



Save these Dates!



PMEA 2023 Annual Conference – September 4 – 6, 2024
@ Omni Bedford Springs, Bedford

PMEA Business & Governance Workshop (*formerly Finance Workshop)
– September 4, 2024 @ Omni Bedford Springs, Bedford

2024 Training for Line Crews – **Watch your email for registration details**

Digger (Please register ASAP)

September 23 & 24 - Lansdale
September 26 & 27 - Chambersburg
September 30 & October 1 - Grove City

Substation 101

October 28 & 29 - Lansdale
October 30 & 31 - Chambersburg
November 4 & 5 – Grove City



**** Save the Date****

PMEA Spring Superintendents/ Foremen Meeting
April 10 & 11, 2025 @ The Nittany Lion Inn, State College

Chambersburg Awarded Grid Resilience Grant

Chambersburg is set to receive more than \$800,000 from the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for a grid resilience project. The funding will allow the borough to install two innovative power mounted smart grid systems to promote rapid isolation and restoration of power in the Borough. These devices will also allow increased electricity from renewable sources in the Borough.



Jeff Heverley, P.E., Director of Electric Utility for the Borough of Chambersburg, noted that the Borough's Electric Department identified a vulnerability in its grid at the intersection of Grant Street and the Norfolk Southern rail line.

The intersecting 69-kV electrical lines stem from the Borough's power generation facilities and a disturbance to this area could render the grid unable to transfer available power to areas in demand, he told Public Power Current.

The Borough wanted to address this vulnerability by acquiring and installing a SkySub substation at this location, which would allow the automatic switching and redirecting of available electricity to the electrical lines with the capacity to power the grid.

The project involves making the Borough's grid more resilient to disturbances, which can occur time-to-time, he noted.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$1,075,000.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Grid Resiliency Program has approximately \$16 million in competitive funding available to entities that own or operate electric power system infrastructure throughout the Commonwealth that want to implement resilience measures intended to mitigate the impact of electric grid disruptive events.

The Borough Electric Department pledged \$268,750.00 in matching funds for the project through the Capital Improvements Plan.

New Tools Help Governments Tap Clean Energy Windfall

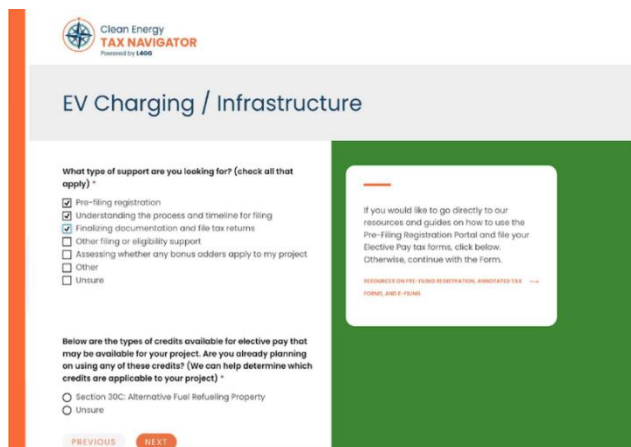
In the two years since the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) was signed into law, IRA tax credits for private-sector clean energy projects have been widely celebrated and estimates of the investment they have sparked range from \$125 billion to \$265 billion. Credits that repay energy investments by public agencies and other tax-exempt organizations have received much less attention, but a new online tool aims to redress the imbalance.

Under the “direct pay” program, the IRS will reimburse public agencies, tribal governments, nonprofits, churches, schools or other tax-exempt entities for projects involving clean energy technologies such as solar, wind and geothermal heat pumps. It also encompasses EV charging stations, electric fleet vehicles and battery storage.

The rate of reimbursement can be as high as 70 percent, and the equity imperatives woven throughout the IRA set the stage for organizations that serve disadvantaged populations to qualify for bigger paybacks. The paradox is that they are less likely to have capacity to research the direct pay program and work out how to benefit from it. The [Clean Energy Tax Navigator](#), developed by Lawyers for Good Government (L4GG), was designed primarily for such users.

“The whole point is to level the playing field,” says Jillian Blanchard, director of L4GG’s climate change and environmental justice program. There is no limit to the number of entities that can apply for the credits or the number of projects for which any one applicant could receive them. The IRA authorizes the program through 2032.

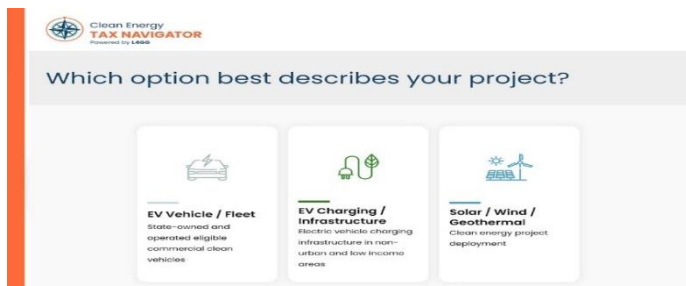
The historic dimensions of this federal funding haven’t sunk in for many jurisdictions. “We call this a crisis of opportunity,” Blanchard says. “We want to make sure people don’t miss out.”



There is an added urgency to taking advantage of the opportunity as the general election approaches. By one estimate, as of May 2024, only 15 percent of the IRA has been spent. The balance could be reallocated to other priorities by another administration.

Filling a Support Gap

The IRS doesn’t offer support to those interested in the direct pay program, but the only way a tax-exempt entity can receive credits is by pre-registering a project with the agency. Payment comes after an organization files tax forms claiming credits and the IRS verifies pre-registration. This is unlike any previous process.



to receive the largest possible payback. The navigator walks users through both of these processes through a series of questions and prompts.

The credits are potentially transformative for rural communities or communities of color affected by disinvestment, says LiJia Gong, policy and legal director at advocacy organization Local Progress.

The base credit is 6 percent of the total cost of an energy project. This goes up to 30 percent if it meets the IRA’s prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. Another 10 to 20 percent is available through a bonus credit for low-income communities. There’s 10 percent more for projects in historical energy communities, such as those where coal mines or coal-fired power plants have been closed, and another 10 percent if a project uses specified amounts of domestically produced materials and products. (Credits are also available for energy generation, with different metrics but comparable payback.)

By capturing all of these credits, a disadvantaged community could recoup up to 70 percent of its investment. The Department of Energy has created mapping tools that identify qualifying energy and low-income communities, and these are integrated in the navigator. L4GG offers pro bono legal support through the navigator, prioritized for applicants from at-risk jurisdictions.

Getting to First Base

Direct pay credits (also called “elective pay”) are available to projects completed in the tax year for which they are claimed. They don’t provide financing; they reimburse expenditures. They are a windfall for work where funding is already in place, but they can also be a catalyst for new funding.

In addition to its grant programs, the IRA includes \$27 billion for a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund which supports green banks and community development finance institutions. “I encourage anybody to see what kinds of institutions are in their state or region,” says Annabelle Rosser, a research analyst at Atlas Public Policy.

(continued on next page)

New Tools (continued)

The [Project Finance Hub](#) created by Atlas Public Policy as part of its [Climate Program Portal](#), linked to the Clean Energy Tax Navigator, is a guide to funding sources for energy projects.

The hub includes a mapped directory of these institutions, as well as a dashboard of federal opportunities for which RFPs are still open. All of this is provided at no cost to tax-exempt organizations (as is the Clean Energy Tax Navigator). Technical assistance, including pro bono legal advice, is also available. The Climate Program Portal also tracks investments from the IRA and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

The finance hub and the navigator are meant to work in tandem, Rosser says, to make it easier for not-for-profit and public agencies to get their bearings in the new landscape of funding the IRA has created. Local and state governments can play a vital role in getting the word out about these resources to tax-exempt organizations, Gong says. Over the long term, savings from assets such as solar panels can support the work of schools, churches or nonprofits.

A Bump in the Road?

Direct pay credits are now integrated into federal tax code, and the only way they could be eliminated is by new legislation. Some in Congress have attempted to make significant cuts in IRA appropriations. None have prevailed, and the election cycle is too volatile to predict what might happen after November.

“We don’t want to be overconfident, but we do think it’s going to be fairly difficult to get Congress to overturn the Inflation Reduction Act,” Blanchard says. “Business models have been crafted around these credits.” Moreover, L4GG is working with numerous cities in red states that are taking advantage of them.

Still need support? Explore your local clean energy finance institutions

The screenshot shows a web interface with a map of the United States and a table of Community Development Financial Institutions. The table has columns for Organization Name, Institution Type, City, and State. A sidebar on the left lists institution types such as Bank Holding Company, Credit Union, Loan Fund, and Venture Capital Fund. The Climate Program Portal logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Organization Name	Institution Type	City	State	Link
1199 SEIU FCU	Credit Union	New York	NY	
1ST Bergen Federal Credit Union	Credit Union	Hackensack	ND	
1st Choice Credit Union	Credit Union	Atlanta	GA	
1st Mississippi Federal Credit Union	Credit Union	Meridian	MS	
100RE, Inc.	Loan Fund	Chico	CA	
705 Federal Credit Union	Credit Union	Lafayette	LA	
AAPF Community Development Fund	Loan Fund	New York	NY	
Ashley Credit Union, Inc.	Credit Union	Vandalia	OH	
Abyssinian Baptist Church	Credit Union	New York	NY	
Auxilia Federal Credit Union	Credit Union	Fort Ken	NE	
Access to Capital for Entrepreneurs, Inc.	Loan Fund	Cleveland	GA	
Acrosity	Loan Fund	San Diego	CA	

The direct credit program is authorized through 2032, and Blanchard thinks it’s likely to be renewed. As she sees it, the question isn’t whether tax-exempt entities should learn how to use this program. “It’s when you decide you’re going to take this essentially free money for clean energy practice you’re already doing,” says Blanchard. “We want to make it as painless as possible, recognizing that it’s complicated but totally doable.”

Authored by: Carl Smith, senior staff writer. Article reprinted with permission from [Governing](#), August 16, 2024.

APPA Tools to Assist with Rate Design

As technology and customer expectations evolve, and the costs for maintaining a reliable electric system change, utilities are designing rates that better reflect modern realities. This collection of case studies shares various approaches from public power systems in developing, piloting, and connecting with customers on new rate designs.

The cases show how electric rates can affect customer adoption of energy technologies, energy use, and realign with the true cost of service. Each case study also examines how utilities weighed factors such as customer understanding and ease of use as part of the implementation process.

The Journey into Time-Of-Use Rates

How Groton Electric Light Department in Massachusetts moved all residential customers to time-of-use rates in an effort to reduce peak demand costs.

Maintaining Trust While Restructuring Residential Rates

How Lincoln Electric System in Nebraska realigned its rates to better match fixed and variable costs.

2024 Will Be Better If You Share Your News....

Please share with us your exciting new projects, photos, personnel updates, and any other news you want to spread the word about. We know there is much happening in our member communities! Your submissions should be sent to bosak@papublicpower.org at any time and we will use them in upcoming editions. We also welcome your suggestions for topics of interest for our newsletters.

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