



**Illinois
Solar for All**

03.11.2025

Approved Vendor Manual

VERSION 8.0

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1. Introduction

The Illinois Solar for All Approved Vendor Manual provides detailed guidance for Approved Vendors on the intent, requirements, and processes of the Illinois Solar for All (ILSFA) program. It includes an overview of the program scope, goals, and specific requirements, as well as detailed descriptions of processes from vendor registration through project approval and facilitation of Renewable Energy Credit (REC) contracts.

The ILSFA Approved Vendor Manual will be updated to reflect new or revised program information. A red-lined version of the manual will be posted on the ILSFA website and announced to stakeholders each time the Approved Vendor Manual is updated. Changes from previously released versions will be highlighted in redlining and added to an appendix at the end of the manual. Version 8.0 of the Approved Vendor Manual will take effect starting with the 2025-2026 program year. The Illinois Power Agency (IPA or the Agency), per the [2024 Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan](#) (the 2024 Long-Term Plan), allocates funds and considers project applications within ILSFA based on “program years,” which track the same period as energy delivery years (June 1 of one year to May 31 of the following year).

The Approved Vendor Manual presents resources and information needed to help Approved Vendors and applicants navigate the ILSFA program's requirements and processes and successfully deliver benefits to program participants. Through this manual, other resources, and one-on-one support, the ILSFA Program Administrator (the Program Administrator) will assist Approved Vendors in delivering energy benefits to qualified participants and foster the growth of the emerging solar market within Income-Eligible Communities (IECs) and Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) across Illinois.

1.1. Illinois Solar for All Programs

PROGRAM WEBSITE







The [Illinois Solar for All website](#) features two distinct hubs—one for participants and another for solar companies—to allow for a tailored user experience for every visitor. Approved Vendors and prospective vendors can find the latest news, updates, and program information under [Vendors](#) on the website.

This Vendors Hub provides information for solar companies seeking to join the program, vendor registration, vendor resources, and access to the Vendor Portal. Once registered, Approved Vendors receive unique login credentials to the Vendor Portal, which provides access to resources, an individual project and performance dashboard, and project submission and tracking through completion.

The website also provides information and resources for the public and other program stakeholders, including resources on participant eligibility, job training programs, Grassroots Education funding, Environmental Justice Communities, Income-Eligible Communities, and more. Approved Vendors, prospective vendors, and interested stakeholders can sign up for [program updates](#) to receive the latest information about the program.

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

ILSFA is administered pursuant to Section 1-56(b) of the [Illinois Power Agency Act \(20 ILCS 3855\)](#), known as the IPA Act, as updated by [Public Act 99-0906](#), known as the Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA) and [Public Act 102-0662](#), known as the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA) on September 15, 2021. The IPA is the state agency responsible for the implementation of the program. Day-to-day program administration is the responsibility of the Agency’s Program Administrator, Elevate, and partner firms Shelton Solutions, Primera Engineers, CANDO, Encolor, and The Purple Group.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Administration • Coordination of Job Training Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Verification • Environmental Justice Coordination • Job Training Requirements Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Support • Project Reviews and Inspections
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and Emerging Businesses Support • Contractor Training
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEI Integration • KPI Program Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing and Communications Support

PROGRAM FUNDING

Program funding comes from the Renewable Energy Resources Fund (RERF) and utility-held funds collected from the Renewable Portfolio Standard riders. Held by the State of Illinois, the RERF was originally funded by Alternative Retail Energy Suppliers through Alternative Compliance Payments. The approved [2024 Long-Term Plan](#) allows for up to

\$16.5 million annually from the RERF to fund the Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Small), Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Large), Illinois Solar for All: Community Solar sub-programs and incentives for Illinois Solar for All: Non-Profit and Public Facilities. The utility-held Renewable Portfolio Standard funds are collected from ratepayers through dedicated bill riders to fund renewable energy resources. P.A. 102-0662 allows for the transfer of \$50 million from utility-held funds annually to fund ILSFA. This dual source of funding creates some complexities in contracting for REC purchases. REC contracts are funded solely with one or the other funds, with a spending priority placed on utility-held funds.

LONG-TERM RENEWABLE RESOURCES PROCUREMENT PLAN

A complete description of the ILSFA program can be found in Chapter 8 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan. The 2024 Long-Term Plan outlines requirements for developing and implementing ILSFA, including annual funding, Approved Vendor requirements, consumer protections, vendor marketing guidelines, and incentive values. The 2024 Long-Term Plan also provides a framework for the interpreted intent of the legislation by laying out specific definitions of participants, including income requirements and eligibility, project eligibility, and job training requirements. It sets a goal for allocating 25% of all incentives to Environmental Justice Communities and Energy Sovereignty projects, among other important program parameters.

The Agency updated the 2024 Long-Term Plan and filed it with the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) in October 2023. On February 20, 2024, the ICC issued its [Final Order](#) approving the IPA's 2024 Long-Term Plan with modifications. Notably, there will be a change in the reporting for the first year for Community Solar projects, and self-attestation will now be allowed for the Bright Neighborhoods initiative. The IPA updated the draft 2024 Long-Term Plan with the modifications from the Final Order and published it on the IPA website in spring 2024. Version 8.0 of the Approved Vendor Manual incorporates resulting program changes that will be effective with the 2025-2026 program year.

This manual may be subject to change based on future changes to the 2024 Long-Term Plan. In addition to the approval of the Agency's 2024 Long-Term Plan, many other aspects of photovoltaic (PV) development and installation in Illinois are under the jurisdiction of the ICC. These include the certification of distributed generation (DG) installers, interconnection standards, net metering tariffs, and tariffs allowing for a smart inverter rebate for non-residential PV systems.

INTENT OF THE ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL PROGRAM

ILSFA is intended to bring the benefits of solar energy and the renewable energy economy to IECs and EJs across Illinois. Income-eligible households, non-profit

organizations, and public entities participating in ILSFA see significant electricity savings. Participants are provided with comprehensive consumer protections important to the unique needs of these communities. Income-eligible households will not see upfront costs, with limited exceptions. While the Adjustable Block Program (ABP, rebranded as Illinois Shines)¹ provides incentives similar to ILSFA by delivering incentives through the purchase of RECs. ILSFA sets the value of incentives significantly higher than Illinois Shines. RECs purchased at a higher value through ILSFA are intended to provide cost recovery for the additional anticipated expenses of implementing ILSFA projects and allow a more significant share of incentives to be passed on directly to qualifying participants. Income-eligible households are defined as low-income if they earn below the 80% median income of the area, per the IPA Act, and IECs are defined as census tracts where at least 50% of the households earn no more than 80% of the AMI per the [2024 Long Term Plan](#).

ILSFA incentivizes participation in solar PV projects by qualified participants—whether as a system owner, lessee, or Community Solar project subscriber—through the purchase of RECs. The ILSFA program seeks to overcome historical barriers to developing solar for income-eligible households, such as a lack of taxable income needed to monetize tax-based incentives, a lack of access to capital, a lack of access to workforce development, and other institutional barriers that limit access to these opportunities. To promote ownership and local community wealth building, the program reserves 25% of program incentives for projects that exhibit Energy Sovereignty features, which include expedited participant system ownership and Community Solar cooperative models. Recognizing the disproportionate barriers small and emerging businesses face, the program supports these businesses by training eligible businesses on ownership and management of solar projects and connecting them with services offered by other state entities.

1.2. Environmental Justice Communities

The principle of environmental justice requires that no segment of the population, regardless of race, national origin, age, or income, should bear disproportionately high or adverse effects of environmental pollution. Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, concerning the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. ILSFA provides special consideration to

¹ Although officially named the Adjustable Block Program in Illinois statute, the program has always had a public-facing branding of Illinois Shines but rebranded all materials in 2023 to be called Illinois Shines. This rebranding is applied throughout this updated Approved Vendor Manual, and other ILSFA and IPA materials.

EJCs by setting a goal that at least 25% of program funds be allocated to projects located in or serving EJCs.

To help ensure that EJCs are made aware of opportunities for participation in ILSFA, Grassroots Education funding is prioritized for EJCs. Up to 60% of the funding (or three percentage points of 5%) will be used for this purpose.

A methodology for determining which communities in Illinois qualify as EJCs for ILSFA was established in the Initial Plan and was further refined by the Program Administrator and Agency through a stakeholder engagement process. An [interactive mapping tool](#) allows users to identify qualifying EJCs by census block groups across the state. This tool provides a map of these communities and an address lookup feature tool that allows users to enter any address in the state and determine whether that property is located within an EJC.

In addition to EJCs that have been determined based on the methodology laid out in the 2024 Long-Term Plan and through stakeholder feedback, the Program Administrator and Agency have also established a process for communities [to self-designate](#) as an EJC. The map of EJCs will be updated to reflect approved requests for self-designation.

In 2023, the ILSFA [Environmental Justice Community Map](#) and the [Income-Eligibility Community Map](#) were updated based on data from the 2020 census and the EJSCREEN. For the 2023-2024 program year, both the [initial](#) and [updated](#) EJC maps were allowed for use, but only the [new EJC map](#) will be used in the 2025-2026 program year and beyond. The 2024 Long-Term Plan established that ILSFA EJC maps are updated every five years, with the next update planned for 2028. Access the Illinois Solar for All [Environmental Justice Community Map](#).

Access the Illinois Solar for All [Self-Designation Process](#) and the [Self-Designation Application](#), along with [Helpful Tips](#) for Self-Designation Applications.

1.3. CEJA Updates to ILSFA and Relevant Programs

The Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA), enacted as P.A. 102-0662, created new programs and design elements for ILSFA, which were introduced in the 2022 Long-Term Plan and are included in the 2024 Long-Term Plan. Several programs created by CEJA that are administered by other state entities may provide additional support for ILSFA projects. This section outlines those programs and further requirements for how the Program Administrator interacts with existing state programs, such as energy efficiency programs. Many of these are still under development, and the Program Administrator will provide updates as they are available.

1.3.1. SMALL AND EMERGING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

CEJA included several provisions aimed at encouraging business development. It requires the IPA to “make every effort to ensure that small and emerging businesses, particularly those located in low-income and environmental justice communities, are able to participate in the Illinois Solar for All Program”² and report on progress annually.

The IPA Act does not define “small and emerging” business, but Section 8.2.3 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan provides definitions from other State and federal programs to inform its definitions of “small” and “emerging.” The Agency uses the federal U.S. Small Business Administration definition of “small,” which considers Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors that have annual revenues of less than \$19 million³ and will define “emerging business” as a business that has been authorized to do business in any U.S. state for less than three years.

The Program Administrator supports small and emerging businesses by providing training on ownership and management of solar projects to eligible businesses and connecting them with services and programs offered by other state departments and organizations to ensure their participation in the program. In addition, businesses located in IECs and those providing training on implementing Energy Sovereignty and community-driven projects can receive support as needed. Additional business training opportunities have been offered for Approved Vendors addressing relevant topics, including overviews of state certification requirements, marketing of services, and ownership and management of projects. Workshops for small and emerging businesses are announced and included on the [Events](#) page of the ILSFA website.

The [Small and Emerging Business Guide](#) was published in February 2024. This resource guide covers a wide range of essential aspects of the programs and markets and information on financial incentives, consumer protections, certifications, and other program topics.

CEJA also creates job training and business development programs, as discussed in more detail in Section 8.8.1 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan. The Program Administrator will update Approved Vendors on relevant programs and resources offered by state agencies and support by the Community Solar Energy Sovereignty Grant Program.

1.3.2. ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

To provide participants and communities participating in ILSFA with benefits beyond electricity cost-savings, 25% of funding for each sub-program per program year is

² 20 ILCS 3855/1-56(b)(2).

³ See Small Business Administration, “[Table of Small Business Size Standards.](#)”

reserved for projects that promote “Energy Sovereignty.” Although P.A. 102-0662 does not define Energy Sovereignty, the 2024 Long-Term Plan provides the following definition of “Energy Sovereignty”:

“Eligible low-income household or community organization having or being on a defined path to majority or full ownership of the photovoltaic generating facility or, in the case of a cooperative or community ownership model, a share or membership in the entity that owns the photovoltaic generating facility. For the purpose of this definition, “ownership” means not only legal title to the property but also the right to participate in decisions regarding the governance, maintenance, and use of the facility and to benefit from the use of that facility. For the purpose of this definition, “photovoltaic generating facility” means any equipment that generates electricity from solar energy. If the project includes associated energy storage equipment, the eligible low-income household or community organization is not required to, but may, own such storage equipment to qualify as an “energy sovereignty” project.

All Energy Sovereignty projects must still be compatible with and include contract terms providing for the purchase and transfer of 15 years of RECs generated from solar projects upon initial approval and energization of a solar project.

Projects within the Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-programs can achieve Energy Sovereignty designation through a purchase agreement (subject to applicable limitations on upfront costs) or a lease or power purchase agreement (PPA) with an early transfer of ownership at seven years or earlier after energization. Energy Sovereignty projects will also receive a \$10 REC adder applied to the project’s REC contract for RECs delivered after the transfer of ownership is completed. Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Energy Sovereignty projects must include information on the cost and timing of the transfer of ownership and any ongoing costs (apart from Operations and Maintenance, which the Approved Vendor is responsible for, per the [Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Contract Requirements](#)) for the new owner within their third-party owner (TPO) or power purchase agreement (PPA) customer contract.

Projects within the Community Solar sub-program can qualify for energy sovereignty designation through an ownership or a cooperative model. The ownership model includes a purchase agreement (subject to applicable limitations on upfront costs) or a lease or PPA with an ownership transfer clause that is triggered at seven years or earlier after energization to give the participant ownership of the panels (which may correspond to their subscription to the Community Solar project). The cooperative model allows for a co-op organization to sell subscriptions to participant-owners of the

co-op, with the participant receiving a low-cost subscription and any financial benefits of ownership.

As further detailed in Section 4.3, any ownership model used to achieve Energy Sovereignty designation for a Community Solar project must show ownership by an eligible participant (defined to include income-eligible households, affordable housing owners, and non-profits)⁴ or over 50% of the total energy produced is proposed to be subscribed to by participants with ownership shares at the time of Part I application.

1.3.3. EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

In Section 5-60 of the Energy Transition Act, CEJA establishes the Jobs and Environmental Justice Grant Program with two sub-programs:

1. the Equitable Energy Future Grant Program and
2. the Community Solar Energy Sovereignty Grant Program, both administered by the DCEO.

These grant programs will award up to \$1,000,000 per application “to provide businesses, organizations, and community groups with capital needed to plan, develop, and execute” a renewable energy or energy efficiency project. The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity is currently accepting applications for the Equitable Energy Future Grant Program on an ongoing basis. The Community Solar Energy Sovereignty Grant Program is accepting applications through June 30, 2025.

Per Section 1-75(c-20) of the IPA Act, Approved Vendors and Designees and their subcontractors must report demographic and geographic data, including racial and ethnic identity, for their project workforce. This data will be aggregated and published annually, ensuring transparency and public accountability.

1.3.4. ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

The IPA Act requires ILSFA to “be implemented in a manner that seeks to minimize administrative costs and maximize efficiencies and synergies available through coordination with similar initiatives,” including energy efficiency programs and the 35 community action agencies (CAAs) in Illinois that administer state weatherization and energy assistance programs.

⁴ 20 ILCS 3855/1-56(b)(2)(A)(i) requires the Agency to reserve “a portion” of Illinois Solar for All funding “for projects that promote energy sovereignty through ownership of projects by low-income households, not-for-profit organizations providing services to low-income households, affordable housing owners, community cooperatives, or community-based limited liability companies providing services to low-income households.”

In addition to coordinating with these programs, the Program Administrator has created a [Resource Guide](#) to assist potential program participants in overcoming barriers to participation. The Guide identifies energy efficiency programs and programs to address deferred maintenance, which may be required to make a building suitable for solar. The IPA and the Program Administrator will continue to work with utilities, administrators of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and the Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP), and other relevant organizations to develop opportunities to share referrals between ILSFA and programs that similarly address energy costs and energy burdens of income-eligible households and non-profit and public facility participants.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Community Solar Partnership (NCSP) is partnering with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop and pilot the Clean Energy Connector (Connector),⁵ a platform that will assist in connecting income-eligible LIHEAP recipients with Community Solar opportunities that provide strong consumer protections and significant savings. Illinois is one of three states participating in the pilot rollout of the Clean Energy Connector, along with New Mexico and Washington, DC. The Illinois Power Agency is partnering with DCEO's Office of Community Assistance (OCA), which administers LIHEAP, IHWAP, and other income-eligible assistance programs, to connect Community Action Agencies (and other Illinois LIHEAP administrators) with ILSFA. LIHEAP agencies began utilizing the Clean Energy Connector to connect income-eligible households with ILSFA Community Solar projects in January 2025. Further information on the Connector can be found in Section 8.8.3.1 of the Long-Term Plan.

1.3.5. CLIMATE BANK AND THE CLEAN ENERGY JOBS AND JUSTICE FUND

CEJA establishes financial vehicles to aid in the deployment of clean energy and directs the Illinois Finance Authority to create a Climate Bank “to aid in all respects with providing financial assistance, programs, and products to finance and otherwise develop and facilitate opportunities to develop clean energy and provide clean water, drinking water, and wastewater treatment in the State.”⁶

Section 20-15 of the Illinois Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund Act creates the Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund, a non-profit corporation. The Fund “has authority to pursue a broad range of financial products and services”⁷ that “foster the development

⁵ Additional information may be found on the Department of Energy's website about the [Community Solar Subscription Tool](#).

⁶ 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)(1)(M)

⁷ Illinois Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund Act, §20-30(a), enacted through Public Act 102-0662 (2021).

and commercialization of clean energy projects, including projects serving low-income, environmental justice, and BIPOC communities, and support project development by MBE and other contractors of color.”⁸ The board of the Fund is instructed to consider a number of investment initiatives, many of which could affect ILSFA, including “a solar lease, power-purchase agreement, or loan-to-own product specifically designed to complement and grow the Illinois Solar for All Program.” The Program Administrator will work with the IPA and the board of the Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund to facilitate integration across the programs and provide information to Approved Vendors. As of February 2025, the Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund Board was still in preparation, building core staffing, establishing funding mechanisms, and moving toward implementation, but a definitive rollout date has not yet been announced.

1.3.6. EQUITABLE ENERGY UPGRADE PROGRAM

CEJA directs the Illinois Commerce Commission to establish the Equitable Energy Upgrade Program, which “permits customers to finance the construction of energy projects through an optional tariff payable directly through their utility bill, modeled after the Pay As You Save system, developed by the Energy Efficiency Institute” (220 ILCS 5/16-111.10(c)). Funds may be used for solar installations and other energy improvements. Pay As You Save (PAYS) can be a way to finance ownership of on-site solar, especially for residents of 1–4-unit buildings, since repayment is tied to the meter and passes on to any future occupant living in that unit. While participants of any income level can use this system, there may be synergies for participants eligible for ILSFA as a way to facilitate Energy Sovereignty.

As of Spring 2025, the Equitable Energy Upgrade Program was under development by the ICC. The Program Administrator will integrate the Equitable Energy Upgrade Program with Illinois Solar for All once the ICC finalizes it.

In addition to the Equitable Energy Upgrade Program, various other state, federal, and non-profit programs provide home repairs and upgrades for eligible households.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) offers such programs and cites several other agencies and non-profits that provide a range of assistance, including HUD-approved housing counseling agencies, the Illinois Housing Development Authority, Illinois affiliates of Habitat for Humanity, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Loan Centers, and the USDA Rural Development Office. The Program Administrator has compiled a list of these funding opportunities into an [External Funding List](#) and shares this document with ILSFA participants needing home repairs. This list is updated with new opportunities and any program updates quarterly.

⁸ Illinois Clean Energy Jobs and Justice Fund Act, §20-25(a)(2), enacted through Public Act 102-0662 (2021).

The Program Administrator has begun to work with these entities to explore the potential for coordination between solar installations and home repair programs and is seeking to integrate those opportunities into the ILSFA program. The Program Administrator has started various initiatives to begin this coordination, including the sharing of marketing materials with these entities to promote ILSFA, providing presentations to these entities on the ILSFA program, and the exploration of customer referrals and data sharing to and from home repair programs.

1.4. Appeal Process

If the Program Administrator rejects a potential Approved Vendor's application or submission, the vendor has the right to appeal the decision to the IPA. The Program Administrator will communicate the opportunity to appeal as part of its rejection notice.

In conjunction with the written request, the potential Approved Vendor is required to provide any supporting information, documents, or communications that reinforce their appeal. The IPA may request additional materials during the review process and reserves the right to schedule a call or informal discussion with the Approved Vendor to gain a deeper understanding of their position.

The IPA is committed to issuing final determinations on eligibility expeditiously after receiving the appeal and reviewing relevant information. As the final authority in the appeal process, the IPA will provide a supporting rationale for its decision.

In any case in which an application, submission, or request made by a potential Approved Vendor or Designee is rejected, denied, or revoked in writing by the Program Administrator, or any cases involving the imposition of disciplinary or corrective action upon an Approved Vendor or Designee by the Program Administrator, the affected entity shall have the right to appeal the Program Administrator's determination or action to the IPA in accordance with this appeals process. The Program Administrator will communicate this opportunity to appeal as part of its determination notice.

To initiate the appeal process, the potential Approved Vendor must promptly submit a written appeal to the IPA. The appeal may be submitted through email to IPA.ILSFA@illinois.gov. This appeal should be presented on the company's letterhead and include a comprehensive rationale explaining why the Program Administrator's determination is believed to be in error. The IPA may request additional materials during the review process and reserves the right to schedule a call or informal discussion with the potential Approved Vendor to gain a deeper understanding of their position.

The IPA is committed to issuing final determinations on eligibility expeditiously after receiving the appeal and reviewing relevant information. As the final authority in the appeal process, the IPA will provide a supporting rationale for its decision.

This appeals process ensures a fair and thorough review of Program Administrator determinations, with the IPA serving as the ultimate authority in the decision-making process.

2. Sub-Programs Overview

ILSFA incentives are allocated through four sub-programs: 1) Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Small), 2) Illinois Solar for All: Non-Profit and Public Facilities, 3) Illinois Solar for All: Community Solar, and 4) Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Large). This manual provides guidance for Approved Vendors to participate in all sub-programs.

All ILSFA sub-programs require that participants see a minimum specified savings, where ongoing costs or fees to the participant do not exceed 50% of the value of energy produced by their PV system or, in the case of Community Solar, their share of the installed PV system (see Section 5 on Participant Savings Requirements of this manual for more details). The Residential Solar (Small) sub-program requires that eligible households in 1–4-unit buildings incur no upfront costs (defined as any costs paid before project energization). Each sub-program includes important consumer protections specific to the sub-program. Program participants can incur upfront costs in the Community Solar and Residential Solar (Large) sub-programs only in specific circumstances detailed in Sections 2.3 and 2.4, respectively.

REC price schedules for each sub-program appear in the following tables, which are organized by system size and utility groups. Group A is for projects located in the service territories of Ameren Illinois, MidAmerican Energy, Mt. Carmel Public Utility, and rural electric cooperatives and municipal utilities located in MISO, and Group B is for projects located in the service territories of ComEd and rural electric cooperatives and municipal utilities located in PJM. Across all incentive programs, the system sizes are measured in maximum continuous AC as measured at the inverter. Qualified and approved participating projects receive a set payment in exchange for all RECs generated over their first 15 years of operation, paid upfront upon verification of Energization via Part II Approval of a project.⁹ These payments are made through contracts between Approved

⁹ The exceptions to the rule of all RECs generated being delivered and compensated are generally as follows: in any given year of the 15-year contract, any unsubscribed share of a Community Solar project would not receive payment for its RECs. Additionally, RECs associated with the unsubscribed share as of

Vendors and either the IPA for RERF-funded REC purchases or Illinois electric utilities for utility-funded REC purchases. REC prices were updated in the [2024 Long-Term Plan](#), and RECs generated over the contract term can be estimated by entering the project details into the Project REC Incentive Calculator. Sub-program budgets and REC prices will be announced on the ILSFA website before the 2025-2026 program year starts.

2.1. Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Small) Sub-Program

Residential Solar (Small) projects are Distributed Generation (DG) projects installed onsite, typically behind a participant’s meter, and used primarily to offset a single participant’s load. Within ILSFA, Residential Solar projects serve two market segments: 1-4 unit Residential Solar (Small) and five or more units Residential Solar (Large) (see Section 2.4 below), each with a specific REC price schedule. The Residential Solar (Small) sub-program incentive is intended to provide funding for PV projects located on residential properties where, if serving a building with multiple units, 50% or more of the building’s households are income-eligible. See section 6.1 of this manual, Project and Participant Eligibility, for more details.

The IPA and the Program Administrator have worked with stakeholders to identify barriers to participation in this sub-program and continue to explore and implement adjustments to increase participation, lower soft costs, and simplify participant acquisition procedures.

TABLE 2.1. INCENTIVES FOR 1- TO 4-UNIT BUILDINGS MARKET SEGMENT (\$/REC)

System Size	Group A	Group B
<= 10 kW	\$190.56	\$180.89
> 10 - 25 kW	\$165.40	\$160.92
> 25 - 100 kW	\$141.80	\$139.37
> 100 - 200 kW	\$136.59	\$132.14
> 200 - 500 kW	\$125.44	\$121.55
> 500 - 2000 kW	\$121.67	\$115.49
> 2000 - 5000 kW	\$105.38	\$102.53

one year after energization would not be required to be delivered throughout the 15 years. Additionally, any subscribed share of a Community Solar project that has a non-income-eligible subscriber other than the project’s anchor tenant would not receive payment or have a delivery obligation for the associated RECs.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

Within the Residential Solar (Small) sub-program, 25% of incentives are reserved for Energy Sovereignty projects for six months after the application window opens,¹⁰ with the Project Selection Protocol giving preference to projects that facilitate energy sovereignty. Residential Solar projects can achieve Energy Sovereignty through a no-cost purchase agreement or a lease or power purchase agreement (PPA) with an early ownership transfer seven years or earlier after energization. The contract between the participant and the system owner should define the terms of the early ownership transfer, as ILSFA REC payments are paid upfront, removing the option of withholding payments to ensure the ownership transfer occurs as planned.

All ILSFA participant contracts for onsite systems are required to provide a full system warranty, guarantee, or other agreement that ensures the operation of the entire system to industry standards for at least 15 years or the length of the REC Contract (whichever is longer) at no additional cost to participants. Further details related to this requirement can be found in the Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Contract Requirements.

Participant contracts for projects that are applying to receive Energy Sovereignty adders must also ensure ownership of RECs will continue to transfer to the Approved Vendor for the full 15-year duration of the REC Contract. Finally, contracts qualifying for the Energy Sovereignty adder must specify the cost and timing of the transfer of ownership and any ongoing costs (apart from Operations and Maintenance, which the Approved Vendor is responsible for, per the [Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Contract Requirements](#)) the new owner may expect once they acquire ownership of the system.

Notification of transfer of ownership shall be provided to either the Agency or a utility company that is party to a REC Contract (both referred to herein as “Buyers”) and the Program Administrator by the Approved Vendor, along with documentation of how the transfer meets the terms of the contract, within 30 days of the transfer. To facilitate the collection and review of this documentation, the Program Administrator created the *Acknowledgement of Energy Sovereignty Transfer* form and *Energy Sovereignty Transfer FAQ* document, which are available in the [Approved Vendor portal](#). Approved Vendors that are parties to a REC Contract with a Buyer are responsible for completing, obtaining all required signatures, and submitting this *Acknowledgement of the Energy Sovereignty Transfer* form to the Program Administrator upon completion of an energy sovereignty transfer. This notification must be made for transactions involving ownership that are

¹⁰ See Section 8.5.1 of the 2024 Long Term Plan and the [Project Selection Protocol Guidance](#) for the 2026-2026 program year.

transferred from the outset, such as a no-cost purchase agreement, and transactions involving a later transfer, such as a lease or PPA with a qualifying early transfer of ownership.

If the Energy Sovereignty transfer does not happen within two years after the Energy Sovereignty Proposed Transfer Date, the Designated System shall be removed from the applicable REC Contract in accordance with Section 2.7(c) of the REC Contract. Upon the removal of the Designated System, Buyer shall be entitled to payment by the Approved Vendor (as the Seller) in the amount of the sum of: (i) the Collateral Requirement calculated at the time of the Trade Date with respect to such Designated System and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the total payments Seller has received from Buyer associated with RECs from such Designated System.

To encourage Energy Sovereignty, an additional \$10 per REC is applied to the project's REC value for RECs anticipated to be delivered after the transfer of ownership is completed for projects that facilitate ownership by the participant in a manner consistent with the requirements herein.

BRIGHT NEIGHBORHOODS (RESIDENTIAL SOLAR PILOT)

The Residential Solar (Small) sub-program has historically under-utilized the annual budget due to several barriers reported by prospective participants and Approved Vendors. The Residential Solar Pilot, publicly branded and marketed as the Bright Neighborhoods initiative seeks to address these barriers by shifting all participant acquisition, marketing, and outreach efforts from the Approved Vendor to the Program Administrator. Bright Neighborhoods takes place in three selected community areas and aims to increase awareness of the ILSFA program and the number of Residential Solar (Small) projects in areas underserved by ILSFA across the state. An Approved Vendor is selected to serve the three areas through a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process. Selection of the Approved Vendors prioritizes the involvement and selection of small and emerging businesses to encourage business development. Additionally, the [2024 Long-Term Plan](#) allows for self-attestation by customers participating in Bright Neighborhoods and living within HUD Qualified Census Tracts, confirming that they make less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

The Program Administrator released a proposal for stakeholder feedback in February 2023 to gather input before finalizing the design of Bright Neighborhoods for the 2023-2024 program year. Following the feedback process, the Program Administrator and the IPA selected the following participating communities: West Garfield Park – Chicago, Waukegan, and the Carbondale-Marion Micropolitan Area (Jackson, Williamson, and Johnson counties). In April 2023, the Program Administrator released the RFP to select eligible Approved Vendors to serve as the designated Approved Vendors for the Bright Neighborhoods initiative. The initiative launched its marketing and outreach efforts on

August 1, 2023, until March 31, 2024. This outreach period focused on building partnerships with community-based organizations and key community advocates to reach eligible residents. The Program Administrator held educational and tabling events with these partners to spread awareness of the initiative. During this time, the Program Administrator promoted the initiative directly to potential participants using tactics including social media campaigns, targeted digital advertisements, earned media, direct mail, and coordinated outreach through partners. To prepare Bright Neighborhoods for a second year, the Program Administrator released a [report](#) documenting its findings during the first year, along with proposed updates to the design available for stakeholder feedback in June 2024. The updated design for the second year of the initiative was released in August 2024, which expanded the participating Chicago communities to include Austin, Humboldt Park, East Garfield Park, and North and South Lawndale.

Additional information regarding the future of the Bright Neighborhoods initiative will be released before the start of the 2025-2026 program year.

HOME REPAIRS AND UPGRADES PILOT

The need for home repairs and electric upgrades has proven to be a barrier for prospective participants otherwise eligible for the Residential Solar (Small) sub-program. Since income-eligible residents are more likely to face this obstacle to participation, the Home Repairs and Upgrades Pilot outlined in the 2022 Long-Term Plan makes additional incentives available for Approved Vendors that complete the home repairs and upgrades necessary for solar installation on owner-occupied income-eligible homes. The Program Administrator first seeks to connect income-eligible homes with federal, state, or non-profit programs that fund home repairs. It has compiled a list of available external funding opportunities in the [External Funding List](#) and included relevant information on available funding amounts, eligibility requirements, waitlists, contact information, and more. The Program Administrator is available as needed to aid participants in communicating with the external home repair programs and preparing paperwork and documentation. The Program Administrator is tracking the ability of these external programs to help fund the needed home repairs and upgrades within ILSFA. If external funding is unavailable within one month of the prospective participant's request, additional incentives for the Approved Vendor in the form of a REC adder may be available through the ILSFA program.

The primary goal of this Pilot is to improve participation in the Residential Solar (Small) sub-program, while also gathering information from Approved Vendors on the frequency and extent of repair needs in income-eligible homes planning to install solar panels. The Program Administrator is tracking this information and will include it in a final report of

the Pilot. Additional information regarding the future of the Home Repairs and Upgrades Pilot will be released before the start of the 2025-2026 Program Year.

2.2. Illinois Solar for All: Non-Profit and Public Facilities Sub-Program

The Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects are installed onsite, behind a participant's meter, and used primarily to offset a single participant's load. The Non-Profit and Public Facilities incentive is intended to provide funding for PV projects located on (i) buildings serving non-profit participants or (ii) public facilities.

Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects must be located within Income-Eligible Communities (IECs) or Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs). Additionally, projects must demonstrate both of the following conditions:

- A sufficient connection to, and input from, the IEC or EJC members of the non-profit or public facility it serves, evidenced by:
- A narrative summary by the proposed entity that demonstrates that the Non-Profit and Public Facility actively engages with and impactfully serves the local income-eligible or environmental justice community and
- Listing community-based organizations the applicant has partnered with (including letters from those organizations to verify the partnerships) in support of their work in the local income-eligible or environmental justice community
- The property is occupied by a Critical Service Provider (CSP) for the community (e.g., youth centers, hospitals, homeless shelters, senior centers, community centers, places of worship, and affordable housing providers, including public housing sites). For a public facility, the building must host a department/agency that is a CSP meeting this standard. Section 4.4 of this manual includes a list of qualified CSPs.

With the 2023-2024 program year, the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program no longer included public schools (which includes charter schools, as covered by the Illinois School Code) due to the addition of a dedicated Illinois Shines block for public schools. Additionally, the sub-program disallowed distributed generation projects serving multifamily residential facilities from participating in the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program since these projects qualify to apply for the Residential Solar (Large) sub-program.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

The Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program reserves 25% of incentives for Energy Sovereignty projects for six months after the initial submission window opens, with the Project Selection Protocol giving preference to projects that facilitate Energy

Sovereignty.¹¹ Non-Profit or Public Facilities projects can achieve Energy Sovereignty through a purchase agreement or a lease or power purchase agreement (PPA) with an early transfer of ownership seven years or earlier after energization. The contract between the participant and the system owner should define the terms of the early transfer of ownership, as ILSFA REC payments are paid upfront, removing the option of withholding payments to ensure the ownership transfer occurs as planned.

All ILSFA participant contracts for onsite systems are required to provide a full system warranty, guarantee, or other agreement that ensures operation of the entire system to industry standards for at least 15 years or the length of the REC Contract (whichever is longer), at no additional cost to participants. Additional details related to this requirement can be found in the Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Contract Requirements. Participant contracts for projects that are applying to receive Energy Sovereignty adders must also ensure ownership of RECs will continue to transfer to the Approved Vendor for the full 15-year duration of the REC Contract. Finally, contracts qualifying for the Energy Sovereignty adder must specify the cost and timing of the transfer of ownership and any ongoing costs (apart from Operations and Maintenance, which the Approved Vendor is responsible for, per the [Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Contract Requirements](#)) the new owner may expect once they acquire ownership of the system. Approved Vendors are encouraged to work with the new owner to ensure they obtain insurance for the system.

Notification of the transfer of ownership shall be provided to the Buyer and the Program Administrator by the Approved Vendor, along with documentation of how the transfer meets the terms of the contract, within 30 days of the transfer. To facilitate the collection and review of this documentation, the Program Administrator created the *Acknowledgement of Energy Sovereignty Transfer* form and *Energy Sovereignty Transfer FAQ* document, which are available in the Operational Resources section of the Approved Vendor portal. Approved Vendors that are parties to a REC Contract with a Buyer are responsible for completing, obtaining all required signatures, and submitting this *Acknowledgement of the Energy Sovereignty Transfer* form to the Program Administrator upon completion of an energy sovereignty transfer. This notification must be made for transactions involving ownership that are transferred from the outset, such as a purchase agreement, and transactions involving a later transfer, such as a lease or PPA with a qualifying early transfer of ownership.

If the Energy Sovereignty transfer does not happen within two years after the Energy Sovereignty Proposed Transfer Date, the Designated System shall be removed from the

¹¹ See Section 8.5.1 of the 2024 Long Term Plan and the [Project Selection Protocol Guidance](#) for the 2025-2026 program year.

applicable REC Contract in accordance with Section 2.7(c) of the REC Contract. Upon the removal of the Designated System, Buyer shall be entitled to payment by the Approved Vendor (as the Seller) in the amount of the sum of: (i) the Collateral Requirement calculated at the time of the Trade Date with respect to such Designated System and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the total payments Seller has received from Buyer associated with RECs from such Designated System.

TABLE 2.2. INCENTIVES FOR NON-PROFITS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES (\$/REC)

System Size	Group A	Group B
0 - 25 kW	\$101.93	\$115.97
25 - 100 kW	\$103.34	\$113.32
100 - 200 kW	\$98.75	\$105.00
200 - 500 kW	\$88.79	\$94.43
500 - 2000 kW	\$84.81	\$87.95
2000 - 5000 kW	\$70.80	\$74.25

To encourage Energy Sovereignty, an additional \$10 per REC is applied to the project’s REC value for RECs anticipated to be delivered after the transfer of ownership is completed for projects that facilitate ownership by the participant in a manner consistent with the requirements herein.

2.3. Illinois Solar for All: Community Solar Sub-Program

Community solar projects are installed on rooftops or ground-mounted and are interconnected directly to the utility’s distribution system. Illinois Solar for All: Community Solar projects are installed anywhere within a utility service territory, and residents can subscribe based on who lives within that utility service territory. ILSFA Community Solar incentives are intended to provide funding for community solar projects designed to serve income-eligible households. For more detail, see Section 5.2 of this manual, Project and Participant Eligibility.

Except as noted in this paragraph, subscribers to an ILSFA Community Solar project must be income-eligible residential households with a utility account, and RECs produced from the corresponding subscription shares will receive the Community Solar prices shown below. No subscriber may have greater than a 40% share of the system capacity. An ILSFA Community Solar project may have only one anchor tenant that is not an income-eligible residential household, and such anchor tenant must be identified at the

time of project application. An anchor tenant may be any rate-paying¹² non-income-eligible residential household, a business, a non-profit organization, or a public entity. RECs produced from an anchor tenant's share of the project will be paid based on currently applicable Illinois Shines Program Community Driven Community Solar prices.¹³ Outside of the anchor tenant, any subscription share that is not subscribed to by an income-eligible residential household will not receive payments, nor will the Approved Vendor be required to deliver those RECs through the ILSFA REC contract. The first annual report for each project (submitted one year after the time of energization) must identify at least 50% of proposed income-eligible household subscribers (in kW volume) for the project to receive payment under the contract. See the REC contract for specific requirements and remedies.

Approved Vendors and Designees must be familiar with net metering and community solar bill crediting rules and requirements in the electric utility service territories in which they make offers, and marketing statements and any savings claims or estimates must be consistent with how net metering and community solar bill crediting applies in those utility service territories.

Under Section 16-107.5(l)(4) of the Public Utilities Act, most community solar projects in Illinois can now request that a utility "include a subscriber's subscription fee on the subscriber's monthly electric bill and provide the subscriber with a net credit equivalent to the total bill credit value for that generation period minus the subscription fee, provided the subscription fee is structured as a fixed percentage of bill credit value." With this net crediting approach, both the cost and value of the community solar subscription will appear on a single utility bill, helping reduce confusion. The Agency will require future applicants to this sub-program to use single-bill net crediting once it is available from the utility. Thus, ILSFA Community Solar projects approved in the 2023-2024 program year and beyond will be required to utilize a single-billing option. To simplify the billing process and improve the resident participant experience, ILSFA Community Solar projects approved prior to the 2023-2024 program year are strongly

¹² In the 2023-2024 program year, affordable housing buildings with subscriptions under 25 kW were allowed to qualify as income-eligible subscribers and receive the commensurate residential subscriber REC value, as long as the property owner demonstrated that the required savings value is passed on to tenants. With the 2024 Long-Term Plan, this was reversed with a determination that only subscriptions of income-eligible residents responsible for their own energy burden may be considered for the ILSFA Community Solar REC value. Master-metered buildings may no longer count as income-eligible non-anchor tenant subscribers to ILSFA Community Solar projects.

¹³ Note that in the first two program years, non-profit and public sector anchors could receive REC payments at the ILSFA LICs price. Regardless of a project's energization date, invoices are generated based on the REC prices listed in the contract.

encouraged to also utilize the utility single-billing option, and as noted below, projects participating in the Clean Energy Connector platform will be required to utilize single-billing.

A collateral of 5% of the total remaining project REC value must be maintained for 10 years. Approved Vendors must submit annual reports to verify new subscriber income and income-eligible share; if the original levels at the time of energization are not maintained in any given delivery year, then the collateral may be called upon to claw back the incentives to reflect the actual income-eligible subscription level achieved in that delivery year.

Income-eligible residential housing entities are eligible to subscribe as anchor tenants of an ILSFA Community Solar project where the building owner/manager commits to passing along the value of at least 50% of the energy savings to tenants in tangible ways. Because the net metering bill credit for such subscribers will be the utility Price to Compare (PTC), costs/savings will be based on that net metering value.¹⁴ Options for passing benefits to residents include:

- Reduced (or not raised) rents;
- New staff that serves all tenants;
- Facility upgrades (excluding repairs and renovations necessary to maintain building codes or organization certifications);
- New equipment that serves all tenants; or
- Other payments, benefits, or services to all tenants that would not otherwise have been possible without the savings generated by the photovoltaic system.

These benefits must be available to all the tenants, regardless of income level or individual participant uptake. Additionally, the building owner/manager will communicate those benefits to all residents and how they resulted from the installation of solar.

The Approved Vendor should consult with the Vendor Manager to ensure that the provision of tangible benefits is verifiable and easily managed. The proposed tangible

¹⁴ "As utility implementation of a single-billing option is still in its early stages, the 2024 Long-Term Plan will maintain this requirement for ILSFA Community Solar and will continue to monitor implementation of single-billing with ILSFA Approved Vendors. If the Agency witnesses a significant decline in project applications, it will request stakeholder feedback on making the single-bill net crediting requirement optional." Illinois Power Agency. (2024). [2024 Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan Filed for Illinois Commerce Commission Approval October 20, 2023. p.271](#). There is a requirement to use the utility single bill option, and the utility requirement for this option is that the fee must be a percent of billing credit, which leads to the percent of utility bill credit being the only subscription model that is usable.

benefits should be quantifiable and verified through supporting documentation such as dated and paid invoices/bills that tie back to leases, scopes of work, services, or goods that comprise the tangible benefits provided to tenants. The Approved Vendor should submit a tangible benefit plan along with their request for recipient validation with the initial project submission, demonstrating the building owner/manager's commitment to pass along the full value of the required savings to residents and describing in detail how this will be accomplished.

TABLE 2.3. INCENTIVES FOR ILSFA COMMUNITY SOLAR PROJECTS (\$/REC)

System Size	Group A	Group B
0 - 25 kW	\$101.08	\$112.80
25 - 100 kW	\$102.82	\$114.73
100 - 200 kW	\$99.81	\$112.24
200 - 500 kW	\$89.90	\$103.92
500 - 2000 kW	\$80.37	\$90.12
2000- 5000 kW	\$68.26	\$72.47

CLEAN ENERGY CONNECTOR

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) National Community Solar Partnership (NCSP) has partnered with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop the [Clean Energy Connector](#) (Connector). The Connector is a collaborative effort that includes the National Community Solar Partnership (NCSP), the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO), and the National Energy Assistance Directors Association (NEADA) to manage the Connector. The Connector is an online platform intended to facilitate income-eligible household access to ILSFA Community Solar projects and is initially only intended for LIHEAP recipients.

As mentioned in Section 1.3.4, the IPA has partnered with DCEO’s Office of Community Assistance to pilot the Clean Energy Connector platform, which will assist with connecting Illinois LIHEAP recipients with Community Solar opportunities in ILSFA that provide significant savings.¹⁵ The Connector targets LIHEAP households that have already successfully undergone income verification through a LIHEAP Administering Agency (LAA), thereby expediting solar enrollment.

The platform was rolled out in January 2025. The Connector streamlines enrollment to ILSFA community solar subscriptions with the following process:

- Subscription Managers upload ILSFA Community Solar projects, including subscription availability and savings.
- The IPA reviews and approves uploaded projects and ensures they follow ILSFA Community Solar project requirements and additional requirements for the Connector as detailed below.
- Local LIHEAP administrators educate households on community solar, identifying and collecting interested households’ information for upload to the Connector.
- Households are paired directly to an ILSA Community Solar project with available capacity or churn.

¹⁵ Additional information may be found on the Department of Energy’s website about the [Community Solar Subscription Tool](#).

- Subscription Managers access basic household data from uploads and work with households to complete enrollment outside of the Connector.

Participating in the Connector requires subscription managers to be registered as an Approved Vendor or Designee under the Illinois Solar for All program. This ensures that projects using the Connector offer a minimum of 50% savings to households. Additionally, Subscription Managers must adhere to ILSFA Consumer Protections and Connector requirements, recognizing that failure to comply may result in removal from the platform.

According to the 2022 Long Term Plan, and as outlined above in Section 2.3, ILSFA Community Solar projects approved in the 2023–2024 program year and beyond will be required to utilize a single-billing option offered by utilities so the customer subscription charges are billed through the customer’s utility account. This requirement expands to all Community Solar projects featured within the Connector, even if approved in prior program years. Approved Vendors seeking to list their projects within the Connector must utilize a utility’s single-billing options, as only projects that have this feature will be allowed to participate on the platform.

The Agency and Program Administrator anticipate utilizing the fee mechanism for leads obtained through the platform to support the maintenance of the Connector and compensate the LIHEAP agencies for educating and entering customer information into the Connector. In the initial rollout of the Connector in 2025, subscription managers will not incur charges or be charged fees for leads, but fees may be implemented in subsequent years.

For further details on the Connector, please visit the [Clean Energy Connector page](#). To inquire about participation and requirements, Approved Vendors are encouraged to contact vendors@illinoisSFA.com.

COMMUNITY SOLAR SUBSCRIBER MANAGEMENT

The Program Administrator will work with Approved Vendors to ensure interested participants are not waiting for extended periods before being assigned an ILSFA Community Solar subscription. The Program Administrator will also work with Approved Vendors on an appropriate timeline for subscriber acquisition to avoid signing up eligible subscribers too far in advance of a project’s ability to begin delivering credits to the participant, which can lead to confusion and frustration.

If an ILSFA Community Solar project is full, Approved Vendors may generate a waitlist of interested prospective participants. However, Approved Vendors should not collect certain types of information, including payment information or signed contracts, that commit a participant to a project if the designated project is full and the participant will be placed on a waitlist. Approved Vendors must contact the next participant on the

waitlist when there is space available to complete sign-up documentation to subscribe to a project with available capacity that matches the participant's capacity needs. Potential participants who sign up for a waitlist should receive updates on the waitlist at specified intervals and at least every two months. Finally, prospective participants can remove their names from the waitlist at any time using an easy process and without any financial consequences or other consequences.

Similarly, an Approved Vendor or Designee may select a "To Be Determined" option in the Disclosure Form for an Illinois Solar for All: Community Solar offer when the terms of the subscription are set but the specific project for the subscription has not been determined. Each "To Be Determined" Disclosure Form must list a portfolio of between two and five Community Solar projects to which the "To Be Determined" subscriber will ultimately be assigned. The Disclosure Form must also list the location of each project in the portfolio. Each portfolio may only include community solar projects owned by the same Approved Vendor or separate Single Project Approved Vendors under a common parent company. Approved Vendors and Designees may use different portfolios of projects for different customers as long as the other requirements are met. An Approved Vendor must assign "To Be Determined" subscribers to a specific Community Solar project within the portfolio listed on the customer's Disclosure Form within 180 days of the date that the customer signed the Disclosure Form with an option for a 30-day extension of this deadline. The Approved Vendor or Designee must provide an update to "To Be Determined" subscribers on their subscription status every 30 days until the subscriber is assigned to a specific project. When the subscriber is assigned to a specific project, they must be notified no later than 14 days later with the following details:

- Project location, including the county in which the project is located
- Project name (as that project's name appears in the ILSFA portal)
- Project ILSFA identification number

If the customer elects to cancel their subscription contract, the Approved Vendor or Designee must provide the customer with a document maintained by the Program Administrator containing relevant ILSFA Community Solar offers by other Approved Vendors if an offer to which the customer could subscribe is currently available. Please see the Consumer Protection Handbook for additional information.

Please see Chapter 7 for marketing requirements for Approved Vendors managing ILSFA Community Solar subscriptions.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

The Community Solar sub-program reserves 25% of incentives for Energy Sovereignty projects for six months after the initial application window opens,¹⁶ with the Project Selection Protocol giving preference to projects that facilitate Energy Sovereignty. Projects within the Community Solar sub-program can qualify for Energy Sovereignty designation through ownership by income-eligible households, affordable housing owners, or non-profits,¹⁷ or by a cooperative model in which at least 50% of the energy produced is proposed to be subscribed to by participant-owners with ownership shares at the time of Part I application. Ownership by an eligible participant may be achieved by a lease or PPA with an early transfer of ownership clause that is triggered at seven years after energization or earlier to give the participant ownership of panels equivalent to their subscription or a direct purchase of the system by the eligible participant before energization.

The cooperative model allows a co-op organization¹⁸ to sell subscriptions to participant-owners of the co-op, with the participant-owner receiving a low-cost subscription and an ownership share. Subscription payments are considered payments for ownership shares in a Community Solar cooperative on behalf of eligible participants. These shares entitle the participant-owner to receive dividends and to subscribe to electricity from the project at a discounted rate, sufficient to meet bill savings requirements. The participant-owner can sell the shares to other co-op members or to the co-op itself. A system owner may also transfer ownership to an eligible participant after tax benefits have been fully captured, such as through an early transfer of ownership of a lease or PPA. Community Solar projects organized as cooperatives to promote Energy Sovereignty are one of the exceptions to ILSFA's requirement of no upfront costs and may charge a nominal fee to participant-owners. Estimated net costs to the customer may not exceed 50% of the value of the energy generated by the participant's share of the PV system.

¹⁶ See Section 8.5.1 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

¹⁷ 20 ILCS 3855/1-56(b)(2)(A)(i) requires the Agency to reserve "a portion" of Illinois Solar for All funding "for projects that promote energy sovereignty through ownership of projects by low-income households, not-for-profit organizations providing services to low-income households, affordable housing owners, community cooperatives, or community-based limited liability companies providing services to low-income households."

¹⁸ References to a cooperative model throughout the Vendor Manual mean a cooperative as structured in compliance with Illinois Co-operative Act (805 ILCS 310/) and is not meant to refer to an "Electric Cooperative" which is subject to the Electric Suppliers Act, enacted by the 74th General Assembly, and has the same meaning as is defined in Section 3.4 of that Act (220 ILCS 5/3-119).

Any ownership model used for an Energy Sovereignty project must still be compatible with the ILSFA REC delivery contract of 15 years with payment upon energization of a solar project, providing an up-front incentive.

The Approved Vendor shall notify the Buyer and the Program Administrator of the transfer of ownership and provide documentation of how the transfer meets the terms of the contract within 30 days of the transfer. No current forms have been established to facilitate the collection of this documentation; Approved Vendors should notify the Program Administrator to coordinate this review.

If the transfer does not happen within two years after the Energy Sovereignty Proposed Transfer Date, the Designated System shall be removed from the applicable REC Contract in accordance with Section 2.7(c) of the REC Contract. Upon the removal of the Designated System, Buyer shall be entitled to payment by the Approved Vendor (as the Seller) in the amount of the sum of: (i) the Collateral Requirement calculated at the time of the Trade Date with respect to such Designated System and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the total payments Seller has received from Buyer associated with RECs from such Designated System.

For further information and examples of community solar ownership models seen in other states, see Appendix G: Review of Approaches to Energy Sovereignty¹⁹ of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

2.4 Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Large) Sub-Program

As detailed in Section 2.1 of this manual, CEJA separated the sub-program, previously known as the Low-Income Distributed Generation sub-program, into two sub-programs: one for single-family and 1–4 unit building projects and one for 5+ unit projects.

As with the Residential Solar (Small) sub-program, Residential Solar (Large) projects must meet the requirements of the Illinois Shines program and income-eligible consumer protections. The Residential Solar (Large) sub-program reserves 25% of available funding for projects located in EJs for the entire program year and 25% for Energy Sovereignty projects for six months after the application window opens.²⁰

Despite being separate sub-programs, the IPA Act provides a single budget allocation for both the Residential Solar (Small) sub-program and the Residential Solar (Large) sub-program. The 2024 Long-Term Plan allocates funding evenly between the two sub-programs for the first nine months of the program year.

¹⁹ [Appendix G: Review of Approaches to Energy Sovereignty](#)

²⁰ See Section 8.5.1 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

If, at the end of the ninth month of the program year, funds remain in the Residential Solar (Large) sub-program, those would be released for projects of any size from either sub-program (Small and Large). Any remaining funds in the EJC carveouts would be combined into an EJC carveout available for projects of any size from either sub-program (Small and Large).

For residential buildings five units and larger, either at least 50% of the units must be verified income-eligible, or the building must meet the definition of “affordable housing” contained in the Illinois Affordable Housing Act. Subscriptions for homes or buildings that qualify for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Project-Based Vouchers or Project-Based Rental Assistance (which are programs for housing units dedicated to income-eligible tenants) also qualify. The income qualification levels required for participation in these programs are lower than the income requirements for ILSFA.

One of the exceptions to the 2024 Long-Term Plan’s no upfront costs standard is for Residential Solar (Large) projects (multi-family projects of 5+ units) where the participant purchases the system. In this case, the residential participant’s first-year savings may be less than 50% so long as the calculation of that participant’s expected ongoing savings demonstrates that this requirement would be met through overall savings applied across the full 15 years of the REC delivery contract. Further, the building owner is prohibited from passing upfront costs to the building residents.²¹

TABLE 2.4. INCENTIVES FOR 5+ UNIT BUILDINGS MARKET SEGMENT (\$/REC)

System Size	Group A	Group B
<= 10 kW	\$109.11	\$122.43
> 10 - 25 kW	\$92.52	\$107.72
> 25 - 100 kW	\$78.52	\$91.88
> 100 - 200 kW	\$76.66	\$85.12
> 200 - 500 kW	\$69.64	\$76.92
> 500 - 2000 kW	\$66.61	\$72.18
> 2000 - 5000 kW	\$55.45	\$58.84

To establish an incentive level, a system location is considered a single building (i.e., multiple projects at a single building would be considered a single system). Exceptions may be granted for locations on the same roof where it can be demonstrated that the projects serve different, unaffiliated tenants.

²¹ See Section 8.2.2 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY

The Residential Solar (Large) sub-program reserves 25% of incentives for projects that facilitate Energy Sovereignty for six months after the application window opens, with the Project Selection Protocol giving preference to projects that lead to participant ownership.

Residential Solar (Large) projects can facilitate Energy Sovereignty through a purchase agreement (subject to applicable limits on upfront costs) or a lease or PPA with an early transfer of ownership seven years or earlier after energization. The contract between the participant and the system owner should define how and when the transfer of ownership will happen.

All ILSFA participant contracts for onsite systems are required to provide a full system warranty, as well as operations and maintenance guarantees for the full 15-year duration of the REC Contract at no additional cost to participants. Participant contracts for projects that are applying to receive Energy Sovereignty adders must also ensure ownership of RECs will continue to transfer to the Approved Vendor for the full 15-year duration of the REC Contract. Finally, contracts qualifying for the Energy Sovereignty adder must specify the cost and timing of the transfer of ownership and any ongoing costs the buyer may expect once they acquire ownership of the system. Approved Vendors are encouraged to work with the new owner to ensure they obtain insurance for the system.

Notification of the transfer of ownership shall be provided to the Buyer and the Program Administrator by the Approved Vendor, along with documentation of how the transfer meets the terms of the contract, within 30 days of the transfer. To facilitate the collection and review of this documentation, the Program Administrator created the *Acknowledgement of Energy Sovereignty Transfer* form and *Energy Sovereignty Transfer FAQ* document, which are available in the Operational Resources section of the Approved Vendor portal. Approved Vendors that are parties to a REC Contract with a Buyer are responsible for completing, obtaining all required signatures, and submitting this *Acknowledgement of the Energy Sovereignty Transfer* form to the Program Administrator upon completion of an energy sovereignty transfer. This notification must be made for transactions involving ownership that are transferred from the outset, such as a purchase agreement, and transactions involving a later transfer, such as a lease or PPA with a qualifying early transfer of ownership.

If the transfer does not happen within two (2) years after the Energy Sovereignty Proposed Transfer Date, the Designated System shall be removed from the applicable REC Contract in accordance with Section 2.7(c) of the REC Contract. Upon the removal of the Designated System, Buyer shall be entitled to payment by Approved Vendor (as the Seller) in the amount of the sum of: (i) the Collateral Requirement calculated at the time

of the Trade Date with respect to such Designated System and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the total payments Seller has received from Buyer associated with RECs from such Designated System.

3. Approved Vendor Requirements and Registration

Like the Illinois Shines program, Approved Vendors will be responsible for facilitating participation in ILSFA. Only Approved Vendors will be eligible to receive REC payments through ILSFA as contractual counterparties directly. The Approved Vendor model will ensure the accuracy and quality of information submitted and reduce the administrative burden on the contractual counterparties. This benefits participants because they can verify that an entity that proposes to develop an onsite PV system (or sell them a subscription to a Community Solar project) is a legitimate entity participating in the program. An Approved Vendor that fails to live up to the requirements of either the Illinois Shines program or the ILSFA program could significantly and negatively impact the entire renewable energy market in Illinois. The Agency and the Program Administrator need to have the ability to monitor the program and ensure high-quality performance by Approved Vendors.

All ILSFA Approved Vendors, Designees, and registered subcontractors will be publicly listed on the ILSFA website. Changes in company name and/or business status—such as suspension from the Program, bankruptcy, or a withdrawn or inactive status—will be noted on the relevant list.

3.1. Approved Vendors and Designees

In the 2024-2025 program year, the Approved Vendor Manual was updated to revise entity type terminology, roles, and requirements to be clear and consistent with Illinois Shines. The Approved Vendor is the key role; the Approved Vendor sells the RECs from the solar project in exchange for the Illinois Shines incentive payment and is ultimately responsible for compliance with Program requirements. An Approved Vendor may register specifically as a Single Project Approved Vendor if it will serve as the Approved Vendor for only one project in ILSFA. Other entities that work on solar projects that will be applied to ILSFA that have interactions with end-use customers must be registered as Designees. Other entities that participate in ILSFA (that are not acting as Approved Vendors and do not interact with end-use customers) may voluntarily choose to register as subcontractors.

APPROVED VENDORS

An Approved Vendor will be the entity that is the contractual counterparty with either the IPA or an Illinois electric utility for RECs purchased through ILSFA and thus will be the entity that receives payments from the IPA or utility for REC deliveries as contract obligations are met. Approved Vendors are responsible for submitting documentation to the Program Administrator (as the responsible party for the information in that documentation), maintaining collateral requirements, and providing ongoing information and reporting. As such, the Approved Vendors will have to coordinate the downstream information from installers/developers and individual system owners who may provide required information through the installer/developer to satisfy project and program requirements.

In previous program years, ILSFA had an entity type called “Aggregator” that relied heavily on other entities (Designees and subcontractors) to sell, develop, and manage solar projects. Following the terminology updates in the 2024-2025 program year, “Aggregators” are not differentiated from other Approved Vendors and are designated as a subtype only on the Approved Vendor Application. All Approved Vendors may use Designees and/or subcontractors, but the Approved Vendor is always ultimately responsible for compliance with Program requirements, including by any entity acting on its behalf.

DESIGNEES

Designees are entities that provide services within ILSFA on behalf of an Approved Vendor and that interact with the end-use customer. Designees cannot enter into REC contracts with the IPA or a utility; instead, they must use Approved Vendors to manage their long-term REC contracts and act as the counterparty to those contracts. However, Approved Vendors may find a market advantage in providing collective services for their Designees, like leveraging installation services, compliance with job training requirements, or procurement. The Designee or the Approved Vendor may complete the project application. Designee status allows registered entities to have their own ILSFA portal accounts to manage project applications independently, as long as those accounts are formally associated with a registered Approved Vendor. Organizations working on Community Solar subscriber acquisition must register as a Designee (versus a subcontractor) to facilitate processing and uploading Disclosure Forms and be listed on the ILSFA website.

While Approved Vendors are ultimately responsible for meeting all program requirements, Designees must meet all project-level requirements, including quality assurance and inspection requirements. Failure to meet these requirements or poor-quality performance may result in disciplinary action or warning and suspension status for both the Designee and the Approved Vendor.

ILSFA Designees are not required to register for the Illinois Shines program, as ILSFA Approved Vendors are required to maintain good standing as an Approved Vendor with Illinois Shines. However, Designees must register for ILSFA in the same way as Approved Vendors. Designees can register for ILSFA once designated by an Approved Vendor and can work with multiple Approved Vendors. Approved Vendors must approve final registration submissions for their Designees before beginning to work on ILSFA projects. Designees can initiate project applications and assign each new project to an Approved Vendor at the time of project-application.

SINGLE PROJECT APPROVED VENDOR

Entities can register as an ILSFA Single Project Approved Vendor if it serves as the Approved Vendor for only one ILSFA project. An entity may register as a Single Project Approved Vendor for the transfer of an already approved Illinois Solar for All project from an existing Approved Vendor. When an Approved Vendor wants to transfer a project to a Single Project Approved Vendor, with the condition that the implementation plan for the project remains consistent with the originally submitted project application, the [Single Project Approved Vendor Assignment Registration form](#) should be used.

Single Project Approved Vendors within the ILSFA program must meet the following requirements:

- The Single Project Approved Vendor will be the registered owner of the system.
- The total capacity of the system will be at least 50 kW AC.
- A Single Project Approved Vendor entity can only serve as the Approved Vendor for a single project in ILSFA or Illinois Shines. An entity that has developed (or will develop) any projects in Illinois Shines may not serve as a Single Project Approved Vendor in ILSFA.
- A Single Project Approved Vendor must meet the job training requirements of at least 10% of all hours performed by Qualified Job Trainees for a project.
- As a direct participant of the program, a Single Project Approved Vendor must also first be approved as an Illinois Shines Approved Vendor.

The following ILSFA requirements are not applicable to Single Project Approved Vendor projects:

- Contract requirements for the agreement between the Approved Vendor and program participant/system host
- The use of standard Disclosure Forms
- The use of ILSFA standard informational brochures

Note that for ILSFA Community Solar projects, all consumer protection requirements for ILSFA, as described in the Consumer Protections section of this manual and the Consumer Protection Handbook, do apply for projects submitted by Single Project Approved Vendors. The Job Training Requirements section of this manual provides further details about applicable job training requirements.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND CONTRACTING WITH PARTICIPANTS

The definition of an Approved Vendor, as provided by the 2024 Long-Term Plan, allows for flexibility regarding how various entities may be involved in a given solar development.

In addition to Designees, Approved Vendors may utilize subcontractors. It is common in the solar industry for multiple business entities to have roles in the development process at different stages. **Subcontractors may be used for any non-Approved Vendor role that does not have direct interaction with the end-use customer.** If a solar developer maintains the REC contract, they must be the Approved Vendor and accept responsibility for meeting all program requirements. Subcontractors also are not provided with access to the vendor portal and, therefore, may not submit project applications.

Some non-Approved Vendor solar companies acquire participants and may even install projects. But instead of managing long-term REC contracts, they transfer ownership to investor organizations. In these instances, the solar developer could act as a Designee, with the investor organization acting as an Approved Vendor. It is also feasible that the investor organization is the Approved Vendor and all other entities are Designees or subcontractors. In all instances, the Approved Vendor maintains the REC contract and is accountable for meeting all program requirements.

Subcontractors must register as a Designee with the Program Administrator when working in a role that requires direct interaction with end-use customers (such as marketing, installation, lead generation, or sales). It is required that organizations working on Community Solar subscriber acquisition register as a Designee (versus a subcontractor) like all non-Approved Vendor entities that interact with end-use customers within the Program.

Registration shall encompass the subcontractor's provision of contact information, acknowledgment of the business relationship with the Approved Vendor, and identification of the categories of the services provided. Additionally, a subcontractor is responsible for acknowledging that they will comply with all applicable program requirements. Failure by a subcontractor to comply with applicable requirements could subject them to suspension or revocation of their registration. If the subcontractor ignores a suspension (or revocation) decision made by the Program Administrator and continues its Program activity, nonetheless, any Approved Vendor that works with that subcontractor during that period will be subject to discipline. Likewise, Approved Vendors found to be working with entities engaged in the proscribed activities that fail to register will be subject to discipline.

The ultimate accountability for any given batch or project resides with the Approved Vendor. But, as stated previously and elsewhere in this document, the Program Administrator will monitor all entities and has the right to exclude any entity from performing work on ILSFA projects.

3.2. Roles in the Approved Vendor Model

While the Approved Vendor is ultimately accountable for meeting all program requirements, individual project requirements and installation quality will be tracked to Designees and subcontractors as well. As such, the same standards of consumer protection and quality of service will be required of all entities involved in ILSFA, and each entity may be subject to disciplinary action or suspended from the program accordingly. Specifically, Designees need to register with ILSFA and submit subcontractor information as part of the project approval process, with job training, consumer protection, and quality assurance performance tracked to these entities on an ongoing basis.

Like the Illinois Shines program, there is not a specific delegation of duties between the Approved Vendor, installer/developer, and system owner, except as described above. The key consideration is that the Approved Vendor is ultimately responsible for the fulfillment of contractual obligations, including any obligations delegated to Designees or subcontractors, in a manner consistent with the requirements of the 2024 Long-Term Plan and the Approved Vendor's REC contract with the relevant counterparty.

The ILSFA Program Administrator will perform an annual review for each Approved Vendor and Designee to assess compliance with program requirements. Annual performance reviews may result in disciplinary action or suspension from the program. Losing status as an ILSFA Approved Vendor would not relieve an Approved Vendor of its contractual obligations to ensure that RECs from its energized projects continue to be delivered to the applicable entity; failure to do so could result in having the vendor's credit collateral drawn upon. For annual renewal requirements, see Section 3.8.

3.3. Approved Vendor and Designee Registration Process

Approved Vendors and Designees may register through the [Approved Vendor Requirements and Registration](#) page. After the applicant has successfully completed the Illinois Shines Approved Vendor application process (where applicable), they may begin the ILSFA Approved Vendor registration process by creating an account and submitting answers to a series of questions. While Designees participating in the ILSFA program are not required to register with the Illinois Shines program, a partner Approved Vendor must first confirm its relationship to the Designee and approve the registration submission for the ILSFA program.

The registration process for all Approved Vendors and Designees requires the applicant to provide specific information describing the entity's anticipated work with ILSFA, relevant experience, and plans for meeting all program requirements.

Many entities may work together to bring ILSFA projects to market and contribute to the Approved Vendor meeting program requirements. As such, responses to registration questions may represent the experience, expertise, or work performed/to be performed by entities other than the Approved Vendor. For example, an Approved Vendor using Designees or subcontractors may use the experience, expertise, staffing details, and planning of those entities to respond to questions, including those related to meeting job training requirements. As of the 2024-2025 program year, entities are no longer permitted to register as an "Aggregator." "Aggregator" is a subtype in the general Approved Vendor designation. Any entity who would have previously registered as an "Aggregator" must register as an Approved Vendor. The entity will still be permitted to work with Designees and will be required to submit a community engagement plan through its Designee. The community engagement plan may describe the community engagement of the Approved Vendor's Designees.

The Approved Vendor and Designee application asks questions that require a basic understanding of the responsibilities and requirements of participation in ILSFA and for the applicant to make a clear and concise case for their capacity to fulfill such expectations. Applicants should read these requirements and registration questions carefully before beginning the registration process and develop a clear strategy for collecting the required information. Much of the information collected during registration is captured in a narrative form, and applicants should provide nuanced details for each subject area. Applicants must use this format to convey a clear understanding of each entity anticipated to be working on ILSFA projects, to clarify their roles, and to clearly state how each response corresponds to those entities.

After receiving an application, the Program Administrator will either approve the application or will communicate any deficiencies to the applicant. Once the applicant corrects the deficiencies, a determination will be made and communicated to the applicant. If the Program Administrator does not receive a response after 10 business days after communicating deficiencies to the applicant, it has the right to cancel the application. Note that Approved Vendor and Designee applications submitted shortly before or during a project submission window may not be reviewed prior to the closing of the project submission window. Registration forms should be received no later than 30 calendar days prior to an initial submission window opening of a program year within any sub-program. This allows the Program Administrator time to review forms and the applicant to respond to requests for clarification.

The Program Administrator will review and approve or reject all Approved Vendor and Designee applications. It is the responsibility of the Approved Vendor and/or Designee to respond to any questions or requests for additional information from the Program Administrator within two weeks of receiving such a request. Failure to respond to requests from the Program Administrator will constitute grounds for rejection as an Approved Vendor or Designee. Similarly, if a prospective Approved Vendor or Designee is found to have provided incorrect or misleading information within their application, the Program Administrator reserves the right to grant conditional approval of an application or outright reject an application, as detailed below. Any rejected Approved Vendor or Designee applications will be provided with a written explanation of the reasons for the rejection.

The Program Administrator's rejection of an application may be appealed to the IPA, and the opportunity to appeal will be communicated to the Program Administrator as part of its notice of rejection. To appeal to the IPA, the Approved Vendor or Designee should provide to the IPA an appeal in writing on company letterhead explaining its rationale for why it believes the Program Administrator's determination is in error, as well as sharing any supporting information, documents, or communications. The IPA may request additional information and materials from the Approved Vendor or Designee and/or seek to schedule a call or informal discussion with the Approved Vendor to learn more about the basis for their position. The IPA will endeavor to issue final determinations on eligibility, including a supporting rationale for its decision, as soon as practicable after the receipt of an appeal and review of relevant information. The IPA will review all appeals and will be the final authority for granting or rejecting an appeal. If the final appeal determination is denied, applicants may reapply, but if approved, they will not be able to submit projects until the following program year.

The IPA and the Program Administrator (Program Team) reserve the right to conditionally approve applications from prospective Approved Vendors or Designees when those applications have areas of concern to the Program Team. If conditional approval is warranted, the Program Administrator will develop conditions appropriate to address the concerns that the prospective or renewing Approved Vendor must meet. For example, a conditional approval may require an Approved Vendor to renew their application every six months instead of every year or may include reporting requirements or regular check-ins with the Program Administrator. If an entity is conditionally approved as an Illinois Shines Approved Vendor, it will also be considered to be conditionally approved in ILSFA, and any conditions may be imposed in both Programs.

3.4. Registration Requirements and Scoring Rubric

Every question in the Approved Vendor or Designee application has a maximum possible score. Some questions also include a minimum required score, which the question expressly states. Failure to meet this minimum score requirement will disqualify the applicant. Explanations for each question indicate how the various scores will be evaluated and guide the applicant on how to achieve minimum scores or generally what to expect with each question's evaluation. The overall minimum score will vary by applicant based on their registration type and the types of projects they plan to develop through the program. All applicants must achieve a minimum of 64% of points out of all possible points to qualify for registration. For example, Approved Vendors *not* installing Community Solar projects would need a minimum of 41 out of a possible 64 points to qualify. Approved Vendors installing Community Solar projects would need a minimum of 54 out of a possible 85 points to qualify.

The Program Administrator will request additional, clarifying responses within 10 business days from applicants with insufficient or unclear information. The Program Administrator may ask applicants with scores below the minimum required scores for additional or clarifying information to satisfy areas that may lead to a qualified submission.

There are three different applications: Approved Vendor, Designee, and Single Project Approved Vendor. Applications are completed online at the [Approved Vendor Requirements and Registration](#) page of the website. Subcontractors should submit a signed Registration form via email to vendors@illinoisSFA.com. Electronic versions can be found below for reference:

- [ILSFA Approved Vendor Registration Form and Attestations](#)
- [ILSFA Designee Registration Form and Attestations](#)
- [ILSFA Single Project Approved Vendor Registration Form and Attestations](#)
- [ILSFA Subcontractor Registration and Attestation](#)

3.5. Approved Vendor and Designee Support

The Program Administrator will assign a Vendor Manager to each prospective Approved Vendor or Designee upon approval of the registration application. The Vendor Manager will act as the single point of contact through the registration process, project applications, and ongoing ILSFA performance processes. Vendor Managers will provide one-on-one support to applicants and Approved Vendors and Designees as needed. Applicants with insufficient registration applications will receive guidance to correct inadequacies where possible.

In addition to incentivizing the participation of minority-/women-owned business enterprises (MWBE)²² in the Project Selection Protocol, the IPA Act also directs ILSFA to ensure that “small and emerging businesses”²³ are able to participate in ILSFA. The Program Administrator is making efforts to expand MWBE Approved Vendors and small and emerging business participation through direct outreach to prospective small and emerging businesses, MWBE Approved Vendors, and equity-focused industry groups. The Program Administrator will work on resources for MWBE Approved Vendors and small and emerging businesses, such as solar industry roadmaps, training, workshops, one-on-one support, and webinars. On February 23, 2024, Illinois Solar for All and Illinois Shines released a [new resource guide for small and emerging businesses](#) that want to participate in the Illinois Shines and Illinois Solar for All programs. This resource guide is intended to help businesses navigate the solar landscape in Illinois by providing essential aspects of the programs and markets.

3.6. Approved Vendor Conduct and Violation of Requirements

CODE OF CONDUCT

Approved Vendors and their Designees, subcontractors, representatives, and agents are expected to perform all work under the ILSFA program in a way that is consistent with the highest technical and ethical standards in their industry. Participation in the ILSFA program is voluntary and comes with an obligation to provide high-quality and timely work, maintain and honor program-required system design parameters and warranties, work to gain participant satisfaction, and resolve disputes constructively. ILSFA Approved Vendors are expected to work with the Program Administrator in a responsive, forthright, and constructive manner. All Approved Vendors, Designees, and subcontractors are expected to conduct any and all business affiliated with the ILSFA program in a responsible manner that fosters integrity and public confidence. Work receiving incentives through ILSFA shall be in full compliance with all applicable building codes and professional industry standards, as well as in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations. Approved Vendors, Designees, installers, and subcontractors will maintain all required professional licenses or

²² Minority-/women-owned business enterprise or “MWBE” means a business certified as such by an authorized unit of government or other authorized entity in Illinois. Additional information about certifying entities can be found on the [ILSFA Approved Vendor Questionnaire for MWBE Approved Vendors](#).

²³ The program will use the federal Small Business Administration definition of “small business” based on annual revenues within the appropriate NAICS category, while “emerging business” is defined as a business that has been authorized to do business in any U.S. state for less than three years.

regulatory certifications and are expected to comply with all ILSFA program requirements.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Approved Vendors and their representatives and agents are prohibited from:

- Engaging in fraud;
- Misrepresenting program or project data to participants, such as energy loads and bills, savings, and system production;
- Providing inaccurate information to the ILSFA Program Administrator, such as participant household eligibility information, installed equipment, shading analysis, and use of Qualified Job Trainees and subcontractors;
- Deceiving or attempting to deceive participants or the Program Administrator about any fact or information pertaining to a project;
- Forging or falsifying paperwork (e.g., interconnection, permitting, zoning, tax returns, certified payroll transcripts, disclosures, DG Installer certification status);
- Creating safety hazards or property damage resulting from poor workmanship;
- Engaging in a pattern of poor workmanship or poor-quality professional services;
- Taking any action to circumvent ILSFA quality control processes;
- Refusing to honor program-required warranties;
- Engaging in behavior that could result in financial harm to the participant;
- Treating participants in a disrespectful or unprofessional manner; and
- Paying workers less than the applicable prevailing wage rate for the applicable class of work on a project that is subject to prevailing wage requirements.

Whether any action, activity, or omission violates or is prohibited by this policy shall be determined by the ILSFA Program Administrator in its sole discretion.

VIOLATION OF PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The Program Administrator may at any time determine that an Approved Vendor, Designee, or other entity is not acting or has not acted in compliance with ILSFA requirements and take pre-disciplinary or disciplinary action. The cause for these disciplinary actions may include but is not limited to engaging in any of the Prohibited Activities listed above, violating any requirement of the [Consumer Protection Handbook](#), failing to respond in a timely manner to the Program Administrator's and/or IPA's notices or requests for information, or any other act or omission that constitutes a violation of this AV Manual or any other ILSFA requirement.

The Program Administrator will follow the processes in Section X.C. and X.D. of the Consumer Protection Handbook whenever it believes an Approved Vendor, Designee, or other entity is not acting or has not acted in compliance with program requirements. Typically, the first step after the Program Administrator identifies a potential violation is to prepare and send the entity a Notice of Potential Violation ("NOPV") that identifies the problematic behavior, explains how it is or may be non-compliant with ILSFA

requirements, requests more information about the issue, and includes information on possible penalties.

After giving the entity a reasonable time to respond and considering any response provided, the Program Administrator may select an appropriate response from the Program Violation Response Matrix (Matrix) in Section X.D. of the Consumer Protection Manual if it concludes that a program violation has occurred. The Matrix contains several non-disciplinary and disciplinary response options— including corrective actions and compliance plans, formal warning letters, and more significant disciplinary actions such as suspension and revocation of Approved Vendor status—along with a summary of when such responses are appropriate and several factors for the Program Administrator to consider when determining its response. Although this Matrix was developed for consumer protection violations, the Program Administrator will follow a similar approach for other violations of ILSFA requirements, as appropriate.

The Program Administrator will provide a copy of any NOPV, formal warning letter, or other response used to take disciplinary or non-disciplinary corrective action to the IPA. The Approved Vendor, Designee, or other entity may appeal any formal warning letters, corrective actions, compliance plans, and disciplinary actions issued by the Program Administrator in writing to the IPA following the process outlined in Section 1.4 of this Approved Vendor Manual and any other directions provided in the Program Administrator’s determination letter. The IPA will endeavor to issue final determinations on appeals, including a supporting rationale for its decision, as soon as practicable after the receipt of an appeal and review of relevant information.

DISCIPLINE

When a violation of ILSFA requirements results in the Program Administrator issuing a suspension, the notice of suspension will contain the specific details, including prohibited activities during the suspension, conditions for reinstatement, and the duration of the suspension.

NOTE: Consistent with the Illinois Shines program, “Approved Vendors barred, suspended, revoked, or otherwise limited in their participation with the Adjustable Block Program will be immediately barred, suspended, revoked, or otherwise limited in their participation in the Illinois Solar for All Program, and vice versa”²⁴ and “Designees barred, suspended, revoked, or otherwise limited in their participation with the Adjustable Block Program will be immediately barred, suspended, revoked, or otherwise limited in their participation in the Illinois Solar for All Program, and vice versa.”²⁵

²⁴ See Section 2.A of the Illinois Shines [Program Guidebook](#).

²⁵ See Section 2.G of the Illinois Shines [Program Guidebook](#).

The Program Administrator maintains a [public list](#) of Approved Vendors. This public list has been developed in the interests of fairness, transparency, and awareness to help ensure that all Approved Vendors/Designees are aware of disciplinary decisions and, thus, do not unknowingly partner with Approved Vendors/Designees who are suspended from the program. The public list also provides information to potential project hosts, installers, and other interested parties.

The Program Administrator also maintains a [Consumer Complaint Report](#).

3.7. Changes to Approved Vendors and Projects

MULTIPLE APPROVED VENDORS

In a case where one Approved Vendor submits a Part I application for a project, and then a second Approved Vendor submits a new Part I application for a project at the same location at any point in the review process prior to the submission of the batch to the ICC, the Program Administrator will proceed as follows in attempting to resolve the potential conflict:

The Program Administrator will first investigate (including potentially contacting the site host) whether there is an intent for the multiple project applications to be for separate, co-located projects (and if so, whether the co-location would be allowed under program terms and conditions).

- If co-location is intended and feasible, then the Program Administrator will allow for co-location.
- If co-location is not both intended and feasible (i.e., if the two applications appear to represent the same project), the Agency will review the documents submitted with the Part I applications to determine which Approved Vendor is premising its control of RECs on an earlier-executed site control agreement that has not lapsed (or, if both Approved Vendors rely on the same site control agreement, then which Approved Vendor has an earlier-executed REC control agreement that has not lapsed); this Approved Vendor will be presumed to be the proper representative of the project.
- An Approved Vendor with a later-executed site control or REC control agreement (as applicable) will be given an opportunity to furnish documentation showing that the earlier-executed instrument was properly terminated prior to that Approved Vendor's Part I ILSFA application. If acceptable documentation is provided (subject to confirmation with the other Approved Vendor), then the application from the Approved Vendor with the later-executed agreement would proceed (subject to any other review and approvals of the application).

CHANGE OF APPROVED VENDORS

A project that has been waitlisted or otherwise not yet selected for a REC Contract may change its Approved Vendor. This switch of Approved Vendors may only happen at the batch level, in accordance with the REC contract terms and Section 7.10.7 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

While it is not necessary to seek Program Administrator approval in advance of commencing this transaction, the Approved Vendor transferring the project (Transferor) and the Approved Vendor receiving the project (Transferee) must provide the Program Administrator with a binding document wherein both agree that the Transferee shall have rights to the RECs produced by the project and the authorization to represent the project for an ILSFA application. The documentation also must show that the project host (and the project owner, if different) consent to the change of Approved Vendor.

Please note that if a project was submitted co-located with another project, it will continue to be deemed co-located after any change of Approved Vendors. As a result, any co-located pricing or array layout requirements will still apply after a potential change of Approved Vendor. The transferred project, Community Solar, could, if applicable, be newly considered co-located after being taken by the Transferee Approved Vendor. The co-located pricing provision will only be applicable if the Illinois Commerce Commission's approval of the second project is within one year or less of the ICC's approval of the first project. If the first project has not yet received ICC approval at the time of the second project's approval, then the co-located pricing provision will apply.

SALE OF AN APPROVED VENDOR

Additionally, the sale of an Approved Vendor is permissible. A change in ownership of the Approved Vendor (e.g., the sale of an entire LLC to a new entity) with no change to the Approved Vendor/project pairings does not require consent. Still, it requires the Approved Vendor to alert the Program Administrator of the change and provide documentation of the sale.²⁶ The new owner will need to submit an Approved Vendor application with details specific to its ownership of the LLC (see Section 3.3 for more information on Approved Vendor requirements). Additionally, the new owner must contact the REC contract Buyer (the contracting utility or the IPA) to update its contact and banking information for the respective REC contracts with the Buyer.

SALE OF A PROJECT

A sale of the project itself (or a majority equity share in the project) that results in a new system owner but not a new Approved Vendor is allowed while the project remains unselected for a REC Contract. In such a case, the Approved Vendor should contact the Program Administrator in order to update the ownership data for the project in the ILSFA portal. This project ownership change would not change any previous determination that the project was co-located, and it could, if applicable, cause the

²⁶ The seller's Approved Vendor profile and banking information will not be visible to the new owner of the Approved Vendor after a sale.

project to be newly considered co-located. The co-located pricing provision will only be applicable if the Illinois Commerce Commission's approval of the second project is within one year of the ICC's approval of the first project. If the ICC has not yet approved the first project at the time of the second project's approval, then the co-located pricing provision will apply.

3.8. Approved Vendor and Designee Renewal

Approved Vendors and Designees must annually renew their registration. This helps the Program Administrator keep the list of vendors current, and sales agent training materials and certification of sales agent training will be collected at the time of renewal.

APPROVED VENDOR RENEWAL

All ILSFA Approved Vendors must also be Approved Vendors in the Illinois Shines program, and Illinois Shines Approved Vendors are required to renew their applications annually. As part of this annual renewal process, ILSFA Approved Vendors must submit their ILSFA sales agent training materials and certification of sales agent training to the Illinois Shines Program Administrator. The ILSFA Program Administrator will review the materials to confirm compliance with program requirements and conduct any necessary follow-up with the ILSFA Approved Vendors.

Illinois Shines Approved Vendors are permitted to change their status to "withdrawn" or "inactive." In order to maintain their status as an active ILSFA Approved Vendor, entities must remain in active status with Illinois Shines. If an Approved Vendor becomes "inactive" in Illinois Shines, it must either become "inactive" in ILSFA as well or "withdraw" as an Approved Vendor in ILSFA. If an Approved Vendor "withdraws" from Illinois Shines, it must also "withdraw" from ILSFA.

ILSFA Approved Vendors may request to change their ILSFA status to "withdrawn" or "inactive." If an Approved Vendor no longer wishes to act as Approved Vendor for new ILSFA projects, it may apply to change its ILSFA Approved Vendor registration status to "inactive." An Approved Vendor may become "inactive" only if:

- The Approved Vendor's Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facility projects (if any) have been Part II approved, and
- The Approved Vendor does not have any Community Solar projects currently under an ILSFA REC contract or that will in the future be under an ILSFA REC contract; and
- The Approved Vendor will not serve as an Approved Vendor or submit Program applications for any additional projects.

Inactive Approved Vendors are responsible for ongoing obligations related to their existing REC contracts but are not authorized to otherwise participate in the Program as

an Approved Vendor (for example, by marketing the Program to potential customers). Inactive Approved Vendors do not have to renew their Approved Vendor application each year; instead, they simply have to confirm basic contact information on an annual basis. An Inactive Approved Vendor will still be required to file an Annual Report if they had any projects generating REC payments under a REC Contract in the Program in the previous 12 months. An entity may become an “Inactive” Approved Vendor and still participate as an active Designee if it has properly registered as such.

If an Approved Vendor no longer wishes to participate at all in ILSFA, it may apply to change its Approved Vendor registration status to “withdrawn.” An Approved Vendor may withdraw only if:

- The Approved Vendor never submitted any project applications or
- The Approved Vendor no longer has any projects under an active ILSFA REC Contract and does not plan to submit any additional projects to the Program.

Approved Vendors who withdraw no longer have any authorization to act as an Approved Vendor in ILSFA. Withdrawn Approved Vendors will not have to renew their Approved Vendor application each year or submit an Annual Report. An entity may withdraw as an Approved Vendor and still participate as an active Designee if it has properly registered as such. An Approved Vendor may not simply fail to renew its application or fail to submit ILSFA materials as part of its Illinois Shines renewal. If it wishes to become inactive or withdraw, it must affirmatively apply for the new status. Failure to renew and/or provide required ILSFA materials (or, in the alternative, to apply to become inactive or withdrawn) may lead to disciplinary action, which may also apply to the entity’s participation as a Designee, if applicable.

If an entity changes its registration status to “inactive” or “withdrawn,” this will also be noted on the public list of registered entities on the ILSFA website.

DESIGNEE RENEWAL

Unlike Approved Vendors, ILSFA Designees do not apply to or register with Illinois Shines. Designees must annually renew their registration directly with the ILSFA Program Administrator. Renewal registration may request all of the same information as initial registration and will require Designees who perform marketing and/or sales functions to submit sales agent training materials and certification of sales agent training.

If a Designee no longer wishes to participate in ILSFA and has no ongoing work related to ILSFA or ILSFA projects, it may indicate its intent to withdraw from the program on the renewal form. A Designee’s failure to submit the renewal form may be considered a violation of Program requirements but will not cause their status to be updated to Inactive.

4. Project and Participant Eligibility

Eligibility for ILSFA varies by sub-program, with specific eligibility requirements for participants and project types. This section focuses on defining eligibility and prescribed methods for verifying that eligibility.

These differences require that each sub-program have distinct eligibility descriptions and verification processes. These guidelines will provide sub-program-specific details for project and participant eligibility requirements and the prescribed methods for collecting and verifying eligibility data. It is the responsibility of the Approved Vendor to ensure that these requirements are met and that prescribed processes are followed.

NOTE: A single project can be submitted to only one ILSFA sub-program in a given program year.

4.1. Illinois Solar for All: Residential Solar (Small and Large)

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

- Residential Solar (Small and Large) systems are installed onsite on residential properties.
- Systems are installed behind a participant’s meter and are used to offset the load of one or more qualifying residential households occupying that property.
- Occupants receive the value of energy produced by the installed system through:
 - Net metering or avoided usage connected directly to individual participant meters or
 - Indirect benefits, such as lowered rents, stabilized rents, or other benefits or services, the value of which can be demonstrated by the property owner or manager, connected directly to the common meter of the building.

All participants, with the exception of Residential Solar (Large) projects (projects on properties with five or more units) where the participant purchases the system and Community Solar projects that are organized as cooperatives, pay no upfront costs (defined as prior to project energization) and any ongoing costs and fees are less than 50% of the value of the energy generated by the system each year. See Section 5 of this manual, Participant Savings Requirements, for specific savings calculations.

- The project meets all consumer protection guidelines and other program requirements.

PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY

- For single-family homes, households must verify that their household income is 80% or less of Area Median Income (AMI).
- For two- to four-unit buildings, at least two of the households must verify that their household income is 80% or less of AMI.
- For five-unit and larger residential buildings, either 1) at least 50% of the units in the building must be verified as income-eligible, or the building must be demonstrated to meet the definition of “affordable housing” contained in the Illinois Affordable Housing Act²⁷, 2) the

²⁷ 20 ILCS 3855/1-75(c)(1)(F).

property qualifies for either U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Project-Based Vouchers or Project-Based Rental Assistance, or 3) the property qualifies for Income-Eligible Multifamily Energy Efficiency. The income qualification level required for participation in these programs is lower than the income requirements for the Illinois Solar for All program.

- See Section 6, Project and Participant Verification, below for prescribed methods of verification.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY ELIGIBILITY

Projects within the Residential Solar sub-programs may qualify as an Energy Sovereignty project and thus be eligible for the Energy Sovereignty REC adder if they exhibit either:

- Contract between Approved Vendor and participant includes a defined path to system ownership by the participant within seven years of energization;
- Evidence of current full or majority-ownership of the system by the host, such as a system purchase contract, subject to applicable prohibitions on upfront costs or
- Immediate participant ownership of the full or majority installation equity, as evidenced by a system purchase contract or similar proof of ownership.

PARTICIPANT REFERRALS

A stakeholder engagement process completed in early 2021 informed the creation of a referral process for interested 1–4 unit building owners.

- Approved Vendors interested in participating in the referral program should notify the Program Administrator via info@illinoisSFA.com and agree to adhere to the applicable consumer protections (detailed below in Section 7.1).
- Interested participants will indicate interest to the Program Administrator via the ILSFA website, email, call center, or other available communication channels.
- Interested participants will be informed of the number of Approved Vendors participating in the referral program in the participant's area. Interested participants will also be informed of how many outreach attempts they can expect from Approved Vendors if they elect to participate in the referral process. If no applicable Approved Vendors are available (e.g., in the geography, for the site/roof type), the Program Administrator will check monthly and follow up with the potential participant if/when an applicable Approved Vendor becomes available.
- Interested households will be pre-screened for income eligibility before participating in the referral process. This "pre-screening" consists of asking the potential participant to state their household income and household size.
- Participants in the referral process will be asked to share basic information about their home (e.g., the condition of the property's roof and type of electrical panel) to assess their site suitability. Interested households can then agree to have their information shared with Approved Vendors.
- The Program Administrator will compile all referral requests that complete the pre-screening process and provide them to participating Approved Vendors on a biweekly basis.

Interested participants can choose to have their income verification performed by the Program Administrator before or after participating in the referral process at the participant's discretion. Participants can also choose to have their income verification completed by the Approved Vendor of their choice.

If participants choose to have the Program Administrator perform their income verification, they can do so in one of three ways. Individual members of the same household over the age of 18 may use different options to determine household income eligibility.

- **Option 1:** Provide proof of enrollment in a qualifying third-party program such as LIHEAP and SNAP. More details about qualifying third-party programs are available in Section 6: Project and Participant Verification.
- **Option 2:** Income verification through a credit reporting agency. This option requires providing basic personal information such as name, full DOB, and address, as well as, in some limited circumstances²⁸, social security numbers, to be entered into a credit reporting agency's secure portal.
- **Option 3:** Income Affidavit. A participant may use this form when income documentation is required but not available, in cases such as cash income or no income. The Income Affidavit can only be used for participants who live within HUD Qualified Census Tracts who are seeking community solar subscriptions or participating in the Bright Neighborhoods initiative, or in limited circumstances, and cannot be used if the participant is able to utilize Option 1 or Option 2.

To participate in the referral program, Approved Vendors must have completed an ILSFA project prior to submitting a standard offer to the Program Administrator. Offers should identify the details of their service offering based on standard parameters. By submitting the standard offer, Approved Vendors agree to the following:

- Approved Vendors will contact the interested household within five business days of receiving a referral. Approved Vendors who will temporarily be unable to meet this expectation (e.g., due to vacation or illness) should notify the Program Administrator in advance.
- No information about the interested household may be shared with any third party (with the exception of subcontractors or ILSFA implementation partners) for the sole purpose of responding to the referral. If the household does not respond to the Approved Vendor's outreach or declines services from the Approved Vendor, the Approved Vendor will not retain the information on the household.
- Calls and emails should be limited to four touches (in total) and be suspended immediately if the household asks not to be contacted again or declines services from the Approved Vendor.

The Program Administrator (or, as appropriate, Grassroots Education organizations) may periodically follow up with participating households to assess their participation in the program. If that follow-up indicates that Approved Vendors are not complying with these requirements, Approved Vendors may be removed from the referral program at the discretion of the Program Administrator or face other disciplinary action.

²⁸ The credit reporting agency requires a social security number if a tax transcript is requested. This information is entered directly into the credit reporting agency portal and is not stored. This approach is limited as much as possible.

Participation in this referral process is discretionary for the potential participant and Approved Vendors.

Aggregated, anonymous information about the number, type (e.g., single family, pitched roof), and geography of referrals will be shared with all Approved Vendors on a regular basis to inform decisions by Approved Vendors about new markets after having successfully completed an ILSFA project; Approved Vendors may at any point submit a 1–4 unit building offer and agree to adhere to the applicable consumer protections to participate in the referral process. Approved Vendors who wish to submit a standardized 1–4 unit building offer should email Info@illinoisSFA.com.

4.2. Non-Profit and Public Facilities

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

- Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program projects are installed onsite on properties either (i) occupied by a qualified non-profit organization or (ii) occupied by a public entity.
- Systems are installed behind a participant’s meter and used primarily to offset a single participant’s load of the qualified non-profit or public entity.
- Occupants receive the value of energy produced by the installed system through net metering or avoided usage connected directly to individual participant meters.
- Ongoing costs and fees are not to exceed 50% of the value of the energy generated by the system.
- The project meets all consumer protection guidelines and other program requirements.
- The Agency will also no longer allow distributed generation projects serving multifamily residential facilities to participate in the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program since these types of projects qualify to apply for the Residential Solar (Large) sub-program.

ILSFA will not include public schools in the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program beginning with the 2023–2024 program year.²⁹ Note: Under the Illinois Power Agency Act, the definition of “public schools” for this program comes from the Illinois School Code, which includes any public school, common school, alternative public school, charter school, or free school operated by the authority of the Illinois School Code, including Illinois public schools from pre-school through grade 12, and vocational schools over which the State Board of Education has authority.³⁰

²⁹ Section 8.5.6.1 of the 2022 Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan. Public schools are phased out after the 2022–2023 program year.

³⁰ PA 103-0580 updated the definition in the IPA Act to define Public Schools. “Public schools shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1-3 of the School Code and includes public institutions of higher

Except for projects that serve as a house of worship³¹ and are less than 100 kW AC (aggregated with any co-located), all Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects submitted after June 30, 2023, and selected for ILSFA incentives must comply with the requirements of the Prevailing Wage Act (820 ILCS 130), including all requirements to provide notice to subcontractors and on worksites. For more information on how the Program Administrator will review prevailing wage compliance, see Section 15.7.

PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY

- Serves the energy loads of a building that is occupied by an organization (or, in the case of a public facility, a department/agency) that is a Critical Service Provider (CSP) for the community. The process for obtaining CSP designation can be found in Section 4.4.
- Is located within an IEC or EJC within the State of Illinois:
 - EICs, or Environmental Justice Communities, are identified through a methodology that multiplies the average of exposures and environmental effects with average socioeconomic factors. The calculation identifies the top 25% of qualifying census block groups across the state. [A map and address look-up tool](#) is available for every address in the state. [An additional process is available](#) for representatives of communities to apply to have their geographic area designated as an EJC, even if the program’s quantitative methodology did not so determine it.
- IECs, or Income-Eligible Communities, are defined as census tracts that have a majority (50% or greater) of households at 80% or less of AMI. [A map and address look-up tool](#) are available for these communities.³² Note: The ILSFA Environmental Justice Community Map and the Income-Eligibility Community Map will be updated based on the 2020 census. These map updates were completed and effective for the 2023–2024 program year. ILSFA EJC maps are updated every five years. The next update will take place in 2028.
- Has sufficient connection to, and input from, the IEC or EJC members the non-profit or public entity serves by:

education, as defined in the Board of Higher Education Act." The Board of Higher Education Act defines it as "Public institutions of higher education: The University of Illinois; Southern Illinois University; Chicago State University; Eastern Illinois University; Governors State University; Illinois State University; Northeastern Illinois University; Northern Illinois University; Western Illinois University; the public community colleges of the State and any other public universities, colleges and community colleges now or hereafter established or authorized by the General Assembly."

³¹ "House of worship" is defined as a property that is both (1) used exclusively by a religious society or body of persons as a place for religious exercise or religious worship and (2) recognized as exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 15-40 of the Property Tax Code.

³² For the purpose of the ILSFA Approved Vendor Manual, Income-Eligible Communities are considered "low-income communities" per the [2024 Long Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan](#), "low-income community" for this purpose is defined as a census tract where at least half of households are not exceeding 80% of AMI.

- Provide a narrative summary by the proposed entity that demonstrates that the Non-Profit and Public Facility actively engages with and impactfully serves the local income-eligible or environmental justice community and
- Listing community-based organizations the applicant has partnered with (including letters from those organizations to verify the partnerships) in support of their work in the local income-eligible or environmental justice community.
- A qualified Critical Service Provider (CSP) is a non-profit or public entity that offers critical services to IECs or EJs. Documentation of CSP status must be submitted by no later than the time of Part I application.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY ELIGIBILITY

Projects within the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program may qualify as an Energy Sovereignty project and be eligible for the Energy Sovereignty REC adder if they exhibit the following elements:

- Lease or PPA contract between Approved Vendor and participant includes a defined path to system ownership by the participant within 7 years of energization or
- Evidence of current full or majority-ownership of the system by the host, such as a system purchase contract.

4.3. Community Solar

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

- Community Solar sub-program projects are installed on rooftops or ground-mounted.
- Systems are connected directly to the utility side of the meter.
- The value of energy produced by the installed system is realized by occupants through bill credits as a subscriber to a community renewable generation project.
- Participants, with the exception of non-residential anchor tenants, pay no upfront costs, and ongoing costs and fees are not to exceed 50% of the value of their share of energy generated by the system. See Section 5 of this manual, Participant Savings Requirements, for specific calculations of savings.
- Projects are required to utilize the utility's consolidated, single-billing option for participants
- The project meets all consumer protection guidelines and other program requirements.
- All Community Solar projects submitted after June 30, 2023, and selected for ILSFA funding must comply with the requirements of the Prevailing Wage Act (820 ILCS 130), including paying workers no less than the applicable prevailing wage rate, notifying all subcontractors of this requirement, and posting notice of prevailing wage rates at the worksite.
- The project must demonstrate community engagement by:
 - Providing a narrative summary of efforts taken prior to the application to conduct community outreach, education, and recruitment, and
 - Listing community-based organizations (as defined in Section 8.5.5 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan) the applicant has partnered with regarding the location of, development of, and participation in the project, as well as regarding the priorities and concerns of income-eligible community members. This should include letters from those organizations to verify the partnerships.

- A public entity may qualify as a community-based organization for this purpose, but only if the public entity meets the following requirements:
 - The public entity must represent a municipality or county (or school district or park district) in a municipality or county in the bottom 25% of the state by population.
 - The public entity must certify that no local community-based organizations exist that are capable of filling this role.
 - The public entity must provide the same showing of robust community engagement as a non-public entity would be required to show.
 - Public entities that have failed to act as community-based partners in a past project certification would be ineligible.
- The public entity would be qualified as a “community-based organization” only in the context of one project application; the qualification would not be retained for a future project application (the public entity would need to demonstrate the same factors again). Finally, the public entity must provide ongoing reporting of its engagement approach, including public participation opportunities and disclosure of its approach to the project location selection (if applicable).

PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY

- No single subscriber can have a share greater than 40%.
- A single anchor tenant that is not an income-eligible household (as defined below) will be allowed.³³ In this instance, the application should describe that anchor tenant in detail. The anchor tenant’s share will receive the applicable Illinois Shines program REC price; note that this represents a change from the first two program years when non-profit and public sector anchors could receive REC payments at the ILSFA Community Solar price. The Approved Vendor must identify the anchor tenant at the time of the Part I application; if not, the project will not be allowed to add an anchor tenant after the close of the project submission window or relevant cure period.
- Other than the anchor tenant, all subscribers must be income-eligible households (defined as residential households that verify as 80% or less of AMI) to receive REC payments for those subscription shares. Any unsubscribed shares or any shares subscribed by subscribers that are not income-eligible households (outside the single anchor tenant’s subscription) as of one year after energization will receive no REC payments, and Approved Vendors are not obligated to deliver those RECs.
- At least 50% of the total energy produced, excluding the anchor tenant’s share (e.g., if the anchor tenant’s share is 30% of the project capacity, then at least 35% of the total energy produced), must be allocated to income-eligible subscribers at the end of the first year after energization.
- Subject to the requirements above, any retail electricity participant in that utility’s territory can subscribe to the remaining shares.
- ILSFA Community Solar projects can be awarded additional points during project selection based on the type of identified anchor tenant, as explained in the [Project Selection Protocol](#), including if the project is located in an IEC and/or EJC, if the anchor tenant is a non-profit or public facility,

³³ Note that for-profit entities are allowed as anchor tenants, and as such may have ownership shares that contribute toward the determination of a project being an Energy Sovereignty project for the purpose of project selection.

or if the anchor tenant is a Critical Service Provider. (Note that for the purpose of the ILSFA Community Solar sub-program, the Affordable Housing Provider is also included in the list of Critical Service Providers outlined in Section 4.2 above.)

Note, in the course of marketing, soliciting, and subscribing participants, Approved Vendors and/or their Designees, subcontractors, or agents may obtain confidential, proprietary, or otherwise generally private information from subscribers or potential subscribers. This information may include the subscriber or potential subscriber's utility account number, utility account participant of record name, meter number, or other confidential information. Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents shall maintain the confidentiality and security of all such information received from subscribers and potential subscribers. Furthermore, Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents shall not release such information to any other person or entity without the written consent of the subscriber or potential subscriber. This restriction shall not apply to the necessary sharing of such information between an Approved Vendor and its Designees, subcontractors, or agents in order to enroll a Community Solar subscriber, nor shall it apply to requests from the Program Administrator and/or the Agency as needed for program administration. Approved Vendors and Designees who violate this program requirement, either directly or through the conduct of a subcontractor or agent, may be subject to disciplinary action, including possible suspension from the ILSFA program.

ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY ELIGIBILITY

Projects within the Community Solar sub-program may qualify as Energy Sovereignty projects if the system is owned by an eligible participant (defined to include income-eligible households, affordable housing owners, and non-profits)³⁴ or if over 50% of the total energy produced is proposed to be subscribed to by participants with ownership shares at the time of Part I application, and if the ownership agreements exhibit the following elements:

- For ownership model:
- Lease or PPA contract between Approved Vendor and eligible participant, which includes a defined path to ownership of a majority or all portions of a Community Solar system by the

³⁴ 20 ILCS 3855/1-56(b)(2)(A)(i) requires the Agency to reserve "a portion" of Illinois Solar for All funding "for projects that promote energy sovereignty through ownership of projects by low-income households, not-for-profit organizations providing services to low-income households, affordable housing owners, community cooperatives, or community-based limited liability companies providing services to low-income households."

eligible participant, or, for participant-owners, a portion of the system within seven years of energization;³⁶ or

- System purchase contract detailing the cost and timing of transfer of ownership of the eligible participant's share of the Community Solar system, transfer of warranties and insurance, and cost of ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and insurance.
- For the cooperative model, eligibility will be determined by reviewing the contractual relationships between the stakeholders to ensure that the contract(s):
 - Specify that subscription payments paid by participants are considered member fees for ownership shares in a Community Solar cooperative on behalf of eligible participants;
 - Provide details on financial benefits of ownership beyond electricity cost savings and procedures for selling ownership shares, including guarantees for allowing the selling of shares to other co-op members or to the co-op itself and
 - Detail information on the cost and timing of the transfer of ownership, warranties, and insurance, the cost of ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and insurance, and, if applicable, include an agreement to pay a nominal fee to join the Community Solar cooperative.

4.4. Critical Service Providers

A qualified Critical Service Provider (CSP) is a non-profit or public entity that offers critical services to IECs or EJC. An approved CSP is a project requirement for the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program or may be submitted as an anchor tenant for the Community Solar sub-program.

All CSPs must be approved by the Program Administrator no later than the time of Part 1 application. The request should be in the form of a letter to the Program Administrator, who will review such requests on a case-by-case basis.

Please note that only non-profits and public entities demonstrating a high degree of critical services provision to IECs or EJC will be designated as CSPs. The list of CSPs contained in the Approved Vendor Manual was developed through a process that included stakeholder feedback and is intended to be a comprehensive list of appropriate organizational types. The Program Administrator must approve the request before an Approved Vendor submits a project application for that entity, or the application will be deemed ineligible for consideration. A qualified Critical Service Provider (CSP) is a non-profit or public entity that offers critical services to IECs or EJC, including:

- Advocacy organizations
- Affordable housing providers

³⁶ Section 8.2.4 of the 2022 Long-Term Plan states that "Energy Sovereignty" means "the eligible low-income household or community organization having or being on a defined path to majority or full ownership of the photovoltaic generating facility, or in the case of a cooperative or community ownership model, a share or membership in the entity that owns the photovoltaic generating facility."

- After-school providers
- Childcare centers
- Community centers
- Community financial institutions (such as credit unions or non-profit lenders)
- Disability service providers
- Domestic violence centers
- Fire stations and emergency medical services
- Family support agencies
- Food pantries
- Homeless shelters
- Hospitals, healthcare facilities, and clinics
- Housing service providers
- Immigration service providers
- Job training and workforce development services
- Law/legal centers (non-profit providing pro-bono services to IECs or EJs)
- Libraries
- Mental and behavioral health facilities
- Places of worship
- Rehabilitation providers
- Senior centers
- Social service agencies (including unemployment and social security offices)
- Transitional or supportive housing (including for teens and LGBTQ+)
- Women's or children's shelters

Documentation of CSP status must be submitted by no later than the time of Part I application.

The Program Administrator can review other types of potential CSPs not found on this list on a case-by-case basis. Those considering submitting as an “other” CSP are advised to submit their requests as early as possible to the Program Administrator; these requests will be reviewed carefully and may not be granted. Requirements for CSP requests are outlined below.

Note that beginning with PY23-24, carceral institutions, namely police stations, jails, prisons, and immigration detention centers, **will no longer be considered** as pre-qualified critical service providers based on comments received in both the June 2023 and October 2022 request for comment periods. Requests from individual institutions for consideration as a critical service provider may be submitted and will be evaluated in the context of the comments received about this topic.

REQUIREMENTS FOR CRITICAL SERVICE PROVIDER REQUESTS

Letters requesting CSP status for non-profits and public entities must include all of the following:

1. A description of the services provided by the non-profit or public entity that it asserts should be considered critical services and a description of the program(s) through which the non-profit or public entity offers those services. This should include the following, as applicable:
 - The nature of the critical services provided
 - The population served by the critical services (e.g., demographics, location, size)
 - The manner in which recipients access the critical services (i.e., application process, qualifications, enrollment period)
 - Who delivers the services (e.g., social worker, clinician, tradesperson, educator)
 - Whether the critical services are accessed onsite and, if not, where are the services provided/accessed (e.g., mobile services using trucks)
 - Critical services programs (goals, origin/date program started, partner agencies/entities and roles, outlook)
 - Portion of the entity’s work that is the provision of critical services. Please provide a description, if applicable, of the non-critical services provided by the entity.
 - Description of any costs to access services and if there are differences in the cost of services for income-eligible recipients
2. An explanation of how the proposed PV system will bolster the impact and delivery of critical services to low-income residents of IECs or EJs.
3. Supporting documentation, such as relevant metrics demonstrating the impact of the critical services, as applicable.

Critical Service Provider requests will be scored utilizing the following rubric:

Criteria	Pass/Fail	Expected Indicators of a Passing Response
Description of the services provided by the entity asserted as critical.		A passing response clearly identifies and describes specific services provided by the entity. Sufficient detail about each critical service is provided and must include specific examples or evidence supporting the assertion that these services are critical to income-eligible households.
Details of population(s) served by critical services (e.g., demographics, location, size)		Beyond generalizations, a passing response shows specifics about the demographics, location, and size of low-income populations receiving critical services. Supporting data must be within the past 2 years, relevant, and directly linked to the population details provided in the description.
Description of how recipients access the critical services (i.e., enrollment period, application process, qualifications, organizational partnerships)		A passing response includes examples of open enrollment periods, deadlines, or recurring application cycles that explain how the services are accessed. If recipients are referred by external entities, the nature of these partnerships and their impact on service accessibility must be discussed.

<p>Description of who in the entity delivers the critical services</p>		<p>A passing response names the specific roles or professions within the entity that deliver the critical services (e.g., social workers, clinicians, tradespeople, educators, or any other relevant roles). Information is included about the qualifications, expertise, and training that impact the effectiveness of the critical services for income-eligible populations.</p>
<p>Historical details and goals of any programs for delivering critical services</p>		<p>A passing response details the goals, origin (e.g., the date the program started), and any partnerships with other entities that participate in delivering critical services to income-eligible populations.</p>
<p>Description of whether the critical services are accessed onsite, and if not, where the services are provided (e.g., mobile services, online)</p>		<p>A passing response clearly identifies and names specific services that are accessed onsite. If services are not accessed onsite, the response must clearly state where these services are provided.</p>
<p>What portion of the entity's work is critical services? If applicable, describe any other non-critical services.</p>		<p>A passing response demonstrates that at least 50% of the entity's work is critical services, specifically to income-eligible residents. Any supporting detail confirming this will be considered. The response must provide a description, if applicable, of the non-critical services provided by the entity.</p>
<p>Description of cost to access critical services. Include assistance or considerations available for income-eligible recipients to access the critical services.</p>		<p>A passing response details normal costs for services and demonstrates there are options to reduce or eliminate costs for individuals with financial needs. Examples may include a sliding scale or income-based pricing models. It may also discuss outreach channels, community partnerships, or other means to ensure that eligible individuals are aware of and able to access available services.</p>
<p>Explanation of how the proposed photovoltaic (PV) system will enhance the entity's impact and delivery of critical services to income-eligible residents of Income-Eligible Communities (IECs) or Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs).</p>		<p>A passing response shows that the proposed photovoltaic (PV) system clearly benefits the entity's impact and delivery of critical services to income-eligible residents of IECs or EJCs. Responses may include the financial, environmental, and community impact of the PV system. The cost savings may be redirected towards providing more critical services to low-income populations or ensuring that the</p>

		services can be delivered with greater reliability.
Demonstration of impact of critical services on low-income populations.		A passing response demonstrates that services have positively affected the lives or circumstances of low-income individuals. The entity’s impact on low-income populations is demonstrated through a combination of quantitative and qualitative data, testimonials, and feedback mechanisms. It also avoids generalizations and provides a precise understanding of the targeted demographic’s needs.

In order to determine if the entity qualifies as a CSP, the Program Administrator will review the information provided in the request letter and accompanying materials, utilizing a scoring rubric. The Program Administrator’s determination will be based on whether the prospective entity provides services that improve living conditions, financial status, environmental and health status, and other social welfare indicators. The review will consider the services offered, their alignment with and ability to meet identified needs, how accessible they are, and the organization’s role and impact in delivering the critical services. In general, critical services should represent a majority of the activities performed by the organization. Where there are gaps in the information provided or questions about the request, the Program Administrator will send a written request for clarification.

The letter should be submitted on the letterhead of the non-profit or public entity and signed by an officer of the organization. It may be submitted directly by the entity or by an Approved Vendor with which the entity is working. Please submit the letter to the Program Administrator at least 30 calendar days in advance of a sub-program project submission window opening to allow for adequate review time. Once a letter is received, the Program Administrator will either approve the application or communicate any deficiencies to the requesting entity within 10 business days. However, a failure to complete the notification of deficiencies within 10 business days shall not be deemed an approval. If the CSP request is denied, an appeal of that determination may be made to the IPA following the process in Section 1.4.

5. Participant Savings Requirements

ILSFA requires that the estimated Percentage Savings must be at least 50%, as outlined by the calculations below. However, if the owner of a project in the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program is applying for any of the federal tax credits available under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 in relation to the project installation,³⁷ then the savings level for the participating host of the project must be 65% of energy value rather than 50%. All Residential Solar (Small and Large) and Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects and shares of Community Solar projects that are eligible to receive an ILSFA REC payment must meet the 50% savings requirement or greater, as noted above. Non-eligible participants, such as subscribers whose household income levels exceed 80% AMI or non-anchor business participants, are not eligible for ILSFA REC payments, and their project participation is not subject to the 50% savings requirement.

The method used for calculating savings will vary depending on several factors, including the contract terms, system design, participant rates, the applicable net metering tariff, as well as whether participants receive benefits through net metering or indirectly through other means (as for master-metered multifamily buildings). The savings dollars and percentages, Year 1 and over the term (duration of contract for a PPA or Lease without a transfer of ownership, or 25 years for a PPA or Lease with an end of contract transfer of ownership, either optional or required, or a Purchase) will be automatically calculated during the generation of the Disclosure Form for the Small Residential, Non-Profit and Public Facilities, and Community Solar sub-programs. Large Residential savings calculations are dependent on metering type. In a master metered building (no tenant meters), or a multi-metered building (tenants have meters) where the generation is connected behind only the building meter, the generation is behind a single meter. The lease, PPA, or purchase cost of the system is compared to the Total Value of Electricity resulting from the generation at that meter. They are used to calculate the savings on the Disclosure Form. Then, the tangible benefits review is used to evaluate the dispersion of the savings to the tenants. There is another possibility where it is a multi-metered building (tenants have meters), and the building owner wants to operate the solar project "like" a CS project and have the utility directly provide the credits to the tenant accounts. In this case the Community Solar Disclosure Forms would be used to calculate the savings.

³⁷ A list of potential tax credits for which Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program projects may be able to apply are available in IRS Publication 5817-G, [Clean Energy Tax Incentives: Elective Pay Eligible Tax Credits](#).

Savings in dollars are calculated by subtracting the total costs and fees from the Total Value of Electricity generated by the system.

If the solar project will be applying for the ComEd or Ameren distributed generation rebate, *and the customer will retain the rebate payment*, this will be added to the Total Value of Electricity before subtracting the costs and fees. This is added in both the Year 1 and over-the-term calculations.

If the system will include energy storage, the cost of the energy storage system must be included in the cost of the system. If the solar project will be applying for the ComEd or Ameren energy storage (battery) rebate, *and the customer will retain the rebate payment*, this rebate will be added to the Total Value of Electricity. The cost for energy storage can be added by being included in the loan payment for a Purchase or the lease payment for a Lease, being listed as a single lump sum fee for any type, or, in the case of a PPA or Lease, as a recurring fee amount. These are added in both the Year 1 and over-the-term calculations. If the cost of the energy storage system is not included in the costs and fees, then the rebate cannot be reported on the Disclosure Form as being kept by the customer, even if it is.

$$\text{Utility Rebates Kept by Customer} + \text{Total Value of Electricity} - \text{Total Costs and Fees} = \text{Savings Dollars}$$

The Year 1 Total Value of Electricity is calculated by using the expected first-year Annual Generation (kWh) and multiplying it by the Blended Energy Rate (\$/kWh). The Blended Energy Rate is an estimate of the average value of electricity generated by the solar project, taking into account both the value of electricity when it is used directly onsite (the full retail rate) and the value of electricity when it is sent back to the grid (supply rate or net metering rate).³⁸ The Blended Energy Rate can be found by using the following formula:

³⁸ Note that when generating a Disclosure Form in the Portal, the user will be prompted to choose either Standard Blended Rate or Custom Value of Electricity, which will determine the details for the Full Retail and Supply Only Rates. For more information on the details of each option, please visit [Utility Rate Guidance for Disclosure Forms](#), in the Resource Library under “Approved Vendor Training.”

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{Onsite Use Assumption \%} * \text{Full Retail Rate } \$/\text{kWh}) \\
 & \quad + \\
 & ((1 - \text{Onsite Use Assumption \%}) * \text{Supply Only Rate } \$/\text{kWh})^{39}
 \end{aligned}$$

For each year in the term, the Blended Energy Rate is increased by 1.7%, and the Annual Generation is decreased by 0.5%. These values are multiplied together to get an estimated dollar value of the yearly annual generation. The sum of these annual estimates (for the duration of the contract for a PPA or Lease without a transfer of ownership, or 25 years for a PPA or Lease with an end-of-contract transfer of ownership, either optional or required, or a Purchase) is the Total Value of Electricity over the term. This calculation is completed automatically by the portal when a Disclosure Form is generated, and the Program Administrator reviews this to determine if the savings requirement is met.

The Savings Dollars are then divided by the Total Value of Electricity to establish a Percentage Savings, which must be at least 50% of the Total Value of Electricity (with the Non-Profit and Public Facilities applying for any of the federal tax credits and Residential (Large) exceptions noted below).

$$\frac{\text{Savings Dollars}}{\text{Total Value of Electricity}} = \text{Savings \%}$$

5.1. Term of Savings

The savings will be calculated twice, for the first year and for the term of the participant’s contract with the installer or Approved Vendor for a PPA or Lease without a transfer of ownership (or for 25 years for a PPA or Lease with an end of contract transfer of ownership, either optional or required, or a Purchase). Both calculations must meet the requirement that total costs and fees are no more than 50% of the energy value, except in the cases of:

³⁹ Note that when generating a Disclosure Form in the Portal, the user will be prompted to choose either Standard Blended Rate or Custom Value of Electricity. If the user selects Customer Value of Electricity, they will be prompted to enter an estimate of the percentage of electricity from the solar project that will be used directly onsite by the customer (as opposed to being sent back to the grid). For more information on estimating the percentage of electricity used directly onsite, please visit [How to Estimate Percentage of Electricity Used DIRECTLY Onsite](#) in the Resource Library under “Approved Vendor Training.”

- Non-Profit or Public Facilities projects where the project's owner is ineligible for the elective pay option under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022,⁴⁰ the system is provided to the participant pursuant to a lease or PPA, and the project owner retains ownership of any of the tax credits available under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, in which case the first-year and contract term savings level for the participating host must both be 65% of the energy value;
- Non-Profit or Public Facilities projects where the participant purchases and takes ownership of the full or majority installation equity of the system and applies for any of the tax credits available under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 pursuant to the elective payment option. In such cases, the participant's first-year savings may be less than 65% as long as the calculation of that participant's expected full-term savings demonstrates that the 65% savings requirement for projects eligible for federal tax credits available under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 would be met through overall savings applied across the full 15 years of the REC delivery contract; or
- Residential Solar (Large) projects (multi-family projects of 5+ units) where the participant purchases and takes ownership of the full or majority installation equity of the system. In such cases, the participant's first-year savings may be less than 50% as long as the calculation of that participant's expected full-term savings demonstrates that this requirement would be met through overall savings applied across the full 15 years of the REC delivery contract.

For example, if a PPA term is 15 years, First Year Savings is calculated using total costs and fees incurred in the first year and Total Energy Value of Electricity projected for the first year. Savings are then calculated using total costs and fees for the 15-year term and the Total Value of Electricity projected for the 15-year term. Both savings and costs are calculated on the Disclosure Form based on inputs from the Approved Vendor.

For system purchase or if, for example, a PPA included a buy-out at the end of the 15-year term, the Total Value of Electricity is extended to the life of the system, which is assumed to be 25 years. Any additional cost to buy the system would be added, as well.

5.2. Calculating Total Costs and Fees

Total Costs and Fees are calculated by first multiplying a participant's total monthly (or other periodic) payments by the frequency of payments during the first year and then over the entire period of the agreement. For a PPA, this would mean multiplying the projected number of kWhs produced by the agreed purchase rate. For a lease agreement, this would mean multiplying the lease payment by the frequency of payments in the first year and again for the term of the lease. A system purchase using a loan or installment agreement would work in the same way. In all cases, any participant payment rate escalation, discussed in Section 5.3 below, must be taken into account.

When generating a Disclosure Form, the user will be prompted to enter Fees that *will* apply, both recurring and non-recurring, and Other Fees that *may* apply. Any non-

⁴⁰ For more information on elective pay, also known as direct pay, see [IRS Publication 5817, Elective Pay Overview](#).

recurring fees that *will* apply (which cannot be incurred prior to energization), like a loan origination fee or an automated clearinghouse fee, are added to the first-year total if incurred during that time, as well as the full-term total. Recurring fees that *will* apply will be added according to their recurrence. In generating the Disclosure Form, the user is prompted to enter the total fees that *will* apply in the first year to ensure those fees are correctly included in the Year One calculations. Late payment or returned check fees are examples of Fees that *may* apply and are not included in the calculation.

Community Solar projects that qualify as Energy Sovereignty projects may charge a nominal one-time fee to participants to join the Community Solar facility, either by the Community Solar cooperative or project owner.

5.3. Escalation and Degradation Rates

- A standard annual production degradation rate of 0.5% is used for all calculations.
- An annual energy rate escalation rate of 1.7% is used.
- The annual participant payment escalation can be no more than 1.7%.

5.4. Savings Calculations

As an example, we can calculate savings for a PPA agreement where the participant pays \$0.05 per kWh over 15 years. Assume the project would produce 3,000 kWh in the first year (this would be true for a size of approximately 2 kW and a capacity factor of approximately 17%).

First-year savings:

- Total Costs: 3,000 kWh x \$0.05 = **\$150.00**
- Total Value of Electricity: 3,000 kWh x \$0.1248⁴¹ = **\$374.40**
- Total Savings Dollars: \$374.40 - \$150.00 = **\$224.40**
- Total Savings %: \$224.40 ÷ \$374.40 = **59.9%**

⁴¹ A sample rate is used here (and in the full-term savings examples below) to demonstrate potential savings. Approved Vendors should use the rate given in the Disclosure Form based on the utility territory in which the project is located or, for customers using an ARES, an average rate based on 12 months of customer bills may be used. For Non-Profit and Public Facilities participants, the average rate based on 12 months of customer bills must be used. Where a facility does not have a year of electric usage history (e.g., a new building), the Approved Vendor should use the rate of the new service and estimate kWh usage from the facility's architect/engineer. The Approved Vendor should provide the methodology for load estimation in the project application.

Full-term savings: Assuming a 15-year contract term, 0.5% annual production degradation, 1.7% annual energy rate escalation, and 1.0% annual participant rate escalation:

- Total Costs: 43,459 kWh with initial rate of \$0.05⁴² yields **\$2,329.66**
- Total Value of Electricity: 43,459 kWh with initial rate of \$0.1248 yields **\$6,109.47**
- Total Savings Dollars: \$6,109.47 - \$2,329.66 = **\$3,779.81**
- Total Savings %: \$3,779.81 ÷ \$6,109.47 = **61.9%**

If, for example, the PPA included a buy-out at the end of the 15-year term, the Total Value of Electricity is extended to the life of the system (i.e., 25 years). Any additional cost to buy the system would be added, as well. For example:

Full-term savings: Assuming a 15-year contract term, 0.5% annual production degradation, 1.7% energy rate escalation, and 1.0% participant rate escalation, with a \$1 system buy-out at the end of the contract term:

- Total Costs: (43,459 kWh with initial rate of \$0.05) + \$1 system transfer of ownership yields **\$2,330.66**
- Total Value of Electricity: 70,668 kWh with initial rate of \$0.1248 yields **\$10,828.97**
- Total Savings Dollars: \$10,828.97 - \$2,330.66 = **8,498.31**
- Total Savings %: \$8,498.31 ÷ \$10,828.97 = **78.5%**

⁴² \$0.05 here and \$0.1248 in the next line (as well as the same figures included in the “full term savings” calculation below) are first-year values before escalation; the actual calculation that results in \$2,329.66 would be based on multiplying 43,459 kWh by the average customer rate over the 15-year period in question (approximately the Year 8 value of \$0.0536 shown in Table 5.1).

TABLE. 5.1. COST AND SAVINGS CALCULATION EXAMPLE

Year	Annual kWh	Energy Rate per kWh	Energy Value	Customer Rate per kWh	Customer Payments	Customer Savings \$	Customer Savings %
<u>1</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>\$0.1248</u>	<u>\$374.40</u>	<u>\$0.0500</u>	<u>\$150.00</u>	<u>\$224.40</u>	<u>59.9%</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>2,985</u>	<u>\$0.1269</u>	<u>\$378.86</u>	<u>\$0.0505</u>	<u>\$150.74</u>	<u>\$228.12</u>	<u>60.2%</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>2,970</u>	<u>\$0.1291</u>	<u>\$383.38</u>	<u>\$0.0510</u>	<u>\$151.49</u>	<u>\$231.89</u>	<u>60.5%</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>2,955</u>	<u>\$0.1313</u>	<u>\$387.94</u>	<u>\$0.0515</u>	<u>\$152.24</u>	<u>\$235.70</u>	<u>60.8%</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>2,940</u>	<u>\$0.1335</u>	<u>\$392.57</u>	<u>\$0.0520</u>	<u>\$152.99</u>	<u>\$239.57</u>	<u>61.0%</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>2,926</u>	<u>\$0.1358</u>	<u>\$397.24</u>	<u>\$0.0526</u>	<u>\$153.75</u>	<u>\$243.49</u>	<u>61.3%</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>2,911</u>	<u>\$0.1381</u>	<u>\$401.98</u>	<u>\$0.0531</u>	<u>\$154.51</u>	<u>\$247.47</u>	<u>61.6%</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>2,897</u>	<u>\$0.1404</u>	<u>\$406.77</u>	<u>\$0.0536</u>	<u>\$155.28</u>	<u>\$251.49</u>	<u>61.8%</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>2,882</u>	<u>\$0.1428</u>	<u>\$411.61</u>	<u>\$0.0541</u>	<u>\$156.04</u>	<u>\$255.57</u>	<u>62.1%</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>2,868</u>	<u>\$0.1452</u>	<u>\$416.52</u>	<u>\$0.0547</u>	<u>\$156.82</u>	<u>\$259.70</u>	<u>62.4%</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>2,853</u>	<u>\$0.1477</u>	<u>\$421.48</u>	<u>\$0.0552</u>	<u>\$157.59</u>	<u>\$263.89</u>	<u>62.6%</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>2,839</u>	<u>\$0.1502</u>	<u>\$426.50</u>	<u>\$0.0558</u>	<u>\$158.37</u>	<u>\$268.13</u>	<u>62.9%</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>2,825</u>	<u>\$0.1528</u>	<u>\$431.58</u>	<u>\$0.0563</u>	<u>\$159.16</u>	<u>\$272.43</u>	<u>63.1%</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>2,811</u>	<u>\$0.1554</u>	<u>\$436.73</u>	<u>\$0.0569</u>	<u>\$159.94</u>	<u>\$276.78</u>	<u>63.4%</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>2,797</u>	<u>\$0.1580</u>	<u>\$441.93</u>	<u>\$0.0575</u>	<u>\$160.74</u>	<u>\$281.19</u>	<u>63.6%</u>
			<u>\$6,109.4</u>		<u>\$2,329.6</u>	<u>\$3,779.8</u>	
			<u>7</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>61.9%</u>
<u>Ownership Transfer Fee at End of Contract Term</u>							
				<u>\$1.00</u>			
<u>16</u>	<u>2,783</u>	<u>\$0.1607</u>	<u>\$447.19</u>	<u>\$0.0580</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$447.19</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>2,769</u>	<u>\$0.1634</u>	<u>\$452.52</u>	<u>\$0.0586</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$452.52</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>18</u>	<u>2,755</u>	<u>\$0.1662</u>	<u>\$457.91</u>	<u>\$0.0592</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$457.91</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>2,741</u>	<u>\$0.1690</u>	<u>\$463.37</u>	<u>\$0.0598</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$463.37</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>2,727</u>	<u>\$0.1719</u>	<u>\$468.89</u>	<u>\$0.0604</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$468.89</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>2,714</u>	<u>\$0.1748</u>	<u>\$474.48</u>	<u>\$0.0610</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$474.48</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>\$0.1778</u>	<u>\$480.13</u>	<u>\$0.0616</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$480.13</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>2,687</u>	<u>\$0.1808</u>	<u>\$485.85</u>	<u>\$0.0622</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$485.85</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>2,673</u>	<u>\$0.1839</u>	<u>\$491.64</u>	<u>\$0.0629</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$491.64</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>2,660</u>	<u>\$0.1870</u>	<u>\$497.50</u>	<u>\$0.0635</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$497.50</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
			<u>\$10,828.</u>		<u>\$2,330.6</u>	<u>\$8,498.3</u>	
			<u>97</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>78.5%</u>

5.5. Determining the Energy Rate

A critical factor in determining participant savings is the participant’s Blended Rate.⁴³ For Ameren, ComEd, and MidAmerican residential utility supply customers, the user may select either the Standard Blended Rate or Custom Value of Electricity when generating the Disclosure Form. If the user selects Standard Blended Rate, the user can choose between⁴³ Basic or TOU/Hourly rates.⁴³ Then, the Blended Rate will be calculated based on the Full Retail and Supply Only rates for the utility territory and one of three default percentages of electricity used DIRECTLY onsite values. The default percentage of electricity is based on the annual generation and customer usage and whether the project includes an energy storage system (battery), as outlined in the table below.

Percentage Of Annual Electricity Usage Offset By Solar Project	Battery	Percentage Of Electricity From Project Used Directly Onsite
Estimated First-Year Generation Divided By Estimated Annual Customer Electricity Usage	Yes/No	Determined Based On Offset % And Battery (Yes/No)
>=80%	No	55%
<80%	No	75%
>=80%	Yes	75%
<80%	Yes	95%

For these customers, optionally a Custom Value of Electricity can be chosen to allow for a custom percentage of electricity used DIRECTLY onsite value.⁴³ For residential customers in other utility, municipal, or co-op territories, or with an ARES supply, and all Non-Profit and Public Facilities, a Custom Value of Electricity must be used. The Blended Rate calculated for a Custom Value of Electricity will be based on the Full Retail and Supply Only rates blended by the percentage of electricity used DIRECTLY onsite. The AV will need to enter those three values, and the Disclosure Form will calculate and use that blended rate for the savings calculations. The Supply-Only rate will either be the utility’s supply-only rate or the rate that the customer will get credited for electricity sent back to the grid if there is no supply-only rate. The full retail and supply-only rates

⁴³ Note that when generating a Disclosure Form in the Portal, the user will be prompted to choose either Standard Blended Rate or Custom Value of Electricity, which will determine the details for the Full Retail Rate, Supply Only Rate, and “Percentage of Electricity used DIRECTLY onsite.” For Ameren, ComEd and MidAmerican residential utility supply customers, the user can select Standard Blended Rate, or could choose to select Custom Value of Electricity, such that the user can input a custom value for the “Percentage of Electricity used DIRECTLY onsite.” For more information on the details of each option, please visit [Utility Rate Guidance for Disclosure Forms](#) and [How to Estimate Percentage of Electricity Used DIRECTLY Onsite](#), in the Resource Library under “Approved Vendor Training.”

from 12 months of customer bills may be used. Where a facility does not have a year of electric usage history (e.g., a new building), the Approved Vendor should use the rates for the new service for the estimate of kWh usage from the facility's architect/engineer or another source, such as a utility estimate.

The Program Administrator will update the rates used for the Standard Blended Rate as needed based on the utilities' rate update schedules. The Program Administrator will announce any rate updates

When establishing the Full Retail and Supply Only Rates using participant bills, the average of 12 consecutive months of participant bills within the last two years should be used. The Full Retail Rate should include all volumetric charges (costs per kWh), including Supply, Transmission, Delivery, and volumetric taxes that are included in the utility's net metering crediting rate (some municipalities and co-ops may not offer full retail rate net metering). The sum of these cost components should be averaged per kWh over this 12-month period to get the average participant rate. Non-volumetric taxes and fees should not be included. The Supply Only Rate should only include volumetric charges (costs per kWh) for Supply and Transmission.

For all Community Solar participants, the utility's Price To Compare (PTC) rate is used and provided by the portal. For multifamily buildings that are multi-metered, with bill credits sent to tenants' electricity bills, the Net Metering Rate used should be calculated in the same way as Community Solar, and the utility PTC rate should be used. For master-metered buildings or for multifamily buildings where the installation will serve only the common load, the Full Retail and Supply Only rates, together with the percentage of electricity used DIRECTLY onsite, will be used to create the Blended Rate that will be used in calculating the savings.

In general, the intent is that an accurate projection of the participant's blended rate should be used in calculating bill credits and savings.

5.6. Tangible Benefits and Value to Participants

In most instances, the value realized by program participants will be through net metering in the various ways described above. The value changes based on their rate, the type of net metering, and other system factors but is generally calculated as described above. In instances where Residential Solar projects are installed on master-metered buildings, the property owner installs the system and receives net metering benefits on behalf of all tenants/participants and must demonstrate that at least half of the Total Energy Value received is being passed on to all tenants. Note that when a master-metered building is a Community Solar subscriber, the property owner is required to demonstrate that the required savings value is being passed on to all tenants in order to be considered an income-eligible residential household and have the

RECs associated with its subscription share paid at the ILSFA Community Solar price. Approved Vendors are required to submit income verification for tenants of a master-metered building following the same guidelines outlined in Section 6.3 of this manual. A master-metered building may participate as an anchor tenant without this requirement and receive the applicable Illinois Shines program REC price.

When Residential Solar projects are installed on master-metered buildings, the value is calculated in the same way as any other Residential Solar project. However, the benefits realized by tenants/participants are indirect. The most common ways this can be passed onto participants is through lowered rents, stabilized rents, or other services to tenants. In these situations, the Approved Vendor should consult with the Vendor Manager to ensure that the provision of tangible benefits is verifiable and easily managed. The proposed tangible benefits should be quantifiable and must not have been possible without the savings generated by the PV system. This will be verified through supporting documentation such as dated and paid invoices/bills that tie back to leases, scopes of work, services, or goods that comprise the tangible benefits provided to tenants.

If a property realizes \$10,000 annually in net metering value, at least \$5,000 of that must be passed onto tenants. If, for example, the property owner's savings are \$6,000, only \$5,000 must be passed onto tenants, with the remaining \$1,000 being savings realized by the property owner. If the property has ten tenants, each must see \$500 in value annually or approximately \$42 per month. This can be demonstrated in several ways and is not limited by the examples below:

- Lease agreements can show a reduction in monthly payments by \$42 per month.
- Any rent increases can be forgone in subsequent years. The property owner should provide data on the average dollar amount of increases in recent years to support and quantify subsequent rent freezes or reduced rent increases.
- The property owner can provide other services, like internet service, free laundry, or other services valued at \$42 per tenant per month or more. Documentation will need to be submitted that details the services being offered, their value, and the dates of the services.
- Where tenant rents and/or utilities are subsidized based on a percentage of income (for example, HUD Section 8 or other programs that provide subsidies in a way that ensures housing and utility costs are 30% of income), the property owner should find ways to pass value to tenants that do not affect rent or utility payments to ensure the benefits are realized directly.

To encourage Energy Sovereignty, an additional \$10 per REC will be added for on-site projects that result in ownership by the participant, such as through an early ownership transfer of a lease or PPA.

These incentive payments are intended to be sufficient to provide tangible economic benefits to participants by enabling project developers to eliminate upfront costs to the participants for the installation of photovoltaic projects.

6. Project and Participant Verification

PARTICIPANT DATA COLLECTION OVERVIEW

ILSFA requires that data for all program participants be collected and shared with the Program Administrator. This includes all property owners, single-family occupants, tenants of multifamily properties counting toward eligibility (minimum is 50%), all subscribers to Community Solar projects, and all non-profit or public entities receiving benefits through ILSFA-energized systems. A Certification and Consent Form, the affidavit whereby the applicant certifies that their income does not exceed 80% AMI, is required for each household. This data will be used for validation of eligibility and for measuring program performance, including program reporting and periodic participant satisfaction surveys. Applicant data is captured through the Approved Vendor portal at www.illinoisSFA.com as part of the project approval process during Part I of the project application. Subscriber data for Community Solar projects is submitted during Part II. Annual submissions are also required for additional subscriber data and qualified subscriber shares to be updated.

Prospective participants may also work with the Program Administrator to complete a Certification and Consent form and determine income eligibility. Prospective participants verified as income-eligible will receive an Income Verification Approval Letter, and those eligible and interested in the Residential Solar (Small) sub-program will be referred to Approved Vendors as described in the referral process in Section 4.1: Residential Solar (Small and Large).

Approved Vendors working with prospective participants who have been verified as income-eligible through the Program Administrator will accept the prospective participant's Income Verification Approval Letter rather than the documentation described below. The Income Verification Approval Letter will need to be uploaded as described in section 8.5: Part I Project Approval: Customer Data.

VERIFICATION PROCESS OVERVIEW

The verification process differs for each sub-program. Residential Solar and Community Solar projects require income certification by applicants, verification by the Approved Vendor, and validation by the Program Administrator. Since Income-Eligible Census Tracts (IECTs) are allowed as eligibility verification for Community Solar projects, and that method is least invasive to applicants, it will be prioritized for projects within that sub-program. For projects across all sub-programs, a prescribed order of verification methods is required to ensure that the least invasive method is used first. The definitions and methods below detail the processes for all sub-programs.

The contract between the Approved Vendor and the property owner is a separate process, and the verification associated with that contract is different from income verification for the program participants. Property owners are not required to live onsite.

INCOME DEFINITION

For purposes of eligibility validation, income is defined as the total income of all household members over the age of 18 based on the most recent IRS 1040 form. Income reported on the 1040 form includes:

- Gross wages, salaries, commissions, sick pay, and tips
- Taxable interest
- Dividends
- Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes
- Social Security (SSA) or Disability (SSDI)
- Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI)
- Veteran Affairs (VA) benefits
- Railroad Retirement benefits
- Military Retirement Pay and Severance Pay
- Unemployment benefits (UCB)
- Alimony (or separate payments) received
- Business or self-employment income (or loss)
- Taxable amount of pension, IRA, and annuity payments
- Lottery income
- Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, and S Corporations or trusts
- Farm income (or loss)

OTHER INCOME

In addition to the income reported on the 1040 form, the following are also considered income for participation in ILSFA:

- Armed Forces allotments and allowances for housing, food, and clothing
- Cash gifts, including “GoFundMe” or other crowdfunding platforms, excluding Every Dollar Counts/Universal Basic Income projects approved by LIHEAP
- Child support
- DHS Cash payments from TANF, AABD supplemental payments, Transitional Assistance, and refugee/Repatriate Assistance (RRA)
- Payments for mortgage or sales contracts (i.e., income received for contract-for-deed sales)
- Commission checks (those that cover more than one month should be divided by the appropriate number of months to equal the 30-day income requirement)
- Monthly payments of the Federal Black Lung Benefits Act
- Gambling proceeds and/or annual gross income should not exceed the annual 150% income eligibility
- General Assistance
- Regular payments from an Individual Retirement Account

- Online income (income received from online sales websites such as eBay for profit)
- Rental income—counted if the applicant rents property outside their own household or the applicant shares their home (e.g., one household unit with a boarder, lodger, and/or renter who is NOT related)
- Social Security income received for a spouse who resides in a nursing home/assisted living facility that is not paid directly and completely to the facility
- Strike benefits
- Support income received for guardianship and/or adoption of child(ren)
- Worker’s Compensation
- Rideshare, vehicle, and/or transport services for hire (Uber, Lyft, Relay Rides, Sidecar, etc.) - calculate income using customer logs, ledgers, and/or printouts from PayPal, etc.
- Legal settlements with regular payments (not lump sum)
- Educational Stipends (a periodic payment, especially a scholarship or fellowship allowance granted to a student)

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT CONSIDERED INCOME :

ANCESTRY-RELATED :

- Payments received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
- Payments to certain United States citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident Japanese aliens and certain eligible Aleuts made under P.L. 100-383
- Payments under P.L. 103-286 to persons due to their status as victims of Nazi persecution

ASSETS :

- Withdrawals from a bank (or other financial institution), such as individual savings accounts
- One-time withdrawals or the balance of retirement, pension, or annuity where funds cannot be withdrawn without a penalty
- Loans (including student loans)
- Money received from a reverse mortgage (but can be used as proof of “regular monthly support” for Zero Income applicants)
- Sale of house or car
- Sale of household items/assets at yard sales, on eBay, or other online sites is not income when household items are sold occasionally but is proof of how all or part of the household’s monthly expenses were paid
- Sale of property
- Reimbursements from the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970
- Tax refunds, including Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) payments, whether received as an advance payment with wages or as part of an income tax refund

BENEFITS :

- Earned or Unearned income of dependent minors (children under 18 years of age)
- Every Dollar Counts, Heartland Alliance, Universal Basic Project with benefits protection letter
- Money received from the Social Security Administration under a Plan to Achieve Self-Support (PASS)
- National School Lunch Program (NSLP) free or discounted lunches
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (Food Stamps)

- Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC) benefits

EDUCATIONAL :

- Federal student aid (grants or loans to undergraduate students made or insured under programs administered by the Department of Education)
- Funds in a qualified tuition program described in section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code
- Funds in a Coverdell education savings account under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code
- Income from work-study programs
- Scholarships, subsistence amounts (BAS on pay stub—an allowance paid to Veterans while they pursue an educational or training program), GI Bill benefits

FOSTER CARE (**NOTE: DO NOT COUNT FOSTER CHILDREN AS HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**):

- Foster Parent Reimbursement
- Foster Grandparents/Senior Companion Stipend—any payment to volunteers in programs under Title II of the 1973 Domestic Volunteer Services Act; examples of these programs include RSVP and Foster Grandparents

INDIAN TRIBES :

- Tribal per-capita payments up to \$2,000 per person per year, including payments made of income from tribal lands, payments made of tribal judgment trust funds, and any other source except gaming revenues
- Income derived from certain sub-marginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes
- Income received from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians
- Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation
- Payments to the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation or any of their members made under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980
- Payments of relocation assistance to members of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes made under P.L. 93-531

TITLE I :

- Earnings, allowances, and payments received under Title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 are exempt; the programs in the Act are:
 - Serve America, Higher Education Innovative Projects, American Conservation and Youth Corps Programs, Community Service Programs, and AmeriCorps State/National
- Payments made under Title I of the 1973 Domestic Volunteer Services Act (AmeriCorps VISTA, University Year for Action, and Urban Crime Prevention Program) are exempt if the person was receiving SNAP or cash benefits from TANF, GA, or AABD at the time they joined AmeriCorps VISTA
 - A temporary interruption in SNAP/Food Stamps does not change the status of exempt AmeriCorps VISTA payments
- Income from employment through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including Job Corps

TITLE V :

- Senior Temporary Training Program; payments received from the Community Service Employment Program funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act (such as the Experience Works Program, formerly called Green Thumb)

VETERANS :

- Payments made to veterans who receive an annual disability payment or to the survivors of deceased veterans who receive a one-time, lump sum payment from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund referring to Agent Orange product liability under P.L. 101-201
- Monetary allowances for certain children of Vietnam War veterans (children born with the congenital defect spina bifida and with certain birth defects)
- Additional payments received by military personnel for serving in a combat zone
- Veteran's Administration Pension Benefits for Aid and Attendance
- Disability Compensation
- Disability Pension
- Education and Training Benefits (like the Post-9/11 GI Bill)
- Housing Grants (like the Specially Adapted Housing (SAH) grant)
- Life insurance benefits from specific groups like the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Traumatic Injury Protection, Service-Disabled Veterans' Insurance, and Veterans' Mortgage Life Insurance
- The Compensated Work Therapy (CWT) Program
- Additional payments received by military personnel for serving in a combat zone (Active Duty)

OTHER :

- Disaster relief payment made by federal, state, or local government or by a disaster assistance group
- Gifts in the form of non-cash assistance (e.g., food, clothing, rent)
- Life insurance proceeds (whether made in installments or paid upfront)
- Non-cash income
- One-time insurance payments or compensation for injury
- One-time payments, excluding cash gifts (e.g., Death Benefits, Circuit Breaker Benefits, jury duty, retroactive child support, SSI, SSA, UCB)
- Matched funds that are deposited into an Individual Development Account (IDA) from a unit of state or local government or through contributions made by a not-for-profit entity are exempt income
 - Funds deposited into the IDA remain exempt as long as the IDA is maintained
- Payments made to others on the household's behalf provided that such payments were not directed by the household (e.g., bills paid or purchases made by others)
- Payments made through the Victims of Crime Act of 1984
- Payments for Vocational Rehabilitation transportation and maintenance
- Reimbursement for other expenses incurred, i.e., medical expenses, mileage, gas, lodging, meals, Per Diem, etc.
- Utility payments from a Public Housing Authority, whether paid directly to the unit or to the utility company

TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR–EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
ADMINISTRATION

- Payments made under the YouthBuild Program (P.A. 102-550)
- Reimbursement for other expenses incurred (e.g., medical expenses)
- Utility payments from a Public Housing Authority, whether paid directly to the unit or to the utility company

INCOME INCLUDED IN VERIFICATION

For purposes of verification, the income of all members of the household who are over 18 years old and reported earned income will be considered, including:

Temporarily absent family members: The income of temporarily absent family members is included regardless of the amount the absent family member contributes to the household. For example, a construction worker employed at a temporary job in a different part of the state earns \$31,200 annually. She keeps \$10,400 annually for expenses and sends \$20,800 annually to her family. The entire amount (\$31,200 annually) is counted in the family's income.

Adult students living away from home: If the adult student who is not the head of the household is counted as a member of the household in determining the household size (to compare against the income limits), the student's annual income must be counted in the household's income.

INCOME NOT INCLUDED IN VERIFICATION

Minors: Earned income of minors (age 17 and under) is not included.

Income of live-in aides: If a household includes a paid live-in aide (whether paid by the family or social service program), the income of the live-in aide, regardless of the source, is not counted, and that person is not counted toward the total number of household members. A related person cannot be considered a live-in aide without the review and approval of the Program Administrator.

Permanently absent family members: If a family member is permanently absent from the household (e.g., a spouse who is in a nursing home), the head of household may only count that person and their income as a member of the household if they are included on tax returns or pre-qualifying third-party programs. Note: A household consists of all people living in one housing unit, and all income of each adult household member must be documented and counted toward the household income.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP VERIFICATION

For projects within the Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-programs, property owners contract directly with the Approved Vendor or their agents or subcontractors for the installed solar. The Approved Vendor must verify property

ownership by obtaining a copy of either a) the current recorded property deed (e.g., warranty deed, quit-claim deed) or b) the most recent property tax statement and submitting it to the Program Administrator as part of the Part I application. The Program Administrator may accept other documents that verify proof of ownership (as determined by the Program Administrator) if any property owner is unable to provide either of those documents to the Approved Vendor. In the Residential Solar sub-programs, income must be verified for households counting toward eligibility (minimum is 50% for multi-family), whether they are property owners or tenants, unless the project is using Whole Building for Residential Solar (Large) Certification (see Section 6.1.1) to verify eligibility.

INCOME VERIFICATION

To reduce the burden on program participants and the Program Administrator and to mitigate the risk of storing sensitive personal information, a tiered approach is used for applicant income verification for Residential Solar (Small) and Community Solar projects.⁴⁴ The tiered approach ensures that the least invasive methods are tried first, moving progressively through alternate methods until income eligibility is determined.

There are four methods of income verification allowed for Residential Solar and Community Solar projects that differ depending on the sub-program. It is the responsibility of Approved Vendors to certify participant eligibility. While the Program Administrator acts as the central source for income verification, and potential subscribers to Residential Solar (Small) and Community Solar projects may request to have their income verified by the Program Administrator directly, Approved Vendors have the primary responsibility of verifying the eligibility of individual applicants.

The Approved Vendor will follow the tiered methods of income verification appropriate for each sub-program. The Approved Vendor will provide the verification documentation required for each applicant or qualified building according to the methods prescribed below. Regardless of the verification method or sub-program, the applicant will first certify eligibility by completing and signing the Certification and Consent Form. By signing this form, the applicant is confirming their “household makes no more than 80% of area median income or less based on my County of residence and household size.” This form is available in the Approved Vendor portal.

Once the participant has certified to the Approved Vendor that they meet the income requirements, the Approved Vendor will collect the prescribed documentation to verify the eligibility of the applicant using one of the methods described below. Finally, the

⁴⁴ The Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program does not qualify applicants based on income and requires a different approach to eligibility verification, detailed below in Section 6.2.





Program Administrator will then validate the findings by reviewing the Certification and Consent Form and the supporting documentation to ensure all information is complete and meets the eligibility requirements. Income verification that meets the eligibility requirement is good for 12 months from the date of validation. Approved Vendors must submit Part I within 12 months of validation.










The documentation collected for income verification may contain sensitive information, also known as personally identifiable information (PII). To protect participant information, Approved Vendors will need to redact PII on all documents before submitting them to the Program Administrator in the Approved Vendor Portal. More instructions for redacting PII are included in Sections 6.1 and 6.3 below.

METHOD A: THIRD-PARTY QUALIFYING PROGRAM VERIFICATION

There are a number of existing programs, including housing and energy assistance programs, in which income eligibility is equivalent to, or stricter than, that of ILSFA or where affordable housing is strictly defined, such as the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), the Illinois Housing Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Project-Based Vouchers, Project-Based Rental Assistance (for multifamily), income-eligible multifamily energy efficiency, or tax-subsidized multifamily programs. Households that participate in these programs automatically qualify for ILSFA upon validation by the Program Administrator. The following table shows the currently qualifying third-party programs and the required documentation the Approved Vendor will collect for verification.

TABLE 6.1. QUALIFYING THIRD-PARTY PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION FOR VERIFICATION

Qualifying Program	Supporting Documentation	Verification Level	
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)		Award Letter from Illinois Department of Human Services or SNAP card that includes recipient's name	Household
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)		LIHEAP Award Letter from the household's local Community Action Agency or valid utility bill showing LIHEAP grant	Household
Illinois Housing Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP)		IHWAP Award Letter from household's local Community Action Agency	Household
Medicaid		Benefit letter from the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family	Individual

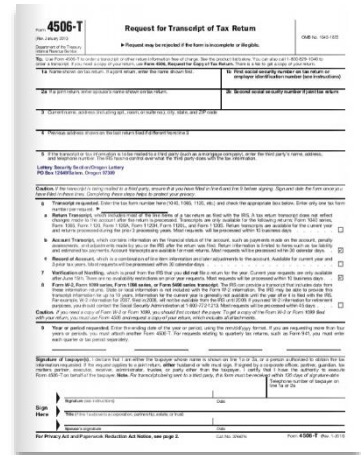
	 	<p>Services or the Illinois Department of Human Services OR</p> <p>Medical Card (front and back of the Medical Card issued within the last 12 months)</p>	
Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (AABD)		Award Letter from Illinois Department of Human Services	Individual
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)		Award Letter from Illinois Department of Human Services	Individual
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Project-Based Vouchers		HUD Award Letter or current statement	Household
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Project-Based Rental Assistance		HUD Award Letter or current statement	Household
Income-Eligible Multifamily Energy Efficiency Programs	 	Eligibility based on qualified census tracts where 50% or more households are 80% or below AMI	All building tenants
Tax-Subsidized Multifamily Programs	 National Housing Preservation Database	Report, exported data, or screenshot of the National Housing Database subsidies for that building	All building tenants

Illinois Affordable Housing Act		FY 2019 Fair Market Rent Documentation System	Household
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Due to the fact that the 200% federal poverty level (FPL) income guidelines of LIHEAP and IHWAP sometimes fall above the 80% AMI used by ILSFA, some households that are of a certain size and in particular counties may need additional follow-up to ensure that they are income-eligible. The Program Administrator will still accept proof of LIHEAP or IHWAP approval as documentation of income eligibility, but with additional verification to confirm household income eligibility to reduce inconvenience to the participant or the Approved Vendor. For households with five or more members, counties not noted as "HUD Metro FMR" on the Maximum Income table might require additional review.

METHOD B: TAX TRANSCRIPT VERIFICATION

A third-party tax transcript vendor has been selected to provide independent income verification of households. This method requires Approved Vendors first to have occupants certify that they are below the required income threshold per the defined percentages of AMI established for each Illinois county and for that household size. [Download a list displaying qualified incomes by Illinois county and household size](#) in the Approved Vendor portal. Once the applicant has certified eligibility, the Approved Vendor will collect a Request for Transcript of Tax Return Form (IRS Form 4506-C) for all household members aged 18 and over and send or upload the form to the third-party tax transcript vendor using secure fax, email, or custom interface (note: wet or e-signatures via secure email link are acceptable). Upon receipt, the household’s previous year’s income is provided to the Program Administrator. The Approved Vendor must destroy hard copies of completed 4506-C forms within one week of the determination of applicant eligibility. Approved Vendor employees must be trained on the proper handling and protection of these documents to maintain their confidentiality; only trained employees may handle the documents.



METHOD C: TAX RETURNS, PAY STUBS, BENEFITS AWARD LETTERS

Electronic copies (which may include scans and/or photographs) of each household member’s prior year’s income tax forms or pay stubs from the two preceding calendar months must be submitted to the Approved Vendor for verification. Pay stubs must

indicate the payee, source, time period, date issued, and amount. Benefit award letters, such as Social Security (SSA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Veteran Affairs (VA), and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), must show the current monthly benefit amounts and be dated within the current calendar year. Approved Vendor employees must be trained on the proper handling and protection of these documents to maintain their confidentiality; only trained employees may handle the documents. The Approved Vendor will submit electronic copies to the Program Administrator for validation. The Program Administrator will retain electronic copies of documents. Hard copies and electronic documents will be destroyed within one week of the determination of eligibility, where a participant's verification method includes the use of pay stubs or tax returns. Additional documentation may be accepted on a case-by-case basis. These documents should be treated as sensitive information by the Approved Vendor and destroyed within one week of the determination of eligibility by the Program Administrator. Due to the added burden required to obtain household member documentation, the Program Administrator suggests that pay stubs only be used as verification of income eligibility when necessary.

METHOD D: INCOME-ELIGIBLE CENSUS TRACT

Community Solar projects allow for an additional household eligibility verification method using IECTs. There is an online map created for this purpose by the Program Administrator. This [map and address look-up tool](#) are available on the Approved Vendor portal at www.IllinoisSFA.com. Approved Vendors enter the address into the search tool, and the message "This address qualifies" or "This address does not qualify" will be displayed. The Approved Vendor then validates eligibility once data is entered into the portal for that household. NOTE: A Certification and Consent Form, the affidavit whereby the applicant certifies that their income does not exceed 80% AMI, will still be required.

Additionally, participants who live within HUD Qualified Census Tracts and are participating in the Bright Neighborhoods Pilot will have the option to sign an affidavit confirming that they make less than 80% Area Median Income.

INCOME VERIFICATION FOR MULTIPLE ADULT HOUSEHOLDS

There are various methods to verify the income of a household with multiple adults. Households that qualify at the household or property level do not need to verify individual adult household member's income (e.g., households qualifying for Community Solar under IECTs, LIHEAP or IHWAP, HUD Project-Based Vouchers or Rental Assistance Vouchers, or Tax-Subsidized Multifamily Programs). Where verification of individual adult household members' income is required, each individual must be listed on the Certification and Consent Form and must submit income documentation as outlined in Sections 6.1 and 6.3 below.

INCOME VERIFICATION FOR FIXED INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Households receiving monthly income with very little to no flexibility in the amounts received are considered Fixed Income households. Fixed income includes SSI, SSA, VA Benefits, DHS Payments (TANF, AABD, RRA), and Pensions. It is preferable to verify fixed income using the award letter if dated within the same calendar year.

Acceptable documentation for fixed income also includes:

- Check(s) or copy of the check(s) for fixed income
- Statement of a person who cashes the checks, i.e., currency exchanges, banks, grocery stores
- Statement or affidavit from the source of the income such as employer, Social Security Administration, Department of Human Services (or any State office), Veterans' Administration, Department of Labor, Township, etc.
- For SSA documentation, on the occasion when a benefit award letter and a current bank statement don't match, the bank statement amount should be used as the countable income.

INCOME DEDUCTIONS

Net income must be considered for Social Security checks that have a Medicare deduction ONLY for Hospital, Medical, and/or Prescription Drug insurance (Parts A, B, and D). For income documentation (wages, Unemployment Compensation Benefits, SSA, SSDI, etc.) which clearly indicates Child Support garnishment, the gross minus the garnishment amount should be used as countable income. In addition, households with documented Child Support payments (such as canceled checks, a statement from the recipient, other documentation showing the payments were made, etc.) will have these amounts deducted from gross household income. In situations where a fixed income has recoupment for Child Support, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), or other garnishment, net income should be budgeted; use net income except for included taxes (if applicable).

VERIFICATION FOR ZERO INCOME OR NO INCOME DOCUMENTATION

Any and every adult claiming zero income or having no documentation of cash income must submit an Income Affidavit capturing income (or zero income) for at least the two preceding calendar months.

6.1. Residential Solar (Small)

The process listed below is for Residential Solar (Small) projects. See Section 6.1.1 below for the Whole Building for Residential Solar (Large) Certification process for projects on properties with five or more units.

The Approved Vendor will collect a completed Certification and Consent Form, which can be found on the ILSFA website, for all residential units in the building counting toward eligibility (minimum is 50%) and send/upload the forms to the Program

Administrator unless the project is on a building with five or more units that are demonstrating income-eligibility through Whole Building for Residential Solar (Large) Certification (See Section 6.1.1). The Certification and Consent Form will capture key contact and demographic information, including the legal name of the homeowner, complete address, number of people living in the household, household income range, and third-party qualifying program (if applicable). This completed form, along with the verification documentation prescribed (including verification of building ownership), will be sent electronically to the Program Administrator via the Approved Vendor portal. Additionally, the owner of a multifamily building or a non-owner-occupied single-family home must sign an agreement that commits to maintaining affordability for the next 10 years.

METHOD A**THIRD-PARTY QUALIFYING PROGRAM VERIFICATION**

Step A1: The applicant will certify that they are currently eligible based on annual household income requirements of 80% or less of AMI using either the current [income-eligibility chart](#) or the online ILSFA [Area Median Income verification tool](#) and complete the Certification and Consent Form.

Step A2: The Approved Vendor will determine if the applicant's household or property is currently enrolled in any qualified program and has been qualified within the previous 12 months.

Step A3: If yes, the Approved Vendor will collect the required documentation corresponding to the Third-Party Qualifying Program and send/upload the form to the Program Administrator. If the applicant is not enrolled in a Third-Party Qualifying Program or does not have Third-Party Qualifying Program documentation, the Approved Vendor will go to Method B: Tax Transcript Verification.

Supporting documentation collected for income verification may contain sensitive information, also known as personally identifiable information (PII). To protect participant information, the Approved Vendors will redact PII on all documents before submitting them to the Program Administrator in the Vendor Portal.

Submitted documents that contain PII will be removed by the Program Administrator, and the Approved Vendor will be notified and required to resubmit.

PII may include the following:

- ID numbers, including driver's license numbers, state ID numbers, passport numbers, social security numbers, supplemental security income numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, and patient identification numbers
- Date of birth (note that the Certification and Consent Form requests date of birth—please use the MM/YYYY format, which is sufficient for verification purposes)

- Financial account numbers, such as bank accounts

The following information is necessary for income verification and should NOT be redacted:

- Participant's full name
- Participant's full mailing address
- Third-Party Qualifying Program name
- Date program documentation was issued

Step A4: If the applicant provides Third-Party Qualifying Program documentation, the Approved Vendor will obtain a photocopy or scanned image and submit it to the Program Administrator electronically. The Program Administrator will review the documentation, and an answer of accepted or not accepted will be returned to the Approved Vendor.

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted, the Approved Vendor will have the opportunity to submit updated or additional documentation or go to Method B: Tax Transcript Verification.

METHOD B

TAX TRANSCRIPT VERIFICATION

Step B1: The Approved Vendor will collect a Request for Transcript of Tax Return Form (IRS Form 4506-C) for all household members aged 18 and over and send/upload it to the third-party vendor using fax, email, or custom interface (note: wet or e-signatures via secure email link are acceptable).

To protect participant information, the Approved Vendor shall not submit copies of the IRS form 4506-C or the tax transcript through the Vendor Portal. After the Approved Vendor submits the IRS form 4506-C through the third-party credit agency portal, the Program Administrator can view the information in the third-party credit agency portal to verify eligibility.

Step B2: The third-party tax transcript vendor will provide verification data to the Program Administrator.

Step B3: The Program Administrator will compare income level to the 80% AMI threshold and return an accepted or not accepted response to the Approved Vendor.

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted or if the third-party tax transcript vendor cannot provide the information, the Approved Vendor will move to Method C.

METHOD C

TAX RETURN, PAY STUB, OR BENEFITS AWARD LETTER
VERIFICATION

Step C1: The Approved Vendor will collect the most recent income tax returns or most recent pay stubs capturing the two previous months' earnings for all household members aged 18 and over. When using pay stubs, these must include documentation for each household member claimed on the Certification and Consent Form.

Step C2: The Approved Vendor will review income to determine eligibility and provide electronic documentation to the Program Administrator for validation.

Supporting documentation collected for income verification may contain sensitive information, also known as personally identifiable information (PII). To protect participant information, the Approved Vendors will redact PII on all documents before submitting them to the Program Administrator in the Vendor Portal.

Submitted documents that contain PII will be removed by the Program Administrator, and the Approved Vendor will be notified and required to resubmit.

PII may include the following:

- ID numbers, including driver's license numbers, state ID numbers, passport numbers, social security numbers, supplemental security income numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, and patient identification numbers
- Full date of birth (note that the Certification and Consent Form requests date of birth—please use the MM/YYYY format, which is sufficient for verification purposes)
- Financial account numbers, such as bank accounts

The following information is necessary for income verification and should NOT be redacted:

- Participant's full name
- Participant's full mailing address
- Date tax return or pay stub was issued

Step C3: The Program Administrator will compare income level to the 80% AMI threshold and return an accepted or not accepted response to the Approved Vendor.

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted due to missing or incorrect documentation, the Program Administrator may request additional information via email. The Approved Vendor will have two weeks from notification to resubmit any errant documentation in the Approved Vendor portal and then notify the Program Administrator. The Program Administrator will then inform the Approved Vendor as to whether the documentation

has been accepted within one week of resubmission. The Approved Vendor may formally appeal any rejection of income verification to the IPA.

The Approved Vendor, on behalf of the applicant, will have two weeks to appeal the rejection in writing on company letterhead conveyed by email or postal mail. The IPA will review all appeals and will be the final authority for granting or rejecting an appeal.

All tax or pay documentation in the possession of the Approved Vendor will be destroyed after applicant eligibility is determined.

METHOD D**BRIGHT NEIGHBORHOODS PILOT PROGRAM**

Customers participating in the Bright Neighborhoods Pilot Program who live within HUD Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs) will have the option to sign an affidavit confirming that they make less than 80% of the Area Median Income.

6.1.1. Whole Building For Residential Solar (Large) Certification

Whole Building for Residential Solar (Large) Certification is the process of determining the eligibility of a building with five or more residential units. Eligibility can be met by one of the following methods:

- Submitting rent rolls showing that at least 50% of the units pay rent at or below the HUD Fair Market Rent Prices for the county in which the property is located
- Showing the property meets the definition of Affordable Housing under the Illinois Affordable Housing Act
- Providing documentation to confirm the property qualifies for one of the following:
 - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Project-Based Vouchers
 - Project-Based Rental Assistance
 - Income-Eligible Multifamily Energy Efficiency
- Letter confirming that the building is operated by an Illinois public housing authority/agency

The owner/representative of the property must complete the “Income-Eligible Certification and Consent (“Certification and Consent”) for Whole Building for Residential Solar (Large) Certification” Form. This form captures the number of units and key contact information, including the legal name of the property owner/representative, complete address, and verification method. This completed form, along with the list of current residents (if required) and verification documentation prescribed (including verification of building ownership, if applicable), will be sent electronically to the Program Administrator via the Approved Vendor portal.

6.2. Non-Profit and Public Facilities

Step 1: The Approved Vendor will collect a completed Non-Profit and Public Facilities Certification and Consent Form and send/upload it to the Program Administrator electronically. The Non-Profit and Public Facilities Certification and Consent Form will capture key organizational and contact information, including organization name, complete address, primary contact information, certification of services, and whether the organization is a non-profit or public facility. Additionally, if the non-profit organization is not the owner of the property, contact information for the owner must be provided.

LOCATION VERIFICATION

Step 2: The Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program eligibility criteria provide two paths to qualify the property by location. The property must be in either a qualifying ILSFA EJC or IEC.

Step 2A Environmental Justice Community Verification: The Approved Vendor will enter the property address into the ILSFA [Environmental Justice Community Mapping Tool](#).

If the response is qualified (this would include locations that have been approved via the Environmental Justice Community Self-Designation pathway), and the location verification has been completed, then the Approved Vendor will move to step B: Organizational Eligibility.

If the response is not qualified, the Approved Vendor will move to location verification as outlined in Step 2B.

Step 2B Income-Eligible Community Verification: The Approved Vendor will enter the property address into the ILSFA [Income-Eligible Census Tract Mapping Tool](#).

If the response is qualified, the location verification has been completed, and the Approved Vendor will move to step B: Organizational Eligibility.

If the response is not qualified, the entity does not qualify for ILSFA.

ORGANIZATIONAL ELIGIBILITY

Step 3: To qualify for the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program, projects must meet organizational eligibility criteria, including 1) satisfying the definition of Critical Service Provider (CSP) and 2) demonstrating the required level of community engagement. For more information, see Section 4.2.

Step 3.1: Verification as a CSP category includes certification of critical services, certification of communities served, and the submission of 1) an IRS determination

letter for 501(c)(3) tax status for non-profits or 2) government agency statistical classification for public agencies.

The Approved Vendor will electronically submit the completed form to the Program Administrator. The Program Administrator will review the submission and return a response stating whether it is accepted or not.

Step 3.2: The Approved Vendor will ensure the Non-Profit and Public Facilities Certification and Consent Form is complete. Documentation of community engagement is required, demonstrating the applicant institution's engagement with the IEC or EJC being served. Documentation must include both:

- A narrative summary by the proposed entity that demonstrates that the Non-Profit or Public Facility actively engages with and impactfully serves the local income-eligible or environmental justice community and
- A list of community-based organizations the applicant has partnered with (including letters from those organizations to verify the partnerships) in support of their work in the local income-eligible or environmental justice community

Additionally, for a non-profit organization or public entity that does not own its building, the building owner must complete the ILSFA Program Qualified Tenant Agreement. This document confirms that the building owner has granted permission to the Approved Vendor to apply for ILSFA and that the owner will continue to lease the building to the current tenant or a qualifying non-profit or public entity tenant for a total of five years.

For a public facility, the building must host a department/agency that is a Critical Service Provider, as defined in Section 4.2 of this manual.

The Approved Vendor will submit the completed form and supporting documentation to the Program Administrator via email, fax, or document upload. The Program Administrator will review the submission and return a response stating whether it is accepted or not.

If the response is accepted, verification has been confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted due to missing or incorrect documentation, the Program Administrator may request additional information via email. The Approved Vendor will have two weeks from notification to resubmit any errant documentation in the Approved Vendor portal and then notify the Program Administrator. The Program Administrator will then inform the Approved Vendor as to whether the documentation has been accepted within one week of resubmission. The Approved Vendor may formally appeal any rejection of an application to the IPA.

The Approved Vendor, on behalf of the applicant, will have two weeks to appeal the rejection in writing following the process in Section 1.4. The IPA will review all appeals and will be the final authority for granting or rejecting an appeal.

6.3. Community Solar

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

As discussed in Section 4.3 above, Community Solar projects must provide evidence of community partnerships at the time of Part I project application. Where required, a document upload option will be provided for this element (i.e., documentation of 100% income-eligible subscriber ownership, as well as a letter of intent from the intended anchor tenant).

SUBSCRIBER ELIGIBILITY

Separate from the issue of a proposed Community Solar project's eligibility for this sub-program, individual income-eligible households wishing to participate as subscribers to an approved Community Solar project must satisfy several eligibility criteria discussed in Section 4.3 above. The procedures for establishing a subscriber's eligibility are as follows:

Step 1: The Approved Vendor will collect a completed Household Certification and Consent Form from each household counting toward eligibility (minimum is 50%) unless the project is on a building with five or more units that demonstrate income eligibility through Whole Building for Residential Solar (Large) Certification (See Section 6.1.1) and send/upload it to the Program Administrator. This form will include an applicant's certification that they currently qualify based on income eligibility requirements of 80% or less AMI for the household.

SUBSCRIBER ADDRESS METHOD

INCOME-ELIGIBLE CENSUS TRACT

Subscriber Address Method **Step D1:** The Approved Vendor will enter the applicant's household address into the ILSFA Income-Eligible Community Mapping Tool. This map shows census tracts where 50% of households earn no more than 80% of the area

median income. Note that in previous program years, the HUD Qualified Census Tracts, in which at least 50% of residents earn less than 60% of AMI, were used.⁴⁵

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted, the Approved Vendor will move to Method A.

METHOD A

THIRD-PARTY QUALIFYING PROGRAM VERIFICATION

Step A1: The Approved Vendor will determine if the applicant's household or property is enrolled in any of the qualified programs and has been qualified within the previous 12 months.

Step A2: If yes, the Approved Vendor will collect the required documentation corresponding to the Third-Party Qualifying Program and send/upload the form to the Program Administrator. If the applicant is not enrolled in a Third-Party Qualifying Program or does not have Third-Party Qualifying Program documentation, the Approved Vendor will go to Method B: Tax Transcript Verification.

Step A3: If Third-Party Qualifying Program documentation is presented, the Approved Vendor will obtain a copy and submit it to the Program Administrator electronically. The Program Administrator will review the documentation, and an answer of accepted or not accepted will be returned to the Approved Vendor within one week.

Supporting documentation collected for income verification may contain sensitive information, also known as personally identifiable information (PII). To protect participant information, the Approved Vendor will redact PII on all documents before submitting them to the Program Administrator in the Vendor Portal.

Submitted documents that contain PII will be removed by the Program Administrator, and the Approved Vendor will be notified and required to resubmit.

PII may include the following:

- ID numbers, including driver's license numbers, state ID numbers, passport numbers, social security numbers, supplemental security income numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, and patient identification numbers

⁴⁵ Section 8.10.3.2 of the 2022 Long-Term Plan (footnote 544) states that in its Final Order, the Commission required that the Agency immediately expand the acceptance of signed affidavits for Community Solar participants to applicants living in census tracts where 50% of residents make no more than 80% of the area median income. See Docket No. 22-0231, Final Order dated July 14, 2022, at 122.

- Full date of birth (note that the Certification and Consent Form requests date of birth—please use the MM/YYYY format, which is sufficient for verification purposes)
- Financial account numbers, such as bank accounts

The following information is necessary for income verification and should NOT be redacted:

- Participant’s full name
- Participant’s full mailing address
- Third-Party Qualifying Program name
- Date program documentation was issued

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted, the Approved Vendor will go to Method B: Tax Transcript Verification.

Participants referred to ILSFA through the DOE Connector platform for Community Solar will not be completing steps A1-A3 but rather will complete 3rd party income verification with the LIHEAP Agency serving them. Participants will complete the Clean Energy Connector/Illinois Solar for All Community Solar Consent and Income Verification Form (“Consent Form”), which collects information on the household size, demographics, and income level. This will include a confirmation by the LIHEAP representative that LIHEAP has approved the household.

METHOD B

TAX TRANSCRIPT VERIFICATION

Step B1: The applicant will certify that they qualify based on AMI using the current [ILSFA Area Median Income worksheet](#) and complete the Household Certification and Consent Form.

If the applicant's household does meet income eligibility, proceed to Step B2.

If the applicant's household does not satisfy income eligibility, they cannot participate in the program.

Step B2: The Approved Vendor will collect a Request for Transcript of Tax Return Form (IRS Form 4506-C) for all household members aged 18 and over and send/upload it to the third-party tax transcript vendor using fax, email or custom interface (note: wet or e-signatures via secure email link are acceptable).

The Approved Vendor shall not submit copies of the IRS form 4506-C or the tax transcript through the Vendor Portal to protect participant information. After the Approved Vendor submits the IRS form 4506-C through the third-party credit agency

portal, the Program Administrator can view the information in the third-party credit agency portal to verify eligibility.

Step B3: The third-party tax transcript vendor will provide verification data to the Program Administrator.

Step B4: The Program Administrator will compare income level to the 80% AMI threshold and return an accepted or not accepted response to the Approved Vendor.

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted or if the information cannot be provided by Experian, the Approved Vendor will move to Method C.

METHOD C

TAX RETURN, PAY STUB, OR BENEFITS AWARD LETTER VERIFICATION

Step C1: The Approved Vendor will collect the most recent income tax return or most recent pay stubs capturing the two previous calendar months' earnings for all household members aged 18 and over. When using pay stubs, documentation for the presence of each household member claimed on the Certification and Consent Form must be included.

Step C2: The Approved Vendor will review income to determine eligibility and provide electronic documentation to the Program Administrator for validation.

Supporting documentation collected for income verification may contain sensitive information, also known as personally identifiable information (PII). To protect participant information, the Approved Vendors will redact PII on all documents before submitting them to the Program Administrator in the Vendor Portal.

Submitted documents that contain PII will be removed by the Program Administrator, and the Approved Vendor will be notified and required to resubmit.

PII may include the following:

- ID numbers, including driver's license numbers, state ID numbers, passport numbers, social security numbers, supplemental security income numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, and patient identification numbers
- Full date of birth (note that the Certification and Consent Form requests date of birth—please use the MM/YYYY format, which is sufficient for verification purposes)
- Financial account numbers, such as bank accounts

The following information is necessary for income verification and should NOT be redacted:

- Participant's full name

- Participant's full mailing address
- Date tax return or pay stub was issued

Step C3: The Program Administrator will compare the total household income level to the 80% AMI threshold and return an accepted or not accepted response to the Approved Vendor.

If the response is accepted, the income verification process is confirmed and completed.

If the response is not accepted due to missing or incorrect documentation, the Program Administrator may request additional information via email. The Approved Vendor will have two weeks from notification to resubmit any errant documentation in the Approved Vendor portal and then notify the Program Administrator. The Program Administrator will then inform the Approved Vendor as to whether the documentation has been accepted within one week of resubmission. In the case that it is deemed that the applicant organization does not qualify for ILSFA, the Approved Vendor may formally appeal to the IPA.

The Approved Vendor, on behalf of the applicant, will have two weeks to appeal the rejection in writing following the process in section 1.4. The IPA will review all appeals and will be the final authority for granting or rejecting an appeal.

All tax or pay documentation in possession of the Approved Vendor will be destroyed after eligibility is determined.

COMMUNITY SOLAR SUBSCRIBERS, SHARES, AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER VERIFICATION

Community Solar projects require that a minimum of 50% of the total system size (excluding any share subscribed to by an anchor tenant) be allocated to qualified households by one year after energization. The share of Community Solar RECs paid for at the ILSFA Community Solar REC price upon energization is determined by the total system share to which qualified income-eligible households subscribe. An anchor tenant that is a non-income-eligible residential household, non-profit or public facility, or a business would receive payment for RECs at the Illinois Shines program Community-Driven Community Solar REC price for its subscription share.⁴⁶ A one-time payment for the full contract value, determined on this basis, will be made shortly after energization.

One year after energization, Approved Vendors will submit annual reports for each Community Solar project (as detailed in Section 11, the Renewable Energy Credit Management section of this manual). These reports require data reporting for all participants,

⁴⁶ Note, this represents a change from the first two program years, when non-profit or public facility anchor tenants could receive REC payments at the ILSFA Community Solar price.

including changes in share for existing subscribers and new subscribers relative to when the prior contractual payment will be made.

The Program Administrator will validate each new participant's eligibility during annual reporting in the same way as during project approval at energization. The requirements that a minimum 50% system share (after excluding the anchor tenant's share, if any) be allocated to income-eligible households must be met at this time. If the project fails to reach the 50% threshold for a delivery year, collateral will be drawn upon to claw back 100% of the allocated payment for that delivery year (i.e., roughly 1/15 of the total contract price).

6.4. Data Management and Validation

Household and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Certification and Consent Forms contain applicants' certification of eligibility for their respective sub-program. The Approved Vendor uses these forms as documentation that verifies eligibility and shares them with the Program Administrator for validation. The Approved Vendor submits the form to the Program Administrator via the Approved Vendor portal during data entry for the Part I project application, except in the case of the Community Solar sub-program, where the form is submitted as a part of the Part II application. Data is collected and transferred for each program applicant.

Data is validated per the processes indicated above with individual application validation(s) of eligibility required to complete Part I project approval. For Residential Solar projects where multiple adult members of the same household must meet eligibility requirements, all applicants must be validated before Part I project approval can be completed. Once eligibility is determined for any applicant, the electronic and hard copy documentation must be destroyed by the Approved Vendor within one week of eligibility being determined. The Program Administrator will retain required information digitally in compliance with state document retention requirements.

7. Marketing and Consumer Protection Requirements

7.1. Consumer Protections

In addition to technical system requirements, Approved Vendors in ILSFA must work within prescribed guidelines that govern their interaction with the marketplace, Grassroots Educators, and potential and actual program participants. Communities with

higher concentrations of lower incomes have historically been underserved by programs that offer resources and incentives for energy, housing, and access to capital. These communities have generally had very low participation in the renewable energy economy. This has created an information gap and a high level of distrust of the institutions and programs designed to help them. These communities have often been targeted with false or deceptive marketing practices, predatory sales, unfair contracts, and poor-quality workmanship.

ILSFA consumer protection requirements are provided in detail in the [Consumer Protections Handbook](#). Consumer protections include requirements that the information shared with participants is clear and accurate to ensure a transparent and positive experience for participants. Approved Vendors are required to indicate their adherence to the Consumer Protection Handbook during registration. All aspects of consumer protection will be monitored by the Program Administrator during project and contract approval and are embedded into project approval processes.

ILSFA also developed a [Program Resources Guide](#), a catalog of several federal, state, local, and utility-sponsored sources of assistance for energy efficiency, energy bill payment, and home maintenance. This guide is updated once a year. It is shared with participants of the Home Repairs & Upgrades Pilot as an additional resource for their needs.

CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Approved Vendors and their agents (including installers and marketers) must meet a specified set of contract requirements in their installation contracts (Residential Solar or Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects) or subscription contracts (Community Solar projects). Approved Vendors will be required to attest that these contract requirements were satisfied at the time of submitting either a Part I application (for Residential Solar or Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects) or a Part II application (for Community Solar projects). The IPA and Program Administrator reserve the right to request copies of these contracts.

- [Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Contract Requirements](#)
- [Community Solar \(Subscription\) Contract Requirements](#)

7.2. Program Informational Brochures

The Program Administrator has developed three standard informational brochures for ILSFA—one for Residential Solar (Small and Large), one for Community Solar, and one for Non-Profit and Public Facilities. The brochure has been added to the beginning of the Disclosure Form to simplify and ensure compliance with this guideline. Each

informational brochure is available in English and Spanish. Approved Vendors may access and download these standard brochures at the following links:

- [Residential Solar \(Small and Large\)- English](#)
- [Residential Solar \(Small and Large\) - Spanish](#)
- [Community Solar - English](#)
- [Community Solar - Spanish](#)
- [Non-Profit and Public Facilities- English](#)
- [Non-Profit and Public Facilities- Spanish](#)

The standard brochures are presented in a frequently asked questions format to help answer anticipated questions from participants and prospective participants. The brochures present information on the following topics:

- What is Illinois Solar for All?
- Who can participate?
- How much can I save with ILSFA?
- What are the financing and ownership (or participation) options?
- How does ILSFA ensure safe and fair business practices?

The Program Administrator developed these standard informational brochures with the IPA, and they cannot be adapted in any way. All participating Approved Vendors must sign a form acknowledging that they have received these standard brochures and understand that they cannot be changed in any way.

Approved Vendors can also create their own ILSFA marketing materials that are targeted to their audience, program, offers, and location. All Approved Vendor marketing materials must adhere to ILSFA content and branding criteria outlined in Sections 7.3 and 7.4.

NOTE: Approved Vendor marketing materials must also be submitted to and approved by the Program Administrator. See Section 7.6 of the manual about the Program Administrator Review Process for more information.

However, the ILSFA standard brochures must always be presented to participants, regardless of other marketing materials used.

At the execution of the contract, The Approved Vendor or Designee must provide a copy of the applicable standard Disclosure Form, with all relevant fields completed, to the participant, including the relevant standard informational brochure attached as the first two pages. The informational brochure and Disclosure Form must be provided in their entirety and not be edited or modified. For in-person contract execution, the agent must review the Disclosure Form with the participant and provide the opportunity to ask questions. For online contract execution, the platform must provide a phone number or online chat function for participant questions. The Approved Vendor or Designee must

provide the completed standard Disclosure Form, and the customer must sign that Disclosure Form before the customer signs a contract.

Delivery: The standard informational brochure may be delivered to the participant in person or electronically, but it must be shared as a downloaded file (attachment), not merely hyperlinked in an email or other digital communication.

7.3. Program Branding

The ILSFA brand guidelines were created to help Approved Vendors market the program consistently in all materials. Correct and consistent usage of all brand elements, including the logo and messages, is vital to the quality and integrity of the ILSFA brand.

ILSFA LOGO

Approved Vendors can use the ILSFA logo on marketing materials, both print and digital, that they create to market the program with advance approval by the Program Administrator. The ILSFA logo should only be used in materials that include information about the program.

The Program Administrator must approve all uses of the ILSFA logo in Approved Vendor marketing materials. See Section 7.6 of the manual about the Program Administrator Review Process for more information.

To receive a copy of the logo and brand guidelines, please contact marketing@illinoisSFA.com. The use of the ILSFA logo should not violate the specifications listed below to maintain a consistent brand presence.

ICON & WORDMARK



HORIZONTAL LOCKUP



STACKED LOCKUP



MINIMUM CLEARANCE



MINIMUM SIZE



ILSFA COLORS

ILSFA's suite of colors is designed along functional lines. A set of primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary colors work in concert to highlight possible actions and critical content. The use of color values listed here will maximize consistency across different media.

Please note that some colors have different CMYK and Pantone values depending on whether the desired paper is coated (C) or uncoated (U). To ensure proper color reproduction, please consult your printer's production staff.

PRIMARY


CMYK:
92,70,0,0
RGB:
28,36,96
1C245E



CMYK:
61,34,0,0
RGB:
80,98,229
5062E5



CMYK:
17,10,1,0
RGB:
212,217,250
D4D9FA

SECONDARY


CMYK:
0,7,93,0
RGB:
250,206,12
FACE0C

TERTIARY


CMYK:
51,0,46,0
RGB:
87,217,132
57D984

QUATERNARY


CMYK:
0,69,100,0
RGB:
224,78,34
E04E22

BLACK


CMYK:
0,0,0,100
RGB:
240,16,16
212126

WHITE


CMYK:
0,0,0,0
RGB:
255,255,255
FFFFFF

7.4. Marketing and Sales Messages

The Program Administrator supplies the suggested language below to assist Approved Vendors in properly marketing the ILSFA program through direct mail, social media, email, press releases, media interviews, media articles, outreach events, and other marketing activities.

When Approved Vendors make initial contact with prospective participants through marketing activities, the Program Administrator recommends using easy-to-understand ILSFA messages. At this initial contact stage, the goal is to build awareness of ILSFA among prospective participants by connecting with their motivations (e.g., savings). As participants show more interest and their eligibility is determined, Approved Vendors

can provide more technical details about the program, as detailed in the Sales Messages section.

All email or newsletter marketing of the ILSFA program must include the program logo, phone number (1.888.970.ISFA), website URL (www.illinoisSFA.com), and the following language:

“Elevate administers the Illinois Solar for All program on behalf of the Illinois Power Agency, an independent state government agency.”

MARKETING MESSAGES

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Illinois Solar for All is a state program that brings the benefits of solar energy to income-eligible households, non-profit organizations, and public facilities. Eligible participants can receive affordable solar installations and save money on electric bills.

The State of Illinois offers this program to meet its renewable energy goals and to expand solar energy to income-eligible communities. Illinois Solar for All ensures participants work with solar companies that use safe and fair business practices.

MARKETING MESSAGES

- Illinois Solar for All is a state program that brings the benefits of solar energy to income-eligible households, non-profit organizations, and public facilities.
- Eligible participants can receive affordable solar installations and save money on electric bills.
 - Owners of single-family homes and small multifamily buildings will have no upfront costs, while building owners of large multifamily properties may incur a small upfront cost when purchasing the system.
 - Ongoing costs and fees will not exceed 50% of the value of the energy generated from the solar installations.
- Illinois Solar for All ensures participants work with solar companies that use safe and fair business practices.
 - Illinois Solar for All vets and approves every solar company in the program. This ensures fair business practices and quality workmanship every step of the way.
 - The approved solar companies work with participants to plan and install solar panels and ensure cost savings. These companies have the necessary technical skills and follow stringent guidelines to provide a transparent, safe, and positive experience for every participant.
- The State of Illinois offers this program to meet its renewable energy goals and to expand solar energy to income-eligible communities.

- With state and utility funding, Illinois Solar for All pays incentives to solar companies and passes the cost savings on to participants.
- Illinois Solar for All was created by state legislation in 2016 to meet the state’s renewable energy goals. The Climate and Equitable Jobs Act expanded the program in 2021.
- Illinois Solar for All focuses on the people and communities who can benefit the most from the solar energy economy.
- The program ensures that projects focus on areas that benefit the most from access to solar energy, including income-eligible and environmental justice communities.
- Illinois Solar for All reduces the impact of climate change in your community and across the state.

SOCIAL MEDIA

PREFERRED HASHTAGS

- #ILSolarforAll
- #ILSFA

ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL SOCIAL ACCOUNTS

Approved Vendors are encouraged to tag Illinois Solar for All’s social media accounts in their posts on their channels. Tags allow the program to cross-promote opportunities and help create legitimacy for Approved Vendors.

- Facebook: [Illinois Solar for All](#)
- LinkedIn: [Illinois Solar for All](#)
- Instagram: [@illinoisSFA](#)
- YouTube: [@illinoisSFA](#)

SAMPLE TWEETS

- Solar energy is within reach! #ILSolarforAll brings the benefits of solar to income-eligible households, non-profits, and public facilities. Contact us or visit www.illinoisSFA.com to get started.
- We work with #ILSolarforAll to bring solar energy to residents and organizations in income-eligible communities. Contact us or visit www.illinoisSFA.com to get started.
- Want to save on electricity bills? Go solar with #ILSolarforAll. We can help! Contact us or check out www.illinoisSFA.com to see if you’re eligible.

SAMPLE FACEBOOK, LINKEDIN, AND INSTAGRAM POSTS

- Solar energy is within reach! Illinois Solar for All is a state program that brings the benefits of solar energy to income-eligible households, non-profit organizations, and public facilities. Contact us or visit www.illinoisSFA.com to get started. #ILSFA
- We work with Illinois Solar for All to bring solar energy to residents and organizations in income-eligible communities. Contact us or visit www.illinoisSFA.com to get started. #ILSFA

- Want to save on electricity bills? Go solar with Illinois Solar for All. We can help! Contact us or check out www.illinoisSFA.com to see if you're eligible. #ILSFA

TECHNICAL PROMOTIONAL MESSAGES

After introducing prospective participants to ILSFA, Approved Vendors can provide more technical details about the program in their sales conversations.

Approved Vendors and their agents and subcontractors shall not make any demonstrably false or misleading statements. Approved Vendors and their agents and subcontractors shall accurately portray the nature of solar power and RECs and disclose their intent to sell the project's RECs. Should an Approved Vendor have any questions about whether a statement constitutes an accurate portrayal, the Approved Vendor should first submit that statement to the Program Administrator for review, and the Program Administrator will endeavor to respond within five business days.

Below are examples of acceptable and unacceptable statements Approved Vendors may make related to the program.

WHAT IS THE ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL PROGRAM?

Illinois Solar for All (ILSFA) is a state program that brings the benefits of solar energy to income-eligible and environmental justice communities in Illinois. With state and utility funding, Illinois Solar for All pays incentives to Approved Vendors, and those incentives produce cost savings for participants.

The program provides payments in exchange for 15 years of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) generated by solar projects. ILSFA enables the sale of RECs produced by qualified systems to Illinois utilities or to the Illinois Power Agency (IPA). Payments vary depending on the project type, size of the system, and location.

ACCEPTABLE MESSAGES

Examples of statements companies **MAY** make related to ILSFA:

- "ILSFA is a state program that brings the benefits of solar energy to income-eligible and environmental justice communities."
- "If you sign a contract with us and our application to ILSFA is approved, the solar panels we install on your roof will be part of the ILSFA program."

UNACCEPTABLE MESSAGES

Examples of statements companies **MAY NOT** make related to ILSFA:

- "The ILSFA program gives out free solar panels."
- "We represent the ILSFA program."
- "We are in a partnership with ILSFA."
- "The ILSFA program pays incentives to income-eligible households."
- "The ILSFA program gives RECs to participants."

WHAT ARE RECS, AND WHY ARE THEY VALUABLE?

Renewable energy credits (RECs) are created when renewable energy generation systems, such as solar panels, generate electricity. However, RECs are not the electricity itself. Instead, RECs represent the environmental attributes of that electricity. RECs can be bought and sold and whoever owns the RECs has the legal right to say they used that clean or renewable energy.

Under Illinois law, utilities are required to supply a certain amount of their energy from renewable sources through the purchase and retirement of RECs. If the RECs from a participant's solar project are transferred to a utility or the IPA through the ILSFA program, then that participant should not claim to be using clean or renewable electricity. Thus, Approved Vendors and their subcontractors may not suggest that participants participating in ILSFA will receive or use renewable electricity.

ACCEPTABLE MESSAGES

Examples of statements companies **MAY** make related to RECs and the energy produced by the system:

- “The renewable attributes (RECs) of this electricity will be sold by us to keep the cost of your panels affordable.”
- “Your solar panels will help Illinois reach its renewable energy goals.”
- “Your solar panels will create energy from the sun.”
- “Your solar panels will contribute to the state’s development of solar power.”

UNACCEPTABLE MESSAGES

Examples of statements companies **MAY NOT** make related to RECs and the energy produced by the system:

- “Your home will run on cleaner, greener energy.”
- “The sun will provide your electricity.”

WHAT IF I’M NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL?

Illinois residents who do not meet the income qualifications for Illinois Solar for All have another option to go solar. [Illinois Shines](#) is another state program that offers incentives for onsite solar and solar subscriptions.

HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE WITH ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL?

ILSFA requires that all eligible Residential Solar (Small) participants see no upfront costs, and owners of Residential Solar (Large) may see low upfront costs. ILSFA requires that all ongoing costs and fees to participants do not exceed 50% of the Total Value of Electricity for their share of the system. This savings requirement is measured in the first year as well as over the term of the contract for that participant. For example:

- If a Residential Solar participant's first-year Total Value of Electricity estimate on their Disclosure Form is \$1,000, their total costs and fees (minus any utility rebate retained by the customer) must not exceed \$500 for that year. Similarly, over a 15-year contract, if the system's energy value is \$15,000, the participant's savings must be at least \$7,500 over that period.
- If a property owner or manager of an eligible multifamily building that installs a solar project anticipates a first-year Total Value of Electricity estimate of \$1,000, they must pass on no less than \$500 in additional services to tenants indirectly (through lowered rents, stabilized rents, or other services or improvements).

ACCEPTABLE MESSAGES

Examples of statements companies **MAY** make related to whether or how participants will save money:

- "ILSFA participants are guaranteed savings on their energy bills."
- "ILSFA participants see value from their solar project in different ways, depending on the program, property type, or system size."
- "The ILSFA program requires that all subscribers see savings on their energy bills."
- "The ILSFA program ensures that your net costs won't be more than half of the estimated energy value you receive from the solar project."

UNACCEPTABLE MESSAGES

Examples of statements that companies **MAY NOT** make related to whether or how participants will save money:

- "If you participate in ILSFA, you will save 50% on your energy bills."
- "ILSFA guarantees 50% savings for all participants."
- "If you subscribe to an ILSFA Community Solar project, you will save 50% on your energy bills."
- "ILSFA guarantees 50% savings for all Community Solar subscribers."
- "There are no fees or ongoing costs when you join ILSFA."

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY DESIGNATION

ILSFA sets a goal of allocating no less than 25% of incentives to projects located in Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) across the state. EJCs are identified using the [Environmental Justice Communities Map](#). Additionally, communities may apply to be an EJC through the self-designation process.

This designation establishes a mechanism for achieving this goal through project prioritization to allocate 25% of incentives to EJCs, as described in Chapter 9. With the passage of CEJA, in addition to this ILSFA allocation goal, a number of other programs and State entities now utilize the ILSFA Environmental Justice Communities Map to inform their programs. The Agency and Program Administrator do not determine how other state agencies utilize the Environmental Justice Communities Map.

Households that reside within a designated EJC are not automatically eligible to participate in ILSFA because of this designation. Households must still qualify based on

income. However, one of the eligibility requirements for non-profits and public facilities is being located in an EJC or income-eligible community.

Approved Vendors or their agents and subcontractors will not state that participants will qualify for ILSFA based on residing in an EJC, nor that participants will qualify for an ILSFA Community Solar project solely because they live in an [Income-Eligible Community](#).

View more information about [Environmental Justice Communities](#) and the self-designation process on the ILSFA website.

GRASSROOTS EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

As trusted members of their communities, Grassroots Education organizations provide information to income-eligible households on the basics of solar energy and the ILSFA program's benefits and eligibility requirements. Approved Vendors are encouraged to attend Grassroots Educator meetings when invited but should refrain from reaching out to individual Grassroots Education organizations. If the Approved Vendor has updates on their ILSFA offers, the geographic regions where they operate, or have a change in their primary contact for ILSFA projects, Approved Vendors should reach out to the Program Administrator to coordinate communication of those updates with Grassroots Education organizations rather than notifying Grassroots Educators directly. This policy allows the Program Administrator to inform all the Grassroots Educators of the change to the Approved Vendor rather than informing only one organization.

Additional guidance includes the following:

- If an Approved Vendor would like to attend a Grassroots Education event, the Approved Vendor must notify the Program Administrator before any contact is made with the Grassroots Education organization.
- The Program Administrator will work with the Grassroots Educator to ensure that all Approved Vendors who work in the region served by the Grassroots Educator are invited to the event.
- Conversely, Grassroots Educators may reach out to Approved Vendors to invite them to events but must invite all the Approved Vendors that work in the region.
- Approved Vendors are prohibited from implying there is a singular partnership between the Grassroots Education organization and the Approved Vendor. This includes in-person at events or in writing in marketing materials.
- Additionally, Approved Vendors are prohibited from using Grassroots Education organization names or logos on marketing materials.

7.5. Identity and Affiliation Guidelines

ACCURATE PORTRAYAL OF IDENTITY AND AFFILIATION

Marketing materials shall not refer to the ICC, the IPA, the Program Administrator, or the State of Illinois in any manner that is deceptive or misleading, including, but not

limited to, implying or otherwise leading a participant to believe that an Approved Vendor is soliciting on behalf of, or is an agent of, the ICC, the IPA, or the Program Administrator. An Approved Vendor may state the fact that it is an Approved Vendor under the IPA's ILSFA program.

USE OF UTILITY NAME AND LOGO

An Approved Vendor or its agent shall not use the name or logo of a public utility in any manner that is deceptive or misleading, including, but not limited to, implying or otherwise leading a participant to believe that an Approved Vendor is soliciting on behalf of a utility.

An Approved Vendor or Designee shall not utilize the name or logo of a public utility or consumer group in any manner that is deceptive or misleading. An Approved Vendor or Designee may use a utility name:

- 1) to describe the service territory in which an offer is valid and
- 2) in describing or referencing distributed generation net metering or Community Solar subscription bill credits, provided that the use of the utility name does not inaccurately imply utility affiliation or endorsement.

Except for these two exceptions, an Approved Vendor or Designee shall not use a utility name, logo, insignia, graphics, or wording that has been used at any time to represent a public utility or its services, in marketing materials, or to identify, label, or define any of its offers, unless it has received approval of the use in advance by the Program Administrator. If there is any doubt as to the propriety of the use of a utility name, it is recommended that the entity seek Program Administrator pre-approval.

An Approved Vendor or its agent shall not use the name or any other identifying insignia, graphics, or wording that has been used at any time to represent the ICC, the IPA, or the Program Administrator, or their services to identify, label, or define any of its offers. This does not, however, restrict the use of a utility name in describing where an offer is valid.

PARTICIPANT TESTIMONIALS

Approved Vendors may use testimonials to advertise participant experience. Actual participants must provide all testimonials. All testimonials must include a disclaimer that participant experiences may differ. The IPA may request documentation to validate the accuracy of testimonials, including verification of the identity of the testifier. Testimonials cannot include language that makes false claims. Testimonials cannot violate any of the above restrictions; for example, using a utility executive or government official to endorse an Approved Vendor.

Participant testimonials are subject to marketing review to ensure the testimonial does not misrepresent the program's offerings or otherwise violate the requirements of this section. This review process does not apply to any person's expressions of opinion of the program or other forms of constitutionally protected speech that do not include inaccurate information about the ILSFA program.

Due to the complexities of testimonial creation, testimonial reviews are not subject to the timeframes reflected in the Marketing Review Process.

The IPA and the ILSFA Program Administrator will address any requests for exceptions to the requirements of this section on a case-by-case basis.

7.6. Program Administrator Review Process

All marketing and promotional materials, printed or digital, produced by Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents must be submitted to the ILSFA Program Administrator for review. This includes all materials related to the sale, financing, or installation of solar projects that apply to participate in ILSFA.

Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents must notify the Program Administrator prior to any media interviews or disseminating press releases related to the ILSFA program to confirm that program benefits are conveyed clearly and accurately.

This review process does not apply to any person's whistleblower activity, expressions of opinion or criticism of the program, or other forms of constitutionally protected speech that do not include inaccurate information about the ILSFA program.

Approved Vendors are asked to agree to the terms of the ILSFA marketing guidelines outlined in sections 7.3 to 7.5. The ILSFA Program Administrator recognizes that Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents may need to adapt ILSFA messages or create new materials for their specific participant or location. This section provides information on how to submit these marketing materials for review and approval by the Program Administrator.

1. Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents should ensure all marketing materials are consistent with the ILSFA branding, messaging, and affiliation guidelines outlined in sections 7.3 to 7.5.
2. Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents should submit all marketing materials to the Program Administrator for review and approval four weeks prior to distribution. Send design files of marketing materials and proofs of promotional items to marketing@illinoisSFA.com.
3. The Program Administrator will review the materials and provide feedback by email within two weeks of receiving the materials. The Program Administrator has the right to modify and edit original text, images, and layout in compliance with the ILSFA program brand guidelines. Please note that the recommended modifications may affect an Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent's planned distribution date.

4. The Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents must agree to make changes to marketing materials as requested by the IPA or the Program Administrator in an effort to ensure that these materials are not deceptive, confusing, or misleading and to ensure further that the materials do not feature misrepresentations of the Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent's relationship to the IPA or the ILSFA program. Failure to do so will result in a violation of consumer protections, as outlined below.
5. The Approved Vendors, Designees, subcontractors, and agents will have one week to re-submit the modified materials to the ILSFA Program Administrator for approval before they are distributed. The Program Administrator will also have one week to confirm that the edits were applied.
6. If the modified materials do not reflect the changes requested by the Program Administrator or have additional changes that were not requested, the Approved Vendor's materials must be reviewed again, resetting the four-week review period.

7.7. Violation of Marketing and Consumer Protection Guidelines

If the Program Administrator believes an Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent is not acting or has not acted in compliance with ILSFA program requirements in connection with the program, the Program Administrator will notify the entity via the processes and procedures outlined in the Consumer Protection Handbook. With the limited exception of emergencies requiring immediate action (as determined at the discretion of the IPA), no disciplinary determination (such as the suspension or revocation of the ability to participate as, or on behalf of, an Approved Vendor) will be made by the Program Administrator without first providing the allegedly offending party the opportunity to offer a written or oral explanation of the problematic behavior.

After a review of any such response, the Program Administrator will determine what pre-disciplinary or disciplinary action, if any, should apply to the Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent. All disciplinary determinations made by the Program Administrator will be communicated through a written explanation of the determination that includes the following:

All formal warning letters for consumer protection violations will include the following:

- A brief explanation of the infractions for which the entity is being disciplined
- A timeline of communications between the offending entity and the Program Administrator
- Specific reference to which specific program requirement(s)/guideline(s) the offending entity violated
- An explanation of any disciplinary action, including what specific conduct is no longer permitted in connection with the program through the length of the suspension
- An explanation regarding how the Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent may appeal the disciplinary determination to the IPA and the deadline for submission applicable to any appeal

The Program Administrator will provide a copy of any disciplinary determination to the IPA. To appeal a pre-disciplinary or disciplinary action to the IPA, an Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent should follow the appeals process in Section 1.4.

If you have additional questions on topics that are not addressed here or seek clarity on a specific application of these guidelines, the Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent should first reach out to the Program Administrator. The Program Administrator will review any requests for exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

The IPA and the Program Administrator reserve the right to produce standardized marketing materials and to require the Approved Vendor, Designee, subcontractor, or agent to use those materials to supplement whatever other materials they may use.

8. Project Submission Processes

8.1. Project Submission Process Overview

Note that prior to the launch of each project annual submission window, a detailed schedule will be released by the Program Administrator according to the following guidelines.

PROJECT SUBMISSION WINDOW

Part I project submission begins with a pre-determined project [submission time window timeline](#) for each sub-program, to be announced by the Program Administrator. A single project can only be submitted into one sub-program during a given program year. Application requirements must be completed and submitted during the project submission window as outlined in Section 8.5 of the Approved Vendor Manual.

After each program year's initial project submission window, if funds for a given sub-program remain available, project applications will be accepted and reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis for the remainder of the program year. If annually allocated funds in a sub-program remain at the end of the program year, the unused funds will be rolled over to the next program year for that sub-program. Additionally, if funds become available due to the withdrawal of any projects during a program year and after project selection, those funds may be made available to the next eligible project on the waitlist for that program year. The waitlist from each program year will not carry over to the following program year.

CURE PERIOD

After the project review period by the Program Administrator, a cure period, as defined by the Program Administrator in each year's program year calendar, will begin for all

sub-programs. The cure period allows Approved Vendors the opportunity to correct deficiencies identified by the Program Administrator, including missing, unclear, or incomplete project information. Although the cure period is intended to address these issues, note that Approved Vendors should check all submissions for accuracy, and the Program Administrator may reject a submission or discipline any Approved Vendor suspected of purposefully submitting placeholder or blank documents.

Approved Vendors must sufficiently address any deficiencies prior to the close of this cure period for those projects to be considered for Part I project approval and project selection. At the Program Administrator's discretion, the cure period may be extended up to two weeks from the last good-faith effort to provide the required information. Projects that do not satisfy requirements during this cure period may be resubmitted during subsequent submission windows.

PROJECT AND BATCH APPROVAL

The Program Administrator will review all project information submitted according to the requirements and processes outlined below. The process for a project to be submitted to the Illinois Solar for All program generally mirrors that for the Illinois Shines program as described in Section 7.10 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan. Illinois Solar submits projects for all Approved Vendors through a process similar to the Illinois Shines program, but to expedite the processing of ILSFA projects, there is no minimum batch size.

Note: Applications are not considered submitted to the program until the application is batched and that batch of applications is submitted via the portal.

PROJECT SELECTION

The project selection process is triggered when any sub-program has a total capacity of eligible, submitted projects from the initial application time window that is greater than 100% of a given sub-program's annual budget or less than 100% of the sub-program's annual budget if EJC or Energy Sovereignty carveouts are not met. Section 9 of this manual provides more detail on the project selection process. Projects selected in this process will have funds allocated and move on to project development if applicable, as well as Part II project submission. A Part I project application may be withdrawn prior to the day of the final project selection; the deadline for withdrawal is included in each year's program year calendar.

If the project selection process is not triggered for a sub-program, as discussed more in Section 9, then a Part I application may be withdrawn until the batch is sent to the ICC for approval.

ILLINOIS SHINES PROGRAM AND ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL

While proposed projects may be submitted to both the Illinois Shines program and ILSFA for approval and funding, contracts will be awarded from only one program, not both. Therefore, ILSFA will find that any proposed project that has been approved by the Illinois Shines Program Administrator and for which the resulting REC contract was sent to the ICC for approval is no longer eligible for ILSFA. Projects submitted to Illinois Shines must be withdrawn prior to ICC approval to remain eligible for ILSFA. The same holds true for projects approved in ILSFA; once the REC contract is sent to the ICC for approval, the project is no longer eligible for Illinois Shines.

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT PROCESS

A project that has been waitlisted (see Section 9) or otherwise not yet selected for a REC contract may change Approved Vendors after its Part I application is submitted; the new Approved Vendor must submit documentation (such as email correspondence) showing that the original Approved Vendor, the project host, and the project owner have consented to have the new Approved Vendor control the ILSFA application and the project's RECs.⁴⁷ An Approved Vendor itself may be sold, or the equity ownership of a project may be sold without the Program Administrator's approval, but the vendor or project details should go through the approved steps of the Assignment process and be updated within the online portal. The Buyer and the Program Administrator should be notified. An entire REC contract or any product orders/batches under a contract may be assigned in their entirety. It is not possible to assign individual projects within a product order.

A project that has been waitlisted or otherwise not yet selected for a REC contract may change its Approved Vendor. This switch of Approved Vendor could be for an individual project that is a subset of a larger batch.

While it is not necessary to seek approval from the Program Administrator in advance of this assignment transaction, the Approved Vendor transferring the project and the Approved Vendor receiving the project ("Transferee") must provide the Program Administrator with a binding document wherein both agree that the Transferee shall have rights to the RECs produced by the project and the authorization to represent the project for an ILSFA application. The documentation also must show that the project host and the project owner, if different, consent to the change of Approved Vendor.

Please note that if a project was submitted as co-located with another project, it will continue to be deemed co-located after any change in the Approved Vendor. As a result,

⁴⁷ If a Community Solar project was submitted co-located with another project, it will continue to be deemed co-located after any change of Approved Vendors.

any co-located pricing or array layout requirements will still apply after a potential change of Approved Vendor. The transferred project, if Community Solar, could, if applicable, be newly considered co-located after being received by the Transferee Approved Vendor. The co-located pricing provision will only be applicable if the ICC's approval of the second project is within one year or less of the ICC's approval of the first project. If the first project has not yet received ICC approval at the time of the second project's approval, then the co-located pricing provision will apply.

Documents outlining the steps for the Assignment process can be found on the ILSFA website on the [Resource Library](#) page.

8.2. Disclosure Forms

The Disclosure Form provides clear and consistent information to prospective participants who are considering an offer under Illinois Solar for All. An Approved Vendor or Designee must submit a completed and properly signed Disclosure Form for each Residential Solar (Small or Large) or Non-Profit and Public Facilities project or Community Solar subscription. Disclosure Forms are generated and completed in the Approved Vendor portal and will be available for all ILSFA project types/sub-programs. The Residential Solar (Small and Large) and Non-Profit and Public Facility Disclosure Forms have variations for three different types of offers (system purchase, lease, and PPA).

Approved Vendors must complete and provide a Standard Disclosure Form to each program participant and obtain the participant's signature prior to the contract execution with the participant. The Disclosure Form and contract may be provided to the customer at the same time, but the Disclosure Form must be signed first. The ILSFA Disclosure Forms include a financial summary of savings and costs, contract terms, system equipment, components, warranty information (if applicable), and high-level information. The forms include an estimate of the price and performance of the system as installed, including projected savings percentage for the first year and the term of the contract (or for purchased projects, 25 years). Savings for the first year and the term of the contract are automatically calculated and must meet the minimum savings requirements outlined in Section 5 of this manual. The Program Administrator reviews the savings calculated by the Disclosure Form to ensure the minimum savings requirement is met.

The Approved Vendor will generate the Disclosure Form using the Approved Vendor portal at www.illinoisSFA.com unless otherwise approved by the Program Administrator. The portal will contain an interactive form completed by either the Approved Vendor or one of their approved Designees, and the participant can either e-sign it by using the portal e-signature functionality or print, sign, scan, and upload it to the portal. While

the Approved Vendor or their subcontractors can facilitate the disclosure form submission process, only the participant can sign the form.

Approved Vendors may not use their own versions of the Disclosure Form (except with prior approval from the Program Administrator as described below) nor are they authorized to edit in any way the Disclosure Form generated in the portal.

A representative of the Approved Vendor shall review the Disclosure Form with the participant before the participant signs it and provide the participant with an opportunity to ask questions prior to signing. Program participants may be presented with the Disclosure Form and installation contract in the same interaction, and following the explanation of the Disclosure Form to the participant, those documents may be executed contemporaneously (with the Disclosure Form signed before the installation contract). Terms of the underlying contract between a participant and an Approved Vendor or its subcontractor must be consistent with the terms of the required Disclosure Form. Any statements made verbally must be consistent with the contract and the Disclosure Form.

The ILSFA Disclosure Forms are available in the ILSFA Approved Vendor portal. The Residential Solar (Small and Large) and Non-Profit and Public Facilities Disclosure Forms have been significantly updated in January 2025 to reflect battery and utility rebates and updated utility net metering rates. The Community Solar Disclosure Forms have not been updated.

RESIDENTIAL SOLAR (SMALL AND LARGE) AND NON-PROFIT AND PUBLIC FACILITIES DISCLOSURES

Approved Vendors will create a Disclosure Form for on-site projects in the Residential Solar (Small or Large) or Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-programs within the Approved Vendor portal as previously described. A completed Disclosure Form is required for submission of a Part I application. Information from the Disclosure Form is automatically transferred to the application portal to start a Part I application. The information on a Disclosure Form can be updated within the Portal prior to participant signing but cannot be edited after the participant has signed the document (for e-signing) or downloaded the document (for wet signatures), as these actions finalize the form. Approved Vendors may employ commercially available, third-party e-signature systems for participant signature of the Disclosure Form but must submit the audit/signature information page with the e-signed disclosure form. Note that if the AC size of a system as submitted in Part I differs by more than 5% or 1 kW, whichever is greater, from the AC system size noted in that application's Disclosure Form, a new Disclosure Form will be required (which must be signed by the participant).

As a supplementary consumer protection measure, the participant has the right to cancellation within 14 calendar days of executing the contract (as detailed in Section 8.11. of the 2024 Long-Term Plan).

COMMUNITY SOLAR

An Approved Vendor may request the use of an internally generated Disclosure Form system for Community Solar projects as long as they demonstrate their system to the Program Administrator, showing calculations and output that match the portal-generated Disclosure Form. Bulk uploads of both signed Disclosure Forms generated through the Approved Vendor's system, along with signature audit documents and portal-generated disclosure forms, must be submitted in the portal as an upload to the project. Use of Disclosure Forms created within an Approved Vendor's system will be limited to subscriptions using a standard offer as described at the time of approval of the internally generated Disclosure Form.

An Approved Vendor of a contracted Community Solar project will be required to identify all known subscribers, including an anchor tenant, and their subscription shares, and submit the subscribers' executed subscription disclosure forms with the Part II application at the time of energization. For any subscription agreement that was executed prior to the publication of the Community Solar Subscription Disclosure Form, the Approved Vendor will have an opportunity at the Part II application to attest, in lieu of submitting a subscriber's executed disclosure, that diligent, good-faith efforts to obtain the signed disclosure were unsuccessful.

An Approved Vendor or Designee may select a "To Be Determined" option in the Disclosure Form for an Illinois Solar for All community solar offer when the terms of the subscription are set, but the specific project for the subscription has not been determined. The Approved Vendor or Designee must assign "To Be Determined" subscribers to a specific community solar project within the portfolio listed on the customer's Disclosure Form within 180 days of the date that the customer signed the Disclosure Form, with an option for a 30-day extension of this deadline.

Participants shall have the right to immediately cancel any ILSFA community solar subscription agreement within three calendar days after its initial consummation and to cancel subscriptions at any time with a 30-day notice (as detailed in Section 8.11 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan).

8.3. Batches

Approved Vendors will complete applications on a project-by-project basis but may submit projects in batches to streamline the contracting process. Approved Vendors may submit individual projects or batched projects either during the initial submission

window or on a rolling basis if project selection is not required and the sub-program is reopened for submissions. As projects are verified, the Program Administrator may place them into new batches that will result in a contract and/or new confirmations with one utility or the IPA. Utilities (or the IPA) may use one master agreement with multiple confirmations (one confirmation per batch) from an Approved Vendor rather than having multiple contracts with the same vendor. The systems within the batch/confirmation will be listed on a schedule (or product order) attached to the contract and may not be substituted once approved.

Additional details related to Batching can be found in Sections 7.10.1 and 9.4.2.1.3 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

A batch may include any combination of project mounting locations within a given sub-program. Project applications will only be reviewed once they have been submitted as part of a batch (although a batch may consist of only one project). The Vendor Managers on the Program Administrator team are available to answer questions and should be viewed as a resource for Approved Vendors throughout the project application process.

The Program Administrator will review each project's application for compliance with program guidelines and, as needed, request additional information from the Approved Vendor to verify the submitted information and approve the project. A pre-determined cure period to remedy deficiencies will begin after the project submission window has ended. If, after any attempts to cure deficiencies have been made, a project is reviewed and deemed eligible by the Program Administrator, the Program Administrator will forward the batch or individual projects, as applicable, to the Illinois Shines Program Administrator, who will generate the REC contract for all ILSFA projects. The batch and/or individual projects will be assigned to a REC contract with either a utility or the IPA (depending on the source of funds).

See Section 11 of this manual for more details on the REC contracting process.

8.4 Caps on Project Size

To prevent ILSFA residents from receiving residential distributed generation projects or community solar subscriptions that generate an excess of net metering credits that the customer cannot use within a year, the IPA has imposed implementing caps on project and subscription capacity sizes based on the customer's historical usage.⁴⁸ Large and up to 150% of historical annual use of the host electricity account for Residential (Small) and Residential (Large) projects, and 200% of historical annual usage for Community Solar subscribers shall apply to all projects beginning with the 2025–2026 program year.

⁴⁸ See Sections 8.5.3, 8.5.4, and 8.5.5 of the Long-Term Plan.

The IPA will consider waivers to develop a project up to 200% of the historical annual capacity with accompanying documentation of payment receipt or other written obligation of incorporation of electrification transitions (including, but not limited to, purchase of an electric vehicle, replacement of fossil fuel heating source with an electric furnace or heat pump) or long-term prescription of in-home medical equipment. Waiver requests shall be submitted to the Program Administrator to determine whether the project is eligible for an exception to the cap on Residential Solar (Small and Large) project size. The Program Administrator may make an electronic form available to facilitate waiver requests. Applicants may request an IPA review of waiver denials. Oversizing a project beyond the allowable caps without obtaining a waiver shall be a violation of program requirements.

8.5. Part I Project Approval

Applications consist of a Part I and a Part II, and each of these parts must be completed for each participating system. The Part I application is completed in the project planning stage and collects information on a system's planned technical aspects, including size, estimated REC production, equipment, and installation company information. The Part II application is to be completed only when a project has been installed and energized.

For Part I submission, the Program Administrator reviews each application to ensure that it meets all the requirements of the applicable sub-program. Based on this review, the Program Administrator deems the project either eligible or ineligible. Factors that may make a project ineligible⁴⁹ include:

- Lack of executed interconnection agreement for Residential Solar (Small and Large) and Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects > 25kW AC (except as noted previously in the 'For the Community Solar sub-program).
- Incomplete and missing documentation (e.g., unsigned Disclosure Forms, no community engagement plans, missing or non-specific community support letters, no site control documents uploaded, missing site photos, or unsupported kWh generation estimate)
- Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects without eligible/approved Critical Service Providers or projects not located in either an EJC or IEC
- Unresolved documentation inconsistencies
- Use of placeholder documents
- Missed deadlines
- Approved Vendor non-responsiveness

Before submitting project applications, Approved Vendors should ensure the application is complete and accurate.

⁴⁹ This list is only representative, not exhaustive.

Project eligibility verification may include a review of the following elements.

For all sub-programs:

- Approved Vendor's registration status in the Illinois Shines program
- System design specifications
- Project location⁵⁰ and property owner
- Name of interconnecting utility
- Project type:
 - Residential Solar (Small)
 - Residential Solar (Large)
 - Community Solar
 - Non-Profit and Public Facilities
- Technical project information:
 - Array information (number of modules, module power rating, tilt, and azimuth) for each array
 - Ground-mounted, roof-mounted, or carport (for each array)
 - Number of tracking axes (fixed tilt, 1-axis tracking, 1-axis backtracking, or 2-axis tracking) for each array
 - Inverter information (number of inverters, aggregate inverter size(s) in kW steady-state AC output, which must be equal to or less than nameplate capacity)
 - Inverter efficiency (including transformer loss for designs including transformers on participant side of the meter)
 - System size in DC and AC will be calculated by the portal from the information provided above
- Estimate of first-year energy production
 - Capacity Factor Choice (and Capacity Factor Value, if using Alternate Capacity Factor)
 - Document upload and filename structure
- System Design⁵¹ comprised of ALL the following elements:
 - Site plan (property lines, array, and equipment locations, point of interconnection)
 - One Line Diagram
 - Shading Analysis and System Production Report (e.g., Helioscope, Aurora, PVsys. Model must show system arrays and obstructions and include projected first-year kWh production across the entire proposed system.)

⁵⁰ The project's latitude and longitude (in degrees out to six decimal places, e.g. 41.881856, -87.631222; this information is easily identified through Google Maps) will be requested as *optional* information. Projects in rural locations are strongly encouraged to provide this information. Approved Vendors that submit a significant number of projects with addresses that are difficult to map and have no latitude/longitude information may be asked by the Program Administrator to provide latitude/longitude for all future project applications.

⁵¹ System Design encompasses the site plan, one line diagram, shading and production analysis, and cut sheet showing UL listing for mounting system. This document should include **all four elements**, with each page titled to reflect its content. It should be collated and reviewed by appropriately qualified personnel who check for consistency and accuracy **before** it is submitted to ILSFA.

- UL listing for mounting system equipment: roof mount, pole mount, bracket, tracking system, and more (Cut-Sheet or other method of showing UL certification)
- Filename structure: [Project #] _System_Design_YYYY_MM_DD (e.g., 0001_System_Design_2019_06_13)
- Participant data:
 - Document upload: Customer Contract (Residential Solar and Non-Profit and Public Facilities only)
 - Participant contract term start/end date
 - Income verification for all income-eligible participants (unless the participant already received an Income Verification Approval Letter from the Program Administrator), using the directions as follows:
 - For all Methods, use the following file structure to submit Certification and Consent forms: Filename structure: [Project #] Cert and Cons
 - If using Method A or Method C for income verification:
 - Use the following file structure to submit the required documentation: Project#_Type of Document_Last Name
 - Remember to redact all personally identifiable information (PII). PII may include the following: ID numbers, such as driver's license numbers, state ID numbers, passport numbers, full date of birth, social security numbers, supplemental security income numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, patient identification numbers, and financial account numbers such as bank accounts. Names and addresses, and partial date of birth (MM/YYYY) must be used for verification purposes. Refer to Section 6.1 and/or Section 6.3 for more details about redacting PII.
 - If using Method B: Do not upload the participant's 4506-C. The Program Administrator can view the information in the third-party credit agency portal to verify eligibility.
 - If the Program Administrator completed income verification:
 - Use the following file structure to submit the Income Verification Approval letter: [Project #]_IVLetter_LastName
 - For the Residential Solar (Small and Large) sub-programs:
 - Income verification (following the directions provided above)
 - (If generated through portal:) Participant's e-signed Disclosure Form
 - Proof of site ownership such as deed (e.g., warranty or quit claim), title, recent mortgage, homeowner's insurance, or property tax statement
 - Host acknowledgment or another site control document
 - Affordability Agreement, if applicable
 - For the Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program:
 - Project site location in IEC or EJC
 - (If generated through portal:) Participant's e-signed Disclosure Form
 - Documentation establishing organization type as non-profit or public agency
 - Proof of site ownership such as deed (e.g., warranty or quit claim), title, recent mortgage, property insurance, or property tax statement
 - Host acknowledgment or another site control document
 - Qualifying Tenant Agreement, if applicable
- Documentation that the organization is a CSP (submitted-with the Part I application) and demonstrated community engagement per program requirements

- If “House of Worship” is selected and the project is 100 kW AC or less in size, the applicant will provide both of the following:
 - A signed attestation that states the following: I certify that my name is [CERTIFIER’S NAME] and that I serve as [RELATION TO THE ORGANIZATION] to/for [ORGANIZATION NAME]. I have direct knowledge of [ORGANIZATION NAME]’s use of the property at [ADDRESS]. As required under Section 1-56(b-15) of the Illinois Power Agency Act (20 ILCS 3855/) as amended by Public Act 102-0662, I further certify that the property located at the address above, the site of a proposed new photovoltaic project, qualifies as a House of Worship because it is used exclusively by a religious society or body of persons as a place for religious exercise or religious worship and is recognized as exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 15-40 of the Property Tax Code (35 ILCS 200/). I certify that these representations are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that these representations will be used for state government purposes and may be verified at any time by the Illinois Power Agency and that the Illinois Power Agency has the right to request documents and other evidence to verify this certification. I also understand that making misleading or false statements in an application for the Illinois Solar for All Program may result in denial of the application or other consequences, including possible Program disciplinary action against an applicant Approved Vendor or its Designee
 - Proof of exemption from taxation pursuant to Section 15-40 of the Property Tax Code (You can utilize a sales tax exemption form for this requirement).
- For the Community Solar sub-program:
 - Planned Anchor share
 - Planned Anchor type (non-profit, public facility, other)
 - Document upload: Letter of Intent from Anchor Tenant
 - Planned share of income-eligible household subscribers
 - Planned non-qualifying share
 - Planned small subscriber share (applies only to income-eligible household share)
 - 100% subscriber-owned status, description, and supporting documentation
 - Proof of site control
 - Document upload: Community Partnership Description
 - For Community Solar systems, an executed interconnection agreement will no longer be required at the Part I application. However, a Certificate of Completion or Permission to Operate from the interconnecting utility will continue to be required at the Part II application
- Other required uploads:
 - Signed disclosures (wet signatures) if not completed through the application portal
 - Plot diagram or site map for all systems
 - Photo documentation, as detailed in Section 14.3
 - Signed contracts with MWBE subcontractors for any project intending to request MWBE points as a part of Project Selection
 - Completed attestation, in a form to be specified by the Program Administrator, that the project will comply with the requirements of the Prevailing Wage Act (820 ILCS 130/1, et seq.) if applicable.
- For projects larger than 25 kW:
 - Valid interconnection agreement signed by both the interconnecting utility and the interconnecting participant at project submission except as noted previously in the 'For the Community Solar sub-program. Interconnection agreements whose execution dates

are older than 16 months should provide supporting documentation showing that they received an extension.⁵² Projects that were forced from the utility interconnection queue due to the utility's queue management process should demonstrate that they exited the interconnection queue voluntarily and have subsequently reapplied for interconnection.

- For ground-mounted systems over 250 kW, a land use permit, when applicable, from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) over the project. In the event a land use permit is not applicable, written confirmation from the AHJ that no permit is required must be provided.
- Requirements for systems already energized prior to Illinois Solar for All application:
 - GATS or M-RETS unit ID
 - Document upload:
 - Ameren Participants: Permission to Operate Packet (PTO) comprised of two approval emails from Ameren Illinois indicating approval to energize and operate
 - ComEd Participants: signed Certificate of Completion (CoC) including project information
 - Other utilities and co-ops: signed CoC and supporting documentation as needed to tie to a Distributed Generation facility
 - Document upload: Net Metering Application Approval Letter (if applicable)
- For Residential Solar (Small and Large) and Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects:
 - Attestation of compliance with all consumer protection and marketing guidelines published by the IPA for marketing activity that occurred after May 10, 2019
 - Attestation that the installation contract with the participant is consistent with the disclosure form provided to the participant
 - Attestation of compliance with all installation contract requirements previously published by the IPA (or an attestation that good-faith, diligent attempts to secure a compliant contract amendment for contracts executed before May 10, 2019, were unsuccessful)

Project applications are submitted via the online Approved Vendor portal, including data entry and document uploads, after which the Program Administrator reviews them. Projects that meet all program Part I requirements will be deemed eligible, which does not guarantee funding but will allow that project to move forward through the Project Selection Protocol.

PROJECT SELECTION AND ICC APPROVAL

If the sub-program budget is less than 100% subscribed at the end of the initial project submission window, all eligible projects in that sub-program will be sent to the ICC with a recommendation for approval. If the sub-program is more than 100% subscribed, the [Project Selection Protocol](#) will be triggered for all eligible projects in that sub-program.

⁵² The Program Administrator understands that supply-chain, design, and queue related delays may impact a project's timeline and that installers often receive extensions from the interconnecting utility.

Selected projects will then be sent to the ICC with a recommendation for approval. Generally, the ICC meets [twice per month](#).

Projects approved by the ICC will be contracted with a utility or the IPA. After construction, projects move to Part II submission and approval. Projects already installed at Part I approval can move immediately to Part II submission, but will need to create a Part I application to start the process in the Approved Vendor Portal. The Vendor Manager can provide guidance on how to best submit information for already installed systems.

PROJECT RESUBMISSION

In response to the program's update of REC incentives and in an effort to eliminate gaming opportunities, projects that have been approved for ILSFA incentives by the ICC will not be permitted to receive a REC price higher than the price available at the time of its first approval for incentives (i.e., an application cannot be withdrawn and resubmitted in order to receive a higher REC price).

8.6. Part II Project Approval

Once a system is completed and energized (and after ICC approval of the system's application for a REC contract), the Approved Vendor will complete Part II of the application. Part II will consist of uploading information verifying the completion of the project and confirming that the specifications have not changed from the Part I application. In addition, the Approved Vendor will provide documentation certifying that the system has received final interconnection approval from the local Electric Distribution Company (EDC). General interconnection information is contained in the [Illinois Administrative Code](#). The local EDC will have information on their interconnection request process, including interconnection request forms and approvals, via a page on their website.

For Part II submission, the Program Administrator reviews each application to ensure that it meets all the requirements of the applicable sub-program, including the factors listed below.

- For all sub-programs:
 - Final technical project information:
 - Actual system size in both DC and AC (if different than the size submitted in Part I, please re-supply the array information)
 - Final (projected) first-year energy production
 - Modules: manufacturer/make, model
 - Inverter: size, manufacturer/make, model
 - Number of tracking axes (fixed tilt, 1-axis tracking, 1-axis backtracking, or 2-axis tracking)—must be the same as submitted in Part I
 - Does this project have a battery backup?

- Meter: manufacturer/make, model (does the meter meet the ANSI C.12 standard, if required by the applicable registry)
 - Provide a description of any other changes made to the project between the initial application and the completion of the project
 - Interconnection approval date and online date
 - PDF output of final system design (e.g., Helioscope, Aurora)
 - PDF output of final shading analysis
 - System registry information:
 - GATS or M-RETS unit ID
 - Registry in which the system is registered (PJM-GATS or M-RETS)
 - Provide the PJM-GATS or M-RETS unit ID
 - Provide the name on the PJM-GATS and M-RETS account
 - Provide proof of accepted irrevocable transfer agreement
 - Financing structure: participant-owned, lease, or PPA (not asked for Community Solar)
- Document upload:
- Permitting and approvals from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) when applicable or documentation from the AHJ if permitting and/or approval is not required.
- For Ameren interconnections: Permission To Operate (PTO) packet, which includes an approval-to-operate notification email from Ameren Illinois with the signed Certificate of Completion, Installer Certification, and Net Metering Application attached, and a second email that includes completed Acceptance and Final Approval and Level 1 DG Interconnection Application or Level 2-4 Interconnection Application
- For ComEd interconnections: signed Certificate of Completion, which includes project information (e.g., location, type, kW capacity, status)
- For other utilities and co-ops: signed Certificate of Completion and supporting documentation (e.g., interconnection application) that ties the Certificate of Completion to the DG facility
 - Installer information (must match the name of a current ICC Certified DG Installer and their ICC verified “Qualified Person”)
 - Job trainee employment and demographic and geographic data for all staff (hours, work categories, and qualified program details for all qualified trainees, as well as estimated total employee work hours by work category). See Section 15.3 for additional details.
 - For all projects that are subject to the requirements of the Prevailing Wage Act (820 ILCS 130/1, et seq.), copies of all Certified Transcripts of Payroll (CTPs) previously reported to the Illinois Department of Labor CTP Portal covering all project construction and installation work.
- Final system cost, including any and all costs related to the following: modules, inverters, other generating equipment, balance of system (BOS), engineering/procurement/construction (EPC), installation, interconnection, origination, and development, sales/general/administrative (SG&A) including participant acquisition, financing, legal, permitting/inspection/other soft costs,

contingencies, and any other direct or indirect costs attributable to the project. Any and all profit that results from project development should not be included in the total project cost.⁵³

- Photo documentation, as detailed in Section 14.3
- For projects that included a commitment to utilize MWBE subcontractors as part of the Project Selection Protocol, invoices of payments to MWBE subcontractors as in the project application
- Proof that the project has initiated an irrevocable standing order without an end date in the REC tracking registry through either a copy of the registry's email acceptance of the irrevocable standing order or a screenshot of the irrevocable standing order screen showing the registry certification number of the system
- Documenting Energy Sovereignty Transfer of Ownership:
- When ownership occurs, the Approved Vendor must provide notification and proof of transfer of legal title to photovoltaic generating equipment (e.g., sales or assignment and assumption agreement between the Approved Vendor and the new owner(s), notice of trigger of ownership transfer clause, bill of sale, or similar instrument) to the Program Administrator and the buyer under the REC contract.
- The Approved Vendor must also provide a summary explanation of how the transfer meets the terms of the original ILSFA Energy Sovereignty participant contract, including information on:
 - the cost and timing of the transfer of ownership;
 - transfer of warranties and insurance; and
 - cost of ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and insurance within their third-party owner (TPO) or power purchase agreement (PPA) participant contract.
- The Program Administrator has made available a form titled Acknowledgement of Energy Sovereignty Transfer to facilitate the collection of the preceding items required to document the Energy Sovereignty transfer of ownership and to ensure Energy Sovereignty transferees acknowledge their rights and obligations after the transfer. The form is available in the Operational Resources section of the Approved Vendor portal.
- Community Solar projects only:
 - Completed disclosure forms entered in the Approved Vendor portal at least 30 calendar days before the planned invoice date for all eligible subscribers, including income-eligible households and the anchor tenant, if applicable
 - Anchor tenant at energization, including subscription sizes and anchor type (non-profit, public facility, other)
 - Income-eligible household subscribers at energization, including subscription sizes
 - Non-qualifying subscribers at energization, including subscription sizes

⁵³ Note that with respect to information submitted by Approved Vendors into ILSFA, the IPA and Program Administrator will provide confidential treatment to any commercially sensitive information submitted by Approved Vendors in connection with participation in ILSFA. This includes the assertion of FOIA exemptions for commercially sensitive information or for personally identifying information when applicable in response to a FOIA request and to otherwise protect the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information in response to any discovery request or other request made in connection with formal investigation or litigation.

- Attestation of compliance with all consumer protection and marketing guidelines published by the IPA for marketing activity that occurred after May 10, 2019
- Attestation that the subscription contract with each identified subscriber is consistent with the disclosure form provided to the participant
- Attestation of compliance with all Community Solar subscription requirements previously published by the IPA (or an attestation that good-faith, diligent attempts to secure a compliant contract amendment for subscription contracts executed before May 13, 2019, were unsuccessful)
- All subscriber data from the net-metering utility portal uploaded as an Excel or CSV file

Variations in final system size (in aggregate inverter capacity AC) that exceed the larger of 5 kW or 25% (e.g., system sizes that are larger or smaller than the Part I approved project application) will be rejected and must re-apply.⁵⁴ If the AC size difference at the Part II stage does not exceed those limits, the system will remain validly under contract. Provided it remains in the Part II system size requirements, a system that is developed at a size smaller than proposed in the original application will not be eligible for a higher REC price relative to the originally applicable price. Additionally, for any increase in system size at the Part II stage, the price per REC will be changed to the applicable REC price for the final system size. A project's REC payment is based on the quantity of RECs estimated to be produced by the system, and this amount will be considered the lesser of the estimated production in Part I and Part II of the application. In this way, a system that is built smaller than planned will not benefit from excess REC payments that the final system cannot support as a result of its decreased production estimate. Conversely, if a project's final size is larger than the planned size, an increase in the REC payment could present unexpected budget management challenges.

If a project is removed, resubmitted, and then approved within 365 days of the initial removal, the collateral associated with the original system would be applied to the resubmitted system (and any excess refunded to the Approved Vendor); if not, the original collateral would be forfeited. The IPA will reserve the right to request more information on an installation and conduct onsite inspections or audits of projects to verify the quality of the installation and conformance with the project information submitted to the IPA. More details on inspections can be found in Section 14 of this manual. Projects found not to conform with applicable installation standards and requirements or projects found not to be consistent with information provided to the Program Administrator, and the IPA will be subject to removal from the program if the deficiencies cannot be remedied. Likewise, Approved Vendors who repeatedly submit projects with such problems may lose their Approved Vendor status.

⁵⁴ Changes to the DC size of the system are governed by ensuring that the 155% DC/AC ratio is not exceeded; refer to Section 10.12 for the full requirement.

The Program Administrator will review the Part II application and, upon approval, will notify the Illinois Shines Program Administrator of approval for REC contracting and payment.

Variations in the system layout between Part I and Part II are not allowed except in the following cases:

- Change in location of the system on a roof or parcel for any DG system or any system for a Community Solar project, which was the only project on a parcel that took part in the project selection process, if held
- Increase in the surface area covered as long as the originally plotted footprint is still entirely covered by the solar array or associated equipment or wiring
- Decrease in the surface area covered as long as the solar array and any associated equipment or wiring remain entirely in the originally plotted footprint
- Changes in location on a parcel made to provide access paths through the solar array in order to access an otherwise stranded portion of the parcel
- Changes in location on a parcel made to account for parcel unsuitability that was not apparent in the Approved Vendor's commercially reasonable investigation of the property when conducting the initial project design
- Switching between rooftop and ground-mounted
- Switching between tracking system types and non-tracked systems is allowed; however, the lower of the Part I capacity factor or Part II capacity factor must be used. Switching tracking system types by itself is not sufficient to qualify for an exception. At least one additional criterion herein must be met to qualify for an exception.

Approved Vendors may request approval for other changes; such approval will be granted if the Approved Vendor can demonstrate to the Program Administrator that the change was made due to factors that were not apparent in the Approved Vendor's commercially reasonable investigation of the project when conducting the initial project design and that the change would not constitute gaming of the project application or selection process.

8.7. Development Timelines and Extensions

Following a project coming under an ILSFA REC contract, if the project is not completed in the time allowed (plus any extensions granted, as described further below), it will be canceled and removed from the schedule on its contract, and the REC volume associated with the project will be eliminated. The Approved Vendor will also forfeit the posted collateral associated with the project.

A project that is not completed in time and deemed canceled may be subsequently included in a future batch submitted by an Approved Vendor but will be treated as a new system rather than a resubmitted system and will receive a REC price applicable at that time.

The Agency will grant extensions under the following circumstances:

- An indefinite extension will be granted if a system is electrically complete (ready to start generation), but the utility has not approved the interconnection. The Approved Vendor must document that the interconnection approval request was made to the utility within 30 days of the system being electrically complete yet not processed and approved.
- A six-month extension will be granted for documented legal delays, including permitting delays.
- One six-month extension will be granted upon payment of a refundable \$25 per kW extension fee for DG systems, and up to two, six-month extensions for Community Solar projects (the second extension is only for achieving the required subscriber rate, not for project completion and energization, and will require an additional refundable \$25 per kW fee). The extension fee(s) would be payable to the contracting utility and would be refunded as part of the first (or only for systems up to 10 kW) REC payment.

The IPA may also, but is not required to, approve additional extensions for demonstration of good cause (i.e., supply chain issues demonstrated to have been caused by COVID-19). The IPA is aware of potential delays in receiving updated interconnection cost estimates (particularly for Community Solar projects on a crowded feeder queue) that could delay system completion timelines, possibly pushing electrical completion beyond the period contemplated in the contract at no fault of the developer; such delays would qualify as good cause for the approval of an extension. Good cause extensions will be considered with a minimum six-month extension from the Scheduled Energization Date. The IPA generally does not approve requests for extensions exceeding 12 months.

9. Project Selection and Prioritization

Each program year, the Community Solar, Residential Solar (Small and Large), and Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-programs open project submission windows for Approved Vendors to submit their proposed projects. Submission windows for ILSFA sub-programs may run congruently or separately from one another. Prior to the start of each program year, the Program Administrator will publish a calendar with the submission window timelines for each sub-program. The calendar for the [2024-2025 program year submission window timelines](#) is available to view. Annual sub-program allocations can be found in Section 8.4.4 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan, but final sub-program budgets for the 2025-2026 program year that are inclusive of any rollover funds from the previous program year will be announced once eligibility for all projects submitted in the 2024-2025 program year is determined.

After the close of the initial project submission window, the Program Administrator will review project submissions for completeness of documentation and project eligibility. Only project submissions determined to be complete and eligible will proceed to project

selection. If the total incentive values of the eligible applications exceed the available funding, then projects submitted during the initial project submission window will be evaluated according to the Project Selection Protocol. If the total incentive values do not exceed the sub-program's available funding and any carveout thresholds are met, all eligible projects submitted during the initial project submission window will be selected. Selected projects are then sent to the ICC for approval. Project applications for sub-programs with available funding remaining after the close of the initial submission window will be reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis. Projects may still be submitted after the initial project application window closes until the earlier of (i) the end of the program year or (ii) when the Program Administrator announces that all sub-program funds have been allocated for that program year. This process will be described in more detail below.

For each program year, 25% of each sub-program budget will be reserved independently for EJC projects and Energy Sovereignty projects, respectively. However, six months after the opening of a sub-program's initial submission window, remaining Energy Sovereignty carveout requirements will be reduced based on any EJC-selected projects that also qualify with energy sovereignty, and that amount will be made available for any remaining projects in the respective sub-program. These 25% carveouts will not be earmarked for either RERF or utility funding. Any unused Energy Sovereignty or EJC carveout funds would roll over to the same sub-program's budget in the next program year. Any funds made available from reductions in final REC contract values will also be rolled over to the same sub-program budget in the following year.⁵⁵

View the [Project Selection Protocol](#) for the 2025-2026 program year. The Project Selection Protocol describes how projects will be selected for ILSFA REC contracts in the event that project applications received during the project submission window for a given sub-program exceed that sub-program's available annual funding.

USE OF PROJECT SELECTION PROTOCOL

The Project Selection Protocol is triggered when the total incentive value of a sub-program's eligible projects is greater than the amount of funding available for that sub-program. In the case of Residential Solar (Small and Large) sub-programs, the Project Selection Protocol is triggered based on the incentive values of projects in two sub-categories: 1–4 unit projects and 5+ unit projects.

WAITLIST PROCESS

Should unselected eligible projects remain following the completion of the Project Selection Protocol, they will be put on ranked waitlists. Any project waitlists in a sub-

⁵⁵ See Section 8.10.2 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

program (including a waitlist created under the “First-Come, First-Served” process described further below) will be treated as follows:

Within a sub-program, if a project previously selected for that program year later withdraws from ILSFA during the same program year, the newly available budgetary capacity will be used to select the highest-ranked unselected projects on the relevant waitlist, if any. If the withdrawn project causes the remaining selected EJC projects, in aggregate, to dip below 25% of the sub-program’s budget, the highest-ranked EJC projects will receive a preference with the goal of reaching 25%. The same prioritization will apply if the withdrawn project causes the value of the remaining Energy Sovereignty projects to fall below 25% of the sub-program budget.

Note that Approved Vendors given a resizing decision have 15 business days to notify the Program Administrator of whether they will accept or refuse the resizing offer. The Program Administrator presents resizing decisions to the Approved Vendor when the amount of funding that remains available for the program year in a given sub-program is less than the next waitlisted project’s submitted REC incentive value.

Eligible but unselected projects from the previous program year may re-apply for the next program year; however, those projects are given no additional consideration in the next program year for having been on the waitlist. In this case, the same previously submitted project information and documentation can be used within the online Approved Vendor portal unless otherwise noted. The Approved Vendor will be required to certify that the project information and documentation remain valid.

FIRST-COME , FIRST-SERVED PROCESS

If a sub-program has available funding within any of the funding categories, EJC, Energy Sovereignty, or non-reserved, following its initial project application window, a rolling project submission window will open on a first-come, first-served basis for that category. This could happen due to the following circumstances:

1. The total incentive value from the sub-program’s initial eligible project submissions is lower than the sub-program’s available funding;
2. If the 25% reserved portions of the sub-program budget are not filled with EJC and Energy Sovereignty projects through the Project Selection Protocol or
3. Previously selected projects withdraw and the waitlist is empty.

The first-come, first-served application process will apply through the last day of the program year or until the remaining portion of the sub-program budget is allocated and will be subject to the same capacity reservations for EJC and Energy Sovereignty projects as the initial project application window.

Projects will be considered throughout the program year in order of their Part I batch submission date. A waitlist will be created upon the exhaustion of the 50% non-EJC and

non-Energy Sovereignty portions of the sub-program budget or 100% of the total sub-program budget (whichever comes first); projects may then still apply until the last day of the program year to be placed in order on the program year's waitlist. Once again, this waitlist is only used in the case of withdrawal of a previously selected project; the waitlist will not be used for subsequent program years. Once the 50% non-EJC and non-Energy Sovereignty portion of the sub-program is exhausted, only EJC and/or Energy Sovereignty projects will be considered.

In general, projects will be allocated first to the utility budget within a sub-program. When a project's selection would exceed the remaining utility annual budget within a sub-program, it will be instead allocated to the annual RERF budget if possible.⁵⁶ If neither of those options is possible for a selected project due to constraints in the remaining RERF and utility budgets within the sub-program, the project will be granted the option to resize in the same manner as described in the Project Selection Protocol in order to fit within remaining unused RERF or utility budgets for the sub-program. A project that declines to resize will be placed on the sub-program's waitlist for that program year,⁵⁷ and the next project will be considered. A carveout of 25% of each sub-program budget will be maintained for both Energy Sovereignty projects and projects in EJCs through the close of the program year, allowing for a reduction in the Energy Sovereignty carveout reflective of any projects that qualify for both Energy Sovereignty and as located in an EJC. Any unused budget capacity in the Energy Sovereignty or EJC carveout, as well as any unused RERF or utility budget within the sub-program remaining at the end of the program year, will be rolled over to the sub-program budget of the next program year. The waitlist from each program year will not carry over to the following program year.

⁵⁶ The Agency reserves its right to shift the use of the utility funding as needed among sub-programs, as detailed in Section 8.4.3 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan. As this allocation of utility funding to the sub-programs is not required by law after the initial allocation, the Agency may adjust utility funding between those sub-programs on an as-needed basis if there are available funds in one sub-program and higher demand in another sub-program, with the exception that funds for the Residential sub-programs will not be reallocated.

⁵⁷ The 2024-2025 program year project waitlist within a sub-program would be eligible for use (including a resizing decision if necessary) for any new sub-program capacity that opens (i) if 2024–2025 project selections withdraw from the program during the 2024–2025 program year (with priority given to maintaining the 25% EJC carveout in the sub-program), or (ii) if the 25% EJC carveout for the 2024–2025 program year is unfilled by the last day of the program year.

10. System Requirements

10.1. Current Laws, Regulations, and Codes

A complete description of the ILSFA program can be found in the IPA's [2024 Long-Term Plan](#).

ILSFA is administered pursuant to Section 1-56(b) of the Illinois Power Agency Act (20 ILCS 3855), as updated by Public Act 99-0906 (known as the Future Energy Jobs Act or FEJA) and Public Act 102-0662 (known as the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act or CEJA). The IPA is the state agency responsible for the program's implementation. Day-to-day administration of the program is the responsibility of the Agency's Program Administrator, Elevate, and partner firms Shelton Solutions, Primera Engineers, CANDO, Encolor, and the Purple Group.

Photovoltaic (PV) system installations will also be subject to local ordinances, regulations, or codes. The ILSFA program requires all installations to adhere to codes established by the Authority Having Jurisdiction of the installation location.

10.2. Licensing and Certification

For all ILSFA projects, the PV system installer must have a current [Distributed Generation Installer certification from the ICC](#).

10.3. Previously Used Equipment

A project may only use previously used equipment if the Approved Vendor can demonstrate to the Program Administrator: a) that they are providing a warranty equal to that which would be available for the same equipment if it were new and b) that the participant has been informed of, and agrees to, the use of used equipment. The participant must sign an acknowledgment form stating that previously used equipment will be part of their system and uploaded as part of the Part I project submission. This acknowledgment form will be available in the Approved Vendor Portal, and Approved Vendors are responsible for collecting it from participants.

10.4. System Location

All PV systems must be entirely located in Illinois and interconnected to the distribution-level electrical grid of an Illinois investor-owned utility Illinois electric cooperative or municipal electric system. Off-grid systems are not eligible for the ILSFA program. PV systems must be built at the location specified in the Part I application and must remain

at the approved location for the duration of the 15-year contract and may not be relocated.

ILSFA PV system designs should minimize shading and placement of modules and arrays in low-yield locations to the greatest extent possible.

10.5. Interconnection Date

All PV systems must have a final interconnection approval (or equivalent from a rural electric cooperative or municipal electric utility) dated on or after June 1, 2017. For systems installed after June 1, 2017, but before the launch of the ILSFA program, certain conditions are required to meet program requirements related to consumer protections and participant contracts. Please review those documents/sections for details on satisfying those requirements.

10.6. Installer Requirements

While ILSFA does not require using a Qualified Person for installation, the ICC requirements for using a Qualified Person for on-site distributed generation projects still apply. On-site distributed generation projects must, therefore, be installed by a company with a current [Distributed Generation Installer certification](#) from the ICC.

As such, only the following may perform installation of a Residential Solar (Small or Large) or Non-Profit and Public Facilities system:

- A Qualified Person; or
- An electrical contractor who is not a Qualified Person, provided he/she is directly supervised by a Qualified Person; or
- A person who is not a Qualified Person but is enrolled in a training program that, upon satisfactory completion, will meet the requirement to become a Qualified Person provided he/she is directly supervised by a Qualified Person.

Qualified Person means a person who performs installations on behalf of the certificate holder and who has either satisfactorily completed at least five installations of a specific DG technology or has completed at least one of the following programs requiring lab or field work and received a certification of satisfactory completion:

- An apprenticeship as a journeyman electrician from a DOL-registered electrical apprenticeship and training program
- A North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP) distributed generation technology certification program
- An Underwriters Laboratories (UL) distributed generation technology certification program
- An Electronics Technicians Association (ETA) distributed generation technology certification program
- An Associate in Applied Science degree from an Illinois Community College Board-approved community college program in the appropriate distributed generation technology

To be considered a Qualified Person, the experience and/or training relied upon must be with the same type of DG technology for which the qualification status is sought.

10.7. Expansions

An expansion of an energized system that is already under an ILSFA or Illinois Shines program contract must be independently metered (with a separate GATS or M-RETS ID) and will be issued a new contract or product order independent from that of the original system. The expansion must comply with all program rules in effect at the time the expansion application is submitted. An expansion is defined as (i) additional distributed generation capacity at the same parcel if (a) serving the same participant, or (b) serving an affiliated participant, or (c) commonly owned, with respect to an existing contracted Residential Solar (Small or Large) or Non-Profit and Public Facilities project; or (ii) additional Community Solar capacity on the same or adjacent parcel and under common or affiliated ownership with respect to an existing contracted Community Solar project.

Expansions are subject to the following additional requirements:

1. The expansion will only be compensated up to the maximum 5 MW size limit when added to the original system at that location. For example, if a location already has a 4.9 MW system under an ILSFA REC contract at that location and a 200 KW system is added, a new REC contract will only be granted for the estimated production of a 100 KW system.
2. If an existing system is already in place that is not a part of ILSFA or the Illinois Shines program and the expansion is the only portion applying to the program, then the REC incentive price will be solely determined by the size of the expansion rather than the total system size.
3. If a project expansion is submitted more than two years after ICC approval of the original system, then expansion pricing will not apply. However, if the expansion project has already been built and interconnected at the time of project application, the date of interconnection must be more than two years after the ICC approval of the original system. If not, it will be subject to expansion pricing.

For additional details, please refer to the [Co-location & Expansion Project REC Value Flow Chart](#).

10.8. Co-Location

Co-location of distributed generation projects occurs when multiple projects developed by one entity or affiliated entities are located on a single parcel. Section 1-75(c)(1)(K)(iii)(3) of the IPA Act prohibits the co-location of community solar projects with an aggregate nameplate capacity above 5 MW, and defines co-location consistent with the requirements of the IPA's Revised Long-Term Plan as approved by the Commission on February 18, 2020. Under those provisions, co-location of community solar projects occurs when projects developed by the same or affiliated entities are sited on the same or contiguous parcels. Additionally, the parcel or parcels may not

have been divided into multiple parcels in the two years prior to the project's application to the Program. Community solar projects that are owned or developed by separate entities, meaning that they are not affiliates, may be located on adjacent parcels and will not be considered co-located. If there is a naturally good location from an interconnection standpoint, one owner should not be allowed to prevent another owner from developing a project in that location. All community solar projects must have a separate interconnection point in order to not be considered co-located.

The REC price for systems determined by the program to be co-located will be based on the size category for the total size of the co-located projects by that single entity or its affiliates. If no consideration is made for co-located projects, these projects could be structured to inappropriately maximize income from incentives, such as by dividing up a larger project into multiple, smaller projects that individually qualify for higher REC incentives.

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION CO - LOCATION

CUSTOMERS AND AFFILIATION

Distributed generation projects will be considered co-located if they are located on a single parcel unless retail electric account ownership is confirmed to be unaffiliated and serves distinct electrical loads. To prevent gaming (such as establishing separate utility accounts by parcel for what would otherwise be a single retail customer on a facility spanning multiple parcels), the program reserves the right to determine whether systems may be considered co-located across adjacent parcels in the case of systems serving affiliated customers.

SIZE

The size of projects that are considered to be co-located will be the sum of the two projects' total nameplate capacity. For example, if there are two 10 kW AC projects on a single parcel, the total, co-located system size will be 20 kW AC.

Co-located distributed generation projects participating in the Program cannot have a total nameplate capacity larger than 5 MW AC in size.

REC PRICING

The projects will receive the REC price associated with the total nameplate capacity of both co-located systems. The REC price that the co-located system will receive is the REC price available for the summed system size at the time of the second project's application. If a project that is co-located with another project is submitted more than two years after ICC approval of the original system, then this co-located pricing adjustment will not apply. However, if the second co-located project has already been built and interconnected at the time of project application, the date of interconnection

must be more than two years after the ICC approval of the original system. If not, it will be subject to co-location pricing.

AFFILIATIONS

“Affiliated” means, with respect to any entity, any other entity that, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with each other or a third entity. “Control” means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management and policies of an entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. Affiliates may not have shared sales or revenue-sharing arrangements, or common debt and equity financing arrangements.

The Agency is aware that, in rural areas of Illinois, it is not uncommon for a single parcel to have multiple buildings (and thus distinct load requirements met through distributed generation) that serve separate residential and agricultural uses. The Agency will evaluate requests to consider those uses as non-co-located on a case-by-case basis for the application of this standard. Additionally, family members may be considered affiliated entities for co-location purposes.

CO-LOCATION WITH PROJECTS NOT PARTICIPATING IN ILLINOIS SHINES

For program compliance purposes, co-located distributed generation projects may sum to over 5MW in size if the co-located projects that are participating in the Program remain under the 5MW AC size requirement.

COMMUNITY SOLAR CO-LOCATION

PARCELS

Community solar projects will be considered co-located if they are located on a single parcel. Community solar projects sited on adjacent (i.e., contiguous) parcels will also be considered co-located unless systems are confirmed to be developed by unaffiliated entities. A parcel of land may not have been divided into multiple parcels in the two years prior to the project application in order to circumvent this policy. If a parcel has been divided within that time period, the requirement will apply to the boundaries of the larger parcel prior to its division.

SIZE

The size of projects that are considered to be co-located will be the sum of the two projects’ total nameplate capacity. For example, if there are two 1 MW AC projects on a single parcel, the total co-located system size will be 2 MW AC. Alternatively, if there are two 1 MW AC projects on adjacent parcels, the total, co-located system size will be 2 MW AC unless affiliation can be disproved.

Section 1-75(c)(1)(K)(iii)(3) explains that community solar projects participating in the TCS Category “shall not be co-located with one or more other community renewable

generation projects, as defined in the Agency's first revised long-term renewable resources procurement plan approved by the Commission on February 18, 2020, such that the aggregate nameplate capacity exceeds 5,000 kilowatts.” Accordingly, co-located community solar projects participating in the Program cannot have a total nameplate capacity larger than 5 MW AC in size.

REC PRICING

The projects will receive the REC price associated with the total nameplate capacity of both co-located systems. The REC price that the co-located system will receive is the REC price available for the summed system size at the time of the second project’s application. If a project that is co-located with another project is submitted more than two years after ICC approval of the original system, then this co-located pricing adjustment will not apply. However, if the second co-located project has already been built and interconnected at the time of project application, the date of interconnection must be more than two years after the ICC approval of the original system. If not, it will be subject to co-location pricing.

AFFILIATIONS

“Affiliated” means, with respect to any entity, any other entity that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with each other or a third entity. “Control” means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct the management and policies of an entity, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. Affiliates may not have shared sales or revenue-sharing arrangements or common debt and equity financing arrangements.

Exceptions will be made if it can be demonstrated that two projects on one parcel or two projects on adjacent parcels have separate, nonaffiliated owners. While unlikely to be applicable to community solar, family members may be considered affiliated entities for the purposes of considering co-location between projects.

SPECIFIC ROOFTOP CO-LOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

Community solar projects sited on separate rooftops or structures on adjacent parcels will not be considered co-located unless located on the same building or structure. Multiple community solar projects sited on distinct structures located on a single parcel will be considered co-located and must demonstrate that the projects are unaffiliated in order to not be considered co-located.

For additional details, please refer to the [Co-location & Expansion Project REC Value Flow Chart](#).

10.9. Site Control

For project application, the Approved Vendor must provide a written binding contract, option, or other demonstration of site control acceptable to the Program Administrator for all projects where the Approved Vendor is not also the project owner and the host.

10.10. Site Map

The site map must be provided with each application, which shows property boundaries, any structures on the property, and the location of the solar array(s). Roof-mounted arrays must include a map showing the location of the solar array(s) on the roof. All electrical improvements that are not co-located with the solar array must also be shown (e.g., trenching from ground-mounted arrays to the property power source or upgrades to the transmission system). Any modifications planned for the site should also be indicated on the site plan (e.g., removal of trees or other obstructions).

10.11. Shading Study

A shading study shall be completed for all projects. This can be an onsite shading study performed using shading study software or by a person with experience performing such studies.

To use the [PVWatts](#) estimated production,⁵⁸ a system must meet the minimal shading criterion as follows:

No obstruction is closer than a distance (D) of twice the height (H) it extends above the PV array. All obstructions that project above the point on the array that is closest to the obstruction shall meet this criterion for the array to be considered minimally shaded. Any obstruction located north of all points on the array need not be considered a shading obstruction. Obstructions that are subject to this criterion include:

- Any vent, chimney, architectural feature, mechanical equipment, or other obstruction that is on the roof or any other part of the building
- Any part of the neighboring terrain
- Any tree that is mature at the time of installation of the PV system
- Any tree that is planted on the building lot or neighboring lots or planned to be planted as part of landscaping for the building (the expected shading shall be based on the mature height of the tree)
- Any existing neighboring building or structure
- Any planned neighboring building or structure that is known to the applicant or building owner

⁵⁸ PVWatts is a tool developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory to estimate the energy production of photovoltaic (PV) systems.

- Any telephone or other utility pole that is closer than 30 feet from the nearest point of the array

10.12. REC Quantity Calculation

The application portal will automatically calculate the PVWatts estimated production. The use of a standard capacity factor is no longer allowed as a method of production estimation used for applications in the ILSFA portal.⁵⁹ Approved Vendors may either use a capacity factor calculated in the portal using PVWatts or propose an alternative capacity factor. An applicant will be allowed to choose either of these numbers, rounded down to the nearest REC for the 15-year contract REC delivery amount. Project applications submitted prior to the 2021-2022 program year that utilized a standard capacity factor are not impacted. The portal will automatically calculate the PVWatts capacity factor using PVWatts version 8 and the following inputs:

- a. System address as entered by the Approved Vendor
- b. Module type: standard
- c. System losses: 14%
- d. Array type will be based on Approved Vendor input for system type using the following:
 - Fixed open rack for non-tracking ground mount systems
 - Fixed roof mount for non-tracking roof-mounted systems
 - 1-Axis for single-axis tracking systems
 - 2-Axis for dual-axis tracking systems
- e. Tilt angle: tilt angle entered by Approved Vendor
- f. Azimuth angle: azimuth angle entered by Approved Vendor
- g. DC/AC ratio: actual ratio based on Approved Vendor inputs for DC and AC capacity
- h. Inverter efficiency: as entered by the Approved Vendor (if blank, a default of 96% will be used)
- i. Degradation: 0.5% per year (alternative degradation rates will not be accepted)

Applicants can also use an alternative capacity factor, which may be larger than the standard or PVWatts capacity factor if such a selection was obtained using a custom software tool designed to calculate such capacity factors or calculated by a professional engineer. Approved Vendors can always choose a number lower than the standard, PVWatts, or alternative capacity factor if they determine it is appropriate. Any arrays 1) with an azimuth greater than 270 or less than 090, 2) with a tilt of greater than 80 degrees, or 3) that do not meet the minimal shading criterion may not use the PVWatts estimate and must use an alternative capacity factor.

Any proposed alternative capacity factor that is calculated using a proprietary third-party software tool may be subject to audit by the Program Administrator. A PDF document must be submitted for each project that, along with the full system design

⁵⁹ All capacity factors referenced in this section are average capacity factors calculated over the 15-year REC contract period and incorporating an assumption of 0.5% annual production degradation. The capacity factors are in relation to AC-rated nameplate capacity.

provided in the Part I application, allows the Program Administrator to verify the proposed alternative capacity factor. The requirements for this PDF document are: 1) the shading and production report(s) from the design software used, 2) the shading object(s) input information, and 3) the array input information. Alternately, this may include a requirement that the Approved Vendor provide a copy of the third-party software tool with appropriate licenses to the Program Administrator, as well as providing the proprietary file or all inputs to the tool in a manner that will allow the Program Administrator to replicate the generation claimed. This software licensing will only be required on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Program Administrator, who will conduct both random and targeted audits of alternative capacity factors. Any capacity factor that results in a REC quantity calculation that differs by more than +/- 20% from the PVWatts REC quantity calculation requires the Approved Vendor to confirm that the entered capacity factor is intentional.

The Program Administrator will evaluate systems using non-standard technologies such as bifacial panels or seasonally adjusted tilt on a case-by-case basis.

Any capacity factor that is approved for Part I of an application will be the maximum capacity factor that the system may use, even if changes to the final as-built system would result in a higher capacity factor. However, any changes to the system between the Part I and Part II approval that would lower the capacity factor will result in a capacity factor reevaluation and the new, lower Part II capacity factor must be used. The Part II capacity factor cannot be greater than the Part I capacity factor. If there is a new, lower Part II capacity factor, again stated relative to the system size in AC, it will be used, rather than the Part I capacity factor, for calculating payments under the REC contract and the annual REC delivery obligations under the REC contract.

At the Part II application, the Approved Vendor will be asked to update system parameters, if needed. As an additional check, photographic evidence and possibly on-site inspections will be used to verify the final system parameters. If the standard capacity factor was used at the Part I application (prior to the onset of program year 4), then the standard capacity factor will continue to be used as the Part II capacity factor and applied to the Part II system size, discussed below. If PVWatts was used in the Part I application to calculate a capacity factor, then PVWatts will be used again based on the updated Part II system parameters to calculate a Part II capacity factor. If PVWatts calculates a higher capacity factor for Part II relative to Part I, the lower capacity factor from Part I will be used. If a custom capacity factor were used at the Part I application stage, the same custom capacity factor (or lower custom capacity factor, if reduced per above) would be used and applied to the Part II system size. Switching among production estimate calculation methodologies between Part I and Part II is permitted only if accompanied by a decrease in the capacity factor. Subject to all of the above, the lower of (i) the product of the Part I capacity factor and the Part I project size and (ii)

the product of the Part II capacity factor and the Part II project size will be used to establish a number of RECs for contractual payment and delivery obligation.

Modifications to Part I project parameters may be permitted before the Program Administrator approves the Part II application, but only if these modifications do not increase the 15-year REC quantity.

All projects must submit a PDF output of the system design, including the shading study.

10.13. System Size

All system sizes described in this manual are AC system sizes based on the aggregate inverter size (e.g., a system with a single 10 kW inverter is considered a 10 kW system even if it has 12 kW of STC DC capacity).

- a. Inverter capacity shall be measured as the nameplate maximum continuous output.
- b. An inverter shall be connected to a solar panel in order to be considered part of the AC system size. In the case of microinverters that contain two inverters per unit, only the inverters connected to a panel shall be included in the AC system size.

Systems that do not include a battery/storage component will be limited to a DC capacity of 155% of the AC capacity (for example, a 10 kW AC system can contain a maximum of 15 kW in STC DC capacity). Beginning in PY7, all systems that include a battery/storage component will be limited to a DC capacity of 200% of the AC capacity.

An Approved Vendor may request an exemption for this requirement, but exemptions will only be granted for good cause and at the discretion of the Agency and its Program Administrator.

10.14. Systems with Battery Backup

All systems that include a battery shall be electrically connected in a manner that ensures that any non-solar generated electricity used to charge the battery is not later metered as solar-generated power. This can be done in one of three ways:

1. The meter used to report production is electrically located before the battery charger and does not measure any power that is drawn from the battery bank.
2. A net meter is connected to the system that runs in reverse when any non-solar power, including onsite generator power, is used to charge the battery bank.

3. The inverters' software setting is configured to prevent the battery⁶⁰ from charging via line power. This software setting may not be changed for the duration of the project's participation in ILSFA.

It is recommended that Energy Storage Systems be installed per the requirements set forth in NFPA 855: Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems to ensure public safety and first responder safety.

10.15. Systems that Directly Serve DC Loads

The IPA does not wish to inadvertently prohibit participation in the program by PV systems that do not convert the DC electricity produced to AC electricity. However, for the reasons addressed below, the IPA is still in the process of developing standards for allowing program participation from DC-only systems.

Certain difficult questions arise in considering how to structure such systems' participation, particularly, how to estimate the system's 15-year REC production for purposes of establishing a contractual delivery obligation. The 2024 Long-Term Plan allows systems to use an alternative capacity factor based upon an analysis using PVWatts or an equivalent tool. This may be challenging, however, given that the alternative capacity factor ordinarily must be multiplied by a system's nameplate capacity (measured based on the aggregate inverter size in kilowatts AC), and in a DC-only system, the capacity of solar panels may significantly exceed the inverter size. An alternative approach may be to assume an inverter equal in size to the DC PV array (e.g., if such a system has 10 kW DC of panels, the IPA could assume an inverter size of 10 kW AC and then multiply by a standard capacity factor).

After approval of the Initial Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan in August 2018, the Agency communicated regularly and deliberately with industry stakeholders who were seeking to coordinate and obtain ANSI approval of a new DC metering standard. However, the Agency has not received any subsequent input from such stakeholders and understands that this standard was finalized in March 2021. The Agency has not reviewed the applicability or relevance of this standard to its programs, nor has it received any expressions of interest in systems metered in this manner.

⁶⁰ For systems that include a battery, a detailed schematic must be provided showing that either only solar-generated power can be used to charge the battery, that the battery's output does not run through the meter used to measure solar output, or that a password-protected software setting is enabled for the duration of the project's participation in ILSFA that prevents the battery from charging via line power.

Should the Agency become aware of interest in DC-based metering projects, it will initiate a stakeholder feedback process to establish appropriate DC metering standards.

10.16. Metering

The following metering requirements are identical for systems registered with either GATS or M-RETS:

1. Systems 25 kW and above in size must utilize a new production meter that meets ANSI C.12 standards. Inverters with integrated ANSI C.12 compliant production meters are allowed with a specification sheet showing this standard has been met. The inverter must be UL-certified and must include either a digital or web-based output display.
2. Systems over 10 kW and less than 25 kW in size must utilize a production meter that meets ANSI C.12 standards. Production meters that are refurbished (and certified by the meter supplier) are allowed. Inverters with integrated ANSI C.12 compliant production meters are allowed with a specification sheet showing this standard has been met. The inverter must be UL-certified and must include either a digital or web-based output display.
3. Systems of 10 kW in size and below must utilize either a production meter that is accurate to +/- 5% (including refurbished and certified meters) or an inverter that the manufacturer specifies to be accurate to +/-5%. The inverter must be UL-certified and must include either a digital or web-based output display.
4. No system is required to have automated or remote meter reporting capability, although such production meters are allowed if they meet the requirements in points one to three above.
5. As referenced above, the Agency has not yet adopted a DC metering standard and welcomes continued feedback on the proper approach.

TABLE 10.1. METERING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹

Registry	System Size	Accuracy	New vs. Refurbished	Meter vs. Inverter
M-RETS and PJM-GATS	>=25kW	ANSI C.12 revenue grade	New only	Meter or inverter with integrated ANSI C.12 production meter (must be UL-certified with digital or web-based output display)
	>10kW and <25kW	ANSI C.12 revenue grade	Refurbished is acceptable	Meter or inverter with integrated ANSI C.12 production meter (must be UL-certified with digital or web-based output display)
	<=10kW	+/- 5%	Refurbished is acceptable	Inverter acceptable (must be UL-certified with digital or web-based output display)

⁶¹ Metering requirements are identical for systems registered with either GATS or M-RETS.

10.17. No Partial Systems

All systems submitted to ILSFA must include the entire output of the system (recognizing, of course, that the REC delivery obligations for Community Solar projects correspond to only the subscribed shares of income-eligible households or the single anchor tenant for those projects). Any capacity of a system that is designed to sell RECs to another party and will not be part of ILSFA must be separately metered with a separate inverter.

11. Renewable Energy Credit Management

11.1. Contracting Process

REC CONTRACTING OVERVIEW

Once a batch⁶² has been approved after Part I project submission and selected according to the Project Selection Protocol; the ILSFA Program Administrator coordinates with the Illinois Shines Program Administrator to facilitate REC contracting. Project data will be shared between administrators to leverage the Illinois Shines program REC management systems and to provide a streamlined contracting process for Approved Vendors, utilities, and the Agency.

SOURCE OF FUNDS AND THE COUNTERPARTY

Program funding comes from two sources: 1) the state-held Renewable Energy Resources Fund (RERF) and 2) utility-held funds collected from the Renewable Portfolio Standard riders. Each approved batch will be wholly funded by one or the other source, with utility funding prioritized until an annual utility budget is exhausted. Projects funded by utility-held funds require contracting for REC purchases between an Illinois electric utility and the Approved Vendor. RERF-funded projects require contracting for REC purchases between the Agency and the Approved Vendor. The Approved Vendor is not able to choose or request one contractual counterparty or the other at the time of application.

⁶² While submitting projects in batches is no longer required, Approved Vendors may submit projects in a batch for ease of contracting, or if batching projects is preferable for the Approved Vendor.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS, CONTRACTS, AND AGREEMENTS

The Renewable Energy Credit Agreement or “REC contract” is between the Approved Vendor and the utility counterparty or the Agency. The REC contract is executed once between counterparties and establishes the agreed framework for contracting and delivering RECs across multiple contracts and projects. There are currently four sets of contracts: one set used for projects approved in program years 2018-2019 to 2020-2021, a second set for projects approved in the 2021-2022 program year, a third set for projects approved in program years 2022-2023 and 23-24, and new contracts were developed for program years 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 (both Utility and IPA), which reflect necessary updates and changes in the 2024 Long-Term Plan and are posted to the ILSFA website.

The REC contract is the agreement representing a batch or batches (each batch memorialized through a Product Order) of projects contracted for delivery between counterparties.

The Product Order is an agreement representing a single transaction or batch, which may include multiple projects within a single sub-program.

More detail on the REC requirements can be found in each of the [ILSFA Standard REC Contracts](#) (i.e., the standard contract between an Approved Vendor and the Agency and the standard contract between an Approved Vendor and an electric utility). Additionally, if an Approved Vendor is assigning their entire REC contract or any product orders/batches in their entirety to another Approved Vendor, the [Acknowledgement of Assignment](#) and [Acknowledgement of Assignment and Consent](#) must be signed by the Assignor, the Assignee, and the Buyer. More information about this can be found in the [Assignment FAQ](#).

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION APPROVAL

The ICC meets approximately every two weeks. Both Program Administrators strive to process approved batches for submittal to the ICC efficiently. The IPA and the Program Administrators understand that ICC practice is that items for consideration by the ICC must be submitted for its open meeting agenda at least eight business days prior to each meeting. An Approved Vendor’s first batch or batches with a given counterparty (either a utility or the Agency) will constitute a new REC contract. Subsequent batches will be included in separate Product Orders under the existing REC contract.

When the Program Administrator submits contract (or Product Order) information to the ICC for approval, that submittal will include the Agency’s and Program Administrator’s recommendation for approval of the batch, with a summary of factors relevant to 2024 Long-Term Plan compliance and pertinent to the ICC’s standard of review for batch approval. Once the ICC approves a batch, the applicable utility or the Agency will

execute the REC contract (or Product Order). The Approved Vendor must then sign the REC contract (or Product Order) as approved by the ICC within seven business days of receiving it.

FAILURE TO EXECUTE THE CONTRACT

Approved Vendors that do not execute an ILSFA REC contract (or Product Order) after project selection, submission to the ICC for approval, the ICC's approval, and contract execution by the Buyer (the applicable utility or the Agency) may face disciplinary measures. Any discipline will be based on the Program Administrator's and IPA's review of the circumstances under which the contract (or Product Order) was declined.

Discipline may include a possible suspension or termination of the Approved Vendor's status under ILSFA. Suspension or termination will not impact an Approved Vendor's rights or obligations under already-executed contracts or product orders, but rather, it will impact the Approved Vendor's ability to submit new project applications. Generally, the Program Administrator and the IPA will review all of the circumstances informing why a contract award was declined before the issuance of any discipline. Approved Vendors should provide a detailed, comprehensive explanation for why they declined to execute any contract or product order. If circumstances genuinely outside of an Approved Vendor's control necessitated non-execution, then discipline may have a limited deterrent effect and may not be warranted. Neither the IPA nor the Program Administrator is able to provide a disciplinary determination in advance of non-execution to "pre-approve" such an action, nor can they provide a timeframe for the issuance of such determination after non-execution.

COLLATERAL

Following ICC approval of a batch, the Approved Vendor must post collateral for all systems in the batch within 30 business days. Initial collateral for any system is 5% of the total REC contractual value for that system, as follows:

- For Residential Solar (Small or Large) or Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects, if not yet energized, this is based on the capacity factor and system size proposed in the Part I application, or if already energized, based on the final capacity factor and the system size as built (if smaller than the proposed size).
- For Community Solar projects, if not yet energized, this is based on the capacity factor and system size proposed in the Part I application, including a proposed REC price that solely uses the applicable ILSFA Community Solar REC price plus the highest small subscriber adder. If already energized, this is based on (i) the final capacity factor and system size as built (if smaller than the proposed size), (ii) the anchor and non-anchor tenants shares, and (iii) the applicable anchor share REC price and ILSFA (non-anchor) REC price including the applicable small subscriber adder.

Collateral may be posted in the form of cash or a Letter of Credit. A Letter of Credit must use standard forms provided with the published REC contract; minor modifications may be allowed if approved by the contract counterparty.

CLAW BACKS AND DRAWDOWNS

Should an Approved Vendor fail to fulfill requirements in their REC Contract, ILSFA REC payments may be clawed back or a drawdown could occur of project collateral.

For Community Solar projects, to ensure ongoing subscription levels by income-eligible subscribers, the Approved Vendor shall provide ongoing collateral for ten years equal to 5% of the remaining REC value and report annually on income-eligible subscription levels. If those levels are not maintained, then collateral may be called upon to claw back the incentives to the level of income-eligible subscription.

For Energy Sovereignty projects, the contract between the participant and the system owner should define how and when the ownership transfer will happen. The REC payments will still be paid upfront as ILSFA requires, but Approved Vendors may be required to repay some or all of the REC incentive value if the transfer does not occur within the timeframe specified in the project application.

For REC delivery, Approved Vendors will report on any systems that have not delivered a first REC and report on any systems that have not delivered RECs for more than a year from their previous delivery. In the event of failure to remedy the non-delivery of RECs or projects that are underperforming, the Buyer may draw on the collateral it holds from the Approved Vendor. More information on the mechanics surrounding collateral drawdowns for non-delivery of RECs or underperformance of ILSFA projects is outlined in the REC Contract.

11.2. REC Delivery

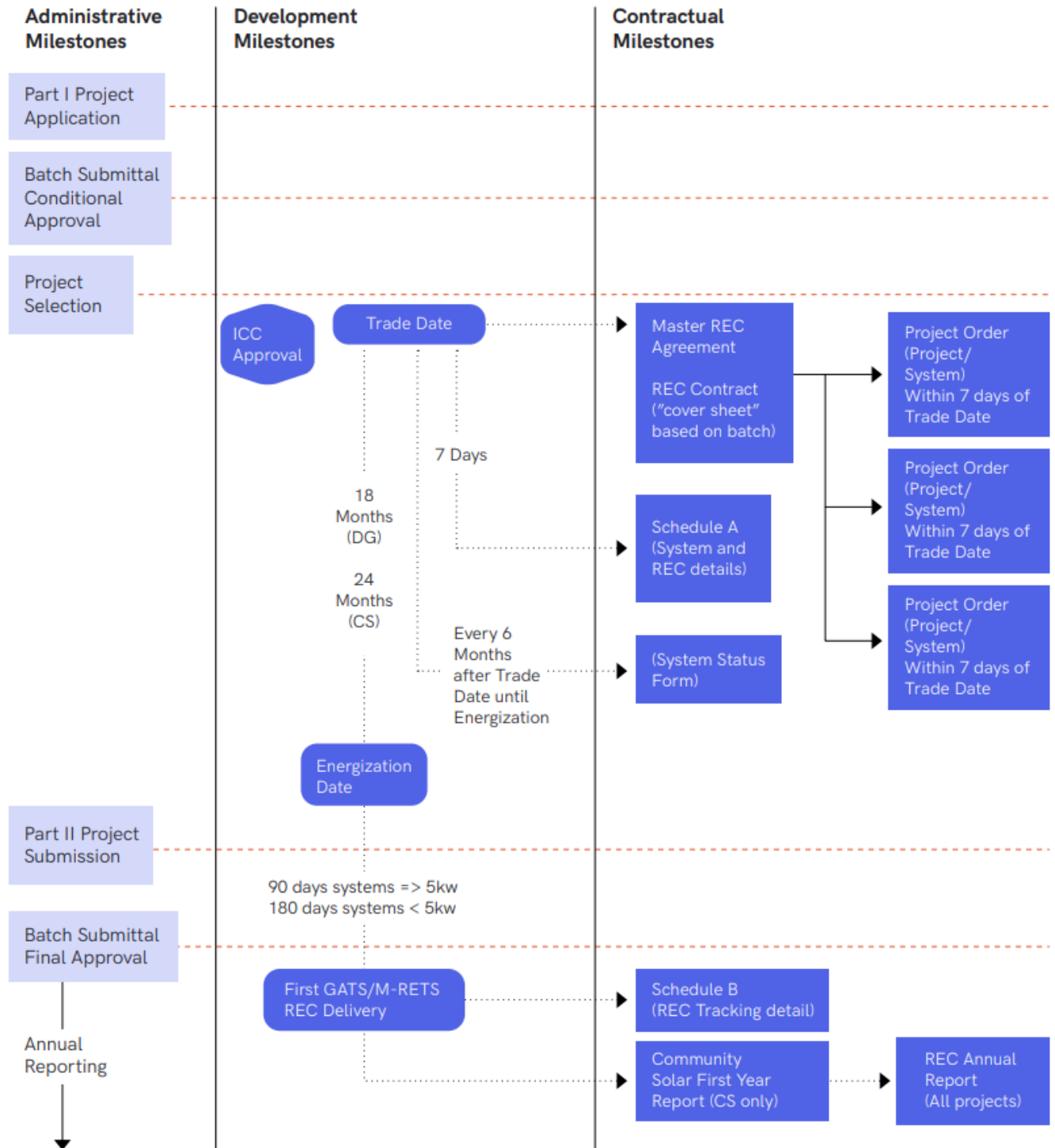
All systems must be registered in either the PJM-GATS or M-RETS tracking registry.

- For systems larger than 5 kW, the first REC must be delivered within 90 days of the date the system is energized and registered in GATS or M-RETS.
- For systems smaller than 5 kW, 180 days for the first REC delivery will be allowed.

The 15-year delivery term will begin in the month following the first REC delivery and will last 180 months.

Approved Vendors are required to set up an irrevocable 15-year Standing Order for the transfer of RECs from the system to the utility or Agency. Standing orders represent 100% of the capacity the system produces, except for Community Solar. For Community Solar projects, Approved Vendors should establish the standing order once their subscription levels have been confirmed with their Vendor Manager. The subscription

levels should be entered as the certification percentage when the standing order is created. Standing orders must be established without an end date. The applicable buyer (utility or Agency) of the RECs will cancel the order at the end of the REC delivery term. When registering a system in PJM-GATS or M-RETS, the Approved Vendor must incorporate the ILSFA application ID into the name of the system, the Unit field, and the Note field. Where the IPA is the counterparty for a project's REC contract and not ComEd or Ameren, Approved Vendors should use IPA's GATS account, "Illinois Solar for All – IPA," as the recipient for the irrevocable standing order. Do not establish the standing order for the "IPA Transitional Account." Approved Vendors using M-RETS for REC delivery on projects where the IPA is the counterparty should establish the irrevocable standing order with the account "IPA."

DIAGRAM 11.1: ILLINOIS SOLAR FOR ALL REC CONTRACTING PROCESS


The diagram above presents an overview of the REC contracting process from Part I project submission through energization and entering projects into the applicable tracking registry.

11.3. Community Solar REC Value Calculation

- Community Solar projects that are not 100% subscribed at the time of energization will set up a standing order for the percentage subscription the project has met at the time of Part II submission and confirmed with a Vendor Manager. The standing order will be amended based on subscription levels of Qualifying/Non-qualifying subscribers at the end of the first year after energization.
- There are three subscriber-share types for Community Solar projects:
 - Anchor tenants:
 - A single anchor tenant that is a non-profit organization or public entity
 - A single anchor tenant that is not a non-profit organization or public entity
 - Qualified income-eligible household subscribers. Based on their subscription contract, income-eligible household subscribers may also be determined to be Energy Sovereignty subscribers.
 - Non-qualified subscribers (all other subscribers)
- Projects categorized as Energy Sovereignty projects for the purpose of the Project Selection protocol must maintain ownership shares for at least 50% of the energy generated by the project for at least 27 of the 36 months after the date of energization.
- A single anchor tenant that is not an income-eligible household (as defined below) will be allowed. The anchor tenant's share will receive the applicable Illinois Shines Community Driven Community Solar REC price. The anchor tenant must be identified at the time of the Part I application. Note that in the first two program years, non-profit and public sector anchors could receive REC payments at the ILSFA Community Solar price.
- Other than the anchor tenant, all subscribers must be income-eligible households (defined as residential households that verify as 80% or less of AMI) for the project to receive REC payments for those subscription shares. At least 50% of the total energy produced, excluding the anchor tenant's share, must be allocated to income-eligible subscribers by one year after the time of energization (e.g., if the anchor tenant's share is 30% of the project capacity, then at least 35% of the total energy produced must be subscribed by qualified income-eligible households).
- Subject to the requirements above, any retail electricity participant in that utility's territory can subscribe to the remaining shares.
- All subscribers to a Community Solar project (including non-anchor, non-income-eligible residential subscribers) must receive and execute an Illinois Solar for All Community Solar Standard Disclosure Form.
- The Program Administrator will additionally verify subscription levels at energization based on a review of the net-metering list for all subscribers provided by the Approved Vendor from the utility net-metering portal.
- Approved Vendors shall update the percentage of the respective recipient types for the Community Solar project at the end of the first year to establish the final contractual value.
- Approved Vendors shall subsequently submit Annual Reports once per year based on their achieved subscription rates for the previous year, with collateral drawdowns in some cases for failure to reach the contracted subscription percentages in a given delivery year. See Section 12 (Annual Reporting) of this manual for more detail.
- Projects within the Community Solar sub-program can qualify for the Energy Sovereignty selection prioritization points either through an ownership or cooperative model for subscribers, as described in section 4.3.

11.4. Systems Already Energized at the Time of Contract Signing

Systems already energized at the time of REC contract signing, including systems energized on or after June 1, 2017, will be required to deliver their first REC within 90 days of contract signing, or 180 days for systems less than 5 kW. The 15-year delivery term will begin in the month following the first REC delivery and will last 180 months. Any RECs created before contract signing are not part of the contract and will not be transferred to the utility or Agency under the contract or purchased by the counterparty under the contract.

11.5. Submitting REC Information to Tracking Systems

Approved Vendors are responsible for entering system production data in the tracking registry where the system is registered. This must be done at least annually (and as frequently as monthly) and as necessary to ensure that the delivery of required RECs under contract is complete before the Annual Report submission date. RECs with completed transfers past the Annual Report submission date will be counted in the following reporting year. Detailed information about creating RECs in the PJM-GATS system can be found at www.pjm-eis.com. Detailed information for M-RETS can be found at help.mrets.org.

11.6. Assignment of REC Contracts

REC contracts entered into under the ILSFA program are assignable, and assignments may be made at either the batch (or “Product Order,” as used in the contract) or Master Agreement level. As required by the 2024 Long-Term Plan, assignments may only be made to entities registered with the ILSFA program as Approved Vendors. If the assignment is to an Approved Vendor with a valid REC contract with the same counterparty through the ILSFA program, then the prior written consent of the counterparty utility is not required for that assignment, and any batches transferred will constitute new batches under the assignee Approved Vendor’s existing agreement with that counterparty. The Approved Vendor assignor must notify the IPA and/or utility counterparty of such an assignment made without the counterparty’s consent and provide that counterparty with the assignee’s contact and payment information.

Assignments of a product order may not be made within the later of a) 30 business days after the ICC approval date of the product order or (b) the posting date of collateral for the product order. In the case of the assignment of an individual batch, any surplus RECs associated with the batch remain with the original master agreement.

On assignment, an Approved Vendor’s ongoing collateral with respect to a transferred batch, if in cash form, may simply be applied to the transferred batch, while letters of

credit will remain in place until the assignee posts replacement collateral. The Agency reserves the right to publish a standard acknowledgment form for assignments of the REC contract. Upon completion of the assignment, new contract documentation—including Exhibit A and associated schedules—will be developed by the Program Administrator to reflect the change in systems subject to the assignor’s original agreement and the assignee’s expanded or new agreement.

[View a detailed set of steps](#) for initiating the assignment of a product order(s) or a whole REC contract.

11.7. Collateral Assignment

Collateral assignment of the REC contract by an Approved Vendor—i.e., pledging of the accounts, revenues, or proceeds in connection with any financing or other financial arrangements for a system or systems, but without relieving itself of performance obligations—is permitted at either the batch or Master Agreement level and does not require prior consent of the counterparty. The Approved Vendor must notify the IPA and counterparty utility (if applicable) of the collateral assignment made without the counterparty’s consent and provide the counterparty with the identity of and contact information for the financing party.

As financing parties are unlikely to be Approved Vendors but may become assignees of a batch (Product Order) or an entire REC contract due to foreclosure or default under financing arrangements, the requirement that such an assignee be an Approved Vendor will be waived for 180 days following such a transfer. The new assignee would then have 180 days to either a) become an Approved Vendor itself or b) assign the batch or Agreement to an Approved Vendor.

For more information on assignment or collateral assignment, please see the relevant section on Assignments within the applicable REC contract.

12. Annual Reports and System Performance Evaluation

12.1. REC Delivery Performance Annual Report

At the time of energization, a schedule of annual REC deliveries over 15 years will be set based on the system’s approved capacity factor and a 0.5% annual reduction of delivery

obligations.⁶³ On an annual basis, each Approved Vendor will work with the Program Administrator to submit an Annual Report of the contracts and systems in its portfolio. Approved Vendors should ensure that generation data is entered and RECs have been delivered to the Buyer accounts within the applicable tracking registry (PJM-GATS or M-RETS) prior to the end of the reported Delivery Year (i.e., May 31).

The Annual Report will serve as the basis for verifying that the RECs from projects are being delivered to the applicable counterparty. Absent corrective actions taken by the Approved Vendor, the Annual Report serves as a tool to determine what actions may be taken by the utilities or Agency to enforce the contractual requirements that RECs are delivered, including, but not limited to, drawing on collateral. Additionally, the Annual Report will be used by the Agency and Program Administrator to consider the ongoing eligibility of an Approved Vendor to continue participation in the program. For all systems, the Annual Report will include information on:

- RECs delivered by each of the systems in the portfolio
- Status of all systems that have been approved but not yet energized, including any extensions requested and granted
- Energized systems that have not delivered RECs in the year
- Status of annual job training hours and requirements
- Balance of collateral held by each utility
- A summary of requests for REC obligation suspensions, reductions, or eliminations due to force majeure events
- Information on consumer complaints received
- Status of identified inspection and/or installation deficiencies

Each Approved Vendor will be able to change its point of contact for completing the Annual Report at any time if desired.

12.2. Reporting for Community Solar Projects

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY REPORTING FOR COMMUNITY SOLAR PROJECTS

The following are items that must be included in the Community Solar Annual Report:

- Percentage of each system subscribed on a capacity basis
- The number and type of subscribers (e.g., income-eligible households, anchor type, non-qualifying subscribers, Energy Sovereignty subscribers), including capacity allocated to each type
- Subscriber turnover rates

⁶³ An Approved Vendor may request for a system's annual REC delivery obligations to be reduced in mid-contract. The Buyer and Seller would then seek to negotiate a settlement payment as part of the reduction in delivery obligations; the Buyer would not be required to ultimately accept the request.

The Community Solar Annual Report will require the Approved Vendor to enter each verified subscriber with a signed Disclosure Form, subscriber type, the subscriber's contract start date, and end date (if it fell within the current reporting year), whether the subscriber meets the small subscriber requirements, and the subscriber's subscription size in kW, if applicable based on whether small subscriber adders were available when the project was contracted. The portal will automatically prorate all data to determine the average subscription amount and percentage of small subscribers based on this data. Subscriber details and disclosures should be submitted to the portal no later than 30 days prior to the end of the delivery year. This is to provide time for review and for any corrections that need to be made prior to the end of the delivery year. Small subscriber share (as applicable) is determined by the aggregate share of income-eligible household subscribers only. A signed Disclosure Form is required for a given subscriber to count toward a Community Solar project's subscriber tally in the Annual Report. As with project cost data, the IPA will treat this information as confidential and proprietary and will protect this information as required under Section 1-120 of the IPA Act (including asserting any applicable protections in response to FOIA, discovery, or other requests).

Approved Vendors will be given 90 days to cure any deficiencies in the information reported, as found by the Agency and/or utilities. Failure to cure deficiencies may result in the contracting utility and/or the Agency drawing on collateral. In addition, Approved Vendors' program eligibility may be jeopardized by failure to address and cure deficiencies.

The Agency will review the Annual Reports as well as utility-reported information on REC deliveries and Community Solar subscribers to assess compliance with the requirements of the ILSFA program and, if there are underperformances, coordinate with the applicable utility draw on collateral. That process is described below.

ESTABLISHING AND REPORTING SUBSCRIBER SHARES

The Community Solar project shares, as submitted at the time of Part II submission, will establish the basis for the project's approval in Part II of the project application. In Part 1 of the application, the anchor tenant must be confirmed, including their share in kW and whether they qualify as a non-profit organization or a public entity. If the project applicant would like to change the anchor tenant after Part 1 approval, then a written appeal following the process in Section 1.4 must be submitted. In addition, by one year after energization, the share of qualified income-eligible households must be at least 50% of the non-anchor share. The collective share of anchor tenant and income-eligible household subscribers, as indicated in the Part I application, will be the basis for the REC contract approved by the ICC. The collective share of the anchor tenant and income-eligible subscribers established upon energization and further adjusted one year later

will be the benchmark for Annual Reporting and potential collateral drawdowns under the REC contract. Subscriber types will each receive different consideration for REC payments, with:

1. The anchor tenant receiving the applicable Illinois Shines program REC value; note: in the first two program years, non-profit and public sector anchors could receive the ILSFA Community Solar REC value.
2. Qualified income-eligible households receiving the applicable ILSFA REC value and all other subscribers not included in the REC contract and not receiving the REC value.
3. The percentage of small subscribers, if applicable, based on the year in which the REC contract was signed (correlates only to income-eligible household shares as a share of the total physical project size).
4. The percentage of Energy Sovereignty subscribers.

During the first annual reporting period, shares are reported by the Approved Vendor for each subscriber type, providing an opportunity to increase the total aggregate share in kW for the REC contract if subscription to the full project size was not achieved at energization. Further, the subscriber mix and the value of RECs for those subscribers at the time of the first Annual Report will establish the ongoing contract requirements for this system. At the time of the first Annual Report, coinciding with the last day of the last quarterly period reported, the REC contract will be adjusted based on the following:

1. The quantity of RECs shall be based on the percent of Actual Nameplate Capacity that has been subscribed by the anchor tenant and qualified income-eligible participants (known in the REC contract as End Use Customers).
2. The Non-Anchor Tenant Contract Price shall be adjusted based on the Community Solar Subscription Mix (e.g., if the share of qualified income-eligible subscribers increases to a level that qualifies for a higher small subscriber price adder, then all income-eligible subscriber shares now can sell their RECs at the ILSFA price plus the applicable small subscriber adder). Applicable only for projects approved in program years when there was a small subscriber price adder.
3. The Anchor Tenant Contract Price shall remain unchanged.
4. All shares and REC prices at this milestone will serve as the benchmark for all future reporting, and any deviations from this benchmark will be the basis for potential draw-down/claw back on collateral.
5. If less than 50% of a project's non-anchor capacity is subscribed to by income-eligible residential participants at the end of the first contractual delivery year, the project shall have three additional months to cure the deficiency in order to avoid removal from the REC contract.
6. All Energy Sovereignty subscribers to a Community Solar project indicating ownership shares in a Community Solar cooperative or ownership of individual panels located in a Community Solar project.

See the relevant [ILSFA REC contract](#) for more details on guidelines for establishing and maintaining subscriber shares and REC contract compliance.

ONGOING REPORTING

After each delivery year, the Approved Vendor will be required to report subscriber information for each Community Solar system, including subscription amounts shared by each of the subscriber types, small subscriber status (applicable only for projects approved in program years when there was a small subscriber price adder), and subscription start/end dates. The IPA will evaluate the system's share of physical capacity that is subscribed by each subscriber type, as well as by small subscribers (correlating only to income-eligible household share).

Requirements contained in the REC contract will allow for a safe harbor of 90% total subscription levels as a percent of physical project capacity (counting the anchor tenant share and income-eligible residential subscriber shares) in order to avoid a collateral draw for a subscription shortfall in any delivery year following the first delivery year.

There will be a cure period after any Annual Report (starting with the report following the second contractual delivery year) if an anchor tenant was lost during the delivery year to bring subscriber shares back in line with contract requirements (namely, income-eligible residential subscribers equaling at least 50% of non-anchor project capacity).

Projects will be allowed to deviate in a delivery year (starting with the second contractual delivery year) by three percentage points from the total contracted subscription shares of the tenant and income-eligible residential subscribers and avoid a collateral draw for that delivery year *only if* the project meets its contracted subscriber shares for the *following* delivery year. If the project falls short in the following delivery year, then a collateral draw would be made for each of those two delivery years.

12.3. Collateral and Performance Evaluation

Five percent collateral (as a percent of REC contract value) must be posted for a system within 30 business days of ICC approval. Collateral and performance evaluation will generally be handled at a portfolio level (i.e., pooled across all project batches and systems for a given Approved Vendor). Underperformance by any system in either REC deliveries or Community Solar subscriptions can trigger a collateral drawdown for a delivery year based on the difference between the allocated REC payment paid for that delivery year and the allocated payment amount that the system was entitled to for that delivery year. In any delivery year where one or more systems under the REC contract have a collateral drawdown, the Approved Vendor may elect to pay the total drawdown as cash or have the drawdown taken from posted collateral. If two forms of collateral have been posted (cash and letter(s) of credit), the Approved Vendor may choose which form of collateral shall be drawn upon.

Within 90 days of any collateral draw, the Approved Vendor will be required to post additional collateral to top up its total collateral so that it equals five percent of its total remaining contract value (where each system's contractual value declines by 1/15 each contract year). This top up situation is the only opportunity to reduce posted collateral for a project before the project's REC contract expires, with the exception of a Community Solar project, for which collateral will be fully released following the tenth delivery year of the REC contract. The Approved Vendor can request the withholding of the next payment(s) due under the contract (if any) in lieu of topping up the collateral. When the last system within a batch reaches the end of its delivery term, an Approved Vendor may request a refund of the collateral associated with that batch.

Any failure to post collateral or pay for collateral drawdowns on a timely basis as required shall be an event of default under the REC contract.

If a system receives an interconnection cost estimate from the interconnecting utility prior to energization that exceeds 30 cents per watt AC (\$300 per kW AC), then within 14 days of having received that estimate, the Approved Vendor shall have the option of withdrawing that system from the REC contract and receiving a refund of 75% of its previously posted collateral associated with that system.

12.4. Underperformance and Surplus RECs

Starting at the end of the third full delivery year after the date of energization, a three-year rolling average of actual REC deliveries will be calculated each year, and that average performance will be deemed to be the system's performance for the recently completed delivery year.

In the case of a system's annual surplus production, the surplus RECs will be applied to the Approved Vendor's surplus REC account,⁶⁴ which is a single surplus REC account for all projects under the REC contract. Surplus RECs can be banked forward indefinitely, if unused, until the end of the final delivery term in the REC contract.⁶⁵

In the case of a system's annual REC underperformance, first, surplus RECs from the surplus REC account, if available, shall be used to address the deficit (starting for a delivery year, with the lowest-valued underperforming system and then moving to

⁶⁴ For clarity, surplus RECs and the Approved Vendor's surplus REC account are only a "virtual" concept used for purposes of performance evaluation and collateral issues. The actual RECs shall be delivered to the counterparty (the utility or Agency) when generated and then retired.

⁶⁵ Following an assignment of a batch to another contractual party where the original Approved Vendor retains other batches in its contract, the original Approved Vendor will retain any surplus RECs that had been generated by systems in the transferred batch prior to the assignment.

higher-valued systems within the contract portfolio). If surplus RECs are not available to fill in the entire underperformance across all systems in the contract for a delivery year, the underperformances shall be valued at the respective REC prices, and that total shortfall amount shall be remedied through a collateral drawdown for the delivery year.

At the end of the 15-year delivery term for the last system under an Approved Vendor's REC contract, any unused balance of surplus RECs may be used to receive a refund for prior collateral drawdowns related to REC underperformance.⁶⁶ The lowest-valued underdelivered RECs will first be refunded to the Approved Vendor, moving then to higher-valued underdelivered RECs, until no surplus RECs remain in the surplus REC account. If any surplus RECs remain in the surplus REC account after all prior collateral drawdowns have been refunded, no additional refund will be made for those leftover surplus RECs.

13. Invoicing and Payments

An Approved Vendor may submit an invoice for payment to the IPA or counterparty utility only for systems that have been energized and for which the Program Administrator has approved the Part II project application. For all ILSFA projects, the REC contract provides for a one-time payment for the full 15 years of REC deliveries after the conclusion of the quarterly period during which the system is energized. If the Approved Vendor has elected (for a project already energized at the time of ICC approval) for the 5% collateral under the REC contract to be withheld from the first REC payment for a system (as discussed in Section 11.1), this balance will be released at the end of the 15-year contractual period for the last system in that batch.

Note: for Community Solar projects specifically, compensation for all RECs generated and delivered is generally as follows: in any given year of the 15-year contract, an unsubscribed share of a Community Solar project would not be eligible for compensation for the equivalent portion of that year's generated RECs. Additionally, RECs associated with the unsubscribed share as of one year after energization would not be required to be delivered throughout the 15 years. Additionally, any subscribed share of a Community Solar project that has a non-income-eligible subscriber other than the project's anchor tenant would not receive payment or have a delivery obligation for the associated RECs.

The formula for calculating the total REC payment of an energized system is as follows:

⁶⁶ This refund procedure would not apply to prior collateral drawdowns based on annual Community Solar subscription rates.

SYSTEM (INVERTER) SIZE IN MW AC X APPROVED CAPACITY FACTOR X 365
DAYS/YEAR X 24 HOURS/DAY X 15 YEARS X 1 REC/MWH X \$/REC

However, if the nameplate capacity of the system varies at Part II submission but is within the larger of 5 kW or 25% (e.g., system sizes that are larger or smaller than the Part I approved project application), the following exceptions occur:

RESIDENTIAL SOLAR (SMALL AND LARGE) SYSTEMS

- Where the nameplate capacity submitted in Part II is larger than Part I but within the larger of +5 kW or 25%, the contract price for purposes of payment shall be the REC price applicable to the actual nameplate capacity at the time of energization, and if such REC price is not available, then the last prevailing REC price applicable to the actual nameplate capacity will be used. The quantity of RECs used for purposes of payment shall be the lesser of the REC quantities calculated based on 1) the proposed nameplate capacity and capacity factor and 2) the actual nameplate capacity and capacity factor.
- Where Part II systems are smaller in size than Part I but within the larger of -5 kW or 25%, the contract price for purposes of payment shall remain unchanged from the Part I price. The quantity of RECs used for purposes of payment shall be the lesser of the REC quantities calculated based on 1) the proposed nameplate capacity and capacity factor and 2) the actual nameplate capacity and capacity factor.

COMMUNITY SOLAR SYSTEMS

- Where the nameplate capacity submitted in Part II is larger than Part I but within the larger of +/- 5 kW or 25%, and such change in nameplate capacity results in a change from a smaller size category to a larger size category applicable to the determination of REC prices, the anchor tenant contract price for purposes of payment shall be the REC price then, applicable to the actual nameplate capacity under the Illinois Community Driven Community Solar REC price table at the time of energization; note: this represents a change from the first two program years when non-profit and public sector anchors could receive REC payments at the ILSFA Community Solar REC price. The non-anchor tenant contract price for purposes of payment shall be the ILSFA REC price applicable to the actual nameplate capacity (plus any small subscriber adders) at the time of energization.
- Where Part II systems are smaller in size than Part I but within the larger of -5 kW or 25%, the anchor tenant contract price for purposes of payment shall remain unchanged from the Part I price. The non-anchor tenant base price for purposes of payment shall remain unchanged, while it will also include any small subscriber adders applicable at the time of energization.
- The quantity of RECs used for purposes of the REC payment shall be based on the lesser of (i) the proposed nameplate capacity multiplied by the proposed capacity factor and (ii) the actual nameplate capacity multiplied by the Part II capacity factor. The quantity of RECs will also be based on the percent of the actual nameplate capacity that is being subscribed by the anchor tenant and income-eligible subscribers combined at the time of energization; the subscription shares will be re-evaluated, with the quantity of RECs to be paid for and obligated, and then fixed for the life of the contract, at the end of the fourth full quarter after energization.

Invoices for payment may be submitted to the IPA or counterparty utility on a quarterly or monthly basis as described in the REC contract for the project being invoiced. To facilitate invoicing and payment, the Program Administrator will be following the Invoice Schedule and prepare a netting statement for each Approved Vendor applicable to each

of its REC contracts (up to four, as there are three potential counterparty utilities and the Agency), which includes payment-related information for projects that were verified as energized during the recently completed invoicing month or period.⁶⁷ The IPA, through its Program Administrator, expects to issue quarterly netting statements by the following dates: June 1, September 1, December 1, and March 1 for program years 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022 to projects and the first of each month for projects in Project Year 4 and beyond.

After the receipt of a quarterly netting statement, an Approved Vendor may submit its invoice for payment to the applicable counterparty no later than the following invoice due dates:

- June 10, September 10, December 10, and March 10 for projects with program year 1 to program year 3 REC contracts; and
- The tenth (10th) day of the month immediately succeeding energization for program year 4 and beyond or
- The month immediately succeeding the conclusion of the Approved Vendor's Quarterly Payment Cycle.

The Program Administrator will work with the Approved Vendor to ensure that the target invoicing date is feasible and that projects are deemed eligible for invoicing in Part II. The Approved Vendor should submit Part II applications no later than 30 days prior to the desired invoice date and should coordinate with its Vendor Manager to ensure the Part II review process provides ample time to allow for project review and corrections as needed.

The Program Administrator will adhere to the [Invoice Schedules](#). Schedules will be posted in the Approved Vendor Portal and will be updated annually.

Where a utility is the contractual counterparty, payments from the counterparty to the Approved Vendor will be made (for the Approved Vendor's first contractual payment under a contract) at the end of the month immediately following the month in which an invoice is submitted, or (for subsequent payments under a contract) at the end of the month in which an invoice is submitted, provided that the counterparty receives the invoice by the relevant due date.

Each invoice submitted to the counterparty must include the following:

- Most recent quarterly netting statement provided by the Program Administrator to the Approved Vendor;
- Invoice amount;

⁶⁷ A Community Solar project will also have a one-time payment adjustment at the end of the fourth full quarterly period after energization.

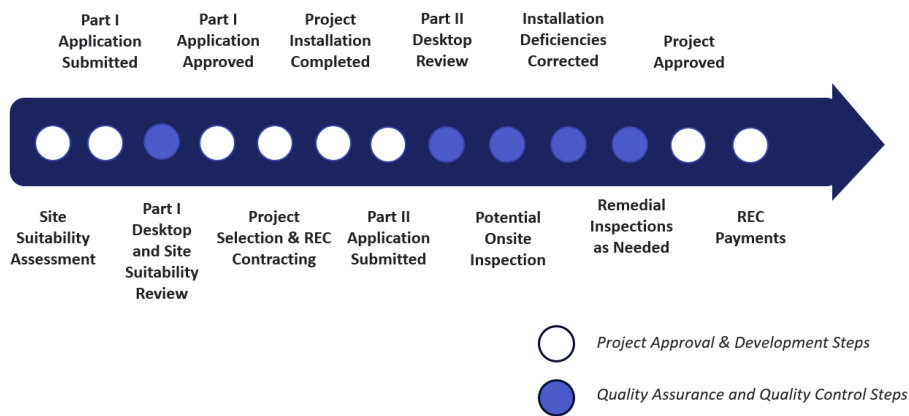
- Cumulative amount already received by the Approved Vendor under the REC contract;
- Maximum allowable payment, as indicated in the most recent quarterly netting statement; and
- The PJM-GATS or M-RETS Unit ID of each system is included in the invoice.

14. Inspections

14.1. Quality Assurance Overview

The ILSFA Program Administrator has developed and implemented a process for quality assurance of project systems,⁶⁸ including system design review, photo documentation, and onsite inspections of a subset of installations to ensure Program requirements are met. If installations have deficiencies, as noted in the Project Inspection Summary, the ILSFA Approved Vendor will be responsible for repairs, alterations, or additions to remedy deficiencies and cannot pass associated costs for this remediation onto participants. ILSFA Approved Vendors who persistently install deficient systems after remediation guidance may lose eligibility to participate in the ILSFA program.

The following diagram illustrates how the quality assurance milestones fit into the overall project development timeline:



The Program Administrator reviews photographs submitted with the Part I project application, along with the Site Suitability Report, to validate the site suitability findings and compliance with the Site Suitability Guidelines. Part II photo review validates the installed system, equipment, compliance with program requirements and general quality

⁶⁸ The Program Administrator will inspect installations, looking at electrical and structural aspects of the installation for program requirement and consumer protection review. Final approvals for system operation will be made by the Authority having jurisdiction and interconnecting utility.

of workmanship. Onsite live inspections validate site suitability and provide an opportunity for detailed inspection of system quality, safety, and performance. Remedial processes associated with inspection findings are detailed below.

If sites do not meet the requirements presented in this document and the Site Suitability Guidelines at the time of Part I project application, the Approved Vendor must provide an appropriate mitigation plan as part of the Site Suitability Report. Submitted projects that do not meet these requirements and do not provide a completed mitigation plan will not be approved. If mitigation plans do not adequately demonstrate that all site suitability requirements will be met prior to installation, the Program Administrator will work with the Approved Vendor to develop a mitigation plan on a case-by-case basis. Where Approved Vendors dispute the findings of the Program Administrator either as part of a review of mitigation plans, photo documentation, or onsite inspection, they may submit a written appeal to the Program Administrator and the IPA as stated in Section 1.4.

14.2. Site Suitability

The Site Suitability Guidelines, linked below, identify site conditions that are considered barriers to the installation of both rooftop distributed generation and ground-mounted PV systems participating in the ILSFA program. These guidelines also prescribe minimum siting requirements that must be met at Part I project approval. Properties where roofing, electrical, structural, or other issues exist can create or exacerbate maintenance and repair issues, create unexpected costs, and impact system performance, potentially placing financial or legal burdens on property owners. These guidelines address common barriers to installing solar on existing structures in four category areas: Roofing and Structural, Electrical, Space and Accessibility, and Health and Safety. Barriers in each of these categories may be common in income-eligible communities, where housing stock may be older and deferred maintenance issues more acute. Ground-mounted siting requirements represent industry best practices in most jurisdictions across Illinois and do not require engineering stamps prior to Part I approval.

The [Site Suitability Guidelines](#) document below describes these requirements in full and must be completed with each site assessment.

As described in the Site Suitability Guidelines, mitigation plans are developed between the Approved Vendor and site owner to correct problems and remove the barriers to solar installation. The Program Administrator maintains a [Program Resources Guide](#) that catalogs a variety of resources aimed at supporting property owners with these mitigations or generally providing resources for incentives, grants, financing, and details of other programs, like energy efficiency and housing programs. Approved Vendors are required to share these resources when applicable and to support mitigation plans.

14.3. Photo Documentation

- Photographic documentation is required for all ILSFA projects (including document repair needs for projects under the Home Repairs and Upgrades Pilot) and will be reviewed as part of both Part I and Part II project submission and approval. The Part I photo review focuses on site suitability and demonstrates compliance with the requirements detailed in the Site Suitability Guidelines. The Part II photo review will focus on validating any proposed mitigation plans from the Approved Vendors to comply with site suitability guidelines, as well as system design compliance, quality of workmanship, and system performance. The assessment of photo documentation is Pass/Fail.
- All required photos must be submitted, clearly showing the requested site and installation aspects or components.
- Blurry or incomplete photos will need to be resubmitted.
- Any failure identified during the review of photo documentation may trigger an onsite live inspection. Certain failures may be resolved through additional or resubmission of photo documentation.

Please refer to the [Approved Vendor Photo Guide](#) for representative photo examples.

Photos should capture the appropriate views and equipment legibly and be clearly labeled to help expedite the review process. Part I and Part II project applications require photos as follows:



PHOTO DOCUMENTATION FOR PART I PROJECT APPLICATION

SITE SUITABILITY

- Photos showing the overall roof condition
- Photos of the roof components
- Photos showing the condition of the electrical panel
- Photos showing work areas are clear of hazardous materials
- Photos showing conditions of ground mount site (ground mount only)

SHADING

- Photos showing the proposed array location
- Photos showing potential obstructions

ELECTRICAL PHOTO DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PART II PROJECT APPLICATION

INVERTERS⁶⁹

- Inverter Information (one photo for each model must show the model number; a single photo is acceptable if the system uses microinverters)
- DC Disconnect (either within inverter or isolated)

OTHER ELECTRONICS⁷⁰

- Project photo(s) showing all installed modules
- Module Information (one photo for each model, must show model number)
- Revenue Grade Meter (one photo of revenue grade meter location and generation reading)

SAFETY LABELING

- Photo(s) showing clear and accurate labeling as necessary on inverters, disconnects, conduits, Main Service panel, and other electronics.

⁶⁹ In the event of utilizing micro inverters or modules with the micro inverter pre-assembled, please capture the inverter photo during installation to avoid a potential revisit of this item during the Part II inspection.

⁷⁰ Please capture the photo of the modules' model number during installation to avoid a potential revisit of this item during the Part II inspection.

SHADING AND MITIGATED BARRIERS PHOTO DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PART II PROJECT APPLICATION

SHADING	MITIGATED BARRIERS (IF APPLICABLE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Array (one photo to show array design of arrays matches as-built conditions, including any possible obstructions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photos as needed to show the completion of the mitigation plan

14.4. Onsite Inspections

Once all required Part II documentation has been received, Approved Vendors can expect to receive communication within two weeks informing them of whether they 1) have successfully passed the desktop photo review, 2) need to resubmit materials, 3) have not successfully passed the desktop photo review, and/or 4) have been selected for an onsite inspection. Questions regarding the above process can be directed toward the Program Administrator’s Vendor Manager assigned to that Approved Vendor. The Approved Vendor will provide all status updates regarding both desktop photo reviews and onsite inspections to the property owner.

In addition to the mandatory desk review, a random selection of PV systems installed will be subject to an onsite inspection. The onsite inspections will be conducted by qualified Program Administrator Field Inspectors who will look at the overall quality of the system installation. During the inspection, the inspector will verify all of the material that was already checked during the desk review and also look at the system in more detail. Once the onsite inspection is completed, a final score will be determined, and any material issues that may have been discovered during the inspection will have to be corrected by the contractor at the contractor’s expense before final system approval is granted. An Approved Vendor or contractor will have 20 business days within receipt of the Inspection Summary (with extensions for good cause) to remedy the issues. Remedies can include but are not limited to changes to the installation or updates to the REC contract to reflect deficiencies that impact system production.

Projects will be selected for live onsite inspections, which will be either virtual or in-person, according to the following schedule (which applies to each Approved Vendor or Designee):

- 100% of Community Solar installations will be inspected live onsite
- For all other project types:
 - 100% of an Approved Vendor’s first five installations will be inspected live onsite
 - 30% of an Approved Vendor’s next 10 installations will be inspected live onsite

- 20% of an Approved Vendor’s ongoing installations will be inspected live onsite until the Approved Vendor reaches 75 installations with the program, at which point, 5% of ongoing installations will be inspected live onsite
- Remedial inspections will be conducted as needed and can impact this schedule

Additionally, at the discretion of the Program Administrator, 100% of projects utilizing Home Repair funds will be inspected during the Part II submission.

Onsite inspections consist of several categories of investigation undertaken by inspectors and will vary based on the installation type, including:

- Community Solar or on-site systems
- Systems with site suitability concerns or repairs
- Systems with battery storage
- Rooftop or ground-mounted systems
- Angled or flat roofs
- Tracking or fixed systems
- Ballasted or penetrating anchor systems

Inspectors will perform visual inspections to verify information submitted during site suitability, application, and desktop review phases, including that installation and equipment follow designs/drawings submitted in the application, compliance with electrical codes applicable to each project, ensuring roof condition and structural supports are as described and provided in designs and any calculations, and verification of REC production metering.

The tables below describe these categories of investigation for onsite inspections, as well as specific areas that will be assessed:

Inverter Inspection	Electrical Inspection	Angled Roof Inspection
String Inverter	PV Array Configuration	Ballast Mount
DC Disconnect	Grounding	Rail Mount
DC/DC Converters	Wire Management	Rail-Less Mount
PV Source Circuit Combining	Conductors	
Load Side Connection	Over Current Protection Devices	Flat Roof Inspection
Supply Side Connection	Electrical Connections	Ballast Mount
Battery Storage	Signs and Labels	Rail Mount
Rapid Shutdown Equipment	REC Production Metering	Rail-Less Mount
Module Inspection	General Structural Inspection	Ground Mount Inspection
Microinverters and ACMS	Design requirements	Ballast Mount
Load Side Interconnection	Components and equipment	Tracking Mount
Supply Side Interconnection		
Battery Storage		

The [Onsite Inspection Checklist](#) is the form completed by Field Inspectors for each inspection.

If a site has been selected for onsite inspection, the Approved Vendor representative will contact the participant/host site to determine the logistics for the onsite inspection. The Approved Vendor representative will work with both the Program Administrator and the participant to schedule an appropriate time for the onsite inspection within two weeks of notification. It is the responsibility of the Approved Vendor to secure site access and ensure that a representative is present to accompany the Field Inspector during the inspection. The Program Administrator Field Inspector will then complete the onsite inspection in accordance with the requirements [checklist](#). Selection of a project for an onsite inspection does not necessarily mean that a site has failed the desktop inspections. Rather, in accordance with the requirements of the program, the first five projects completed by an Approved Vendor will require an onsite inspection, and a percentage of subsequent projects will then be randomly selected for onsite inspections. Although property owners have the right to refuse an onsite inspection, they will risk having their project's ILSFA REC contract and the associated funding canceled, according to the terms and conditions of the program. The Approved Vendor will provide all status updates regarding both desktop inspections and onsite inspections to the property owner.

15. Job Training Requirements, Prevailing Wage, and Verification

15.1. Overview and Program Requirements

OVERVIEW

The ILSFA program requires that Approved Vendors hire eligible trainees from qualified job training programs across their portfolio of projects annually.⁷² and pay at least the applicable prevailing wage rate to workers employed on certain ILSFA projects. To meet the job training requirements, eligible trainees will perform work on ILSFA projects at (1) a prescribed minimum percentage of total hours worked across an Approved Vendor's projects annually and (2) at a prescribed number of ILSFA projects. Approved Vendors will track the work of these trainees, as well as all employees, subcontractors, Designees, and agents working on their ILSFA projects. Additionally, Approved Vendors

⁷² See Section 15.2 for definitions of eligible job trainees and qualified job training programs.

must demonstrate compliance with the prevailing wage requirements for certain ILSFA projects by paying not less than the local, current prevailing wage rate for the applicable labor classification, notifying workers that the project is subject to prevailing wage, and submitting certified payroll transcripts in the manner specified below in Section 15.7 and the Prevailing Wage Act (820 ILCS 130/1, et seq.).

There are two categories of job training requirements for Approved Vendors for all ILSFA sub-programs: 1) portfolio requirements and 2) percentage of annual projects requirements.

PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENTS

The portfolio requirements prescribe that installations across an Approved Vendor's entire portfolio of ILSFA projects each year include a minimum percentage of work hours performed by eligible trainees. The portfolio requirements apply to the projects managed by the Approved Vendor's affiliates. This minimum percentage is based on work hours for all employees, subcontractors, and installers of the Approved Vendor, which the Program Administrator will collect. The required percentage of eligible trainee work hours increases annually for the first three years that the Approved Vendor participates in ILSFA, as shown in the table below, beginning from the construction of the Approved Vendor's first project contracted under the program.

TABLE 15.1. PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENTS

Approved Vendor Program Year	Cumulative Job Training Requirement
1	10% of all hours are performed by eligible trainees
2	20% of all hours are performed by eligible trainees
3 and beyond	33% of all hours are performed by eligible trainees

PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL PROJECTS REQUIREMENT

In addition to the portfolio requirements, at least 33% of the Approved Vendor’s installations annually in each ILSFA sub-program must include at least one eligible trainee. Approved Vendors will track the work of these eligible trainees as well as the work of all employees working on ILSFA projects, including subcontractors, Designees, and agents.⁷³ No minimum hours per project or cumulative total hours are prescribed for this requirement, only that the requisite percentage of projects utilize at least one eligible trainee. However, Approved Vendors must also fulfill the portfolio requirements described above.

ILLINOIS COMMERCE COMMISSION REQUIREMENTS

ILSFA Community Solar projects and Non-Profit and Public Facilities projects are exempted from the ICC requirement of using a Qualified Person for every portion of an installation, but the requirement does still apply for Residential Solar (Small and Large) projects.⁷⁴ This rule requires that every installation of a DG facility be performed only by a Qualified Person; an electrical contractor who is not a Qualified Person, provided a Qualified Person directly supervises them; or a person who is not a Qualified Person but is enrolled in a training program that, upon satisfactory completion, will meet the requirement to become a Qualified Person, provided a Qualified Person directly supervises them. The definitions of Qualified Person are further clarified in Section 15.2.

OTHER APPROVED VENDOR REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the minimum hours and installation percentages described above, Approved Vendors are also responsible for adhering to the following requirements:

- The Approved Vendor and/or their subcontractors/installers/agents must pay eligible trainee(s) for time spent on each project at a rate consistent with the company’s wage for employees in similar positions and at similar levels of experience, except in case of Eligible Job Trainees that

⁷³ See ‘Work Performance Tracking and the Role of the Job Trainee on ILSFA Projects’ within Section 15.2 for details on how to track the work.

⁷⁴ See [Section 16-128A of the Public Utilities Act](#) and [83 Ill. Adm. Code 468](#) for additional details on the ICC requirement of using a Qualified Person.

are employed on a prevailing wage project to perform “construction,” as defined in the Prevailing Wage Act (820 ILCS 130/2), for which such Eligible Job Trainees may be paid not less than the applicable prevailing wage rate for their labor classification and the project’s location.

- The Approved Vendor and/or their subcontractor/installer/agent’s insurance must cover the employment of the eligible training hires, including temporary hires.
- The Approved Vendor and/or their subcontractors/installers/agents must track the work hours of eligible trainees and any other employee performing work on each ILSFA project.

The Approved Vendor must submit a Job Trainee Affidavit to the Program Administrator for each Eligible Job Trainee who worked on the project upon Part II project approval submission. The Job Trainee Affidavit identifies the names of the qualified training program and eligible trainee(s) used for each project as well as eligible trainee contact information, types of job tasks completed, hours worked, and wages for the job trainee(s), and hours worked by the Approved Vendor’s or their subcontractor’s/installer’s staff. Proof of course completion from the qualified training program that includes the eligible trainee’s name and date of completion must be attached to the Job Trainee Affidavit. This can be a certificate or email from the qualified training program. Both the Approved Vendor and eligible trainee(s) must complete and sign the Job Trainee Affidavit after the eligible trainee’s time on the project is completed. Failure to meet the job training requirements across directly managed projects and subsidiary-managed projects can affect the Approved Vendor’s qualified status for ILSFA. Failure to meet a single year’s target will lead to a probationary status. If job training hours are met in the following year, the Approved Vendor will again be on active status. Failure to meet the job training requirements two years in a row will result in suspension from the program. Approved Vendors on probation can also be suspended for not meeting other program requirements.⁷⁵

Approved Vendors can apply for a Job Training Project waiver for individual projects. The waiver is limited in scope and must demonstrate a good faith effort to meet the requirements. If approved, the hours for the waived project will not count toward cumulative annual goals. See the waiver description in Section 15.4.

APPROVED VENDOR ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS CALENDAR

The Approved Vendor must meet job training requirements starting on the date of the beginning of construction of the Approved Vendor’s first project contracted under the program. If project development occurs over multiple years, the work hours for that project will be included in the year the construction began. This is especially important for large on-site projects and Community Solar projects, where development timelines can extend beyond a year. For example, if a project’s contract date was January 15, 2019, and completed in September 2021, the hours will count toward the Approved

⁷⁵ See Section 3 for more information about disciplinary actions and processes.

Vendor's first year, and the Approved Vendor will be required to meet the 10% portfolio requirement, not 20%.

All Single Project Approved Vendor projects must meet the job training requirement of 10% of all hours being performed by eligible trainees.

15.2. Defining Eligible Trainees and Qualified Job Training Programs

QUALIFIED JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS

Eligible trainees can come from two types of Qualified Job Training Programs: CEJA and FEJA Workforce Development Programs or Other Qualifying Programs (OQPs). CEJA and FEJA Workforce Development Programs include those programs described in Section 16-108.12 of the Public Utilities Act and approved in ICC Docket No. 17-0332, and OQPs include those programs described in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 468.20. Visit [Job Training](#) on the website for more details of current active Qualified Job Training Programs, along with other job training and workforce development resources.

Existing employees who complete a Qualified Job Training Program in an effort to meet the job training requirements are not considered Eligible Trainees. Approved Vendors will be required to sign an attestation in the AV portal that staff were not hired prior to becoming an Eligible Job Trainee.

Approved Vendors will be required to provide proof of enrollment and program credit progress for the eligible trainee on an individual basis. Please review the [Project Waiver Evaluation Rubric for guidance](#).

CEJA AND FEJA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

These include the following categories of programs funded by the Act, including:

- **The Solar Training Pipeline Program:** This program provides installer training in underserved communities, solar installer training for returning citizens, foster care alumni, and veterans, and the Solar Contractor Accelerator for women-/minority-/veteran-owned businesses.
- **The Craft Apprenticeship Program:** This program provides apprenticeship training at 18 sites across the state, solar training at six community colleges across the state, and high school solar pre-apprenticeship programs at high schools in underserved Illinois communities.
- **The Multi-Cultural Jobs Programs:** These are workforce development programs integrated into initiatives around economic development, economic independence, youth leadership, OSHA and environmental certification for construction trades, and various utility industry trade skills.
- **The Illinois Climate Works Pre-Apprenticeship Program:** This program creates a network of Climate Works Pre-Apprenticeship Centers throughout the State that recruit, prescreen, and provide pre-apprenticeship skills training. Upon completion, participants will be connected to and prepared to complete apprenticeship programs in the construction and building trades

- **Clean Jobs Workforce Network Programs (CEJA Workforce Hubs):** There are 13 Workforce Hubs across Illinois that will offer training, certification preparation, and skill development for entry-level jobs in clean energy-related industries such as solar, wind, energy efficiency, and EV maintenance. The 13 hub areas are Chicago (South Side), Chicago (Southwest & West Sides), Waukegan, Rockford, Aurora, Joliet, Peoria, Champaign, Danville, Decatur, Carbondale, East St. Louis, and Alton.
- DCEO will be launching the following programs created by CEJA and will be listed on the [Job Training](#) page of the ILSFA website:
 - Returning Residents Clean Jobs Program
 - Clean Energy Contractor Incubator Program
 - Clean Energy Primes Contractor Accelerator Program
 - Energy Transition Barrier Reduction Program

OTHER QUALIFYING PROGRAMS

ILSFA Approved Vendors may also hire eligible trainees from an Other Qualifying Program (OQP) so long as they can demonstrate that completion of the job training program would lead to the eligible trainee becoming a Qualified Person under the Ill. Adm. Code 468.20 related to the certification of installers of photovoltaic systems.

Ill. Adm. Code Part 468.20 provides that Qualified Person status may be conferred upon individuals who have successfully completed at least one of the following programs requiring lab or field work:

- An apprenticeship as a journeyman electrician from a DOL-registered electrical apprenticeship and training program;
- A North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP) distributed generation technology certification program;
- An Underwriters Laboratories (UL) distributed generation technology certification program;
- An Electronics Technicians Association (ETA) distributed generation technology certification program or
- An associate degree in applied science from an Illinois Community College Board-approved community college program in the appropriate distributed generation technology.

To become an Eligible Job Trainee for an ILSFA project from an OQP, an eligible trainee will have completed 50% or more of the course requirements for one of the training categories listed above. The application to become an OQP will request information such as a detailed curriculum and official program accreditation documents.

Alternatively, a student can complete 100% of an OQP's course requirements and successfully obtain an NABCEP PV Associate Credential to become an Eligible Job Trainee for an ILSFA project.

ELIGIBLE JOB TRAINEE

To become an Eligible Job Trainee, individuals will have 1) completed a qualified CEJA or FEJA Workforce Development Program in one of the categories listed in the above "CEJA

and FEJA Workforce Development Programs” section; 2) completed at least 50% or more of the course requirements of an OQP if it leads to a Qualified Person status; or 3) completed 100% of an OQP’s course and obtains the NABCEP PV Associate Credential. Eligible Job Trainees’ hours are eligible to meet the job training requirements for up to 48 months after meeting the criteria to be an Eligible Job Trainee.

Additionally, an Eligible Job Trainee may come from a contractor/organization that is participating in the CEJA or FEJA-funded Solar Contractor Accelerator Program. This training program is intended to help develop a diverse, inclusive, quality energy contracting community, specifically targeted to help minority-/women-/disadvantaged-/veteran-owned contracting businesses seeking to expand into the solar marketplace.

Contractor organizations participating in CEJA or FEJA Workforce Development Programs will have the option to designate up to two individuals from their organization as eligible trainees. Each of these individuals must have participated in 50% of the foundational components of the CEJA or FEJA training with which the organization participated. Foundational components are the sessions with content shared across all contractor organizations in the program, versus consulting and coaching specific to the contractor, and general sessions open to non-program participants. Designated Trainees will be identified on a trainee designation form, signed by the contractor and a representative from the CEJA or FEJA Workforce Development Program.

The Program Administrator will work with CEJA and FEJA Workforce Development Programs to create opportunities for Approved Vendors to connect with and learn about contractors engaged in CEJA or FEJA training.

Approved Vendors will be required to provide proof of enrollment and program credit progress for the Eligible Job Trainee on an individual basis. Eligible job trainees from both CEJA and FEJA Workforce Development programs and Other Qualifying Programs are given equal consideration and no longer require Approved Vendors to prioritize recruitment from CEJA and FEJA Workforce Development Programs.

Please note that Eligible Job Trainees are not synonymous with Equity Eligible Persons (EEPs) designation. Approved Vendors can consult the [Energy Equity Portal](#) for more information on EEPs and job training programs. Please note that not all qualifications to be an Equity Eligible Person are the same as meeting the qualifications to be an Eligible Job Trainee for the ILSFA program. Eligible Job Trainees will still need to come from Qualified Job Training Programs found in the [ILSFA Job Training Directory](#).

WORK PERFORMANCE TRACKING AND THE ROLE OF THE JOB TRAINEE ON ILSFA PROJECTS

The Eligible Job Trainee(s) may participate in ILSFA projects in a direct or support role in the categories of System Design, Installation, System Commissioning, and

Operations/Maintenance, as categorized by NABCEP, or the category of Technical Sales/Other, as described below. The work assigned to trainees must require job task categories from one of the NABCEP PV certifications. The work of the trainee(s) can be on or off the project site but must be specific to the ILSFA project.

Below is a chart providing examples of activities related to each job task category.

TABLE 15.2. ACTIVITIES BY JOB TASK CATEGORY

System Design	Installation	System Commissioning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site assessment • Shading analysis • Electrical design • Mechanical design • Engineering • Procurement • Permitting • Zoning • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install electrical • Roofing • Structural • Racking • Modules • Carpentry • Fencing • Health and safety • Battery • Monitoring controls • Foundation • Project management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnection • Visual and mechanical inspection • Component testing • Electrical testing • System monitoring • User training • Utility commissioning
Operations/Maintenance	Technical Sales/Other	Project Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative maintenance • Corrective maintenance • System monitoring • Component testing • Component replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales • Customer service • Subscriber management • Financial modeling • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management • Site supervision

JOB TRAINEES AND PREVAILING WAGE

As specified below in Section 15.7, for an ILSFA project that is subject to prevailing wage requirements, the applicability of those requirements depends in part on whether the worker is involved in the “construction” of the facility. Under 820 ILCS 130/2, “construction” is defined to include “all work on [the facility] involving laborers, workers or mechanics . . . [and] includes any maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment whether owned, leased, or rented.” Because not all activities in Table 15.2 would qualify as “construction,” it is possible that a project may include some activities that Eligible Job Trainees perform but not subject to prevailing wage requirements. However, there is no blanket exception for Eligible Job Trainees under the Prevailing Wage Act, so Approved Vendors must take care to document that

Eligible Job Trainees who are engaged in construction are paid not less than the applicable prevailing wage.

15.3. Data Collection

THE AFFIDAVIT PROCESS

The ILSFA Eligible Job Trainee Affidavit document must be completed for each ILSFA project that utilized Eligible Job Trainees. The affidavit includes information about the Eligible Job Trainees working on ILSFA projects, the categories of work performed, and the number of hours for each. The affidavit also includes information on the qualifying job training program for each Eligible Job Trainee. Demographic and geographic data for all staff (Eligible Job Trainees and general staff) is collected directly in the portal. Documentation of hours and salary supporting information recorded on the affidavits shall be accessible to the Program Administrator upon request for up to four years after the submission of the affidavits.

The data previously collected in the Project Summary Affidavit pdf version is now submitted online through the ILSFA Approved Vendor Portal.

A project's review of the job training requirements must be completed prior to Part II Approval. Exceptions may be made if the AV is already meeting its portfolio requirements.

APPROVED VENDOR ANNUAL TRACKING

Hours must be documented for all employees (non-job trainees and job trainees) of Approved Vendors or subcontractors/installers/agents that work on ILSFA projects in each of the five work performance categories detailed above. All hours documented for each ILSFA project will be assigned to individual employees, with each employee designated as an Eligible Job Trainee or a non-trainee.

Hours associated with siting, marketing, site acquisition, and other pre-development tasks not associated with specific projects will not be included in these calculations. The hours associated with work performance categories counted in the numerator should also be the categories counted in the denominator.

CALCULATING ANNUAL PORTFOLIO REQUIREMENTS

To calculate the percentages (with X as the numerator and Y as the denominator):

- Y will represent the total employee hours contributing to the development of the ILSFA project(s) being assessed across the five work performance categories defined above.
 - Hours will include all employees contributing to the ILSFA project(s) across these categories, whether onsite or offsite, and across the Approved Vendor's and subcontractor's/installer's staff as long as they performed work in one of the five categories.

- X will equal those hours calculated in Y that are assigned to Eligible Job Trainees.

The calculation of X/Y will provide the percentage of work hours performed by job trainees for each ILSFA project.

CALCULATING PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL PROJECTS REQUIREMENTS

To calculate the number of projects (with Z as the numerator):

- Z will represent the total number of projects submitted by the Approved Vendor in one program year for each sub-program.

The calculation of $0.33 \times Z$ (rounded up to the nearest whole number) will provide the number of projects that have to utilize at least one Eligible Job Trainee. There are no minimum hour requirements for Eligible Job Trainee hours on individual projects. However, the Program Administrator will monitor the average hours assigned to Eligible Job Trainees for individual projects to ensure trainees are contributing to project development in meaningful ways and not simply to meet program requirements.

REPORTING DEMOGRAPHIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA FOR STAFF AND SUBCONTRACTORS

Approved Vendors are required to report on the demographic and geographic data for their staff and subcontractor(s) when submitting Part II applications, as well as demographic information about the owners of the Approved Vendor. Approved Vendors can submit a waiver if they are unable to collect the data for projects that were awarded REC contracts in the 2021-2022 program year (6/1/21 to 5/31/22). Projects that were awarded REC contracts in the 2022-2023 program year (10/31/22 – 5/31/23) and subsequent program years will be unable to utilize the waiver process and will be required to report the demographic and geographic data.

Section 1-75(c-20) of the Illinois Power Agency Act requires the IPA to collect this information for all employees and subcontractors involved in the construction/installation of an ILSFA project, for both job trainees and non-job trainees.

Data requested on the Part II form will include the race, gender, and residential ZIP code of all employees (including employees of subcontractors) involved in the construction/installation of a project. Approved Vendors must provide this data at the individual employee level; however, public reporting of the data will be aggregated across all ILSFA projects. Approved Vendors will also be required to indicate whether any of the workers involved in the construction/installation of the project are graduates from FEJA or CEJA workforce development programs or Other Qualifying Programs.

15.4. Waiver Process

WHEN TO APPLY FOR A JOB TRAINING PROJECT WAIVER

Approved Vendors may submit a job training project waiver request at the project level where good faith efforts have been made to meet job training requirements but were unsuccessful. Approved Vendors should support a claim of good faith efforts by documentation such as emails to workforce development programs and copies of job postings on employment sites. Waivers will be assessed based on the criteria defined below. If a waiver is approved, the project waived will not be included in annual calculations and not counted towards annual goals—whether portfolio-wide requirements or percentage of annual project requirements.

Approved Vendors are encouraged to bring job training compliance issues to the Program Administrator early in the development process. The Program Administrator will make every effort to provide resources, contacts, and guidance on locating and hiring Eligible Job Trainees. Details on every qualified, CEJA-funded job training program can be found on the [ILSFA website](#). The Program Administrator can direct the Approved Vendor and/or their subcontractor/installer/agent to resources, contacts, hiring events, and more. The Approved Vendor is expected to proactively seek help early. Please see the [Project Waiver Evaluation Rubric](#) for guidance.

WAIVER APPLICATIONS AND GOOD FAITH EFFORTS

The [ILSFA Project Waiver for Job Training Requirements](#) (Project Waiver) is represented as a series of questions; the answers may demonstrate a good faith effort on the part of the Approved Vendor and/or their subcontractor/installer/agent to meet the job training requirements. Waivers will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Each Project Waiver application will come to a determination of pass or fail based on these responses and associated documentation.

- General Efforts:
 - Do you have Eligible Job Trainees currently on staff?
 - Were Eligible Job Trainees employees of your firm previously (but not currently)?
 - Do you have subcontractors/installers you have worked with in this performance year who currently have Eligible Job Trainees on staff?
 - Have you interviewed Eligible Job Trainees for positions at your firm?
 - Did you contact the Program Administrator to share any challenges, discuss strategies, or seek help in finding Eligible Job Trainees?
 - Did you include the ILSFA job training requirement goal in your subcontract agreements?
- Outreach Efforts:
 - Did you contact Qualified/Other Qualifying Training Programs directly to seek eligible trainees for hire by email, mail, and phone? Did you follow up on your request if there was no response to the first inquiry?

- Did your outreach include information such as job descriptions, locations, pay scale and benefits, and more?
- Did you invite subcontractors/installers with Eligible Job Trainees to bid for this project?
- Did you contact employees to gain referrals to Qualified/Other Qualifying Training Programs?
- Did you advertise Eligible Job Trainee employment opportunities on job boards?
- Did you provide a clear explanation of the work opportunity to attract Eligible Job Trainees?
- Did you contact the Program Administrator to share any challenges, discuss strategies, or seek help in finding Eligible Job Trainees?

Within the Project Waiver, the good faith effort explanation must include all supporting documentation, including emails, contact numbers, timelines, dates, and any other relevant information. Missing or incomplete information is not considered. Please see the [Project Waiver Evaluation Rubric](#) for guidance.

15.5. Job Training Requirements Compliance Assessment

VALIDATION

To ensure Approved Vendors are complying with the job training requirements of the ILSFA program, the Program Administrator will conduct randomized validation checks with registered job trainees and/or job training program providers/facilitators to verify data provided by the Approved Vendors. Twenty percent of the Approved Vendor projects will be randomly selected for verification on a recurring basis. Approved Vendors who are found to have missing or insufficient information for a given project will be notified of their non-compliance and be given the opportunity to make corrections and/or supplement that information. If the Program Administrator determines a project cannot be brought to compliance after a reasonable effort to do so, the following remediation will apply.

REMEDIATION

For projects failing to meet the informational requirements set forward in these requirements, eligible trainee hours will not count toward annual goal requirements. If it is determined that an Approved Vendor has provided false or misleading information on a project, eligible trainee hours will not count toward annual goal requirements, and the Approved Vendor will be placed on a probationary status, as detailed in Section 3 of this manual.

Instances of an Approved Vendor providing false or misleading information in project submissions or the discovery of subsequent infractions while an Approved Vendor is on probationary status may lead to suspension from the program.

15.6. Job Training Resources and Tools

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

To achieve successful results within the Workforce Development framework of the ILSFA program, Approved Vendors should be aware of avenues, such as job fair events, job boards, and job training organizations, where they can recruit eligible trainees and be able to identify the type of tasks appropriate for eligible trainees. They should be knowledgeable of Title 83, Part 46 of the Illinois Administrative Code, where “Qualified Person” is defined, to best assist them when working with eligible trainees from OQPs. Additionally, Approved Vendors/contractors should become familiar with best practices in creating quality work-based learning experiences.

- Learn about CEJA Training Programs by reviewing the [ILSFA Job Training page](#):
 - This page contains updated lists of CEJA Workforce Development Programs and OQPs as they are approved.
- Learn about the [Energy Workforce Equity Portal](#):
 - This page contains information to help connect Approved Vendors with Equity Eligible Persons who may meet the criteria as an Eligible Job Trainee for the ILSFA job training requirements.
- Learn the type of work tasks that count toward an eligible trainee’s hours on ILSFA sites.
 - The training and work experience Approved Vendors and their contractors provide to eligible trainees must line up with NABCEP PV Job Task Categories. This is meant to ensure that the ILSFA program is providing experiences and skill development specific to the industry as the program seeks to develop a robust and qualified solar workforce through its projects. Vendors can learn more details about the NABCEP Job Task Categories on the NABCEP website, where NABCEP certifications are broken down into these specific categories and related tasks.
- Visit the [NABCEP website](#).
 - NABCEP PV Certification Job Task Analysis (JTAs)
 - [Photovoltaic Specialists Job Tasks Analysis \(Photovoltaic Design, Photovoltaic Installer, Photovoltaic Commissioning and Maintenance\)](#)
 - [PV Installation Professional Job Task Analysis](#)
 - [PV Technical Sales Job Task Analysis](#)
 - [PV System Inspector Job Task Analysis](#)
- Learn about Part 46 and the definition of a Qualified Person when hiring from an OQP. Approved Vendors should know what a Qualified Person is, per Title 83, [Part 468](#) of the Administrative Code.
- Establish best practices that create quality work-based learning opportunities for trainees. Incorporate that offering into the overall recruitment strategy to fulfill not only the job training requirement of ILSFA but also as a feature of overall business development.
 - The ILSFA job training requirement fits into a larger strategy of meeting the goal of building a strong solar workforce while also connecting talented individuals from disadvantaged communities to career pathways. The Strategies for Solar Workforce Development Toolkit (created by the Solar Foundation under Solar Training Network funding from the U.S. Department of Energy) offers tools and considerations Approved

Vendors and contractors can consider as they incorporate recruitment and engagement of trainees into their business.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR SUPPORT

The IPA and Program Administrator realize the potential barriers for Approved Vendors in finding Eligible Job Trainees for their projects (and the challenge trainees may face in finding opportunities) and will do their best to facilitate the connection of Approved Vendors to Eligible Job Trainees.

Two ILSFA Program Administrator staff members will be designated resources for Approved Vendors to ensure their understanding and fulfillment of the ILSFA job training requirements: the Approved Vendor's assigned Vendor Manager and the Workforce Program Manager.

All Approved Vendors will be assigned a Vendor Manager. All Vendor Managers for ILSFA will work in coordination with the Workforce Program Manager. The Workforce Program Manager will work closely with CEJA Workforce Development Programs and OQPs as they are documented and approved.

During regularly scheduled meetings, the Vendor Manager will provide orientation on and support in meeting ILSFA program requirements, including the job training requirements, and address questions and concerns as they come up. Although locating eligible trainees is the ultimate responsibility of the Approved Vendor and their contractors, the Program Administrator team will provide training program information and liaise between training programs and Approved Vendors to facilitate trainee recruitment. The Program Administrator team is invested in seeing Approved Vendors succeed in the program and will update resources and materials to incorporate feedback and other program changes or provide clarifications as needed.

15.7. Prevailing Wage

PREVAILING WAGE REQUIREMENTS AND EXCEPTIONS

As outlined in Section 1-56(b-15) of the IPA Act, with certain exceptions detailed below, projects that receive REC payments through ILSFA are now subject to Illinois Prevailing Wage Act requirements (820 ILCS 130/1, et seq.). Prevailing wage is a minimum compensation level by county set by the Illinois Department of Labor for construction activities related to public works. Section 1-56(b-15) of the IPA Act (20 ILCS 3855), as modified by Public Act 103-0188, now requires that individuals engaged in the construction of certain projects submitted to ILSFA are paid the prevailing wage for their job classification and the project location.

This prevailing wage requirement does not apply to the following types of projects:

- Residential Solar (Small) or Residential Solar (Large) sub-program projects that serve single-family or multi-family residential buildings;
- Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program projects that serve a house of worship⁷⁶ and are less than 100 kW AC (aggregated with any co-located projects); and
- Community Solar or Non-Profit and Public Facilities sub-program projects that were submitted prior to June 30, 2023, the effective date of P.A. 103-0188.

Note, however, that these projects may still be subject to prevailing wage requirements based on other funding sources or legal requirements or changes in the project design occurring after submittal that would cause the project to no longer fit within an exception. For projects that do not fall into one of the above exceptions, all construction activities, including repairs and maintenance, that occur after June 30, 2023, will be subject to prevailing wage requirements.⁷⁷ This includes notifying all contractors and subcontractors that all workers must be paid the applicable prevailing wage rate and the requirement for posting notice at the worksite.

After the enactment of Public Act 103-0188, projects that do not qualify for one of the above exceptions and are undertaken pursuant to one or more of ILSFA's sub-programs are subject to all provisions of the Prevailing Wage Act. The Illinois Department of Labor ("IDOL") oversees the implementation and enforcement of the Prevailing Wage Act and has multiple resources, such as FAQs, available on its website.⁷⁸ The Prevailing Wage Act requires that employees engaged in construction activities related to the project be paid at least the prevailing wage rate of that location, as determined by the IDOL annually and updated regularly on its [website](#). The Approved Vendor, its contractors, and any subcontractors employing workers on a project must provide written notice to all of their contractors and subcontractors that the Prevailing Wage Act applies to the project, including notice and record-keeping requirements. Penalties and fines for violations may be imposed on upstream contractors if they do not provide proper notice to subcontractors. Workers engaged in construction activities must be given written notice of the applicable prevailing wage rates by posting those rates on the work site, at a central office, or through direct written communication. Each contractor and subcontractor under contract for construction activities for the project must submit a Certified Transcript of Payroll ("CTP") to the IDOL Certified Transcript of Payroll Portal

⁷⁶ "House of worship" is defined as a property that is both (1) used exclusively by a religious society or body of persons as a place for religious exercise or religious worship and (2) recognized as exempt from taxation pursuant to Section 15-40 of the Property Tax Code.

⁷⁷ The Prevailing Wage Act defines 'construction' to include maintenance, repair, assembly, or disassembly work performed on equipment.

⁷⁸ [Illinois Department of Labor](#)

monthly for any period in which construction activities have occurred.⁷⁹ Templates for the CTP and additional details on what to include may be found on the [IDOL website](#). Approved Vendors must also submit all CTPs from the relevant project to the Program Administrator via the Part II application, as discussed in Section 8.6.

As noted in Section 8.5, Part I of the project application for all ILSFA projects has been updated to require that an Approved Vendor complete an attestation and acknowledgment of prevailing wage requirements applicable to certain ILSFA projects, and the Program Administrator's Part I verification will include a review of the applicability of prevailing wage requirements, including whether the Part I application demonstrates that the project fits within any of the exceptions listed above. In Part II of the project application, the Approved Vendor will be required to certify and document compliance with prevailing wage requirements, if applicable. If the Program Administrator determines that an Approved Vendor or its contractors and/or subcontractors have not complied with applicable Prevailing Wage Act requirements for a project, Part II approval and any incentive payments will be withheld until the Approved Vendor demonstrates that it has corrected the noncompliance. Proof of correction of noncompliance, including documentation of payment of any unpaid wages to impacted workers, will be required for the Program Administrator to proceed with Part II verification.

All projects subject to prevailing wage requirements may be subject to auditing by the Program Administrator to verify compliance. This auditing includes a requirement to admit the Program Administrator or their representatives to work sites for ongoing projects, access to speak to employees who are working or have worked on ILSFA projects, access to requested documentation demonstrating payment of wages including but not limited to CTPs, and any other information the Program Administrator or IPA deem necessary to confirm compliance with the Prevailing Wage Act.

Failure to comply with prevailing wage requirements is considered a violation of ILSFA requirements in accordance with Section 3.6 of this Approved Vendor Manual. While the IPA may refer potential violations of the Prevailing Wage Act to the IDOL for further investigation and enforcement, the IPA may also take disciplinary action against any Approved Vendor or Designee found to have violated the Prevailing Wage Act on a project for which there was a REC contract under ILSFA.

COMPLETING CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPTS OF PAYROLL

Approved Vendors and their Designees working to complete CTPs will find that the current prevailing wage rate schedule does not include a labor classification for solar

⁷⁹ Information on [how to access the portal](#) is available.

installers. Therefore, it is recommended that Approved Vendors and Designees, their contractors, and subcontractors consult with IDOL regarding classifications to find the appropriate rates of pay for work performed. Prevailing wage rates change periodically, so Approved Vendors and Designees, their contractors, and subcontractors should consult the IDOL website and associated prevailing wage resources regularly to understand current rates.⁸⁰

16. Complaint Management

Consumer Protections are now addressed in the Consumer Protection Handbook, which updates and consolidates the Illinois Shines Community Solar Marketing Guidelines and Distributed Generation Marketing Guidelines, as well as the ILSFA Community Solar Consumer Protection Requirements and the Residential Solar Consumer Protection Requirements. Approved Vendors and Designees in both programs will be required to adhere to the [Consumer Protection Handbook](#) (CP Handbook).

As mentioned in the consumer protection guidelines for ILSFA projects, income-eligible communities have often been targeted with false or deceptive marketing practices, predatory sales, unfair contracts, and poor-quality workmanship. The CP Handbook requires that the information shared with participants is clear and accurate to ensure a transparent and positive experience for participants and to mitigate these risks. However, in the event participants have complaints, the Program Administrator recommends that participants first try to resolve the problem with the installer or Approved Vendor. Examples of possible complaints may be related to the contract, installation and maintenance, warranty, billing, or customer service. If the issue cannot be resolved, the participant may contact the ILSFA Program Administrator by emailing complaints@illinoissfa.com or by calling 1-888-970-ISFA (4732). Approved Vendors shall notify their Vendor Manager of any unresolved complaints.

Additionally, as made clear in the ILSFA Standard Disclosure Forms provided to the participant, the participant may also file a complaint regarding fraudulent or deceptive sales practices. The Consumer Protection Division of the Illinois Attorney General's office may be able to help. Participants may contact the Illinois Attorney General's office by calling one of the following hotlines:

Chicago

800-386-5438

TTY: 800-964-3013

Springfield

800-243-0618

TTY: 877-844-5461

Carbondale

800-243-0607

TTY: 877-675-9339

⁸⁰ Find and learn more about [prevailing wage rates](#).

16.1. Complaint Management Requirements

The Program Administrator expects Approved Vendors to provide exemplary customer service and be responsive by quickly working to resolve issues. In addition to providing excellent customer service, being informed of all ILSFA requirements and adhering to the Marketing and Consumer Protection Requirements outlined in Section 7 of this manual and the CP Handbook can greatly reduce the number of participant complaints. ILSFA Approved Vendors are expected to work with the participants, prospective participants, and Grassroots Education organizations in a responsive, forthright, and constructive manner. All Approved Vendors, Designees, and subcontractors are expected to conduct any and all business affiliated with the ILSFA program in a responsible manner that fosters integrity and public confidence, including responding to all public inquiries as promptly as possible but no later than seven business days. Potential participants who are judged to be non-eligible, already enrolled, or otherwise without next steps should also be notified promptly, within seven business days.

Approved Vendors are expected to adhere to the information they shared with the Program Administrator and Grassroots Education organizations, indicating which subscribers will be accepted for Community Solar projects and what standardized offers are available for distributed generation projects. Approved Vendors that are uncertain of what they can offer should specify this. Approved Vendors should promptly notify the Program Administrator if they expect delays or other capacity limits that will affect the project information previously shared with the Program Administrator. As agreed upon when becoming an Approved Vendor, information on any complaints and incidents will be provided to the Program Administrator as it becomes available. This information should include details about the complaint and participant contact information.

An Approved Vendor or Designee must report any complaints by Illinois Solar for All participants made to itself or anyone acting on its behalf to the Program Administrator. Complaints by ILSFA participants directed or conveyed to Approved Vendors should be acted upon promptly, with initial contact made within 24 hours of notice.

Approved Vendors will also provide a weekly complaint status report for all unresolved or open complaints to their Vendor Manager. This will include details on participant complaints and whether they have been resolved or are still in progress. The Approved Vendor will provide a summary of participant complaints received and resolution details in the annual report. The Program Administrator will use this data to consider the ongoing eligibility of an Approved Vendor to continue participation in the program.

If participant complaints come directly to the Program Administrator, the Approved Vendor Manager will contact the Approved Vendor to discuss appropriate resolution.

As detailed in Section 9.6 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan,⁸¹ the Agency maintains an ILSFA [public database of consumer complaints](#) and provides an annual written report to the ICC documenting the frequency and nature of complaints and any enforcement actions taken. View the [most recent report](#).

16.2. Complaint Management Best Practices

The following are best practices to ensure quick resolution and participant satisfaction.

Within 24 hours of receiving a complaint, Approved Vendors should follow up with the participant via phone call or email to confirm complaint details and inform the participant that their issue is currently being investigated. Approved Vendors should provide participants with a timeline of when they can expect a response, generally three to five days, and whether the complaint has been resolved or the complaint is still being investigated. The goal is to resolve complaints within two weeks.

It is best practice to contact the participant at least once a week to update them on the progress of their complaint, especially in cases where it cannot be resolved within two weeks.

Approved Vendors should maintain documentation of the interactions related to the resolution of complaints. This information is required for the annual report or if a complaint becomes escalated.

Complaints can often arise from participant confusion, not having a full understanding of the process and the system, or not receiving responses from Approved Vendors in a timely manner. Since participants may have very little to no understanding of the concept of solar systems, it is recommended that Approved Vendors be proactive in the way they interact and communicate with them. Approved Vendors should avoid using technical jargon when possible and use examples when describing difficult concepts. Additionally, it may be useful to provide participants with guides such as the basics of solar panels, system maintenance, net metering, and billing FAQs to head off future complaints.

16.3. Reporting Incidents

Any of the incidents specified in Table 16.1 below must be immediately reported in accordance with the procedures contained in this document. Notwithstanding reporting requirements, the Program Administrator's top priority is the health and safety of

⁵³ Section 7 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan applies specifically to the Adjustable Block Program, but Section 8.2.1 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan makes clear that the general terms and conditions of the 2024 Long-Term Plan's Chapter 7 will apply to ILSFA unless otherwise specified.

everyone; therefore, adherence to any procedure or reporting requirement should never override the safety, health, or well-being of anyone. If an Approved Vendor is involved in a reportable incident but cannot safely report it immediately, Approved Vendors should follow the applicable reporting protocol as soon as they are safely able to do so. When Approved Vendors are unsure of whether to report an incident, they should err on the side of caution and report it.

The following incident types have a reporting timeframe of three hours (verbally) and 24 hours (written).

- Violation of formal ILSFA requirements
- Loss or theft of personal electronic device (e.g., laptop, smartphone, tablet) containing client's confidential information
- Breach of participant's confidential information
- Condition that draws, or may draw, negative media attention

A near miss or incidents involving damage to private or public property caused by Approved Vendors or their subcontractors/installers, including any reports of damage reported to the Approved Vendor (no injury to anyone), should be reported in 24 hours (written).

REPORTING PROCEDURE FOR SAFETY INCIDENTS

1. When involved in a safety incident, get to a safe place as quickly and carefully as you are able.
2. If emergency assistance is needed, call 911 as soon as you are able to do so safely.
3. Once safe and emergency assistance has been called, medical care sought, or other help sought as needed, contact your Vendor Manager. If possible, have the following information available when you call:
 - Address of where the safety incident occurred
 - Names of those involved
 - What happened (factual summary of incident including injuries and/or property damaged or destroyed)
 - Response
 - Current status of the incident

REPORTING PROCEDURE FOR STOLEN OR LOST PERSONAL ELECTRONIC DEVICE (PED) OR BREACH OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

1. If a PED is stolen or you become aware of a breach of confidential information, immediately contact your Vendor Manager. Be prepared to report the following information to the extent you have it:
 - Type of device stolen
 - Brief summary of circumstances of theft or loss (e.g., location, time)
 - Type of confidential information on the PED or accessible via the PED
2. If a PED is stolen, contact the police for the jurisdiction where the PED was stolen and complete a stolen property report.

REPORTING PROCEDURE FOR NEGATIVE MEDIA ATTENTION (ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL)

1. If you become aware of any condition that draws, or may draw, negative media attention, immediately contact your Vendor Manager.
2. Be prepared to report:
 - The name of the media outlet, the date, the time of broadcast, and the names of any writers, reporters, or news anchors or
 - Provide a copy of the news story link or otherwise describe what is at issue.

17. Confidentiality

The IPA and Program Administrator will provide confidential treatment to any commercially sensitive information submitted by Approved Vendors in connection with participation in the ILSFA program. This includes the assertion of FOIA exemptions for commercially sensitive information or for personally identifying information when applicable in response to a FOIA request and to otherwise protect the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information in response to any discovery request or other request made in connection with formal investigation or litigation. Where appropriate, Approved Vendors should designate any particularly sensitive information as confidential or proprietary to maximize the likelihood that such information would be protected from disclosure by a reviewing body (such as a reviewing court or the state's Public Access Counselor) in response to an appeal of the Agency's determination that such information should not be disclosed in response to a FOIA request.

Except where otherwise provided (such as with certain project-specific information being made publicly available through publishing project selection results), Approved Vendor submittals, including quarterly netting statements, annual reports, Approved Vendor applications, and project applications, will not be publicly posted or made publicly available as a matter of course, provided that nothing included herein shall a) prohibit the IPA from reporting information taken from Approved Vendor submittals to appropriate authorities should the IPA have reasonable suspicion of any fraudulent or otherwise illegal behavior; b) prevent the IPA from making aggregated information taken from across Approved Vendor submittals publicly available; or c) prevent the IPA from sharing information received with the ICC or public utilities to support the program's operation.

18. Glossary

Aggregator: A subtype of an Approved Vendor that relies heavily on other entities (Designees and subcontractors) to sell, develop, and manage solar projects. See Section 3 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more information.

Alternating Current (AC): An electric current that reverses its direction many times a second at regular intervals, typically used in power supplies. The standard in the US is 120 reversals or 60 cycles per second. Typical US household appliances use 120 volts or 240 volts. Note that for Illinois Shines (ABP) and ILSFA projects, system capacity sizes (kW) are defined as the aggregate inverter nameplate capacity in kilowatts AC (instead of system DC capacity) per 20 ILCS 3855/1-10.

Alternative Capacity Factor (ACF): The project application portal will automatically calculate the PVWatts estimated for initial annual system production (kWh). This initial annual production value is used in conjunction with the system capacity (kW AC) to calculate a PVWatts Capacity Factor. However, applicants can use an ACF, which may be larger than the PVWatts Capacity Factor, if it was obtained using a custom software tool or calculated by a professional engineer. Note that AVs should conduct a shading study for any project where shading of the system is anticipated. This may result in an ACF that is lower than the PVWatts Capacity Factor. Additional details can be found in Section 10 of this Approved Vendor Manual.

Ameren Illinois (Ameren): Ameren Illinois Company is an Investor-Owned Utility (IOU) based in Collinsville, IL. It is regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), and its service area includes approximately 75% of the state of Illinois (all but the north). Its territory is wholly encompassed by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO).

Anchor Tenant: Anchor tenants are entities that provide stability to a community solar project by agreeing to subscribe to a larger portion of the generation. Anchor tenants can be any ratepaying entity, including a non-income-eligible residential household, a business, a non-profit organization, or a public sector facility. For ILSFA, an anchor tenant is defined as any ratepaying entity that subscribes to a significant share (at least 10% but no more than 40%) of a community solar project. ILSFA Community Solar (CS) projects may have, at most, one anchor tenant identified at the time of project application.

Approved Vendor: An entity approved by the Program Administrator to submit project applications to the Illinois Solar for All Program and act as counterparty to the ILSFA contracts with the utilities or the Agency. In order to qualify for ILSFA, Approved Vendors must first register with Illinois Shines (ABP) and must meet rigorous

requirements, including quality workmanship, financial protections, cost and savings requirements, marketing requirements, and providing disclosure forms to participants. An “Aggregator” is a subtype of an Approved Vendor. For more details on the role and requirements of Approved Vendors, refer to IllinoisSFA.com/for-vendors/. Participant-facing communication may refer to the Approved Vendor as “solar company” or “approved solar company.”

Area Median Income (AMI): The area median income (AMI), as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is the household income for the median household in a region of the state. Area media income can be determined using the ILSFA [income eligibility lookup tool](#). The ILSFA Income Guidelines are found within [Appendix F of the 2024 Long-Term Plan](#) and were most recently updated in 2022. The next update is planned for 2025 and will move forward on an annual update cycle after historically being updated every five years. The formula is based on County or Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and household size.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard NFPA-70 (also known as the National Electric Code (NEC)), an AHJ is defined as “an organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.” Examples would be a fire chief, fire marshal, chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, health department, building official, electrical inspector, or others having statutory authority.

Batch: For ILSFA, the 2022 Long-Term Plan streamlined the initial submission process by eliminating the minimum batch size requirements; this change applies to program year (PY) 5 and beyond. However, projects still must be “batched” in the portal as a part of the REC submission process, which helps streamline contracting.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e): The energy produced by a solar installation is converted into a measure of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is an estimate of the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide that would have been released into the atmosphere by a fossil fuel-fired generator producing the same amount of electricity.

Category: A classification based on a system size and type. There are two categories listed on the REC Contracts: 1) Distributed Generation (DG) - A system that is located on-site, behind a customer’s meter; 2) Community Solar (CS) - A system that is interconnected to an electric utility and allows subscribers to pay for shares or some other “interest” in the project, receiving bill credits in exchange.

Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA): Public Act 102-0662 – As stated in Section 2.4 of the 2022 Long-Term Plan, the Act creates a policy target for the State of Illinois of 100%

clean energy by 2050; offers a decarbonization schedule for the closure of fossil-based electric generating facilities; introduces additional support for at-risk nuclear plants through the procurement of carbon mitigation credits; provides financial support for communities faced with generating facility closures; establishes significant financial support for the clean energy workforce; establishes beneficial electrification, electric vehicle, and energy storage initiatives; contains numerous ethics and ratemaking reforms applicable to Illinois electric utilities; and addresses a litany of other issues. Note that, within the Act, changes to the ILSFA program can be found at 20 ILCS 3855/1-56.

Co-located / Co-location: Co-located projects occur when multiple projects approved in the same program—ILSFA or Illinois Shines, not both—are located adjacent to each other, perhaps using the same point of interconnection. The total capacity of systems enrolled in the ILSFA program at a participant’s location will be considered a single system and should not exceed the kW limit. For purposes of determining the system’s REC price, a system’s location is considered to be a single building.

For co-located community solar, REC pricing is tiered according to system size, and co-located system size is aggregated to a maximum system size of 5MW. Where an initial project smaller than 2MW in capacity has been contracted at the non-co-located system REC price, the REC price applicable to subsequent systems (up to 5MW total) will be adjusted downward to create contract value across the two co-located systems that reflect the aggregate system capacity exceeding 2MW.

For Community Solar projects, size was previously limited to 4 MW maximum and the following:

- Two projects, of up to 2 MW each, on one parcel; or
- One project of up to 2 MW on each of two contiguous parcels.

However, starting in PY5, the guidelines for ILSFA CS projects were updated to a maximum of 5 MW, regardless of the number of projects or whether it is one parcel or contiguous parcels. Refer to Section 10.8 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more details.

Commonwealth Edison Company (ComEd): Commonwealth Edison Company is an Investor-Owned Utility (IOU) based in Chicago, IL. It is regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), and its service area includes approximately 25% of the state (all in the north), bordering Iroquois County to the south (roughly Interstate 80), the Wisconsin border to the north, the Iowa border to the west, and the Indiana border to the east. Its territory is wholly encompassed by PJM.

Community Solar (CS): A solar project that (1) is interconnected to an electric utility, a municipal utility, or a rural electric cooperative and (2) allows subscribers to pay for

shares or some other “interest” in the project, receiving bill credits in exchange. Community solar allows eligible participants, also called subscribers, to buy or lease a share of a single solar array located in their same utility service territory. An ILSFA CS project cannot exceed 5 MW AC in size. CEJA also refers to community solar as a “photovoltaic community renewable generation project.” Note that for Illinois Shines, there are two distinct types of Community Solar projects in the ILSFA program: Traditional Community Solar projects and *Community-Driven Community Solar* projects. For ILSFA, there is only *Community Solar*.

Community Solar Subscriber: A person or entity who (i) takes delivery service from an electric utility, municipal utility, or rural electric cooperative, and (ii) has a subscription of no less than 200 watts to a community renewable generation project that is located in the utility's service area.

Community Solar Subscription: An interest in a community renewable generation project expressed in kilowatts (AC), which is sized primarily to offset part or all of the subscriber's electricity usage.

Critical Service Provider (CSP): A non-profit or public entity that offers critical services to income-eligible or environmental justice communities; a more comprehensive list/description is provided in Section 4.4 of this Approved Vendor Manual.

Designees: An entity that provides services within ILSFA on behalf of an Approved Vendor and that interacts with the end-use customer. Designees cannot enter into REC contracts with the IPA or the utility, and instead must use Approved Vendors to manage their long-term REC contracts and act as the counterparty to those contracts. This includes installers, marketing firms, lead generators, and sales organizations. Designees are largely responsible for project-specific responsibilities with their Approved Vendor(s) and do not need to be certified as an Illinois Shines Approved Vendor. The Agency reserves the right to add additional categories of market activities as needed.

Direct Current (DC): A type of electricity transmission and distribution by which electricity flows in one direction through the conductor (i.e., it does not oscillate or cycle like AC). Solar panels/modules generate electric power in DC.

Distributed Generation (DG): An electric generation system that is located on-site, behind a customer's electricity meter, and used primarily to offset a single customer's electricity demand; in the Illinois Shines and ILSFA programs, it cannot exceed 5 MW AC in size.

Eligible Job Trainee: An eligible job trainee is a job trainee who has graduated from a Qualified Job Training Program in the last 4836 months or a job trainee who has completed 50% of the coursework from an Other Qualifying Program in the last 48 months. Alternatively, a student can complete 100% of an OQP's course requirements

and successfully obtain an NABCEP PV Associate Credential to become an Eligible Job Trainee for an ILSFA project. Approved Vendors and Designees are required to employ eligible job trainees to meet the ILSFA job training requirements. An Eligible Job Trainee is different than an Equity Eligible Person and an Equity Eligible Contractor in the Illinois Shines program, though there may be overlap (persons that qualify as both an ILSFA job trainee and an EEP).

Energized System: A completed solar system that has received permission from the applicable utility to operate and has completed and received approval of Part II of the program application, which includes having an irrevocable standing order for delivery of its RECs to the applicable utility buyer or IPA in either PJM-GATS or M-RETS.

Energy Sovereignty: Projects within ILSFA that have a defined path to majority or full ownership by income-eligible households and/or community organizations. The intent is to promote ownership and wealth-building for local people and communities. The Agency adopted the following definition of “energy sovereignty” for the Illinois Solar for All Program:

Eligible low-income household or community organization having or being on a defined path to majority or full ownership of the photovoltaic generating facility or, in the case of a cooperative or community ownership model, a share or membership in the entity that owns the photovoltaic generating facility. For the purpose of this definition, “ownership” means not only legal title to the property but also the right to participate in decisions regarding the governance, maintenance, and use of the facility and to benefit from the use of that facility. For the purpose of this definition, “photovoltaic generating facility” means any equipment that generates electricity from solar energy. If the project includes associated energy storage equipment, the eligible low-income household or community organization is not required to, but may, own such storage equipment to qualify as an “energy sovereignty” project.

This definition and more information on Energy Sovereignty can be found in Section 8.2.4 of the 2024 Long-Term Plan.

Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs): Environmental justice communities are defined as those disproportionately exposed or vulnerable to environmental hazards and pollution. EJCs are identified through a methodology that multiplies the average of exposures and environmental effects with average socioeconomic factors. The calculation identifies the top 25% of qualifying census block groups across the state. A [map and address look-up tool](#) is available for every address in the state. An additional [Self-Designation Process](#) is available for representatives of communities to apply to have their geographic area designated as an EJC, even if the program’s quantitative

methodology did not so determine it. Visit the [Environmental Justice Communities](#) page for more information.

Equity Eligible Contractor: This term applies only to Illinois Shines. A business that is majority-owned by eligible persons, a non-profit or cooperative that is majority-governed by eligible persons, or a natural person that is an eligible person offering personal services as an independent contractor. The [Equity Eligible Contractors](#) designation is specific to Illinois Shines's requirements and not the ILSFA program. Equity Eligible Contractor is different than an Eligible Job Trainee under ILSFA and different than a Qualified Person defined under the Ill. Adm. Code 468.20.

Equity Eligible Person: This term applies only to Illinois Shines. An eligible person is a (1) person whose primary residence is in an equity investment-eligible community; (2) a person who is a graduate of or currently enrolled in the foster care system; or (3) a person who was formerly incarcerated.

Equity Investment Eligible Community/Eligible Community: This term applies only to Illinois Shines. An eligible community is defined as the following areas (1) R3 Areas as established pursuant to Section 10-40 of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, where residents have historically been excluded from economic opportunities, including opportunities in the energy sector; and (2) Environmental justice communities, as defined by the Illinois Power Agency pursuant to the Illinois Power Agency Act, but excluding racial and ethnic indicators, where residents have historically been subject to disproportionate burdens of pollution, including pollution from the energy sector.

Future Energy Jobs Act (FEJA): Public Act 99-0906 – The act calls for updates to Illinois' renewable portfolio standard (RPS), net metering, and energy efficiency standards, as well as a new zero emissions credits program. Note that FEJA originally established the ILSFA program and CEJA expanded and currently governs the program.

Greenhouse Gas: Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane, are the main causes of climate change. Developing renewable energy, including solar, reduces the emissions from conventional fossil fuel power plants, including coal and natural gas, which emit these greenhouse gases.

Group: One of the two Block Groups used to classify a system based on location. The Groups are:

- Group A – Ameren Illinois, MidAmerican Energy, Mt. Carmel, Rural Electric Cooperatives, and Municipal Utilities located in the transmission system area of MISO
- Group B – ComEd and Rural Electric Cooperatives and Municipal Utilities located in the transmission system area of PJM

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children,

wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit, such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household.

Housing Unit: a house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC): (refer [to 220 ILCS 5](#)); The State Agency charged with regulating public utilities in Illinois, as well as approving aspects of the Illinois Shines and ILSFA.

Illinois Solar for All (ILSFA): A program originally administered pursuant to Section 1-56(b) of the Illinois Power Agency Act (20 ILCS 3855), as updated by Public Act 99-0906 (known as the Future Energy Jobs Act or FEJA). It was updated again as part of Public Act 102-0662 (known as the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act or CEJA). ILSFA brings the benefits of solar energy and the clean energy economy to Income-Eligible communities and EJs across Illinois. Income-eligible households, non-profit organizations, and public entities that participate in ILSFA see significant electricity savings, and the Program features comprehensive consumer protections important to the unique needs of these communities. The ILSFA program seeks to overcome historic barriers to developing solar for income-eligible households, such as a lack of taxable income needed to monetize tax-based incentives, a lack of access to capital, a lack of access to workforce development, and other institutional barriers that limit accessing these opportunities.

Illinois Power Agency (IPA): Sometimes simply referred to as the Agency (refer to 20 ILCS 3855). The State Agency is charged with administering the procurement of renewable energy resources to meet Illinois' renewable energy portfolio standard, in addition to procuring electric power supply for eligible retail customers of electric utilities and other responsibilities.

Illinois Shines: Also known as the Adjustable Block Program (ABP), this program was established by FEJA to support the development of new photovoltaic distributed generation and community solar projects in Illinois. Illinois Shines is the state-administered incentive program supporting market-rate solar development in Illinois. Illinois Shines has close ties to ILSFA—registration and good standing as an Illinois Shines vendor are required to be eligible to participate as an ILSFA Approved Vendor. ILSFA and Illinois Shines share many program elements, such as providing incentives for solar development through REC delivery contracts, common consumer protections, and project submission processes. Residential households and non-residential entities that do not meet ILSFA qualifications may be able to participate in Illinois Shines. More information can be found at [Illinois Shines](#).

Interconnection Agreement: An agreement with the utility to interconnect the photovoltaic community solar or distributed generation system to the utility's distribution system.

Inverter: A device that converts direct current (DC) electricity to alternating current (AC) either for stand-alone systems or to supply power to an electricity grid.

Job Training Programs:

- **Qualified Job Training Programs:** Qualified Job Training Programs are specific programs that have received funding through FEJA or CEJA. Approved Vendors must utilize eligible job trainees from a Qualified Job Training Program or an Other Qualifying Program (OQP). The current Qualified Job Training Programs are listed on the ILSFA website under [Job Training](#). **Individuals must have graduated from a Qualified Job Training Program to be eligible.**
- **Other Qualifying Programs (OQP):** Other Qualifying Programs are job training programs that ILSFA has approved as meeting equivalent functions as the Qualified Job Training Programs. Approved Vendors can hire eligible job trainees from OQPs to meet the job training requirements. A list of approved Other Qualifying Programs is available on the ILSFA website under [Job Training](#). **Individuals must have completed at least half the classroom requirements of an Other Qualified Program to be eligible.**

Kilowatt (kW): A standard unit of electrical power equal to 1000 watts. It is calculated by multiplying voltage x current (amps).

Kilowatt-hour (kWh): 1000 watts acting over a period of 1 hour. The kWh is a unit of energy. Electric service is usually measured by the number of kWh used by the account within the billing period.

Income-Eligible Households: Per the 2024 Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan and Section 1-56(b) of the IPA Act (20 ILCS 3855/1-56(b)) as amended by Public Act 103-1066, in ILSFA, Income-Eligible Households are “low-income households’ means persons and families whose income does not exceed 80% of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised every year.”

Income-Eligible Communities (IECs): Income-Eligible Communities, or IECs, are defined as census tracts that have a majority (50% or greater) of households earning 80% or less of area median income (AMI). A map and address look-up tool are available for addresses in the state for identifying these communities. For ILSFA, IECs are considered “low-income communities” per the [2024 Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan](#).

Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan (Long-Term Plan): The Long-Term Plan details IPA's implementation of the renewable resources programs that support the Illinois RPS as laid out in the Illinois Power Agency Act. The Illinois Commerce Commission must review and approve the Long-Term Plan every two years. The ICC approved the first Long-Term Plan in 2018 and the Revised Long-Term Plan in June 2021.

In response to the passing of CEJA, the IPA published a new Long-Term Plan after ICC approval in August 2022. The plan describes the implementation of Illinois Shines (ABP) (Chapter 7) and ILSFA (Chapter 8), which can be found in the [2024 Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan](#).

M-RETS: The Midwest Renewable Energy Tracking System: This is an entity that is independent of the State of Illinois, the IPA, the ABP, and ILSFA. It is one of two tracking registries that, along with PJM-GATS, can be used to track the creation, transfer, and retirement of RECs. More information can be found on the [M-RETS website](#).

MidAmerican: MidAmerican Energy Company is an Investor-Owned Utility (IOU) based in Des Moines, Iowa. It is regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), and its service area includes almost two-thirds of Iowa, as well as portions of Illinois, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Its territory is wholly encompassed by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO).

Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), Inc.: MISO is an Independent System Operator (ISO) and Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) providing open-access transmission service and monitoring of the high-voltage transmission system in the Midwest United States and Manitoba, Canada, as well as a southern United States region which includes much of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Minimal Shading Criteria: In order to use the [PVWatts](#) estimated production, no obstruction can be closer than a distance (“D”) of twice the height (“H”) that it extends above the PV array. All obstructions that project above the point on the array that is closest to the obstruction shall meet this criterion for the array to be considered minimally shaded. Any obstruction located north of all points on the array need not be considered a shading obstruction. Obstructions that are subject to these criteria include:

- Any vent, chimney, architectural feature, mechanical equipment, or other obstruction that is on the roof or any other part of the building
- Any part of the neighboring terrain
- Any tree that is mature at the time of installation of the PV system
- Any tree that is planted on the building lot or neighboring lots or planned to be planted as part of landscaping for the building (The expected shading shall be based on the mature height of the tree.)
- Any existing neighboring building or structure
- Any planned neighboring building or structure that is known to the applicant or building owner
- Any telephone or other utility pole that is closer than 30 feet from the nearest point of the array

Module: Refer to the Photovoltaic (PV) module.

Mt. Carmel: Mt. Carmel Public Utility is an Investor-Owned Utility (IOU) based in Mt. Carmel, IL. It is regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), and it serves customers in the city of Mt. Carmel, parts of Wabash County, and residents and

businesses in the Villages of Allendale, Patton, St. Francisville, Bellmont, Keensburg, and Cowling. Its territory is wholly encompassed by the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO).

Net Metering: A provision in an electric utility’s tariff that allows for crediting a customer’s bill for all or some of the production of a distributed generation or community solar facility that has been exported to the distribution grid.

Part I: The first of two applications for a project to receive REC incentives through ILSFA. Part I requires the submission of detailed information about the PV system, its location, contractual documentation with the customer, and evidence of community engagement. If a project’s Part I application is approved and there is available funding, it will receive an ICC-approved contract with one of the utility buyers or the IPA. A system must be energized within 18 months (24 months for community solar projects) following the approval of this contract. If a system will not be energized before the energization deadline in the contract, the Approved Vendor must submit an extension request, or they will lose project funding and may face punitive measures. See Section 8.5 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more information on Part I.

Part II: The second part of the application is completed after energization, demonstrating the completion of the project in accordance with the approved Part I parameters. See Section 8.6 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more information on Part II.

Participant: The person, household, or non-profit or public facility entity qualified as the end-use customer and beneficiary of an ILSFA PV system. Qualification for households stipulates that income does not exceed 80% of the area median income (AMI), adjusted for family size and location and revised every year. The next update is planned for 2025 following Public Act 103-1066 which directed Income Guidelines revisions to occur on an annual, rather than five-year, cycle. Non-profit and public facilities are qualified on the basis of their geographic location in environmental justice (EJ) and/or income-eligible communities (IEC) and their classification as Critical Service Providers.

Participant Savings Requirements: Participants must receive at least 50% of the value generated by the participant’s share of the PV system as savings. If the project applies for a federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC), then the savings must be at least 65%. See Section 5 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more information on participant savings requirements in ILSFA.

Photovoltaic (PV): Pertaining to the direct conversion of light into electricity.

Photovoltaic (PV) Array: An interconnected system of PV Modules that function as a single electricity-producing unit. The modules are assembled as a discrete structure with common support or mounting.

Photovoltaic (PV) Cell: The smallest semiconductor element within a PV module to perform the immediate conversion of light into electrical energy. Also referred to as a solar cell.

Photovoltaic (PV) Module: The smallest environmentally protected, essentially planar assembly of solar cells and ancillary parts, such as interconnections, terminals, (and protective devices such as diodes) intended to generate direct current power under unconcentrated sunlight. The structural (load-carrying) member of a module can either be the top layer (superstrate) or the back layer (substrate). This term is often used interchangeably with solar panels.

PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM): PJM is a regional transmission organization (RTO) in the United States. It is part of the Eastern Interconnection grid operating an electric transmission system serving all or parts of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. ComEd is part of PJM.

PJM-GATS: The PJM Environmental Information Service Generation Attribute Tracking System. This is an entity that is independent of the State of Illinois, the IPA, the ABP, and ILSFA. It is one of two tracking registries, which, along with M-RETS, can be used to track the creation, transfer, and retirement of RECs. More information can be found on the [PJM-GATS website](#).

Prevailing Wage: A minimum compensation level set by the Illinois Department of Labor by county for construction activities related to public works. Section 1-56(b-15) of the IPA Act (20 ILCS 3855) requires that individuals engaged in the construction of applicable projects submitted to ILSFA are paid the relevant prevailing wage. See Section 15.7 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more information on prevailing wage requirements in ILSFA.

Program Administrator: The IPA's consultant who is responsible for running the day-to-day operations of the Illinois Shines (ABP) and ILSFA programs.

- Elevate is the current Program Administrator for the ILSFA program.
- Energy Solutions is the current Program Administrator for Illinois Shines (prior to 2022, it was InClime).

Program Year (PY): Starting no earlier than June 1st of a calendar year and ending no later than May 31st of the following calendar year, the program year is the period during which an Approved Vendor may submit applications for project funding to the ILSFA program. Sub-program project application windows (the period during which applications are received and reviewed) vary slightly from one program year to another and are contingent upon key program milestones such as budget availability, finalization of revisions to the Long-Term Renewable Resources Procurement Plan, stakeholder

comment periods, ILSFA program documentation development, and other items. The ILSFA Program Administrator posts the dates of all project application windows on the ILSFA website.

Project: A solar photovoltaic array and all associated equipment necessary for its generation of electricity and connection to the distribution grid (same as “System”).

Project Selection Protocol: Initiated if the incentive value of eligible projects submitted in an ILSFA sub-program is more than that sub-program’s budget. Details can be found in the [ILSFA Project Selection Protocol Guidance Document](#).

PVWatts: PVWatts is an online calculator developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) that estimates the energy production of photovoltaic (PV) energy systems. It allows users to easily develop estimates of the performance of potential PV installations. PVWatts is used by the Program Administrator to evaluate the Alternative Capacity Factor (ACF) for projects submitted in the Vendor Portal. For information on [the PVWatts website](#).

Qualified Person: “Qualified person” means a person who performs installations on behalf of the certificate holder and who has either satisfactorily completed at least five installations of a specific distributed generation technology or has completed at least one of the following programs requiring lab or field work and received a certification of satisfactory completion: an apprenticeship as a journeyman electrician from a DOL registered electrical apprenticeship and training program; a North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners (NABCEP) distributed generation technology certification program; an Underwriters Laboratories (UL) distributed generation technology certification program; an Electronics Technicians Association (ETA) distributed generation technology certification program; or an Associate in Applied Science degree from an Illinois Community College Board approved community college program in the appropriate distributed generation technology. To be considered a “qualified person,” the experience and/or training relied upon must be with the same type of distributed generation technology for which the qualification status is sought. See Section 15.2 of this Approved Vendor Manual and [Part 468](#) of the ICC’s rules (83 Ill. Adm. Code § 461, 468) for more information.

REC Delivery Contract or REC Contract: Agreement between an Approved Vendor and a utility counterparty (i.e., Ameren Illinois, ComEd, or MidAmerican) or the IPA for the delivery of and payment for RECs from Illinois Shines and ILSFA projects for a 15-year term. For ILSFA, refer to Section 11.2 of this Approved Vendor Manual for REC delivery contract details.

Renewable Energy Credit (REC): Represents the environmental benefit of 1 MWh of electricity generated by a renewable energy generator. As part of the ILSFA program,

Approved Vendors receive incentives through the selling of RECs generated by participating solar projects.

Note that the REC Price Schedule Table System Size (kW) is measured in AC at the inverter.

Renewable Energy Resources Fund (RERF): One of two sources of funding for ILSFA projects (the other is utility-held funds collected from the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) riders). Held by the State of Illinois, the RERF was originally funded by Alternative Retail Energy Suppliers through Alternative Compliance Payments.

Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): A law that requires a certain portion of the electricity served by investor-owned utilities in a state to come from renewable generation.

Single Project Approved Vendors: An entity that only seeks certification as an AV for a single project and must meet a revised set of requirements to participate in ILSFA, including being the registered owner of the system and having a minimum system capacity of 50 kW.

Small Subscriber: A residential or small commercial customer with a subscription below 25 kW.

Eligible small commercial rate classes for the investor-owned utilities are:

- Commonwealth Edison: “watt-hour delivery class” and “small load delivery class”
- Ameren Illinois: “DS-2”
- MidAmerican Energy: “GE,” “GD,” “GET,” “GDT,” “GER,” and “GDR.”

Note that this classification was used prior to the 2022-2023 program year as an adder for ILSFA Community Solar projects.

Standard Test Conditions (STC): The solar irradiation of one kilowatt (kW) per square meter, a module temperature of 25 degrees Celsius, and an air mass of 1.5.

Subcontractor: An entity that may be used for any non-Approved Vendor role that does not have direct interaction with the end-use customer. A Subcontractor does not have access to the AV Portal and thus cannot submit project applications. See Section 3 of this Approved Vendor Manual for more information.

System: A solar photovoltaic array and all associated equipment necessary for its generation of electricity and connection to the distribution grid (same as “Project”). **Utility Territory:** A utility territory is the geographical area where a utility (for example, Ameren Illinois or ComEd) delivers energy. You must live in the same utility territory as the community solar project to become a subscriber. Note that in Illinois, there are four electric utilities (Ameren Illinois, ComEd, MidAmerican, and Mt. Carmel).

In addition, there are also Cooperatives (Coops) and Municipalities (Munis) that provide electricity more locally.

19. Vendor Manual Updates

Information in this manual is subject to change without prior notice. To obtain the latest version of this manual, visit the [Resource Library](#) on the ILSFA website.

The manual will be updated both as the program changes and as additional questions and issues arise. The IPA will make updates to the manual in consultation with the Program Administrator. Such changes will be announced on the ILSFA website under [Announcements](#); the version of the manual published through the website will always be the latest version.

Changes to manual versions will be redlined and indicated by alternate version numbering. A summary of changes will be provided in the appendix with any subsequent version as well.

20. Appendix

20.1. Approved Vendor Manual Updates

SIGNIFICANT REVISIONS :

CHAPTER 1

- Updated information related to the new Illinois Solar for All website
- Updated ILSFA Partner Firms
- Added clarification on what constitutes Small and Emerging Businesses

CHAPTER 2

- Updated REC pricing for the 2025-2026 program year
- Added information on the Residential Pilot Programs
- Added information on the Department of Energy Clean Energy Connector Tool

CHAPTER 3

- Clarified conditional approvals of Approved Vendor or Designee applications

CHAPTER 4

- Clarified language regarding Community Solar single-billing requirements
- Updated Approved Vendor requirements for participant referrals

CHAPTER 5

- Updated language to reflect the Disclosure Form savings calculation updates accounting for Net Metering rate changes and rebate payments
- Clarified language regarding savings calculation variations for the Residential Solar (Large) sub-program.

CHAPTER 6

- Updated types of income on the current list of what is and is NOT considered income
- Added “Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (AABD) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) as Qualifying Third-Party Program for Verifications
- Included income verification descriptions for Fixed Income Households” and Income Deductions”
- Clarified language on income verification steps for referrals through the DOE Connector platform

CHAPTER 7

- Clarified language for Approved Vendor marketing messages relating to upfront costs and savings
- Added information on tagging Illinois Solar for All on social media
- Clarified language for marketing review of participant testimonials and Approved Vendor timelines to resubmit materials for review

CHAPTER 8

- Updated the Disclosure Form section to reflect Net Metering rate changes
- Clarified requirement for Authority Having Jurisdiction permits
- Added documentation requirements for House of Worship projects under 100kW AC

CHAPTER 13

- Added link to the Invoicing Schedule in place of the schedule photo

CHAPTER 14

- Updated photo documentation requirements for Part II project applications
- Adjusted the number of project inspections required by Approved Vendors

CHAPTER 15

- Added additional CEJA Workforce Development Programs categories
- Clarified language for Eligible Job Trainees term limits
- Added that a review of compliance with job training requirements must be completed prior to Part II Approval.

CHAPTER 18

- Added Chapter 18: Glossary to the Manual
- Updated the timeline for revisions to Income Guidelines as a result of Public Act 103-1066 which directed updates to occur on an annual, rather than five-year, cycle.