

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-21

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR, OR HIS DESIGNEE TO SUBMIT AN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BLOCK GRANT (EECBG) PROGRAM APPLICATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, AND TO RECOGNIZE AND APPROPRIATE \$275,490 IN UNANTICIPATED FEDERAL FUNDS WITHIN THE FISCAL YEAR 2023 PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, in November 2022, the Department of Energy (“DOE”) released a Notice of Intent to open the application period for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (“EECBG”); and

WHEREAS, as published in the Draft Allocation of Funds by the Department of Energy, St. Johns County is eligible for \$275,490 in formula grant funding under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant program; and

WHEREAS, DOE estimates opening the application to local governments to request their formula payments via the Performance and Accountability for Grants in Energy system in first quarter of calendar year 2023; and

WHEREAS, in order to receive the payments, St. Johns County will be required to draw down the funds via DOE’s grant system; and

WHEREAS, the St. Johns County Fiscal Year 2023 Budget was developed prior to the release of the Notice of Intent; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Works seeks recognition and appropriation of the unanticipated revenues to enable the appropriation of these funds for use.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY:

Section 1. The above Recitals are incorporated by reference into the body of this Resolution, and such Recitals are adopted as Findings of Fact.

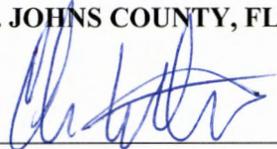
Section 2. The County Administrator, or his designee, shall submit a request for funding to the Department of Energy upon opening of the application period.

Section 3. The Public Works Department’s Fiscal Year 2023 budget shall be amended to recognize \$275,490 in federal funds from the Department of Energy.

Section 4. To the extent that there are typographical or administrative errors or omissions that do not change the tone, tenor, or context of this Resolution, then this Resolution may be revised without subsequent approval by the Board of County Commissioners.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners of St Johns County, Florida
this 17th of January, 2023.

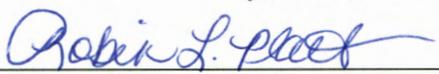
**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

By: 

Christian Whitehurst, Chairman

Rendition Date JAN 17 2023

ATTEST: Brandon J. Patty, Clerk of the Circuit Court & Comptroller

By: 

Deputy Clerk



**Table 1a. DRAFT EECBG Program Formula Grant Funding Allocations to
Local Governments
Listed Alphabetically by State and Local Government**

Total (Local Governments)				\$299,200,000
#	State / Territory	Entity Name	Level of Government	Allocation
418	FL	Brevard	County	\$340,910
419	FL	Clay	County	\$231,710
420	FL	Collier	County	\$365,750
421	FL	Escambia	County	\$276,780
422	FL	Hillsborough	County	\$831,960
423	FL	Lake	County	\$322,790
424	FL	Lee	County	\$368,980
425	FL	Manatee	County	\$327,640
426	FL	Marion	County	\$299,300
427	FL	Miami-Dade	County	\$1,134,700
428	FL	Okaloosa	County	\$238,090
429	FL	Orange	County	\$807,430
430	FL	Osceola	County	\$253,060
431	FL	Palm Beach	County	\$652,450
432	FL	Pasco	County	\$484,970
433	FL	Pinellas	County	\$384,470
434	FL	Polk	County	\$481,240
435	FL	Sarasota	County	\$309,280
436	FL	Seminole	County	\$287,440
437	FL	St. Johns	County	\$275,490
438	FL	Volusia	County	\$255,830
439	FL	Altamonte Springs	City	\$76,660
440	FL	Apopka	City	\$114,500
441	FL	Aventura	City	\$76,470
442	FL	Boca Raton	City	\$166,480
443	FL	Bonita Springs	City	\$116,540
444	FL	Boynton Beach	City	\$134,990
445	FL	Bradenton	City	\$120,510
446	FL	Cape Coral	City	\$214,130
447	FL	Clearwater	City	\$169,090
448	FL	Clermont	City	\$76,440
449	FL	Coconut Creek	City	\$116,970
450	FL	Coral Gables	City	\$77,040
451	FL	Coral Springs	City	\$172,940
452	FL	Cutler Bay, Town of	City	\$76,430
453	FL	Davie, Town of	City	\$155,750
454	FL	Daytona Beach	City	\$135,860

#	State / Territory	Entity Name	Level of Government	Allocation
455	FL	Deerfield Beach	City	\$141,090
456	FL	DeLand	City	\$76,370
457	FL	Delray Beach	City	\$128,640
458	FL	Deltona	City	\$139,630
459	FL	Doral	City	\$140,950
460	FL	Dunedin	City	\$76,240
461	FL	Estero, Village of	City	\$76,270
462	FL	Fort Lauderdale	City	\$233,060
463	FL	Fort Myers	City	\$149,880
464	FL	Fort Pierce	City	\$76,720
465	FL	Gainesville	City	\$189,820
466	FL	Greenacres	City	\$76,380
467	FL	Hallandale Beach	City	\$76,390
468	FL	Hialeah	City	\$241,570
469	FL	Hollywood	City	\$191,390
470	FL	Homestead	City	\$132,180
471	FL	Jacksonville	City	\$845,350
472	FL	Jupiter, Town of	City	\$123,670
473	FL	Kissimmee	City	\$135,670
474	FL	Lake Worth Beach	City	\$76,410
475	FL	Lakeland	City	\$172,390
476	FL	Largo	City	\$140,740
477	FL	Lauderdale Lakes	City	\$76,160
478	FL	Lauderhill	City	\$126,660
479	FL	Margate	City	\$116,820
480	FL	Melbourne	City	\$146,130
481	FL	Miami	City	\$477,720
482	FL	Miami Beach	City	\$144,110
483	FL	Miami Gardens	City	\$155,250
484	FL	Miramar	City	\$173,180
485	FL	North Lauderdale	City	\$76,390
486	FL	North Miami	City	\$118,710
487	FL	North Miami Beach	City	\$76,420
488	FL	North Port	City	\$127,390
489	FL	Oakland Park	City	\$76,520
490	FL	Ocala	City	\$132,740
491	FL	Ocoee	City	\$76,560
492	FL	Orlando	City	\$354,540
493	FL	Ormond Beach	City	\$76,530
494	FL	Oviedo	City	\$76,330
495	FL	Palm Bay	City	\$160,090
496	FL	Palm Beach Gardens	City	\$123,090
497	FL	Palm Coast	City	\$140,020
498	FL	Pembroke Pines	City	\$199,350
499	FL	Pensacola	City	\$122,770

#	State / Territory	Entity Name	Level of Government	Allocation
500	FL	Pinellas Park	City	\$118,390
501	FL	Plant City	City	\$76,400
502	FL	Plantation	City	\$144,340
503	FL	Pompano Beach	City	\$164,630
504	FL	Port Orange	City	\$120,970
505	FL	Port St. Lucie	City	\$221,010
506	FL	Riviera Beach	City	\$76,320
507	FL	Royal Palm Beach, Village	City	\$76,270
508	FL	Sanford	City	\$123,420
509	FL	Sarasota	City	\$125,110
510	FL	St. Cloud	City	\$116,940
511	FL	St. Petersburg	City	\$275,510
512	FL	Sunrise	City	\$149,460
513	FL	Tallahassee	City	\$235,360
514	FL	Tamarac	City	\$125,590
515	FL	Tampa	City	\$413,280
516	FL	Titusville	City	\$76,680
517	FL	Wellington, Village of	City	\$121,610
518	FL	West Palm Beach	City	\$174,630
519	FL	Weston	City	\$127,090
520	FL	Winter Garden	City	\$76,560
521	FL	Winter Haven	City	\$76,800
522	FL	Winter Springs	City	\$76,200

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Availability of State, Local, and Tribal Allocation Formulas for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE or the Department) is publishing three allocation formulas that will be used to distribute funds to local governments, states, and Indian tribes through the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG Program or Program), as required by the Program’s authorizing legislation, Title V, Subtitle E of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The purpose of the EECBG Program is to assist eligible entities in implementing strategies to reduce fossil fuel emissions, to reduce total energy use, and to improve energy efficiency. This notice provides the allocation formulas established by the Department to distribute funds to eligible entities.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Adam Guzzo, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs Office, EE-5W, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585-0121. Telephone: (202) 287-1585. Email: eecbg@hq.doe.gov. *Electronic communications are recommended for correspondence.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Introduction

DOE is publishing the formulas for allocating EECBG Program funding to eligible units of local government, states, and Indian tribes as required by section 543(e) of the Program’s authorizing legislation, Title V, Subtitle E of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), as amended.¹ Through section 40552(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA), Public Law 117-58, Congress appropriated \$550 million to the EECBG Program for fiscal year 2022, to remain available until expended.

The EECBG Program provides Federal grants to states, units of local government, and Indian tribes to assist eligible entities in implementing strategies to reduce fossil fuel emissions, to reduce total energy use, and to improve energy efficiency.² Of

the amounts appropriated by IIJA, DOE will allocate funds as prescribed in section 543 of EISA:

- 34% to eligible units of local government-alternative 1 through formula grants;
- 34% to eligible units of local government-alternative 2 through formula grants;
- 28% to states through formula grants;
- 2% to Indian tribes through formula grants; and
- 2% for competitive grants to ineligible local governments and Indian tribes.³

This notice describes the three allocation formulas that DOE will use when issuing funds to eligible local governments, states, and Indian tribes. The allocation formulas described in this notice take into consideration feedback provided by state and local governments during DOE hosted listening sessions in 2022, as well as feedback from Indian tribes during a Tribal Consultation DOE hosted in 2022. In addition, DOE established the allocation formulas in alignment with the allocation formulas DOE used for the EECBG Program previously under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Public Law 111-5, to the extent practicable. Appendices A–C of this notice provide the mathematical formulas and data sources used by DOE when developing the local government, state, and Tribal allocation formulas.

II. EECBG Local Government Allocation Formula

The EECBG Program provides grants to local governments in two allocations as outlined in section 541(3) of EISA.⁴ The term “eligible unit of local government-alternative 1” (Local Government-Alternative 1) means—(1) A city with a population—of at least 35,000; or that causes the city to be 1 of the 10 highest populated cities of the state in which the city is located; and (2) A county with a population—of at least 200,000; or that causes the county to be 1 of the 10 highest populated counties of the state in which the county is located.⁵ The term “eligible unit of local government-alternative 2” (Local Government-Alternative 2) means—(1) A city with a population of at least 50,000; or (2) A county with a population of at least 200,000.⁶ Cities and counties eligible to receive an allocation under the definition Local

Government-Alternative 2 are also eligible to receive an allocation under the definition Local Government-Alternative 1. 74 FR 17461, 17463 (Apr. 15, 2009).

Formula Factors. Section 543(b) of EISA directs DOE to establish a formula to distribute grant funding to eligible units of local government according to the following factors: (1) The population served by the local government, according to the latest available decennial census; and (2) the daytime population of the local government, and other similar factors determined by DOE (section 543(b)).⁷ As utilized previously under ARRA, the local government allocation formula established by DOE for the EECBG Program uses the following two weighted factors: the population served by the local government weighted at 70.25%; and the daytime population of the local government weighted at 29.75%. 74 FR 17461, 17463.

Funding Allocation Design: Local Government-Alternative 1—34%. Local governments eligible under the definition Local Government-Alternative 1 receive 34% of the grant funding available through section 40552(b) of the IIJA. The formula sets a minimum level of funding at \$75,000. The formula allocates \$75,000 to each eligible local government and then distributes the remaining funds on a pro rata basis via the weighted factors set in the formula.

Funding Allocation Design: Local Government-Alternative 2—34%. Another 34% of the available grant funding is allocated to the subset of local governments that are eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2. There is no minimum level of funding for this formula. All local governments eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2 receive at least the minimum allocation through the Local Government-Alternative 1 formula. The Local Government-Alternative 2 formula apportions the funding to each local government eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2 on a pro rata basis via the weighted factors set in the formula. The total allocation for each local government eligible under the definition Local Government-Alternative 2 is equal to its allocation from the Local Government-Alternative 1 formula plus its allocation from the Local Government-Alternative 2 formula. For more detail on the local government allocation formula, see Appendix A of this notice.

¹ 42 U.S.C. 17153(e).

² 42 U.S.C. 17152.

³ 42 U.S.C. 17153(a).

⁴ 42 U.S.C. 17151(3).

⁵ 42 U.S.C. 17151(3)(A).

⁶ 42 U.S.C. 17151(3)(B).

⁷ 42 U.S.C. 17153(b).

III. EECBG State Allocation Formula

Under section 541(6) of EISA, the term ‘State’ means: a state; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and any other territory or possession of the United States.⁸

Formula Factors. EISA directs that, of the amount allocated for states, DOE shall provide not less than 1.25% to each state, and the remainder distributed among the states based on an allocation formula established by the Department that takes into account the population of each state and any other criteria that DOE determines to be appropriate.⁹

The state allocation formula established by DOE for the EECBG Program uses the following three equally weighted factors:

1. The total population for the state weighted at 33.33%;
2. The remaining population of the state after subtracting the populations of all eligible local governments within the state weighted at 33.33; and
3. Total state energy consumption, except for consumption in the industrial sector, weighted at 33.33%.

Funding Allocation Design: State—28%. Eligible states receive 28% of the grant funding available through section 40552(b) of the IJJA. The formula provides a minimum funding allocation for states of 1.25% of the total state allocation as mentioned previously. The formula distributes the minimum amount of funding to each eligible state and then distributes the remaining funds pro rata via the three weighted factors set in the formula. For more detail on the state allocation formula, see Appendix B of this notice.

IV. EECBG Tribal Allocation Formula

As defined by section 541(4) of EISA, “‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given the term in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.”¹⁰ The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act states that the term means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and

services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Formula Factors. Section 543(d) of the EISA directs DOE to establish a formula to distribute grant funding to eligible Indian tribes taking into account any factors that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.¹¹ The Tribal allocation formula established by DOE for the EECBG Program uses the following factor: Tribal population weighted at 100%.

Funding Allocation Design: Tribal—2%. Eligible Indian tribes receive 2% of the grant funding available through section 40552(b) of the IJJA. The formula establishes a minimum level of funding at \$10,000 and allocates \$10,000 to each eligible Indian tribe. The formula then distributes the remaining funds via the weighted factor set in the formula on a pro rata basis to all eligible Indian tribes. For more detail on the Tribal allocation formula, see Appendix C of this notice.

Appendix A—EECBG Local Government Allocation Formula

Local Government—Alternative 1:

$$A_{i1} = m + (F \cdot l_1 - n_1 \cdot m) \cdot \left((1 - d) \cdot \frac{E_i}{\sum E_i} + d \cdot \frac{D_i}{\sum D_i} \right)$$

Local Government—Alternative 2:

$$A_{i2} = F \cdot l_2 \cdot \left((1 - d) \cdot \frac{E_i}{\sum E_i} + d \cdot \frac{D_i}{\sum D_i} \right)$$

- A_{i1} = Total amount of funding allocated to local government i under definition Local Government—Alternative 1
- A_{i2} = Total amount of funding allocated to local government i under definition Local Government—Alternative 2
- m = \$75,000 (the minimum amount of funding each local government must receive)
- F = Total amount of EECBG Program funding allocated to grants
- l₁ = 0.34 (percentage of total funding available to local governments eligible under definition Local Government—Alternative 1)
- l₂ = 0.34 (percentage of total funding available to local governments eligible under definition Local Government—Alternative 2)
- n₁ = Number of eligible local governments

- n₂ = Number of eligible local governments under definition Local Government—Alternative 2 only
- E_i = Population served by local government i based on U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Pub. L. 94-171), 2020
- D_i = Daytime population of local government i based on U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2020
- d = 29.75% (daytime population coefficient weighting scheme based on an estimated 50 working hours out of a total 168 hours in a week (50/168 is equal to approximately 29.75%). Working hours are used because daytime population estimates are based on working commutes.)
- A_{i1} + A_{i2} = The total allocation for each local

government eligible under the definition Local Government—Alternative 2

Notes:

- EISA directs DOE to include considerations of “daytime population” in the local government allocation formula.¹² The concept of the daytime population refers to the number of people who are present in an area during normal business hours, including workers. This contrasts with the “resident” population present during the evening and nighttime hours. The U.S. Census Bureau creates estimates of daytime population by adding the total number of workers working in the jurisdiction minus workers who live and work in the same jurisdiction with the total resident population.¹³ The U.S. Census Bureau estimate of daytime population adjusts only for work-related travel, *i.e.*, in commuters to

⁸ 42 U.S.C. 17151(6).
⁹ 42 U.S.C. 17153(c).
¹⁰ 42 U.S.C. 17151(4), referencing 25 U.S.C. 5304(e).

¹¹ 42 U.S.C. 17153(d).
¹² See 42 U.S.C. 17153(b).
¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, Calculating Commuter-Adjusted Population Estimates, *available at*

Calculating Commuter-Adjusted Population Estimates (*census.gov*).

an area and out commuters from an area. Data necessary to adjust for shopping, school, recreation, tourism, etc. is not available.

- For counties, all population figures are adjusted to reflect only the balance of their population excluding the populations of any

eligible entities therein. In determining county balance populations, DOE identified a number of cities with geographic boundaries that cross the borders of multiple counties. In calculating county balance populations for those counties which contain

only a part of an eligible city, DOE subtracted the portion of the eligible city's population living within that county.

Appendix B—EECBG State Allocation Formula

$$A_i = m + (F \cdot s - n \cdot m) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{E_i}{\sum E_i} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{B_i}{\sum B_i} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{C_i}{\sum C_i} \right)$$

A_i = Total amount of funding allocated to state i

m = 0.0125 * s * F (minimum amount of funding each state must receive)

F = Total amount of EECBG Program funding allocated to grants

s = 0.28 (percentage of total funding available to eligible states)

n = Number of states

E_i = Total population for state i based on U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Pub. L. 94–171), 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of American Samoa; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of Guam;

U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of the United States Virgin Islands.

B_i = Balance population for State i after subtracting the populations of eligible local governments in State i based U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Pub. L. 94–171), 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of American Samoa; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census of the United States Virgin Islands.

C_i = Energy consumption less the industrial sector's consumption for State i based on U.S. Energy Information Administration,

Total Energy Consumption Estimates by End-Use Sector, 2019 and U.S. Energy Information Administration, International, 2019 (for U.S. territories)

Notes:

- For those states that do not have any eligible local governments their balance population (B_i) is equal to their total population (E_i)
- Energy consumption data for the industrial sector is not available for the U.S. territories

Appendix C—EECBG Tribal Allocation Formula

$$A_i = m + (F \cdot t - n \cdot m) \cdot \frac{E_i}{\sum E_i}$$

A_i = Total amount of funding allocated to Indian tribe i

m = \$10,000 (minimum funding each Indian tribe must receive)

F = Total amount of EECBG Program funding allocated to grants

t = 0.02 (percentage of total funding available to eligible Indian tribes)

n = number of Indian tribes

E_i = Tribal population based on a combination of U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Pub. L. 94–171), 2020 and American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2020 and/or self-reported Tribal enrollment data

the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Signed in Washington, DC, on June 24, 2022.

Treena V. Garrett,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, U.S. Department of Energy.

[FR Doc. 2022–13859 Filed 6–28–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Advanced Scientific Computing Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Office of Science, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces an open hybrid meeting of the Advanced Scientific Computing Advisory Committee (ASCAC). Due to the COVID–19 pandemic, we are strongly encouraging virtual participation by members of the public. There will, however, be limited seating available for the public at the Westin, listed below. The Federal Advisory Committee Act requires that public notice of these meetings be announced in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Thursday, July 21, 2022; 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (eastern time), and

Friday, July 22, 2022; from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. (eastern time).

ADDRESSES: Westin Crystal City, 1800 Richmond Hwy, Arlington, VA 22202 and via Teleconference: Remote attendance of the ASCAC meeting will be possible via Zoom. Instructions will be posted on the ASCAC website at: <https://science.energy.gov/ascr/ascac> prior to the meeting and can also be obtained by contacting Christine Chalk by email at christine.chalk@science.doe.gov or by phone at (301) 903–7486.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine Chalk, Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research; SC–31/ Germantown Building; U.S. Department of Energy; 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–1290; Telephone (301) 903–7486, email: christine.chalk@science.doe.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Purpose of the Committee:* The purpose of the committee is to provide advice and guidance on a continuing basis to the Office of Science and to the Department of Energy on scientific priorities within the field of advanced scientific computing research.

Purpose of the Meeting: This meeting is the semi-annual meeting of the Committee.

Signing Authority

This document of the Department of Energy was signed on June 19, 2022, by Kelly Speakes-Backman, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, pursuant to delegated authority from the Secretary of Energy. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DOE. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DOE Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Energy. This administrative process in no way alters



NOTICE OF INTENT No. DE-FOA-0002882

Notice of Intent to Issue Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), Section 40552(b): Administrative and Legal Requirements Document (ALRD) and Application Instructions for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of State and Community Energy Programs (SCEP) intends to issue an Administrative and Legal Requirements Document (ALRD) for the “Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program - section 40552(b) of the [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act \(IIJA\)](#) of 2021”.

BACKGROUND

On November 15, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).¹ The BIL is a once-in-a-generation investment in infrastructure, designed to modernize and upgrade American infrastructure to enhance United States competitiveness, drive the creation of good-paying union jobs, tackle the climate crisis, and ensure stronger access to economic, environmental, and other benefits for disadvantaged communities.² The BIL appropriates more than \$62 billion to DOE³ to invest in American manufacturing and workers; expand access to energy efficiency and clean energy; deliver reliable, clean and affordable power to more Americans; and demonstrate and deploy the technologies of tomorrow through clean energy demonstrations.

To support the goal of building a clean and equitable energy economy, the BIL-funded projects are expected to (1) support meaningful community and labor engagement; (2) invest in America’s workforce; (3) advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; and (4) contribute to the

¹ [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, Public Law 117-58 \(November 15, 2021\).](#)

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/3684>. This Notice uses the more common name “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.”

² Pursuant to E.O. 14008 and the Office of Management and Budget’s Interim Justice40 Implementation Guidance M-21-28, DOE has developed a definition and tools to locate and identify disadvantaged communities. These resources can be located at <https://energyjustice.egs.anl.gov/>. DOE will also recognize disadvantaged communities as defined and identified by the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST), which can be located at <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/>.

³ U.S. Department of Energy. November 2021. “DOE Fact Sheet: The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Will Deliver For American Workers, Families and Usher in the Clean Energy Future.” <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-fact-sheet-bipartisan-infrastructure-deal-will-deliver-american-workers-families-and-0>

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



President's goal that 40% of the overall benefits from certain federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities (the Justice40 Initiative⁴).

This Notice is issued so that interested parties are aware of SCEP's intention to issue an ALRD in the near term. All the information contained in this Notice is subject to change. In addition, this Notice provides information on the EECBG Program, including draft funding allocations to states, local governments, and Indian tribes and the potential option for formula grant recipients to select a voucher in lieu of a formula grant. This Notice provides additional details on eligibility requirements and information on submission and registration requirements for formula grant recipients. The Notice includes the following supporting documents:

1. Draft Funding Allocations for the EECBG Program Formula Grants
 - a. Local Government Allocations
 - b. State Allocations
 - c. Tribal Allocations
2. [EECBG Program Optional Information Collection Form for Eligible Entities](#)

DOE anticipates issuing the ALRD in January 2023 and posting it to the following websites:

- [Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program | Department of Energy](#)
- [Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program – Bipartisan Infrastructure Law 2021 | Department of Energy](#)

EECBG PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The EECBG Program provides federal grants to states, units of local government, and Indian tribes to assist eligible entities in implementing strategies to reduce fossil fuel emissions, to reduce total energy use, and to improve energy efficiency. The EECBG Program was authorized in Title V, Subtitle E of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), and signed into law ([Public Law 110-140](#)) on December 19, 2007. The EECBG Program initially received appropriations through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), [Public Law 111-5](#), which appropriated \$3.2 billion to the program.

ESTIMATED FUNDING

Through section 40552(b) of IIJA, [Public Law 117-58](#), Congress authorized \$550 million to the EECBG Program for Fiscal Year 2022, to remain available until expended. Of the \$550 million IIJA

⁴ The Justice40 Initiative, created by E.O. 14008, establishes a goal that 40% of the overall benefits of certain federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities. The current Justice40 guidance provides a broad definition of disadvantaged communities (Pages 8-10): [Final DOE Justice40 General Guidance 072522.pdf \(energy.gov\)](#).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



appropriates for the EECBG Program, DOE intends to distribute \$440 million in formula and competitive EECBG Program grants to eligible units of local government, states, and Indian tribes. The estimated amounts available for formula grants are as follows:

- \$299,200,000 for formula grants to eligible units of local government
 - \$149,600,000 to eligible units of local government-alternative 1
 - \$149,600,000 to eligible units of local government-alternative 2
- \$123,200,000 for formula grants to states
 - Each state (except for those noted as exempt on page 14) is required to pass not less than 60% of its allocation through to cities and counties within the state that are ineligible for direct formula grants from DOE
- \$8,800,000 for formula grants to eligible Indian tribes

DOE also intends to allocate \$8.8 million for competitive grants available to units of local government (including Indian tribes) and consortia of units of local government that are not eligible to receive direct formula grants from DOE. Availability of competitive grants will be announced through a separate future Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA).

Prior to distributing funding to eligible entities, DOE intends to utilize \$110 million to ensure delivery of an effective and efficient EECBG Program and to provide technical assistance to eligible entities throughout the lifetime of the EECBG Program.

Attachments 1a., 1b., and 1c. to this announcement provide the draft EECBG Program formula funding allocations for each of the 2,708 state, local, and Tribal governments that are eligible entities for EECBG Program formula grants.

ALLOCATION FORMULAS

DOE will allocate the formula grant funding as prescribed in [section 543\(a\)](#) of the EECBG Program’s authorizing legislation, Title V, Subtitle E of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA):

- 34% to eligible units of local government-alternative 1;
- 34% to eligible units of local government-alternative 2;
- 28% to states; and
- 2% to Indian tribes.⁵

A summary of the three allocation formulas DOE will use to distribute EECBG Program funds to eligible local governments, states, and Indian tribes is provided on the next page.

⁵ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(a\)](#).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



For additional details, including the mathematical formulas and data sources used by DOE when developing the local government, state, and Tribal allocation formulas, please see the [Notice of Availability of State, Local, and Tribal Allocation Formulas for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program](#), published in the *Federal Register* on June 29, 2022.⁶

Local Government Allocation Formulas

[Section 543\(b\)](#) of EISA directs DOE to establish a formula to distribute grant funding to eligible units of local government according to the following factors: (1) the population served by the local government, according to the latest available decennial census; and (2) the daytime population of the local government, and other similar factors determined by DOE.⁷ As utilized previously under the ARRA, [Public Law 111-5](#), the local government allocation formula established by DOE for the EECBG Program uses the following two weighted factors: the population served by the local government weighted at 70.25% and the daytime population of the local government weighted at 29.75%.⁸

Local Government-Alternative 1 Formula

The EECBG Program provides grants to local governments in two allocations as outlined in section [543\(a\)](#) of EISA. By law local governments eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 1 receive 34% (\$149,600,000) of the available grant funding.⁹ The Local Government-Alternative 1 formula sets a minimum level of funding at \$75,000. The formula allocates \$75,000 to each eligible local government and then distributes the remaining funds on a pro-rata basis via the weighted factors set in the formula.

Local Government-Alternative 2 Formula

By law another 34% (\$149,600,000) of the available grant funding is allocated to the subset of local governments that are eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2.¹⁰ There is no minimum level of funding for the Local Government-Alternative 2 formula. All local governments eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2 receive at least the minimum allocation through the Local Government-Alternative 1 formula. The Local Government-Alternative 2 formula apportions the funding to each local government eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2 on a pro-rata basis via the weighted factors set in the formula. The total allocation for each local government eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 2 is equal to its allocation from the Local

⁶ [87 FR 38732](#).

⁷ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(b\)](#).

⁸ [87 FR 38732](#).

⁹ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(a\)\(1\)](#).

¹⁰ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(a\)\(2\)](#).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



Government-Alternative 1 formula plus its allocation from the Local Government-Alternative 2 formula.

State Allocation Formula

EISA directs that, of the amount allocated for states, DOE shall provide not less than 1.25% to each state and the remainder be distributed among the states based on an allocation formula established by DOE that takes into account the population of each state and any other criteria that DOE determines to be appropriate.¹¹ By law eligible states receive 28% of the available grant funding.¹² The state allocation formula established by DOE for the EECBG Program uses the following three equally weighted factors:

1. The total population for the state weighted at 33.33%;
2. The remaining population of the state after subtracting the populations of all eligible local governments within the state weighted at 33.33%; and
3. Total state energy consumption, except for consumption in the industrial sector, weighted at 33.33%.

The formula distributes the minimum amount of funding to each eligible state and then distributes the remaining funds pro rata via the three weighted factors set in the formula.

Tribal Allocation Formula

Section [543\(d\)](#) of EISA directs DOE to establish a formula to distribute grant funding to eligible Indian tribes, taking into account any factors that DOE determines to be appropriate.¹³ The Tribal allocation formula established by DOE for the EECBG Program uses a single factor: Tribal population, weighted at 100%. By law eligible Indian tribes receive 2% of the available grant funding.¹⁴ The formula establishes a minimum level of funding at \$10,000 and allocates \$10,000 to each eligible Indian tribe. The formula then distributes the remaining funds via the weighted factor set in the formula on a pro-rata basis to all eligible Indian tribes.

Population data for Federally Recognized Indian tribes is collected and maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) at the U.S. Department of Interior (self-certified enrollment data) in 2021. DOE utilized enrollment data from [the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2022 Indian housing block grant program](#) for any Tribes that did not wish to disclose their self-certified enrollment data to BIA. Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRCs) and most Alaskan

¹¹ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(c\)](#).

¹² [42 U.S.C. 17153\(a\)\(3\)](#).

¹³ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(d\)](#).

¹⁴ [42 U.S.C. 17153\(a\)\(4\)](#).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



Native Village Corporations (ANVCs) comprise one or more federally recognized Indian tribes through association or geographically by ANRC boundary. Therefore, ANRC and ANVC population estimates are equal to the sum of the self-certified enrollment data for the identified Tribes within each corporation. For ANVCs that are not associated with one or more federally recognized Tribes, the ANVC population was set at the population of its associated non-federally recognized Tribe.¹⁵ Indian tribes with populations of “zero” are considered eligible and will receive the minimum funding allocation.

DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE STATES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND INDIAN TRIBES

State Government Eligibility

For the purposes of the EECBG Program, there are 56 entities eligible for state formula grants. These are the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the following five U.S. Territories: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Local Government Eligibility

[Section 541\(2\)](#) of EISA divides eligible units of local government into two categories, defined as “eligible unit of local government-alternative 1” (“local government-alternative 1”) and “eligible unit of local government-alternative 2” (“local government-alternative 2”).¹⁶ DOE determined that 1,878 local governments are eligible for EECBG Program formula grants.

Local Government-Alternative 1

There are 1,878 local governments eligible under the definition of Local Government-Alternative 1 and meet the following criteria outlined in [section 541\(3\)\(A\)](#) of EISA:

- cities that are one of the top 10 most populous cities within their state or that have a population of at least 35,000; and
- counties that are one of the 10 most populous counties within their state or that have a population of more than 200,000.¹⁷

Local Government-Alternative 2

There are 1,032 local governments eligible under the definition of the Local Government-Alternative 2 and meet the following criteria outlined in [section 541\(3\)\(B\)](#) of EISA:

¹⁵ DOE gathered this population data from a variety of sources (e.g., Tribal websites and third-party resources).

¹⁶ [42 U.S.C. 17151\(2\)](#).

¹⁷ [42 U.S.C. 17151\(3\)\(A\)](#).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



- cities with populations of at least 50,000; or
- counties with populations of at least 200,000.¹⁸

Local governments eligible for Local Government-Alternative 2 funding are also eligible for Local Government-Alternative 1 funding.

DOE used the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data to determine the population of local governments. City and county governments that do not meet the eligibility requirements for direct formula grants from DOE are eligible for EECBG Program funds through the state in which they are located and can also apply for EECBG Program competitive grants from DOE. While EISA directs DOE to provide grants to cities and counties that qualify as eligible units of local government, EISA does not define "city" or "county." DOE established the definitions of "city" and "county" in alignment with the eligibility criteria DOE used for the EECBG Program under the ARRA, to the extent practicable.¹⁹

Definition of "City"

For the purposes of the EECBG Program, DOE is defining "city" to include certain city-equivalent units of local government. Specifically, a city-equivalent unit of local government such as a town, village, or other municipality will be considered eligible if it is listed in the [2021 Census of Governments Survey](#) as a currently incorporated entity, has a governance structure consisting of an elected official and governing body, is capable of carrying out the activities outlined in EISA, and meets the required population thresholds outlined in EISA. DOE used the [2022 Boundary and Annexation Survey Code Lists](#) to identify eligible local governments within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Additionally, a consolidated or unified city-county government in which a city and a county overlap geographically and govern as one consolidated government is considered a city by DOE.

DOE includes the following clarifications to the records used to calculate the universe of cities that are eligible for the EECBG Program:

- In the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Municipios are treated as cities. Though designated as counties by the [2020 Census: Redistricting File \(Public Law 94-171\) Dataset](#), governments of Municipios have the functionality of city governments.
- Towns, townships, and boroughs that are incorporated places are treated as cities. The governments of these places have the functionality of city governments.

¹⁸ [42 U.S.C. 17151\(3\)\(B\)](#).

¹⁹ [71 FR 17461, 17462](#) (Apr. 15, 2009).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



- In the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, minor civil divisions are treated as cities.²⁰
- There are no eligible cities in the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Definition of “County”

For the purposes of the EECBG Program, a county will be considered eligible for direct formula grants if it is listed in the [2021 Census of Governments Survey](#) as a currently incorporated county, has a governance structure with an elected official and governing body, is capable of carrying out the activities outlined in EISA, and meets the required population thresholds outlined in EISA.

For counties, all population figures are adjusted to reflect only the balance of their population, excluding the populations of any eligible cities therein. This population is referred to as the “county balance population.” In determining county balance populations, DOE identified a number of cities with geographic boundaries that cross the borders of multiple counties. In calculating county balance populations for those counties that contain only a part of an eligible city, DOE subtracted the portion of the eligible city’s population living within that county.

DOE includes the following clarifications to the records used to calculate the universe of counties that are eligible for the EECBG Program:

- Counties that are not a part of the [2021 Census of Governments Survey](#) and are without governmental authority are not a part of the database and are thus not eligible for direct EECBG Program formula grants. This pertains to some counties in Alaska and Massachusetts, as well as all counties in Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- If one or more of the 10 most populated counties is ineligible or considered a city (i.e., a city-county consolidated government), the next largest county by population will be moved into the list of the 10 most populated counties for that state.
- Census areas in Alaska were not considered eligible counties because they have limited government functions.²¹
- There are no counties in the District of Columbia.

²⁰ [United States Census Bureau Terms and Definitions – Minor Civil Divisions](#)

²¹ [Guide to the State and Local Census Geography - Alaska](#)

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



Indian Tribe Eligibility

As defined by [section 541\(4\)](#) of EISA, the term “ ‘Indian tribe’ has the meaning given the term” in [section 4](#) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.”²² The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act states that the term “Indian tribe” means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to [the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act \(ANCSA\)](#),²³ which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

There are 774 Indian tribes eligible for a formula grant through the EECBG Program including: [574 federally recognized Indian tribes listed by the BIA in the 2022 Federal Register Notice](#);²⁴ 6 additional Indian tribes because 8 bands of Indian tribes comprise two of the federally recognized Indian tribes, 12 ANRCs established under the [ANCSA](#);²⁵ and 182 currently active ANVCs, group corporations, and urban corporations. ANCSA defines “group corporation” and “urban corporation,” which are similar to village corporations except that they apply to established Native groups and urban communities of Alaska Native people. As such, “group corporations” and “urban corporations” are included in the definition of Indian tribes defined by DOE for the EECBG Program.

DOE includes the following clarifications to the records used to identify the Indian tribes that are eligible for the EECBG Program, in line with the BIA’s 2022 Federal Register Notice:

- Minnesota Chippewa is comprised of six separate bands of Indian tribes each eligible for a direct formula grant: Boise Forte Band, Fond Du Lac Band, Grand Portage Band, Leech Lake Band, Mille Lacs Band, and White Earth Band.
- Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California is comprised of two separate bands of Indian tribes both eligible for a direct formula grant: Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation.
- The Passamaquoddy Tribe is made up of Pleasant Point and Indian Township. There will be one formula allocation made to the Passamaquoddy Tribe that will be split proportionally between the two parts upon the grant being awarded.

²² [42 U.S.C. 17151\(4\)](#), referencing [25 U.S.C. 5304\(e\)](#).

²³ [PUBLIC LAW 92-203, DEC. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688](#)

²⁴ [87 FR 4636](#) (Jan. 28, 2022)

²⁵ [33 U.S.C. 1602 et seq.](#)

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



ELIGIBLE USES OF FUNDS

Per [section 544](#) of EISA, an eligible entity may use a grant received to carry out activities to achieve the purposes of the program, including:

- (1) Development and implementation of an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy;**
- (2) Retaining technical consultant services to assist the eligible entity in the development of such a strategy, including—**
 - (A) formulation of energy efficiency, energy conservation, and energy usage goals;**
 - (B) identification of strategies to achieve those goals—**
 - (i) through efforts to increase energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption; and**
 - (ii) by encouraging behavioral changes among the population served by the eligible entity;**
 - (C) development of methods to measure progress in achieving the goals;**
 - (D) development and publication of annual reports to the population served by the eligible entity describing—**
 - (i) the strategies and goals; and**
 - (ii) the progress made in achieving the strategies and goals during the preceding calendar year; and**
 - (E) other services to assist in the implementation of the energy efficiency and conservation strategy;**
- (3) Conducting residential and commercial building energy audits;**
- (4) Establishment of financial incentive programs for energy efficiency improvements;**
- (5) The provision of grants to nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies for the purpose of performing energy efficiency retrofits;**
- (6) Development and implementation of energy efficiency and conservation programs for buildings and facilities within the jurisdiction of the eligible entity, including—**
 - (A) design and operation of the programs;**
 - (B) identifying the most effective methods for achieving maximum participation and efficiency rates;**
 - (C) public education;**
 - (D) measurement and verification protocols; and**
 - (E) identification of energy efficient technologies;**

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



(7) Development and implementation of programs to conserve energy used in transportation, including—

- (A) use of flex time by employers;**
- (B) satellite work centers;**
- (C) development and promotion of zoning guidelines or requirements that promote energy efficient development;**
- (D) development of infrastructure, such as bike lanes and pathways and pedestrian walkways;**
- (E) synchronization of traffic signals; and**
- (F) other measures that increase energy efficiency and decrease energy consumption;**

(8) Development and implementation of building codes and inspection services to promote building energy efficiency;

(9) Application and implementation of energy distribution technologies that significantly increase energy efficiency, including—

- (A) distributed resources; and**
- (B) district heating and cooling systems;**

(10) Activities to increase participation and efficiency rates for material conservation programs, including source reduction, recycling, and recycled content procurement programs that lead to increases in energy efficiency;

(11) The purchase and implementation of technologies to reduce, capture, and, to the maximum extent practicable, use methane and other greenhouse gases generated by landfills or similar sources;

(12) Replacement of traffic signals and street lighting with energy efficient lighting technologies, including—

- (A) light emitting diodes; and**
- (B) any other technology of equal or greater energy efficiency;**

(13) Development, implementation, and installation on or in any government building of the eligible entity of onsite renewable energy technology that generates electricity from renewable resources, including—

- (A) solar energy;**
- (B) wind energy;**

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



- (C) fuel cells; and
- (D) biomass;

(14) Programs for financing energy efficiency, renewable energy, and zero-emission transportation (and associated infrastructure), capital investments, projects, and programs, which may include loan programs and performance contracting programs, for leveraging of additional public and private sector funds, and programs that allow rebates, grants, or other incentives for the purchase and installation of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and zero-emission transportation (and associated infrastructure) measures; and

(15) Any other appropriate activity, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with—

- (A) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (B) the Secretary of Transportation; and
- (C) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.²⁶

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION STRATEGY (EECS) REQUIREMENTS

Per [section 545 of EISA](#), each eligible unit of government that receives a grant under this program must submit an Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (EECS) for approval by DOE that meets the guidelines outlined below.

Eligible Units of Local Governments and Indian Tribes: EECS Requirements

Units of local government and Indian tribes must submit to DOE a proposed EECS. The proposed strategy shall include:

- a description of the goals of the eligible unit of local government or Indian tribe for increased energy efficiency and conservation in the relevant jurisdiction; and
- a plan for the use of the grant to assist the eligible unit of local government or Indian tribe in achieving those goals in accordance with the eligible use of funds outlined in [section 544 of EISA](#).²⁷

Eligible Units of Local Government: Additional EECS Requirements

In developing the strategy, an eligible unit of local government shall:

- take into account any plans for the use of funds by adjacent eligible units of local governments that receive grants under the EECBG Program; and

²⁶ [42 U.S.C. 17154.](#)

²⁷ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(b\)\(1\)\(B\).](#)

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



- coordinate and share information with the State in which the eligible unit of local government is located to maximize the energy efficiency and conservation benefits.²⁸

DOE intends to provide a template that local governments and Indian tribes may use when submitting their proposed EECS. DOE has a maximum of 120 days after receiving a proposed strategy to approve or disapprove it.²⁹ If DOE disapproves a proposed strategy, DOE shall provide to the grantee the reasons for the disapproval, and the grantee may revise and resubmit the proposed strategy as many times as necessary until DOE approves a proposed strategy.³⁰

States and Territories: EECS Requirements

States and territories must submit to DOE a proposed EECS that:

- 1) establishes a process for providing subgrants to units of local government that are not eligible for direct formula grants from DOE; and
- 2) includes a plan of the state for the use of funds received under the EECBG Program to assist the state in achieving the goals established in EISA, in accordance with [sections 17152\(b\) and 17154](#).³¹

DOE intends to provide a template that states and territories may use when submitting their proposed EECS. DOE has a maximum of 120 days after receiving a proposed strategy to approve or disapprove it.³² If DOE disapproves a proposed strategy, DOE shall provide to the state the reasons for the disapproval, and the state may revise and resubmit the proposed strategy as many times as necessary until DOE approves a proposed strategy.³³

STATES AND TERRITORIES: DISTRIBUTION OF SUBGRANTS

Each state that receives a grant under the program shall use not less than 60% of the amount received to provide subgrants to units of local government in the state that are not eligible for direct formula grants. The state shall provide the subgrants no later than 180 days after the date on which DOE approves the proposed energy efficiency and conservation strategy.³⁴

²⁸ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(b\)\(1\)\(C\)](#).

²⁹ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#).

³⁰ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(b\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

³¹ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(c\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

³² [42 U.S.C. 17155\(c\)\(3\)\(A\)](#).

³³ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(c\)\(3\)\(B\)](#).

³⁴ [42 U.S.C. 17155\(c\)\(1\)](#).

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



States are required to develop a subgranting process that expeditiously allocates funding, prevents fraudulent spending, generates robust reporting, and promotes the EECBG Program principles outlined in law.

The District of Columbia is explicitly defined as a state, according to [section 541\(6\)\(B\) of EISA](#).³⁵ Because the District of Columbia is a consolidated city-state government, it is not subject to the requirement applicable to states that not less than 60% of state funding must be subgranted to local units of government.

American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have no ineligible entities; these entities are exempt from having to provide subgrants.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DOE is considering offering eligible entities the opportunity to select a voucher for technical assistance and/or an equipment rebate in lieu of a formula grant. The intent in offering this option to eligible entities is to: 1) reduce the administrative burden associated with applying for and managing a federal grant, and 2) provide additional resources and assistance needed to accomplish eligible entities' goals. If DOE decides to pursue this option, the ALRD will include additional information on the vouchers and associated requirements.

DOE is also considering developing a portfolio of project and program blueprints designed to leverage other BIL and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) investments and streamline the application review and approval process for eligible entities, using proven practices from states, local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector.

In addition, eligible entities may consider teaming up with other entities eligible for formula allocations to align efforts, leverage funding, and reduce administrative burdens. In this scenario, one eligible entity would assume the role of Prime Applicant/Grantee and the other entities would be subgrantees and receive their funding through the Prime as a pass through.

To expedite the administration of the EECBG Program, to provide feedback, and to indicate your interest in a voucher or blueprint, DOE is offering an opportunity to submit the "[EECBG Program Optional Information Collection Form for Eligible Entities](#)," which will help DOE to plan for the EECBG Program requirements.

³⁵ [42 U.S.C. 17151\(6\)\(B\)](#).



SCEP

STATE & COMMUNITY ENERGY PROGRAMS

DOE will not respond to questions concerning this Notice.

SUBMISSION AND REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR FULL GRANT APPLICATIONS

In anticipation of the ALRD being released, eligible entities are advised to complete the following steps, which are **required** for application submission to receive a formula grant. ALRD formula grant applications will be submitted in the Performance and Accountability for Grants in Energy (PAGE) System at <https://www.page.energy.gov/default.aspx>.

Note: These registration steps will only be required for entities that intend to accept a formula grant from the EECBG Program. Please allow at least 21 days to complete registrations.

- Register with the System for Award Management (SAM) at <https://www.sam.gov>. Designating an Electronic Business Point of Contact (EBiz POC) and obtaining a special password called an MPIN are important steps in SAM registration. Please update your SAM registration annually. Upon registration, SAM will automatically assign a Unique Entity ID (UEI).
- Unique Entity ID and System for Award Management (SAM)—Each applicant (unless the applicant is excepted from those requirements under 2 CFR 25.110) is required to: (1) be registered in the SAM at <https://www.sam.gov> before submitting its application, (2) provide a valid UEI number in its application; and (3) continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a federal awarding agency. DOE may not make a federal award to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable UEI and SAM requirements, and, if an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements by the time DOE is ready to make a federal award, the DOE will determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a federal award and use that determination as a basis for making a federal award to another applicant.

NOTE: Due to the high demand of UEI requests and SAM registrations, entity legal business name and address validations are taking longer than expected to process. Entities should start the UEI and SAM registration process as soon as possible. If entities have technical difficulties with the UEI validation or SAM registration process, they should utilize the HELP feature on SAM.gov. SAM.gov will work on entity service tickets in the order in which they are received and asks that entities not create multiple service tickets for the same request or technical issue. Additional entity validation resources can be found here: [GSAFSD Tier 0 Knowledge Base - Validating your Entity](#).

- Register in FedConnect at <https://www.fedconnect.net/>. To create an organization account,

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.



SCEP

STATE & COMMUNITY ENERGY PROGRAMS

your organization's SAM MPIN is required. For more information about the SAM MPIN or other registration requirements, review the FedConnect Ready, Set, Go! Guide at https://www.fedconnect.net/FedConnect/Marketing/Documents/FedConnect_Ready_Set_Go.pdf.

Optional – Not a Required Step:

- Fill out the "[EECBG Program Optional Information Collection Form for Eligible Entities.](#)"

This is a Notice of Intent only. SCEP may issue an ALRD as described herein, may issue an ALRD that is significantly different than the ALRD described herein, or may not issue an ALRD at all.
