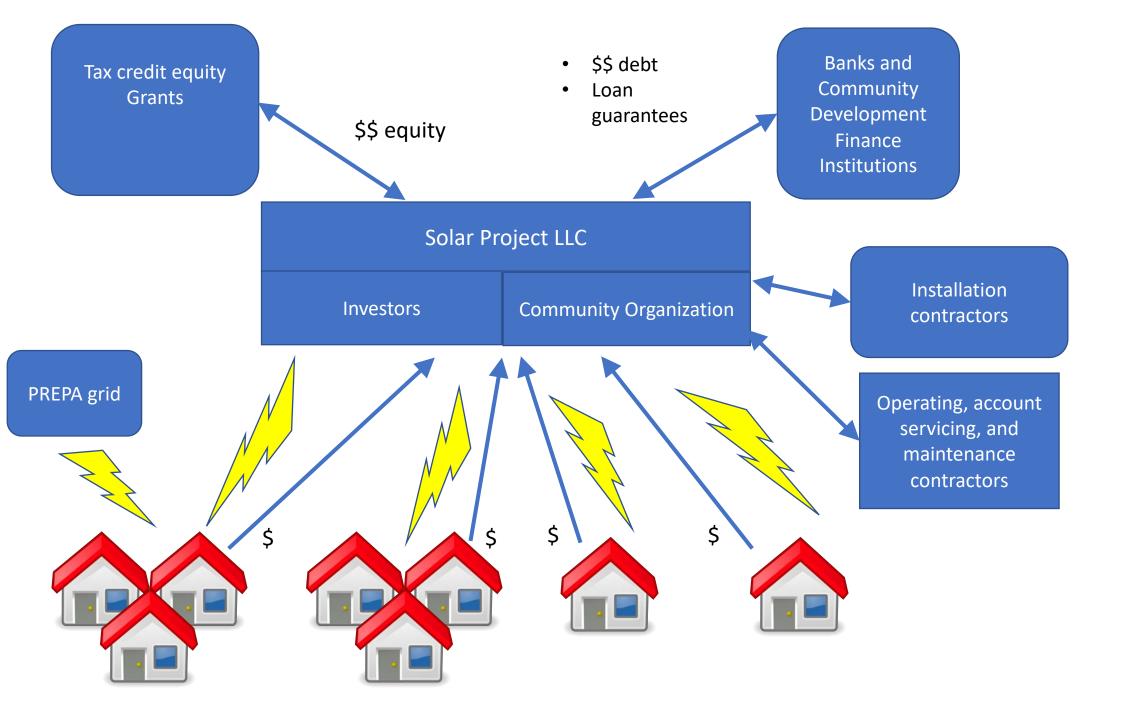
- Low-Income Credit Union
- Community Development Finance Institution
- Offers an unsecured consumer loan for solar panels + battery storage
- Term of 8 years, interest rate 5-6% at the time
- Has had very strong credit performance



# Limitations of the consumer loan approach

- Uptake in San Salvador was low because of affordability challenges
- Loan term is shorter than the asset life
- Batteries are expensive
- Federal tax credits subsidize 26% of project cost, but <u>aren't available</u> if:
  - You are low-income and therefore don't have a federal tax burden
  - You live in Puerto Rico
- No state subsidies or Renewable Energy Credits available; net metering is at wholesale rates
- Rooftop solar isn't feasible if your roof is shaded or you don't own your roof
- 2 Years after Hurricane Maria, fewer than 20,000 Puerto Ricans have access to solar & storage

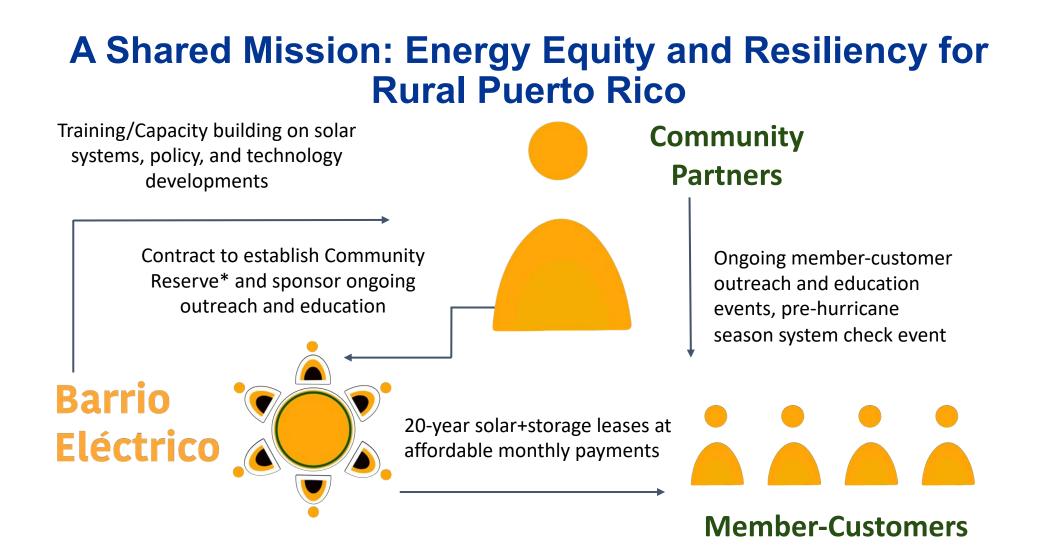






# Barrio Eléctrico

# Community-Powered Distributed Solar and Storage



\*Funds for Member-Customer assistance with lease obligations.

# Financing challenges for communitydriven solar projects

### **FINANCING BARRIERS**

- **Transaction costs**: Enormous costs associated with accessing investors for tax credit equity legal, accounting, investor relations
- **Deal size**: Many investors are not interested in smaller projects
- **Real and perceived credit risk**: Investors do not trust projects that sell power to low-income households

• **Sponsor track record and balance sheet**: Neither tax equity investors nor lenders trust project developers that are new on the scene (but there are very few mission-driven project developers)

• **Need for long-term financing**: Community-driven projects require longer financing terms for debt, which many mission-driven lenders struggle to provide



# Financing challenges for communitydriven solar projects

#### **AFFORDABILITY REQUIREMENTS**

- Additional subsidies beyond tax credits may be needed to make energy affordable
- Especially true if resilience is a goal, which requires battery storage

#### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NEEDS**

• Unfunded needs for community outreach, organizing, education, technical assistance, trust building

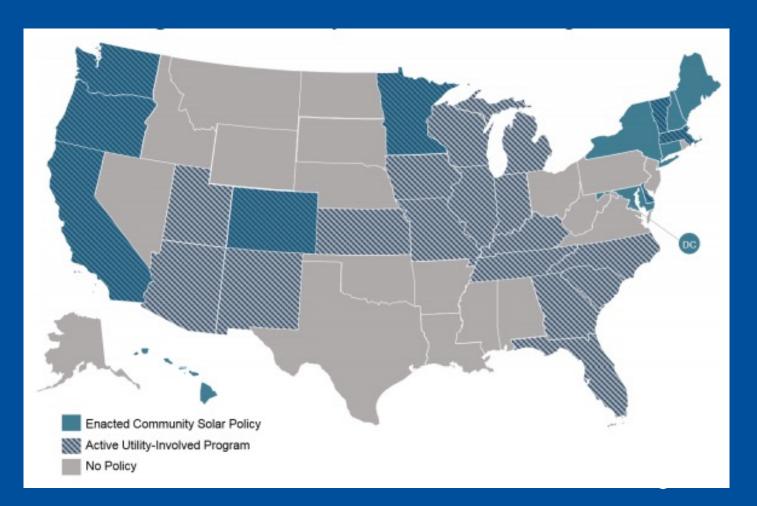




# Financing challenges for communitydriven solar projects

### POLITICAL OPPOSITION AND REGULATORY BARRIERS

- Many utilities oppose projects that they do not own themselves
- As a result, many states do not even allow certain types of community-driven projects to be developed



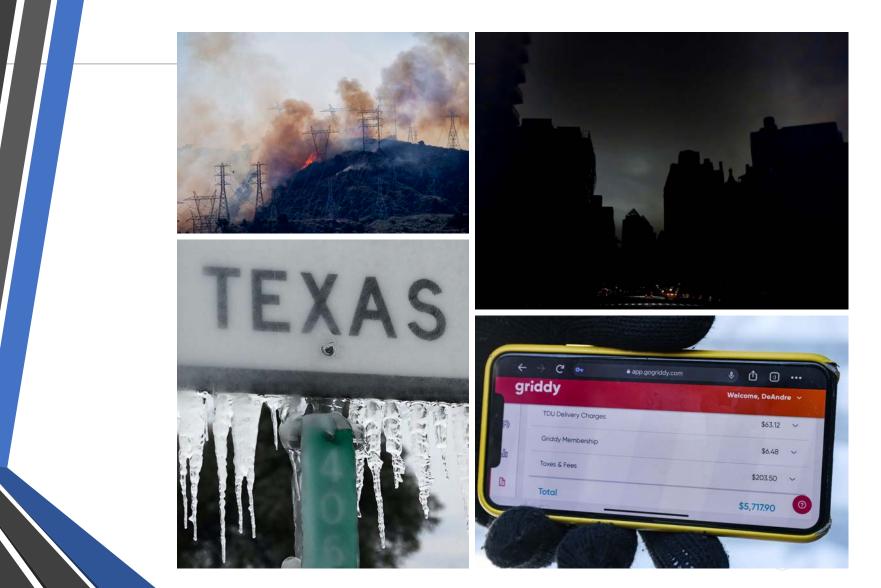
Source: NREL



Does our solar energy development and financing system "pass the Puerto Rico test"?

- Is the energy **resilient**?
- Is it affordable?
- Who gets to **build wealth** from it?
- Who owns it? Can you trust them?
- Does it create **quality job** opportunities for low-income workers?

Is Puerto Rico an exception?



# **UNH Solar Finance Project**

B

	TRAINING	CONVENING	PLATFORMS	
	TRAINING for community- based lenders in solar finance for LMI communities	CONVENING developers, lenders, investors and policy makers around equitable solar finance	DEVELOPING PLATFORMS to make it easier for mission-driven lenders to raise and deploy capital to low-income solar projects	
C		<b>INCLUSIVE</b> PROSPERITY CAPITAL	/ inclusiv. /	NH

# Policy Convening – Financial Innovations Roundtable

Creating a policy and financing environment that supports mission-driven solar projects

- Exploring how Community Development Financial Institutions and Green Banks can work together
- Refundability or grant-in-lieu for solar Investment Tax Credit
- Design and funding of the proposed national Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator
- Expanding and redesigning credit enhancements
- Engaging federal agencies, foundations and major financial institutions in supporting systems change
- Lower state-level utility regulatory policy barriers





### **Thank you!** Questions?



# <u>https://carsey.unh.edu/center-</u> <u>for-impact-finance</u>

### Contact: Eric Hangen at <u>erichangen@gmail.com</u> Michael Swack at <u>michael.swack@unh.edu</u>