

WORKPLAN

1 Overall Project Summary and Approach

1.1 Introduction

The Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact (Compact or Project Team), as the Coalition, respectfully submits this EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) application that will enable Southeast Florida low-income and disadvantaged community (LIDAC) residents and local organizations to equitably and meaningfully participate in robust home energy efficiency programs, and access solar energy and electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure. Broward County, Lead Applicant, on behalf of the Compact, will collaborate with Compact partners to use the CPRG funding to create transformational greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction measures and programs that fight climate change, provide substantial financial incentives to enable broader community participation in these efforts, and help reduce energy costs for the 25% of Southeast Florida households who are highly or severely energy burdened according to the Compact's 2022 Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

Established in 2009, the Compact is a partnership between Broward, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach counties that comprises 109 municipalities and two tribal governments and represents over 6.2 million people. With a 15-year track record of building long-term trusted relationships, the Compact has driven significant progress in reducing GHG emissions and building climate resilience across Southeast Florida. The Compact partnership has produced valuable research, innovative policy platforms, and successful strategies. In a 2015 speech, President Obama formally celebrated the Compact's bipartisan agreement to fight climate change, calling it *"a model not just for the country, but for the world."* This statement has held, as other climate resiliency partnerships in Florida, the United States, and globally have since replicated the Compact's collaborative regional approach to address climate change.

In 2012, the Compact developed its first Southeast Florida Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP) and has updated it every five years with input from technical and community stakeholders. The RCAP aligns, guides, and accelerates local and regional climate action toward a low-carbon, healthy, prosperous, and equitable region. Today, RCAP 3.0 recommendations include increasing household energy efficiency, on-site renewable energy, and public EV charging infrastructure (EVCI) through equitable processes and outcomes.

Although the Compact Counties have significantly reduced GHG emissions since developing the RCAP, state and regional barriers to GHG emissions reduction programs and funding have hindered widespread expansion and investment. For example, the State rejected federal funds to administer \$364M in home energy rebates and rejected \$320M from the Department of Transportation for carbon reduction. These actions restrict Southeast Florida residents' ability to seize once-in-a-lifetime federal funding opportunities. In addition, utility-sponsored energy efficiency programs for LIDACs are extremely limited in Southeast Florida.

These challenges intersect with economic and health difficulties Southeast Florida communities face, which climate change impacts exacerbate. For example, in 2023, Southeast Florida experienced its warmest year on record, and its six warmest years have all occurred since 2015. Moreover, while average electricity rates in Florida may be low, Southeast Florida residents have some of the highest national energy bills per square foot due to the hot and humid climate. High household energy costs and the lack of adequate efficiency resources inequitably harm Florida's lower-income households – particularly Black and Brown communities that have been subject to historical disinvestment. Unmediated, these inequities will worsen as warming persists. Within the Compact region, scientists predict the number of days per year that the heat index exceeds 105°F will increase by at least 68 days and up to 92 days by midcentury relative to historical conditions. With these evolving conditions, living a healthy and

comfortable life in Southeast Florida without proper air conditioning is no longer possible, underscoring the urgent need for addressing these challenges through home energy retrofits and renewable energy projects proposed in this Plan.

Regarding transportation, Southeast Florida passenger vehicles account for the largest share of GHG emissions based on the 2019 regional GHG inventory in the region, with 97% of its community dependent on private automobiles for mobility. While aspirational plans for increasing transit infrastructure and public transit have been proposed, most have failed, securing private automobiles as an outsized component of Southeast Florida's transportation mix. Therefore, it is imperative to reduce vehicle GHG emissions by encouraging EV ownership. Yet, LIDACs have low or no access to home and workplace EV charging (where Electrify the South notes 80% of charging currently occurs), preventing the widespread EV adoption Southeast Florida needs to mitigate transportation GHG emissions. With this Plan, the Compact intends to expand EVCI to encourage EV ownership focusing on multifamily housing and employment centers.

1.2 Description of GHG Reduction Measures

Informed by the Compact's Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) and community stakeholder input, the Compact submits the Southeast Florida CPRG Project (Project) consisting of three GHG reduction measures. The Residential Energy Efficiency Program (REEP) will provide home energy retrofits and the necessary and reasonable repairs needed to provide those retrofits safely and effectively within LIDACs. The Solar Rebate Program (SRP) will provide rebates to offset a portion of upfront solar array installation costs in LIDACs. Finally, the EV New Incentives for Charging Equipment program (EV-NICE Program) will provide rebates covering a portion of the upfront costs for EVCI to be installed in LIDACs. The total funding request, cumulative GHG emissions reductions between 2025-2030, cost-effectiveness of each measure, and the cumulative total of the portfolio of all three measures can be found in section 2.4.

In addition, the Project offers significant societal benefits, such as improved public health, reduced energy burdens, and enhanced economic opportunities. These outcomes align with the EPA's broader values and objectives of advancing environmental justice, sustainability, and equitable access to clean energy technologies. Table 1.1 shows an overview of the interventions included in each proposed measure and their relationship to the Compact's PCAP.

Measure	PCAP Measure Code	Category	Intervention	Durability (Years)
REEP	RC-01	Envelope	Basic Enclosure	13.0
REEP	RC-03	HVAC	Medium Efficiency A/C	14.0
REEP	RC-03	HVAC	Medium Efficiency Heat Pump	14.0
REEP	RC-04	DHW	Heat Pump Water Heater	10.0
REEP	R-01	Appliance	Induction Range	14.0
REEP	R-01	Appliance	Heat Pump Dryer	13.0
REEP	RC-05	Lighting	LED Replacements	16.3
SRP	R-02	Solar	Solar Photovoltaics	30.0
EV-NICE	T-03	EV	Level 2 Charger	24.0
EV-NICE	T-03	EV	DC Fast Charger	24.0

Table 1.1 - Summary of Proposed Measure Interventions, PCAP Alignment, and Durability

1.3 Residential Energy Efficiency Program (REEP)

To empower LIDACs, REEP will reduce GHG emissions while lowering energy expenses and improving quality of life for qualifying single-family and multifamily households by installing weatherization and energy-efficient upgrades to income-qualifying LIDAC households throughout the Compact region with annual household incomes not exceeding 140% of local area median income. Weatherization improvements include basic enclosure upgrades consisting of building envelope air sealing, duct tightening, attic insulation, and wall insulation. Other energy efficiency upgrades consist of new energy-efficient air-conditioners, heat pump water heaters, LED replacements, and appliance upgrades like induction ranges and heat pump dryers. This measure also allocates approximately 15% of requested funds for prerequisite home repairs, including, but not limited to, roof and window replacements, wiring replacements, and requisite electric service upgrades. Community advocates informed the inclusion of these repairs in this Proposal because their communities cannot be served by other energy-saving programs like the U.S. DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) due to funding restrictions for home repairs persisting even after the introduction of the Weatherization Readiness Fund.

Notably, the Project Team responded to community input in developing REEP by integrating home repairs fundamental to safe and effective energy upgrades, such as roof repair in conjunction with attic insulation where leaks and mold are present, upgrading wiring to accommodate heat pumps, and upgrading requisite electric service. Without this support, many LIDAC homes would be unable to take advantage of REEP, even though they are most in need of these energy-saving interventions. This feature underscores the commitment to include all LIDAC households for a more equitable distribution of services and to serving hard-to-reach populations.

REEP uses a comprehensive approach, targeted outreach, a streamlined application process, careful project selection, and diligent implementation. REEP also emphasizes the importance of participant education on energy efficiency benefits and includes a participation survey to gather feedback, assess benefits, and guide continuous improvement. Across the region, the Project Team targets serving an estimated 8,365 LIDAC households, generating nearly \$11.7M in cumulative bill savings for participants and offsetting a cumulative 16,665 metric tons of CO₂e from 2025 to 2030.

1.3.1 REEP Major Features and Tasks

- **Project Development**
 - Program Creation: Hire necessary staff described in the budget narrative and integrate REEP into Compact County government programs.
 - Conduct Outreach and Engagement: Build upon existing relationships with home repair contractors and affordable housing community-based organizations and establish connections with other stakeholders, community leaders, and resident groups to draw program awareness and interest to candidates and contractors. Seek resident feedback on program design and application process during community town halls.
 - Develop Contractor Pool: Develop REEP standards and criteria for contractors. Conduct procurement. To protect consumers, evaluate contractor candidates to verify legitimacy, past performance, and warranty information. Execute contracts with subcontractors and partners.
 - Develop Application Process: Develop program applications and intake requirements, create graphics that display the “menu” of energy efficiency options, and develop resident and contractor presentation materials.
- **Project Application and Installation**
 - Applications Open: Launch program application when candidates can apply. Evaluate applications for program eligibility and project viability.

- Project Selection and Scope Development: Evaluate and select applicants. Review intake forms and determine building and equipment ages. Conduct initial site assessments if needed, including energy assessments. Determine whether to conduct home repairs before making energy efficiency improvements.
- Installation: Perform home repairs and energy efficiency measures by qualified contractors to eligible applicants. Coordinate quality assurance and quality control through building code inspections.
- Project Evaluation and Participant Support
 - Conduct Surveys: Send voluntary surveys to participants to capture qualitative and quantitative data to verify intended outcomes.
 - Participant Education: Train and educate program participants on energy efficiency and conservation behaviors through in-person presentations and webinars to ensure interventions yield intended outcomes.

1.3.2 REEP Milestones (Key milestones and timeline shown in Table 3.2)

- Project Development
 - County program staff hired.
 - REEP measure launched in each County.
 - Outreach and communications materials for participants and contractors finalized.
 - Qualified contractors procured.
 - REEP applications and a menu of energy efficiency options finalized.
- Project Application and Installation
 - Program launched.
 - Energy efficiency measures in single-family households installed.
 - Energy efficiency measures in multifamily households installed.
- Project Evaluation and Participant Support
 - Voluntary surveys are sent and analyzed.
 - Energy-saving behavior training finalized.

1.4 Solar Rebate Program (SRP)

The SRP will transform solar accessibility and affordability for households in LIDACs by providing qualified LIDAC participants with rebates on the upfront cost of their solar photovoltaic installations using a streamlined application process and robust engagement. SRP will rigorously vet and select contractors to ensure participants receive high-quality service and support throughout their solar transition. Scheduled bi-annual application intakes and a clear timeline for solar installations within one year reflect operational efficiency and responsiveness to community needs. Across the region, the Project Team targets serving 7,782 households in LIDACs, generating more than \$45.1M in cumulative bill savings for participants and offsetting 58,332 metric tons of CO₂e from 2025 to 2030.

1.4.1 SRP Major Features and Tasks

- Project Development
 - Program Creation: Hire necessary staff to administer SRP.
 - Conduct Outreach and Engagement: Build upon existing relationships with Solar and Energy Loan Fund, Solar United Neighbors, and other stakeholders to draw program awareness and interest to candidates and contractors through community engagement and outreach. Seek resident feedback on program design and application process.

- Develop Contractor Pool: Develop SRP standards and criteria for contractors. To protect consumers, evaluate contractor candidates to verify legitimacy, past performance, and warranty information. Select contractor pool.
- Deliver Contractor Training: Provide required training for eligible contractors regarding the program structure and requirements for acceptance and closeout of applications.
- Develop Application Process: Develop program applications and rebate requirements. Develop outreach materials about combining SRP with other low-cost financing and tax credits.
- Project Application and Installation
 - Applications Open: Launch program application when candidates can apply. Evaluate applications for program eligibility and project viability.
 - Project Selection: Process applications and notify participants if they qualify for a rebate upon project completion.
 - Installation: Participants will procure their own contractors from the pre-qualified list and install solar photovoltaic systems on their rooftops or property.
 - Rebates: Provide participants with rebates upon proof of a qualified installation and closeout.
 - Evaluate Program Needs to Expand Pool: Evaluate residential participation and available funds and expand the eligibility to mission-oriented non-profits and community-based organizations if warranted.
- Project Evaluation and Participant Support
 - Conduct Surveys: Send voluntary surveys to participants to capture qualitative and quantitative data to verify intended outcomes.
 - Participant Education and Network: Create and launch SRP participant network to foster the exchange of practices, lessons, and experiences and access to a staff liaison to assist with any post-project experiences.

1.4.2 SRP Milestones (Key milestones and timeline shown in Table 3.2)

- Project Development
 - County program staff hired.
 - Outreach and communications materials for participants and contractors finalized.
 - Pre-qualified contractors selected.
- Project Application and Installation
 - Program launched.
 - All rebates for solar installations provided.
- Project Evaluation and Participant Support
 - Voluntary surveys are sent and analyzed.
 - SRP participant network launched.

1.5 Electric Vehicle New Incentives for Charging Equipment (EV-NICE)

The EV-NICE measure provides rebates on the upfront costs to install publicly accessible Level 2 and DC Fast Charging infrastructure targeted at eligible entities in LIDACs. By increasing public EV charging station availability, EV-NICE will increase EV adoption and reduce GHG emissions and harmful air pollutants in LIDACs. The EV-NICE measure allows for multiple intakes throughout the year, catering to both public/private entities and local and tribal governments, with a particular focus on multifamily properties and large employers in LIDACs. Ongoing training and education on EV benefits will help to enhance community awareness and acceptance of EV technology. Across the region, the Project Team

targets deploying 802 new electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) in LIDACs, resulting in 18,937 new EV purchases and offsetting a cumulative 204,132 metric tons of CO₂e from 2025 to 2030.

1.5.1 EV-NICE Major Features and Tasks

- Project Development
 - Program Creation: Hire necessary staff to administer EV-NICE.
 - Conduct Outreach and Engagement: Build upon existing relationships with Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, Clean Cities Coalition, chambers of commerce, and community stakeholders to draw program awareness and interest to multifamily and large employer candidates and contractors through community engagement and outreach. Seek LIDAC participant feedback on program design and application process.
 - Develop Equipment Standards and Preferred Vendor Criteria: Develop EV-NICE equipment standards and criteria for vendors aligned with NEVI requirements as relevant. Work with nonprofit partners to identify local EV installers/operators that meet standards and criteria.
 - Develop Application Process: Develop program applications and rebate requirements. Develop outreach materials about other EVCI rebates, financing options, and incentives.
- Project Application and Installation
 - Applications Open: Launch program application when candidates can apply. Evaluate applications for program eligibility and project viability.
 - Project Selection: Process applications and notify participants if they qualify for a rebate upon project completion.
 - Installation: Participants will procure their own licensed and insured contractors and install EVCI on their property.
 - Rebates: Upon proof of a qualified installation, provide participants with rebates.
- Project Evaluation and Participant Support
 - Conduct Surveys: Send voluntary surveys to participants to capture qualitative and quantitative data to verify intended outcomes.
 - Participant Education: Train participants' residents/employees on using EVCI and EV ownership.

1.5.2 EV-NICE Milestones (Key milestones and timeline shown in Table 3.2)

- Project Development
 - County program staff hired.
 - Outreach and communications materials for participants finalized.
 - Equipment standards and preferred vendor criteria developed.
- Project Application and Installation
 - Program launched.
 - All EV rebates provided.
- Project Evaluation and Participant Support
 - Voluntary surveys sent and analyzed.
 - EVCI and ownership training finalized.

1.6 Roles & Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities among the Compact's four member counties will follow the same system for all measures proposed in this application. Broward County serves as the lead applicant and "pass-through entity" and, upon award, will subaward to Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach Counties. Each county has been integral to the Project design and will continue to be engaged in further program development, planning, and implementation decision-making. Unless otherwise noted, each

county will be responsible for implementing each GHG reduction measure from the Project within their jurisdiction. A joint committee among partner counties will coordinate closely to ensure seamless and consistent participant and contractor experience for each measure. Broward County, as the lead entity, will submit a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to EPA for this application by July 1, 2024, signed by all coalition members including Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach Counties.

1.7 Risks and Assumptions

While measure and intervention-specific assumptions are examined further in the Technical Appendix, this section will discuss risks associated with the proposed measures that could lead to delays or interruptions. For REEP, there are risks of fluctuating material and labor costs that exceed average inflation rates. Another risk is potential delays due to complex coordination with stakeholders, including homeowners, contractors, and utility companies. Technological advancements, building code changes, and equipment standard changes may also require program adjustments. In addition to specific measures detailed in this plan, the Compact will use existing agency and community partnerships to mitigate these risks equitably.

For SRP, upfront costs to install solar can limit LIDAC participation. Regulatory variability with net metering or solar credits could affect program attractiveness and financial viability. Additionally, relying on qualified contractors to install and maintain solar, balance workload demand, and ensure consistent quality can be challenging especially when implementing solar in diverse communities. To mitigate these risks, the counties will coordinate outreach efforts with funding/finance providers including nonprofit Solar and Energy Loan Fund to present financing options to interested participants. The Project Team vetted the SRP with and received support from LIDAC community advocates. SRP will require contractors to pre-qualify and meet liability and operational requirements to participate. Approximately 40 solar contractors are licensed locally, demonstrating workforce capacity and ability to provide ongoing support to LIDAC participants. Additionally, if the Project Team realizes low program participation from homeowners, mission-oriented nonprofits and community-based organizations would be encouraged to apply and utilize the SRP rebates.

For the EV-NICE measure, risks include EV adoption pace within LIDACs that can undermine the EV charging station use, affecting the program justification and support. EVCI might require electric grid upgrades for additional load, which could delay projects and increase costs. Finally, material shortages and supply chain disruptions can delay EV charging installations. The EV program will mitigate risk by lowering installation costs to allow profitability at lower utilization rates, accounting for grid enhancements in cost estimates, and coordinating with local utility providers to locate EVCI appropriately in visible, convenient, reliable, and safe areas to raise confidence in the electrification transition.

1.8 Demonstration of Funding Need

Without federal support through the EPA CPRG program, Southeast Florida LIDAC residents will struggle to take advantage of clean energy technology and continue to be burdened by high energy costs. Compact members conducted an exhaustive review of comparable measures and interventions offered through federal, state, and local government programs, as well as utility-sponsored programs, with results shown in Table 1.3. At the federal level, the Governor of Florida ultimately rejected Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) formula funding and programs, depriving Floridians of nearly \$670M that could have helped pursue several of the Project's measures. Other attempts at leveraging federal funds have either been unsuccessful or applications are pending, with many pending applications facing similar and different challenges reaching the Compact Communities. For example, the WAP and related Weatherization Readiness Fund have statewide proposed allocations

of \$3,472,840 and \$190,708, respectively, for Fiscal Year 2024-2025, anticipated to serve approximately 450 households *statewide*. If current funding rates were applied only to the Project Teams' region, it would take more than two millennia to serve the region's 1,179,003 households in LIDACs. While extremely valuable and beneficial programs, these funding limitations prohibit scaling climate solutions to match the severity and urgency that climate change demands.

Funding Sources Explored	Amount	Type	Status
State of Florida			
U.S. DOE Home Energy Rebates Programs (HER & HEAR)	\$346,326,390	Formula	Rejected
U.S. DOE Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)	\$3,472,840	Formula	Secured
U.S. DOE Weatherization Readiness Fund	\$190,708	Formula	Secured
U.S. DOE Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	\$3,477,450	Formula	Rejected
U.S. DOT Carbon Reduction Program (FY2023)	\$320,000,000	Formula	Rejected
U.S. DOT National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program (FY2026)	\$198,000,000	Formula	Secured
U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund - Solar For All	-	Competitive	Did Not Apply
Compact Counties			
2023 U.S. DOE Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) - <i>Palm Beach County</i>	\$652,450	Formula	Pending
2023 U.S. DOE Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) - <i>Miami Dade County</i>	\$1,134,700	Formula	Secured
2020 U.S. DOE State Energy Programs - Florida Counties Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency Grant Program - <i>Miami-Dade, Broward, Orange, and Sarasota Counties</i>	\$399,998	Competitive	Secured
U.S. DOT Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Grant Program	\$13,538,266	Competitive	Unsuccessful
Compact Partners			
U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund - Solar For All - <i>a Florida application submitted by Coalition partners: Solar Energy Loan Fund; The Nature Conservancy; FL Solar United Neighbors</i>	\$250,000,000	Competitive	Pending
Florida DACS Fiscally Constrained Energy Efficiency Program	\$1,000,000	Competitive	Did Not Apply
Local Utility Programs			
Florida Power and Light (FPL) Ways to Save Energy Savings Program - <i>Broward, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach Counties, Direct to Resident (e.g., \$150 for AC replacement)</i>	Partial Rebates for Limited Measures	Rebate	N/A
Florida Keys Electric Cooperative - <i>Monroe County, Direct-to-Resident (e.g., up to \$500 for AC Replacement)</i>	Partial Rebates for Limited Measures	Rebate	N/A
Key Energy Services - <i>Monroe County, Direct-to-Resident (e.g., up to \$250 for AC Replacement)</i>	Partial Rebates for Limited Measures	Rebate	N/A

Table 1.3 - Summary of Funding Sources Reviewed for Proposed GHG Measures

1.9 Transformative Impact of Measures

Implementing the Project measures holds transformative potential for LIDACs, each addressing the unique facets of energy and transportation equity, increasing the probability of additional GHG emission reductions. By making energy efficiency upgrades and solar installations more accessible, participants may share their experience and benefits with friends and family, even outside the region, spurring more retrofits and installations outside of these funds. Similarly, increasing access to EVCI and rising consumer confidence in EV practicality may result in participants encouraging the people they speak with, perhaps outside of the region, to explore an EV for their next vehicle, removing additional internal combustion engine vehicles from the road. REEP will equip local housing departments with resources to grow staff and contractor networks and refine protocols for robust program implementation which may attract additional funding resources to continue beyond this grant.

Ultimately, integrating Project measures embodies a holistic approach to addressing energy inequity. By leveraging these programs in concert, communities can accelerate their transition towards sustainability, ensuring the benefits of clean energy and transportation are shared by all, especially those historically marginalized. These measures make climate and energy solutions more accessible, reducing long-term financial burdens on households through lower utility bills and fostering a shift towards cleaner, renewable energy sources. By mitigating upfront costs, these initiatives increase access to technologies for LIDACs, advancing environmental justice and inclusion in the energy transition.

2 Impact of GHG Reduction Measures

2.1 Magnitude of GHG Reductions from 2025-2030

REEP Measure Evaluation - Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2025-2030	2025-2050
Households Served:	836	2,509	2,509	1,673	836	8,365	8,365
Annual Bill Savings (\$):	\$ 376,635	\$ 1,129,904	\$ 1,129,904	\$ 753,270	\$ 376,635	\$ 11,675,679	\$ 87,002,642
Annual Emissions Reduction (tons CO ₂ e):	550	1,602	1,602	1,076	550	16,665	124,257

Table 2.1 - REEP Measure Evaluation

The Project Team built and designed REEP interventions using data, calculations, and assumptions aligned with publicly available information and industry standards (Technical Appendix). The REEP measure consists of seven distinct interventions with a combined average expected useful life of 13.5 years (Table 1.1). For the 2025-2050 calculations, it is assumed that interventions will be replaced at the end of life by an intervention with an efficiency rating greater than or equal to the expiring system.

SRP Measure Evaluation - Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2025-2030	2025-2050
Households Served:	778	2,334	2,334	1,556	778	7,782	7,782
Annual Bill Savings (\$):	\$ 1,456,049	\$ 4,368,146	\$ 4,368,146	\$ 2,912,097	\$ 1,456,049	\$ 45,137,504	\$ 336,347,206
Annual Emissions Reduction (tons CO ₂ e):	1,882	5,645	5,645	3,763	1,882	58,332	434,670

Table 2.2 - SRP Measure Evaluation

Table 2.2 shows emissions reductions for the SRP measure designed using data, calculations, and assumptions aligned with publicly available information and industry standards (Technical Appendix). 10 kW is assumed to be the average size of installed systems based on input from local solar installers and Florida Solar United Neighbors. All systems installed during the performance period would be operational throughout the 2025-2050 period.

EV-NICE Measure Evaluation - Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2025-2030	2025-2050
New EVSEs Installed:	80	241	241	160	80	802	802
New Vehicles Attributed to Program:	0	1,846	6,076	5,452	3,632	18,937	18,937
Annual Emissions Reduction (tons CO ₂ e):	6,671	28,815	48,162	58,868	61,616	204,132	768,975

Table 2.3 - EV-NICE Measure Evaluation

The Project Team designed EV-NICE measure interventions and supporting models using data, calculations, and assumptions aligned with publicly available information and industry standards (Technical Appendix). Emissions reductions were modeled from an International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT) whitepaper that assumes a 1% increase in EVSEs leads to a 3% incremental increase in EV sales in the region.

2.2 Magnitude of GHG Reductions from 2025-2050

Please see Tables 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 for a summary of GHG reductions from 2025-2050.

2.3 Cost-Effectiveness of GHG Reductions

Cost-Effectiveness Summary	REEP	SRP	EV-NICE	Portfolio
Requested CPRG Funding (\$):	\$ 200,511,563	\$ 51,846,438	\$ 18,281,379	\$ 270,639,380
Cumulative GHG Emissions Reduction, 2025-2030 (tons CO ₂ e):	16,665	58,332	204,132	279,129
Cost-Effectiveness of GHG Reductions (\$/ton CO ₂ e):	\$ 12,032	\$ 889	\$ 90	\$ 970

Table 2.4 - Cost-Effectiveness Summary of GHG Emissions Reducing Measures Proposed by the Compact

Table 1.1 summarizes cost-effectiveness for both individual measures and across the portfolio of proposals. The REEP measure has a notably higher cost per ton of CO₂ abated than the SRP and EV-NICE measures, warranting a closer look into the contributing factors. The Compact heard an overwhelming demand from community advocates for a residential energy efficiency program to holistically address energy poverty, health disparities, and unequal access to clean energy. Community advocates noted the overall barrier of upfront costs to traditional energy efficiency improvements. Also, they advised the Compact to address necessary home repairs needed before energy-saving measures could be safely and effectively installed.

These home repairs may not directly contribute to GHG emission reductions; however, they unlock the potential for households to receive GHG emission reduction interventions. The project budget allows approximately 15% of funds to address necessary and reasonable home repairs, leveraging existing rehabilitation services within each county.

To overcome the cost barrier to residential retrofits facing energy-burdened community members, the REEP measure will provide fully subsidized energy retrofits to qualifying households, unlike the partial rebates offered for SRP and EV-NICE measures. In addition to the emissions reduction differences among measure interventions, the partial rebate produces a disproportionate ratio of GHG emission reductions per dollar spent, compared to the fully subsidized REEP measure.

2.4 Documentation of GHG Reduction Assumptions

Please see Appendix B - Technical Appendix for documentation of GHG reduction assumptions.

3 Environmental Results

Evaluating Project performance requires comprehensive measures that assess both direct outputs and broader outcomes for participants and the community. These measures are crucial for ensuring that the Project achieves its objectives to reduce GHG emissions and that benefits are accessible to all community segments. The following sections describe output and outcome performance measures and plans, reflecting the Project's commitment to effectiveness and equity.

3.1 Expected Outputs and Outcomes

The Project aligns with the EPA's mission "To Protect Human Health and the Environment" and is shaped by the guiding principles of "Follow the Science, Follow the Law, Be Transparent, and Advance Justice and Equity."

Table 3.1 provides an in-depth review of Project outputs and performance measures for each GHG reduction measure. The Project outputs are the quantity of each measure installed or completed. The Project outcomes include GHG emissions reductions and other environmental and socio-economic outcomes, making a compelling case for further support and expansion.

	MEASURE		
OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES	REEP	SRP	EV-NICE
Quantity of Homes Retrofitted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of applications/month - Number of proposals received/month - Number of work orders issued/month - Number of rebate submissions processed/month 	X		
Quantity of Solar Arrays Installed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of applications/month - Number of proposals received/month - Number of work orders issued/month - Number of rebate submissions processed/month 		X	
Quantity of EVSEs Installed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of applications/month - Number of proposals received/month - Number of work orders issued/month - Number of rebate submissions processed/month 			X
OUTCOMES	REEP	SRP	EV-NICE
GHG Emissions Reductions -Provide a direct measure of the environmental benefits of these programs, specifically between 2025-2030 and between 2025-2050.	X	X	X

Enhanced Community Engagement -Vulnerable and underserved populations can become active participants in energy transition efforts, empowering a more equitable access to the benefits for measures addressing historical disparities	X	X	X
Reduced Energy Costs -A range of critical issues from economic hardship to environmental and energy justice can be evaluated in the REEP and Solar measures	X	X	
Improved Health Outcomes -Significant reductions in respiratory diseases, enhanced mental well-being, and lowered healthcare costs are often associated with residential energy efficiency programs	X		
Reduced Exposure to Air Pollution -Air pollution is a key indicator of public health, environmental quality, and social equality. Monitoring the impact publicly available EVSEs have on air pollution will share valuable insights into the intersectionality of the benefits of this measure. The Project is also expected to reduce criteria air pollutants (CAPs).	X	X	X

Table 3.1 - Summary of Outputs, Outcomes, and Performance Measures by Measure

3.2 Performance Measures and Plan

3.2.1 Summary

The Project team will monitor and evaluate performance measures listed below to comprehensively understand the program's effectiveness, equitable distribution, and areas for improvement, ensuring that the Project benefits extend to LIDACs, especially those historically underserved.

The Project will use a cloud-based software platform to enable coordinated management and consistent processes by providing user licenses for the Project Team. This platform will substantially aid project tracking and reporting under each subgrant with uniform data collection, including intake of applications by measure, streamlined management, and automated rollup of program activity for consolidated reporting by the project lead, Broward County. Each Compact county will be responsible for capturing information to evaluate the output performance measures of each measure and for monthly reporting to Broward County. Broward County will compile county reports every two months to identify and report themes and outliers. Using the county reports, Broward County will adjust targets, make recommendations, and share resources.

3.2.2 REEP Performance Measurement Plan

1. **Reduced GHG Emissions** calculated through a combination of quantifying the number of individual interventions installed and applying intervention-specific data points with engineered calculations to generate energy savings projections, then multiplying energy savings by appropriate emissions factors for Southeast Florida's electric grid.
2. **Energy Savings** calculated through a combination of quantifying the number of individual interventions installed and applying intervention-specific data points with engineered calculations to generate energy savings projections and verify those savings by capturing energy consumption data pre- and post-retrofits through voluntary annual surveys.
3. **Cost Savings** calculated by multiplying energy savings by appropriate energy rates for Southeast Florida's utilities and through voluntary annual surveys.
4. **Health and Safety Outcomes** such as reduced respiratory problems, allergies, or inadequate cooling incidents. The Project measure could reduce Criteria Air Pollutants (CAPs), including Carbon Monoxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and Particulate Matter if a participating

home has an existing combustion appliance. The Project will capture this data through voluntary surveys conducted 6 to 12 months after Project installation to realize health and safety benefits fully.

5. **Program Participation Metrics**, including households served, demographics, and geographic distribution captured upon application intake and evaluated periodically by the Project team.
6. **Participant Satisfaction** with the application process, work quality, and satisfaction captured through the referenced survey and encouraging participants to refer others to the Project.

3.2.3 SRP Performance Measurement Plan

1. **Reduced GHG Emissions** calculated by applying a Southeast Florida GHG emissions indicator to energy savings.
2. **Solar Capacity Installed** captured through County rebate submissions.
3. **Energy Savings** captured by estimating energy production using system size inputs with NREL's PVWatts platform and through voluntary annual surveys.
4. **Cost Savings** calculated by multiplying energy savings by appropriate energy rates for Southeast Florida's utilities and through voluntary annual surveys.
5. **Program Participation** including households served, demographics, and geographic distribution captured upon application intake and evaluated periodically by the Project team.
6. **Participant Satisfaction** on application process, work quality, and satisfaction captured through the voluntary surveys conducted 2 to 4 months after solar installation and encouraging participants to refer others to the Project.

3.2.5 EV-NICE Performance Measurement Plan

1. **Reduced GHG Emissions** calculated by applying actual EV adoption increases to Greenlink's emissions reductions model created for the EV-NICE program.
2. **Rebate Utilization Rates** that track the number of rebates claimed relative to the number available to assess the program's uptake and accessibility. This metric can indicate how well the program is being marketed and whether the rebates are sufficient to incentivize participation.
3. **Geographic Distribution of Installed EVSEs** to identify geographic disparities in EV charging access, ensure LIDACs are adequately served, and quantify Project impact on local "charging deserts."
4. **EVSE Utilization Rates** to help indicate profitability and ensure individual chargers are maintained and used.
5. **Increase in EV Adoption Rates** within participating communities to determine how increased EVCI availability correlates with higher rates of EV ownership, which can indicate the program's success in removing barriers to EV adoption.
6. **Impact on Local Air Quality** from increased EV adoption facilitated by the program, which can demonstrate the program's contribution to reducing vehicle emissions and improving health outcomes in targeted communities.
7. **Participant Satisfaction** on the application process, rebate amount, and satisfaction captured through the voluntary surveys conducted 2 to 4 months after EVSE installation.

3.3 Authorities, Implementation Timeline, and Milestones

Broward County's Resilient Environment Department will be the lead applicant for administering funds to their subawards - Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach Counties. Each county will manage its own budget to implement projects for each measure. Recognizing that each county has its own procurement process requirements, each county will develop its own solicitation to select and execute contracts with qualified contractors in their respective counties, noting that only the REEP measure will require contracted services for implementation. County Housing Programs will manage the procurement, where

similar services are already part of program operations and agency expertise. The contractors will conduct outreach, install upgrades and equipment, conduct quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC), and educate consumers on the benefits across LIDAC communities. Each county will provide project and administrative oversight to their respective subawards and each county has authority to administer the Project.

Each of the Compact counties brings decades of housing repair and community engagement expertise to the Project, an experience that provides a strong foundation for Project success to implement broad energy efficiency housing retrofits through powerful community collaborations and strong vendor relations. For example:

- **Broward County** Housing Finance Division (HFD) administers over 150 contracts on an ongoing basis. Funding sources include federal HOME/CDBG/ESD grants and the state State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) program. The total annual grant resources is \$37.4M. The strategies that are represented include home repair, purchase assistance, special needs home improvements, small capital projects and infill new construction. The home repair proportion is generally 30% of the overall funding.
- **Monroe County** Housing Authority and the Housing Authority of the City of Key West administer over \$40M each year to assist in solutions to the affordable housing crisis, including SHIP and housing rehabilitation projects. The Monroe County Social Services Department administers the Weatherization and LIHEAP programs.
- **Miami Dade County** Community Action and Human Services Department stewards an annual budget of approximately \$3.5M to enhance housing and rehabilitation endeavors. The Energy Facilities and Transportation Division orchestrates home repair initiatives, thoughtfully funded by an array of Federal, State, and local government programs. The home assistance caters to a spectrum of needs, including rectifying code violations, addressing health and safety concerns, furnishing energy-efficient appliances and cutting-edge HVAC systems, undertaking plumbing and electrical refurbishments, accommodating accessibility requirements, and implementing innovative modifications for heightened hurricane resilience. The multifamily energy efficiency measures will be performed in partnership with the Public Housing and Community Development Department who manages multiple grant and county funded projects and services including over \$20M in multifamily housing rehabilitation and preservation alone.
- **Palm Beach County** Department of Housing & Economic Development administers approximately \$8.5M yearly for housing rehabilitation projects. The home repair program addresses code violations, life, health and safety repair needs, public utility connections, accessibility needs, and hurricane hardening.

The County housing departments will administer REEP, issue procurement opportunities for contractors, hire staff, and conduct LIDAC resident outreach and intake procedures. The Compact housing departments recognize the great need to reduce homeowner energy bills and improve quality of life through REEP, were active contributors to the Project proposal, and look forward to expanding housing programs to address these critical issues with CPRG support. Table 3.2 provides a comprehensive overview of Project implementation timelines and milestones.

Table 3.2 Abbreviated Schedule of Tasks and Milestones

[illegible]

4 Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities

4.1 Community Benefits

The Project focuses on regional LIDACs and will reduce GHG emissions while providing direct and indirect benefits for LIDACs. The Project prepares for potential LIDAC negative consequences with strategies to monitor and mitigate potential burdens. These are outlined below for all Project measures.

4.1.1 REEP Direct Benefits

1. **GHG and Other Pollutant Reductions**, which combat climate change and contribute to cleaner air and a healthier environment. This particularly benefits LIDACs historically burdened by environmental pollution. REEP will reduce the average participating household's carbon footprint by 0.658 metric tons of CO₂e each year, cutting their carbon emissions by about 10% annually.
2. **Reduced Energy Bills** for homeowners and renters by installing energy-efficient appliances, better insulation, and more efficient heating and cooling systems that require less energy to operate. REEP will reduce the average participating household's energy expenses by \$450 per year, nearly one-third of their bill.

4.1.2 REEP Indirect Benefits

1. **Improved Health Outcomes** through increased access to cooling, which will reduce heat-related illnesses, and improved indoor air quality, by reducing outdoor pollutant infiltration and minimizing indoor pollutants, such as mold and mildew. These actions can significantly improve respiratory health and reduce the incidence of asthma and other respiratory conditions. These outcomes are significant in LIDACs, where health disparities are often more pronounced and energy burdens are disproportionately high.
2. **Improved Year-Round Home Comfort** by maintaining more consistent indoor temperatures by reducing drafts, enhancing thermal barriers, and introducing high-efficiency air conditioning systems to protect families from Southeast Florida's excessive heat and humidity. As comfort improves, daily activities like sleep for occupants improve, establishing a positive feedback loop with enhanced health and youth learning outcomes.
3. **Improved Energy Security** by reducing overall power grid demand, which can reduce power outages, reduce new power plant needs, and lower community energy costs. LIDACs are often more vulnerable to power outages and energy price fluctuations.
4. **Job Creation** in energy efficiency needs assessments, energy-efficient technology installation, and energy-efficiency maintenance opportunities.
5. **Enhanced Community Resilience** to climate change and extreme weather events by ensuring homes are better insulated and more liveable during heat waves or power outages.
6. **Increased Social Equity** by prioritizing LIDACs and bridging the gap in energy access and affordability, which increases equitable resource distribution and social cohesion.

4.1.3 REEP Potential Negative Impacts

1. **Gentrification** from increased property values that attract higher-income residents.
2. **Perceived Costs and Complexity Accessibility** if participants incorrectly assume that REEP will require upfront costs, which could deter them from applying. In addition, LIDACs with limited time, resources, and program knowledge might find the application process too complex. However, this has not been the experience to date, and demands for similar but severely limited funds have well-exceeded funds availability, with fewer than 10% of approved applications failing to advance.
3. **Split Incentives** where renters might not directly benefit from REEP unless they directly pay for their energy bills or landlords pass along the savings.

4. **Insufficient Work Quality** from low-quality or inappropriate retrofitting work can result in ineffective improvements, potential damage to homes, or even health risks, such as inadequate ventilation and poor indoor air quality.

4.1.4 REEP Negative Impact Mitigation Strategies

1. **Enact Anti-Displacement Policies** for owners and renters. For owner-occupied households, limit participation to homestead properties and implement a 10-year lien that requires repayment in the event of a title transfer to protect against “flipping.” For rental properties, include stipulations that tenant rents remain affordable following home upgrades through 30-year deed restrictions.
2. **Conduct Community Engagement** so that LIDACs participate in REEP planning and implementation to tailor solutions to community needs and preferences. Provide technical assistance to participants on energy efficiency benefits and energy-saving behaviors to increase REEP uptake and ensure sustained benefits.
3. **Conduct Workforce Education and Hire Local** to support local economic development and benefits. Deliver training to support contractor participation as effective partners.
4. **Create Quality Assurance and Consumer Protection Protocols** with strict work quality standards, contractor certification, and training requirements. Use existing County consumer protection frameworks to address contractor issues.
5. **Monitor and Evaluate** to assess ongoing REEP impacts (both positive and negative), and adjust REEP if needed in response to findings.

4.1.5 SRP Direct Benefits

1. **GHG Reductions** where average Solar participants can reduce their carbon footprint by nearly 2.4 tons of CO₂e each year, offsetting about 30% of the average emissions of non-participants.
2. **Reduced Energy Bills** are critical for low-income families who experience the highest energy burdens in Southeast Florida. Average Solar participants can reduce their energy bills by about \$1,871 annually.

4.1.6 SRP Indirect Benefits

1. **Protection Against Rising Energy Costs** from predictable energy costs and less exposure to fluctuating utility prices.
2. **Enhanced Home Value** from solar installations, potentially increasing equity and wealth.
3. **Improved Energy Security** by reducing overall power grid demand, which can reduce power outages, reduce new power plant needs, and lower community energy costs.
4. **Job Creation** in local solar installation, maintenance, and manufacturing opportunities.
5. **Improved Public Health** by reducing GHG emissions and reducing health impacts, including respiratory ailments and heart conditions.

4.1.7 SRP Potential Negative Impacts

1. **Gentrification** from increased property values that attract higher-income residents.
2. **Split Incentives** where renters might not directly benefit from REEP unless they directly pay for their energy bills or landlords pass along the savings.
3. **Insufficient Work Quality** from improper installation or inadequate maintenance that leads to underperforming systems, safety hazards, or additional costs.

4.1.8 SRP Negative Impact Mitigation Strategies

1. **Encourage Anti-Displacement Policies** in broader affordable housing and community planning efforts.

2. **Conduct Community Engagement** so that LIDACs participate in SRP planning and implementation to tailor solutions to community needs and preferences. Provide plain language information on solar incentives, financing options, and benefits. Streamline the application process.
3. **Create Quality Assurance and Consumer Protection Protocols** establishing minimum performance standards (e.g., insulation) and require modeled performance by the solar contractor for each project. Establish strict eligibility requirements for participating solar contractors and verification of work quality standards in the closeout process.
4. **Monitor and Evaluate** to assess ongoing SRP impacts and performance (both positive and negative) and adjust SRP if needed.

4.1.9 EV-NICE Direct Benefits

1. **GHG Reductions** from replacing gas-powered cars with EVs through increased adoption. Public EV charging access in LIDACs makes EV ownership more practical for those least likely to be able to access home and workplace charging and more appealing to residents who might be hesitant to transition from combustion vehicles.
2. **Lowered Transportation Costs** because EVs have lower ownership and maintenance costs than gas-powered cars, even when considering the higher cost of public charging stations relative to at-home charging.

4.1.10 EV-NICE Indirect Benefits

1. **Improved Public Health** because EVs emit no tailpipe pollutants and help reduce GHG emissions. Reduced pollutants can mitigate adverse health impacts, including respiratory ailments and heart conditions. As Southeast Florida's electric grid transitions to renewable resources in Florida Power & Light's (FPL) plan to be REAL Zero by 2045, public health will continue to benefit more from fewer primary fuel emissions.
2. **Increased Social Equity** by prioritizing EVCI in LIDACs, which addresses historical inequities in clean transportation technology access where LIDACs are often excluded.
3. **Rideshare Electrification** for rideshare drivers, who often reside in LIDACs, have limited access to EV charging stations, and account for the highest Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). Public EVCI in LIDACs will increase rideshare driver EV accessibility and substantially reduce GHGs.
4. **Stimulate Local Economies** by attracting new businesses and tourists who use EVs to the area.

4.1.11 EV-NICE Potential Negative Impacts

1. **Increased Electric Stress** from significantly increased electricity demand, compromising grid reliability and offsetting GHG reductions if FPL fails to meet its REAL Zero milestones.
2. **Inadequate Maintenance** of charging stations can lead to operational failures, diminishing their utility and frustrating potential EV adopters.
3. **Limited Utilization Rates** initially as EV adoption is currently lower in LIDACs due to lack of infrastructure and high purchase prices for EVs.

4.1.12 EV-NICE Negative Impact Mitigation Strategies

1. **Coordinate with Local Utilities** FPL and Florida Keys Electric Cooperative to site projects with existing grid capacity.
2. **Plan for Maintenance** by working with contractors aligned with NEVI standards during the rebate application process to ensure charging stations remain functional and accessible.

3. **Conduct Community Engagement** so that LIDAC residents are informed of planned new EVCI and EV ownership benefits. Use data-driven planning, including results from active EVCI planning projects, to place EV charging stations in appropriate areas.

4.2 Community Engagement

4.2.1 Project Planning

The Project Team has incorporated LIDAC input into this application through the outreach and engagement process undertaken to support the Southeast Florida Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP). During the PCAP development, the team conducted a survey and distributed it through the CLEO Institute, four counties, including local and tribal governments, and partner organizations. Additionally, the team conducted a targeted panel survey on the phone and online. This survey targeted zip codes that overlapped with LIDACs on the CEJST and EJScreen tools. Over 1,300 surveys were completed.

Four stakeholder engagement webinars were organized following the surveys for people to receive updates and provide feedback on the process. All promotional materials were developed in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole to make them more accessible and inclusive. Over 125 individuals participated in these discussions.

Through intentional engagement with the community, the LIDAC priorities identified through these surveys and webinar informed the measures proposed in the Compact's PCAP and ultimately advanced the Project measures proposed. The top community requests included:

- Financial incentives to improve housing conditions
- Financial incentives to support upgrading appliances, electronics, lighting
- Financial incentives to upgrade air conditioning unit to a more efficient model
- Financial incentives to install rooftop solar panels
- Financial incentives for EV
- Reduce air pollution from commercial/industrial activities/facilities near residential communities

In developing the Project, the team spoke with "Community Connectors," who are community leaders who understand local needs and priorities. The team presented the draft Project components and anticipated approach. The Community Connectors provided a positive endorsement of the Project, but most importantly, provided critical feedback on existing LIDAC communication challenges and common predatory practices that the Project will address as part of community engagement to build clarity around the Project opportunities. This input also inspired an additional community component to be undertaken for the SRP: establishing an SRP participant network to foster the exchange of practices, lessons, and experiences and access to a staff liaison to assist with any post-project experiences.

4.2.2 Project Implementation

Each county will have community development specialists and partner with non-profit organizations and Community Connectors to support LIDAC outreach, engagement, and feedback processes throughout each Project stage as follows:

- Before the Application Open: Counties will connect and build upon community partnerships to spread outreach materials and awareness of programs to potential program participants and contractors. The team will host community town halls in LIDACs to help individuals understand what resources are available and what information will be required to apply to the Project. The team will ask for feedback on program design, application process, and addressing application barriers.

- During Application Period: Community development specialists will support individuals in LIDACs with completing their applications and collecting materials. Applicants can provide feedback on their application experience to improve the Project process.
- During Installation: Successful applicants will provide feedback on their experiences with the counties and contractors, including their overall experience and how the implemented measure has led to positive, neutral, or negative outcomes.
- Post-Project: Voluntary surveys will be sent to participants to capture program successes and areas for improvement.
- Ongoing Participant Education: The Project Team will hold in-person presentations and webinars to train and educate program participants on energy efficiency behaviors to increase household energy efficiency outcomes further.
- Ongoing Community Engagements: The Project Team will produce outreach materials in Spanish, Haitian Creole, and English, informing all residents about opportunities to participate in all available programs and installing low- and no-cost energy upgrades in their own homes.

The Compact will build upon its trusted relationships with local stakeholders to successfully deliver the Project, including local and tribal governments in the region. Additionally, partners include the Minority Builders Association of South Florida, Habitat for Humanity of Broward, Urban League of Broward, Lebolo Construction Management, and municipal housing programs who all have demonstrated their support for this proposal through letters of support attached. Partners are engaged and ready, crossing the full spectrum required for successful programs of this scale and nature, ranging from local contractors to community-based organizations that support resident engagement, such as Community Partners of South Florida.

For SRP, Solar United Neighbors and Solar and Energy Loan Fund, with letters of support attached, will be instrumental in sharing program information with cooperative participants. For EV-NICE, the Project Team expects to continue its existing partnerships with Southern Alliance for Clean Energy and the U.S. DOE Clean Cities Coalition, letter of support attached, will be critical partners for sharing program information with the EV industry. Southeast Florida has well-organized chambers of commerce that will be vital for sharing EV program information with multifamily developers and large employers.

Additionally, the Compact will explore opportunities to utilize and leverage the American Climate Corps to support the successful implementation of all measures. This opportunity may attract talent and ideas from an emerging generation of change-makers to help accelerate the deployment of clean energy solutions and advance environmental justice.

5 Job Quality

The Compact has a strong history of supporting high-quality jobs internally and encouraging "high road" labor practices among partners providing services through county and region-wide programs. Because Compact partners will have more direct influence with contractors participating in REEP, the Compact has employed and will continue to seek opportunities to employ the following strategies to ensure the implementation of GHG reduction measures generate high-quality jobs with a diverse, highly skilled workforce:

- Require all solicitations for REEP projects to meet the standard set in the Davis-Bacon Act, ensuring all workers are compensated at the prevailing wage.
- Encourage the inclusion of registered apprenticeship programs, particularly those reaching underserved communities.

- Promote diversity and inclusion among contractors and service providers by intentionally encouraging small, diverse, and women-owned businesses to participate, to the extent permissible by state law.
- Support worker certifications and credentialing by adopting NREL's Standard Work Specifications as the installation standards for interventions provided through REEP. These standards may encourage contractors to invest in training for their workers aligned with Building Performance Institute standards. Subsequently, work with local partners to overcome barriers to workforce training.

In addition to REEP, Compact partners are committed to advancing the quality of jobs supported and generated through SRP and EV-NICE. A common thread among the industries behind this Project is the promise of long-term career development and workforce training.

For example, the Compact will continue collaborating with partners like Minority Builders Association of South Florida and SELF, both strong supporters of this Project providing two of the attached letters of support, to connect participants of their solar jobs training program, funded through the American Rescue Plan Act, to contractors participating in SRP. Similarly, the Compact will work with Sheridan Technical College, a local provider of EV-specialized technical training, to connect students with participating vendors of EV-NICE.

This Project will create a positive feedback loop, propelling these industries in return. Providing a collective area of focus, these and other local labor partners, in collaboration with the Compact, will be more equipped to pursue additional workforce development grant opportunities, perpetuating the growth and development of high-quality jobs beyond the period of performance of this Project.

6 Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

6.1 Past Performance

Broward County, as the lead applicant, and the County's Resilient Environment Department (RED), the County's implementing agency, have demonstrated programmatic experience and capability to manage projects, programs, and budgets comparable to this proposed Project. The RED manages each project identified below, with the most relevant being the Housing and Home Programs managed by the Housing Finance Division (HFD). HFD has decades of experience managing 150 contracts at any given time with nearly \$40M annually in HOME/CDBG/ESD grants and the state SHIP grant. The RED is experienced in managing large-scale contracts and projects reliant on federal reimbursement for shore protection projects valued at \$50M+ each. The RED also has experience delivering residential energy efficiency rebates under historic EECBG funding and water conservation rebates as part of an active 15-year program implemented in conjunction with tribal governments and local municipalities on a countywide basis. While not internal to the Department, the County's Human Services Division has successfully managed a \$100M Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP). The Program proposes utilizing the same project management platform (Neighborly) supporting ERAP, providing efficient roll-out and project management benefitting from internal experience and expertise. Details for several current projects receiving federal assistance and managed within the RED are provided below:

Project I: Housing and Community Development Act (PL 930383) - Community Development Block Grant

Assistance agreement number: B-23-UC-12-001

Assistance listing number: CFDA# 14.218

Description: Projects and activities to promote, create, and preserve affordable housing, provide new or increased public services, build or improve public infrastructure and facilities, and barrier-free projects.

Contact: Nora E. Casal Cintron, HUD Miami Field Office

Management: Funds are formula-based and awarded after successful completion and submission of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) to U.S. HUD. The Broward County HFD implements and oversees approximately 25 to 30 subrecipient agreements (projects/activities) a year, not including housing projects /activities implemented by the Division, and has for over 35 years.

Project II: HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Assistance agreement number: Assistance/Agreement Number: M23DC120201

Assistance listing number: CFDA# 14.239

Description: Provides funds for affordable housing projects, including permanent housing, acquisition, rehabilitation, and new construction, and provides assistance through loans, loan guarantees, equity investments, interest subsidies, and other forms of investment approved by HUD.

Contact: Nora E. Casal Cintron, HUD Miami Field Office

Management: The County allocates funds to subrecipients and manages larger funded projects; support towards affordable housing projects includes collaboration with the County's Housing Finance Authority (HFA) bond program, tax credit projects, gap financing, etc.

Project III: American Rescue Plan Direct Award - Ambient Air Monitoring

Assistance agreement number: OP-02D26122

Listing number: CFDA 66.034 Surveys-Studies-Investigations-Demonstrations and Special Purposes Activities relating to the Clean Air Act.

Description: Provide monitoring of Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5) or other National Ambient Air Quality Standards pollutants in and near communities with environmental justice concerns facing disproportionate exposure to these pollutants and health risks, also associated with increased vulnerability to COVID-19. Funds were used to purchase new ozone and nitrogen dioxide monitoring equipment and to establish a new PM2.5 monitoring site in an Environmental Justice (EJ) community.

Contact: Maya Odeh-Adimah, Grants & Audit Management Section - EPA Regional Office, Atlanta, GA

Management: Broward County Air Quality Program staff works closely with the EPA Region 4 office. The project is 50% complete. New ozone and nitrogen dioxide instruments were purchased and staff was recently notified that the EJ site selected was approved by EPA, meeting siting requirements. Staff is working on securing electrical to the site and purchasing a PM2.5 monitor with an enclosed shelter.

Project IV: Inflation Reduction Act - Ambient Air Monitoring

Assistance agreement number: 5A-02D50923-0

Listing number: CFDA 66.034 Surveys-Studies-Investigations-Demonstrations and Special Purposes Activities relating to the Clean Air Act.

Description: Enhance monitoring of black carbon concentrations under the IRA of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 103. Purchase instrumentation to monitor black carbon concentrations at Broward County Ambient Air Monitoring site 12-011-8002, located at the Dr. Von D. Mizel-Eula Johnson State Park in Dania Beach, Florida.

Contact: Maya Odeh-Adimah, Grants & Audit Management Section - EPA Regional Office, Atlanta, GA

Management: Broward County Air Quality Program staff works closely with the EPA Region 4 office to manage listed agreements. Broward County Air Program staff are in the procurement process for the Magee Scientific AE33 black carbon monitor.

Project V: Child Care Licensing and Enforcement

Assistance agreement number: Department of Children and Families (DCF) Contract JC206

Listing number: CFDA 93.575 Child Care and Development Block Grant, CFDA 93.667 Social Services Block Grant, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Description: The Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) is engaging Broward County to conduct licensing activities for child care facilities and family child care homes in Broward County, and school readiness provider monitoring.

Contact: Colleen Kelly-Statler, FCCM, Contract Manager Specialist Southeast Region, DCF

Management: The Child Care Licensing and Enforcement section of Broward County successfully complies with the above agreement by providing expenditure reports and quarterly performance measure reports to DCF to demonstrate licensing activities and deliverables outlined in the agreement. Acceptance of these reports by DCF has resulted in payment of the full grant amount to Broward County.

6.2 Reporting Requirements

Project I. Housing and Community Development Act - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Reporting is undertaken through HUD-established reporting tools as the project progresses and at each project/activity close-out. The HFD also prepares a year-end Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER summarizes County progress in carrying out its strategic plan/Annual Action Plan outlined in the Consolidated Plan. This progress includes accomplishments, resources, leveraging, persons assisted (demographics), income data, etc. The HFD has submitted the CAPER on time every year. HUD has always approved the CAPER, and the County has consistently shown progress in achieving its proposed goals and outcomes.

Project II. HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)

Reporting is undertaken through HUD-established reporting tools as the project progresses and at each project/activity close-out. The HFD also prepares a year-end CAPER, which summarizes the progress made by the County in carrying out its strategic plan/Annual Action Plan outlined in the Consolidated Plan. This includes accomplishments, resources, leveraging, persons assisted (demographics), income data, etc. The HFD has submitted the CAPER on time every year. HUD has always approved the CAPER, and the County has consistently shown progress in achieving its proposed goals and outcomes.

Project III. American Rescue Plan Direct Award - Ambient Air Monitoring

Under this grant agreement, Broward County must submit quarterly reports 30 days after the quarterly reporting period ends and a final report 120 calendar days after the period of performance. Broward County has submitted seven (7) quarterly reports on time and in accordance with the requirements of the grant agreement. A Federal Financial Report (FFR) will be required 90 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance.

Project IV. Inflation Reduction Act - Ambient Air Monitoring

Broward County is required to submit semi-annual performance reports within 30 days after the reporting periods end. Reporting periods are April 1 – September 30 and October 1 – March 31. The final performance report must be submitted no later than 120 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance. The first semi-annual report is due April 2024. An FFR and minority/women based-enterprise reports will be required 90 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance.

Project V. Child Care Licensing and Enforcement

All required annual and quarterly reports were submitted timely by Broward County. Each quarterly report submitted met the required targets per the DCF agreement.

6.3 Staff Expertise

Compact counties have staff who are leading experts in climate resilience and mitigation. Staff have served in leadership roles with relevant professional organizations, regularly serve as invited speakers and panelists nationally and abroad, have contributed to various federal initiatives on climate and resilience, have supported various federal resilience initiatives, including convenings hosted by the National Academy of Sciences, and have provided testimony before various congressional committees. Notable qualifications of key staff are as follows:

6.3.1 Broward

Dr. Jennifer Jurado, Chief Resilience Officer, Deputy Director, Resilient Environment Department

- Knowledge: climate policy and planning, climate science, environmental resource management
- Expertise: agency, community-wide, and regional resilience initiatives, multi-jurisdictional projects, collaborative processes and partnerships, program development
- Qualifications: Ph.D. in Marine Biology and Fisheries, 21 years with Broward County leading climate and environmental efforts county-wide
- Resources: Directs Resilience Unit with 10 existing staff, department resources include Housing Finance, Sustainability Program, and Innovation Unit

Dr. Gregory Mount, Assistant Chief Resilience Officer

- Knowledge: skilled trades, contracting, assessment and performance monitoring
- Expertise: geoscience, environmental and cultural resources management, grant management, operations and logistics
- Qualifications: Ph.D. in Hydrogeophysics, 15 years in academia and local government

Ralph Stone, Director Housing Finance Division/Executive Director Housing Finance Authority

- Knowledge: urban planning, redevelopment, affordable housing including home repair, purchase assistance, new construction
- Expertise: urban planning, economic development, redevelopment, affordable housing/finance, tax credit bond financing, city management
- Qualifications: Masters Degree in Urban Planning; 40 years as a City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Downtown Development Authority Executive Director, Planning Director, Consultant
- Resources: All affordable housing-related strategies

6.3.2 Miami-Dade

Dr. Patricia Gomez, Interim Chief Resilience Officer and Director of Energy

- Knowledge: energy management, contracting, personnel management, climate policy, facilitating multi-disciplinary conversations, breaking silos and aligning resources
- Expertise: engineering, Certified Energy Manager (CEM) by AEE, Professional Engineer in the State of Florida, and other multiple certifications, project management for solar installations and EV charging stations
- Qualifications: Ph.D. in Industrial Engineering, 25 years in local government, private industry and academia
- Resources: Manages Office of Resilience with 27 staff members, and coordinates across departments in a large county government

Adrian Frazier, Director, Energy Facilities and Maintenance Division, Community Action and Human Services Department (CAHSD)

- Knowledge: Project and contract management from planning and procurement through construction and closeouts

- Expertise: Oversees weatherization and housing rehabilitation programs, contract negotiations, conflict resolution, project oversight, manages 45 staff, over 20 years with Miami-Dade County.
- Qualifications: BA Urban Design; AA Architecture
- Resources: Ability to hire and oversee grant-funded staff, procurement of contractors, provide office space, training and resources

Kimberly Brown, Director of Resilience Planning and Implementation

- Knowledge: resilience policy and planning
- Expertise: policy, planning, grant management, public outreach, geographic information systems
- Qualifications: M.A. Urban and Regional Planning, 15 years in public sector planning and policy, American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) certification

6.3.3 Monroe

Rhonda Haag, Chief Resilience Officer, Monroe County

- Knowledge: resilience policy and planning, environmental resource restoration
- Expertise: environmental restoration, resilience and adaptation, project management, outreach
- Qualifications: MBA, 15 years in environmental and resilience project management, 20 years in procurement and contract management with State and County governments
- Resources: Sustainability Director, ability to coordinate staff resources across departments

Alicia Betancourt, University of Florida, IFAS Extension Director

- Knowledge: energy efficiency program planning, GHG accounting
- Expertise: community energy program development, GHG emissions accounting, facilitation and program evaluation
- Qualifications: M.A. Public Administration, 17 years of community-centered program implementation, evaluation and outreach
- Resources: University of Florida, IFAS support and coordination of technical experts

6.3.4 Palm Beach

Megan Houston, Chief Resilience Officer

- Knowledge: Design, environmental law, sustainable development
- Expertise: Climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and sustainable development strategies; energy efficiency program implementation; grant development and management
- Qualifications: J.D., Florida and New York Bar memberships
- Resources: Resilience Director, ability to coordinate staff resources across County departments

Natalie Frendberg, Environmental Program Supervisor

- Knowledge: Environmental science, climate science education, cultural anthropology
- Expertise: Grant management, project management, program evaluation, community outreach
- Qualifications: LEED Green Associate, Lean Sigma Six-Green Belt

Jonathan Brown, Director, Palm Beach County Housing & Economic Development (HED)

- Knowledge: affordable and workforce housing, economic development, and banking/lending
- Expertise: Business, community, and affordable and workforce housing programs
- Qualifications: BBA; Certified Redevelopment Professional; Certified Economic Development Finance Professional; Certified Green Belt; Certified Homeownership Counselor
- Resources: Ability to hire grant-funded staff and provide office space, training, and resources

7 Budget

Please see Appendix A - Budget Narrative for Project budget information.