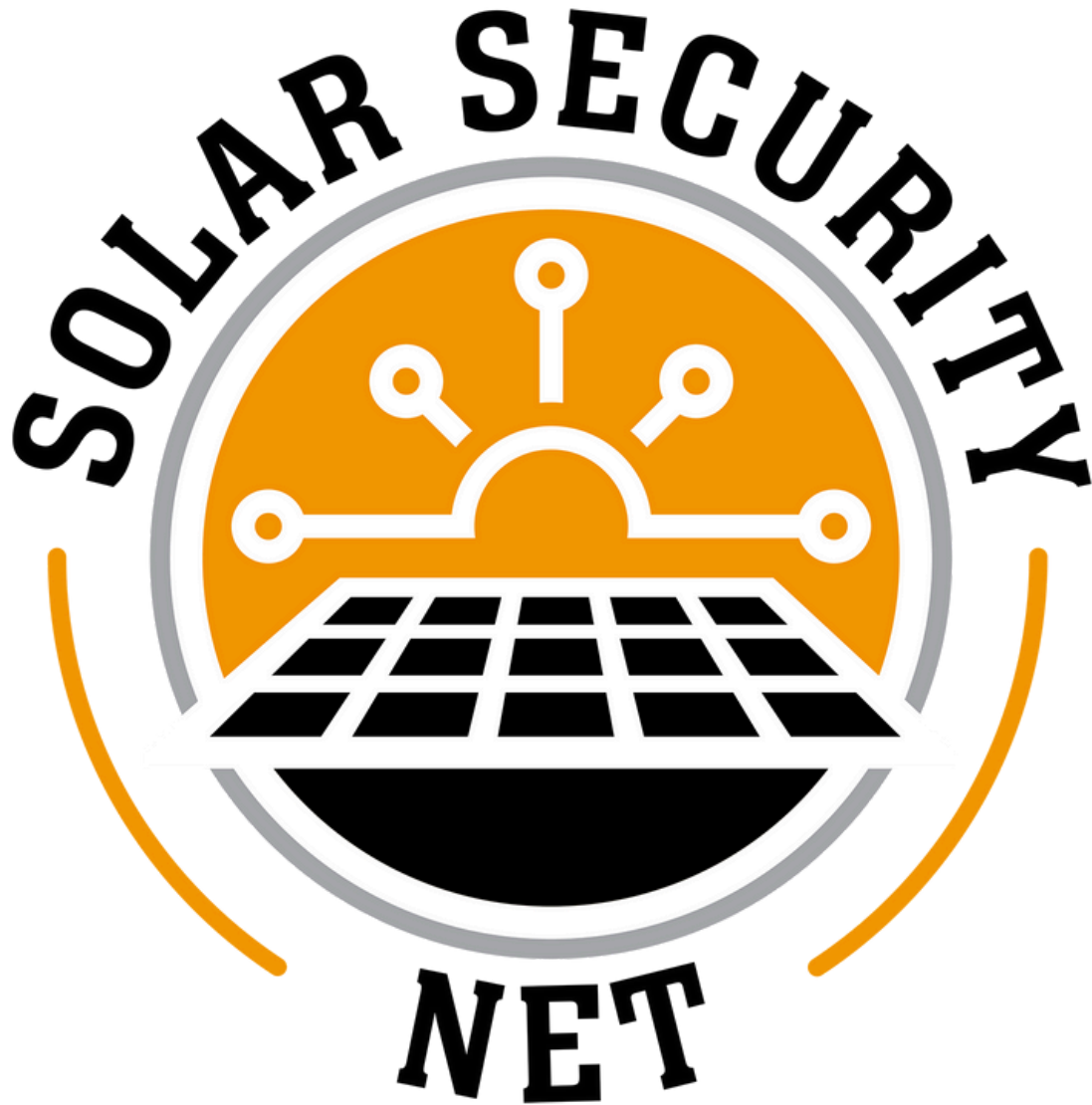


**EIN# 92-3653114**



**Information  
Packet  
(Public)**

"We hope that the information packet you are about to read provides valuable insight into our cause and the important work we do. If you believe in our mission and the impact we're striving to make, we kindly ask for your support through a donation. Your generosity will enable us to continue our efforts and reach even more individuals who can benefit from our services. Every contribution, no matter the size, makes a meaningful difference in advancing our cause. Thank you for considering donating and for your commitment to creating positive change alongside us."

**Solar Security Net Inc is a recognized 501.c.3 charity under United States Federal tax code. All Donations made are tax deductible.  
(Letter of exemption can be found at the end of this packet)**

To make a virtual donation visit:



<https://givebutter.com/solar-security-net-inc>

To make a direct donation by check, ask a question, or to speak directly to the CEO email  
[CEO@solarsecuritynet.com](mailto:CEO@solarsecuritynet.com)

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# Overview



**“Solar Security Net Inc is much more than your average charity. It is the strategic consolidation of our nations resources into a network of renewable energy infrastructure that will support the American people with zero cost energy for generations to come.”**



# What is Solar Security Net Inc?

Solar Security Net Inc is the first non-profit 501.c.3 charity operating in the United States Energy Production Sector. Our organization consolidates funding from Government grants, corporate social responsibility programs, and crowd funding campaigns. This funding is then used to purchase suitable land and sub-contract the development of utility scale solar fields. The energy from these fields is then used as a direct form of charity, zeroing out the residential energy bills of members belonging to surrounding communities.

(See FAQ for **“What is net metering, and how can it be used to fulfill your charitable effect?”**)

Energy will be distributed in a bottom up manner. At first these benefits will cover the most economically disadvantaged zip codes, but as our net of fields expands, so will the amount of households that it’s energy can cover.

(See FAQ for **“How will you determine who receives access to the free energy first?”**)

Solar Security Net Inc was named as such because it is our organizations attempt at reinforcing the future of Americas Social Security, but with the energy generated from renewable energy infrastructure.

The average charity in the United states will contribute **65%** of its total funding to charitable activities, with some of the larger charities having an even lower ratio.

For example, a charity with an income of **\$30,000,000 USD** will provide around **\$19,500,000 USD** worth of benefits and services to it's stated mission.

Solar Security Net Inc on the other hand, is the first 501.c.3 charity in the United States that will provide more economic relief to its communities than is put into the organization.

On average, a utility scale solar installation costs around **\$1 million USD** per Megawatt to develop. For example, a 30 Megawatt solar field would cost roughly **\$30,000,000 USD** to plan and construct. This 30 Megawatt field will generate the following USD amount of energy benefits annually:

**1. Total Energy Output:**

- Calculate the daily energy output of the solar field using its capacity and a capacity factor.

Then, multiply by the number of days in a year to find the annual energy output.

Assuming a capacity factor of 20% (0.20) and 24 hours in a day:

$$\text{Daily Energy Output (kWh)} = \text{Capacity (MW)} \times \text{Capacity Factor} \times \text{Hours in a day}$$

$$\text{Daily Energy Output (kWh)} = 30 \text{ MW} \times 0.20 \times 24 \text{ hours/day}$$

$$\text{Daily Energy Output (kWh)} = 1440 \text{ MWh/day}$$

$$\text{Annual Energy Output (MWh)} = 1440 \text{ MWh/day} \times 365 \text{ days/year}$$

$$\text{Annual Energy Output (MWh)} = 525,600 \text{ MWh/year}$$

Calculation based off an averaged energy value rate of **\$13.99/kWh**

**2. Annual Revenue:**

- Multiply the annual energy output by the sale rate to find the annual revenue.

$$\text{Annual Revenue} = \text{Annual Energy Output (MWh)} \times \text{Sale Rate (\$/kWh)}$$

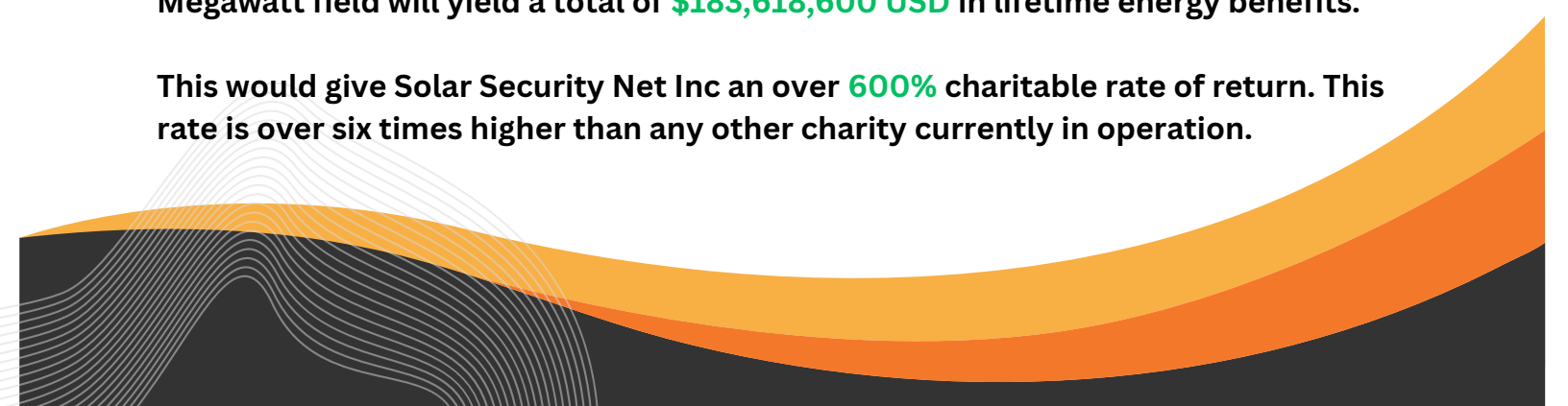
$$\text{Annual Revenue} = 525,600 \text{ MWh/year} \times \$13.99/\text{kWh}$$

$$\text{Annual Revenue} \approx \$7,344,744 \text{ per year}$$

Solar installations have an estimated 25-30 year life span given current technology.

This means that the initial **\$30,000,000 USD** investment to construct the 30 Megawatt field will yield a total of **\$183,618,600 USD** in lifetime energy benefits.

This would give Solar Security Net Inc an over **600%** charitable rate of return. This rate is over six times higher than any other charity currently in operation.



# How does it work?



**Solar Security Net Inc uses a multifaceted fundraising approach to ensure the most efficient proliferation of renewable energy development.**

## **Tier 1- Local Crowd Funding for Land Acquisition**

Local advertising and crowd funding campaigns will be conducted in areas where prospective fields are being developed. These local campaigns will serve two major purposes.

Firstly, they will be used to garner the required capital to acquire the land being used as part of the development process. This portion of the fundraising process will also include solar site surveys, permitting fees and any required environmental impact or zoning surveys.

Secondly, these campaigns will be used to educate the local communities about our organization, it's purpose, and how they will be able to access it's charitable benefits upon completion of the development of the fields. Advertisement will be focused on community hubs such as grocery stores, churches, libraries, and gas stations.

(See FAQ for [“What is crowd funding, and why is it important to the stand up of a brand new non-profit?”](#))





# How does it work?



## Tier 2- Government Grants

The second largest portion of development funding will come from Government grants and initiatives at both the state and federal level. This funding will go towards covering the equipment costs associated with site development such as cables, inverters, mounting hardware, and photovoltaic panels.

The current federal administration just earmarked over 30 billion dollars for renewable energy infrastructure development in the form of the “Inflation Reduction Act”. This pot of funding is accessible to anyone, however our organization being in the non-profit sector gives us a competitive advantage at receiving this government funding.

A professional grant writing firm will be retained to handle all grant submissions and proposals. (No firm has been contracted yet)

(See FAQ for “Why would a grant commission award funding to your program over another?” & “Why would politicians be interested in supporting this initiative?”)



# How does it work?



## Tier 3- Corporate Social Responsibility, Tax Credit Transferability

### Social Responsibility-

In the year 2022 corporations in the United States donated over 21 billion dollars to non-profits through the form of social responsibility programs.

Solar Security Net Inc is designed to leverage it's 501.c.3 status to be the recipient of as much of this funding as possible.

Our organization has hired a marketing firm and public relations specialist to make the biggest impact on the media space as possible, and to help spread our revolutionary resource consolidation strategy to the American public.

The Chief Executive Officer will be responsible for conducting all media relations. TV, radio, newspaper, and podcast interviews will be used to connect with the widest audience possible, and to help establish partnerships with businesses and corporations that support our organizations mission and goals.

(See FAQ for “How will garnering the support of the American Public serve to attract the support of Politicians and Corporations to our non-profits mission?”)



# How does it work?



## Tier 3- Corporate Social Responsibility, Tax Credit Transferability (Continued)

### Tax Credit Transferability-

Tax credit transferability refers to a mechanism that allows the holder of a tax credit to sell or transfer the credit to another entity. This can be especially valuable in the context of renewable energy projects, where tax credits such as the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) or Production Tax Credit (PTC) are critical for financing. Here's a detailed look at how it works and its benefits:

- **Creation of the Credit:** A tax credit is generated through the completion of qualifying activities, such as installing renewable energy systems. For example, a solar project might generate a 30% Investment Tax Credit (ITC).
- **Transfer Mechanism:** The entity that holds the credit (often the project developer) can transfer or sell this credit to another party (e.g., a corporation with a significant tax liability). This transfer can be structured through various financial agreements, often facilitated by intermediaries or through state or federal programs that support such transactions.
- **Value Realization:** The purchasing entity (the buyer) uses the credit to offset its own tax liability, thus realizing the economic value of the credit. The price paid for the credit is generally determined by market conditions and the credit's value to the buyer.

# **Mission/ Goals**



# Mission and Goals



It is the mission of Solar Security Net Inc to eliminate every residential energy bill in America by the year 2060. This is made possible through the self propogating 50/50 model that will be implemented by the organization.

All work in the development of Solar Security Net Inc fields will be sub contracted to local businesses and tradesmen. Once the land has been acquired, and site development/construction has been completed the real magic begins.

**TOP  
50%  
ENERGY**

The top half of the energy produced will be sold to local power providers through Purchase Power Agreements (PPA's) **(See Energy Programs for Information on PPA's)** or sold directly on the wider wholesale market. The revenue generated from the sale of this energy will be fed back into our organization and go toward the construction of even more solar fields throughout the state/country. As this net expands so does the snowballing profit generation potential of this concept. We estimate that after our first 15 years of operation Solar Security Net will be the first ever self-contained non-profit entity, requiring no outside donations or support to continue its operations.

The bottom half of the energy produced will be banked with local power providers through pre negotiated (charitable purpose) net metering programs. **(See FAQ for “How will you determine who receives access to the free energy first?” & “What is net metering, and how can it be used to fulfill your charitable effect?”)** Local residents may then become members of our non-profit organization and use the energy banked from our fields to zero out their accrued energy usage. This program will be used to benefit the most economically disadvantaged at first, but over time as our net expands the suite of benefits will also inflate to include the wealthier among us, eventually covering every residential energy bill.

**BOTTOM  
50%  
ENERGY**

# Mission and Goals



**Goals:** The following are a list of organization specific goals, and the impact they may have on the mission.

- 1. Leverage the cost efficient advantages of commercial solar, and provide the return directly to the residential market**
  - a. Residential solar still clocks in at around \$3.00 per watt generated. Commercial solar is now well under \$.80 per watt generated. By innovating on current net metering programs we can provide a near zero cost system of charitable distribution. **(See FAQ for advantages of utility scale solar vs. residential solar)**
- 2. Introduce increasingly clean and renewable energy into the United States power grid**
  - a. Green energy alternatives are always a wise choice as we advance our society out of the industrial age. Depending on the source our fossil fuel reserve projections are only going to last another 20-40 years. It is crucial we do everything to transition our energy demands before it becomes a critical necessity.
- 3. Repurpose barren lands, closed landfills, abandoned mines, and out of service quarries into solar development capable space**
  - a. When planning for the future it is imperative that the systems we build take future generations into consideration. Repurposing exploited land is essential to organizing our civil support infrastructure. Solar development cannot keep eating up precious land we require for farming or other agricultural preservation efforts.
- 4. Promote a charity structure that puts out far more than it takes in**
  - a. It is the goal of the Solar Security Net to no longer require outside donations after the first 15 years. This is possible by using energy production as an intermediary step in the charity process. Solar Security Net Inc will give back far more than is ever put in.
- 5. Promote new development in green energy efficiencies**
  - a. Any new solar development project increases the demand for development of higher efficiency technology. By steadily increasing the demand for all related solar array components, higher efficiency parts and components will become more readily available.
- 6. Fund and research the advancement of new sustainable energy sources and processes**
  - a. Excess gathered solar energy can be strategically used in the production and research of hydrogen fuel. Solar is a capable technology on it's own, but the addition of new hydrogen technologies will only further solidify the United States energy independence **(See FAQ for details on the relationship between solar and hydrogen development)**

# Calculations



## Revenue Calculation

What is the approximate annual revenue of a 100 Mw solar field given the average (CT) electricity sales rate of **15.45 cents/kWh?**

To calculate the approximate annual revenue of a 100 MW solar field, you can use the following formula:

**Annual revenue** = Annual energy production (MWh) × Electricity sale rate (cents/kWh)

**Annual energy production** = 175,200 MWh  
**Electricity sale rate** = 15.45 cents/kWh

First, let's convert the electricity sale rate from cents/kWh to dollars/kWh:  
**Electricity sale rate** = 15.45 cents/kWh = \$0.1545/kWh

Then, convert MWh to kWh  
175,200 MWh = 175,200,000 kWh

Now, calculate the annual revenue:  
**Annual revenue** = 175,200,000 kWh × \$0.1545 /kWh

**Annual revenue** = **\$27,068,400**

So, the approximate annual revenue of a 100 MW solar field, given an average electricity sale rate of 15.45 cents/kWh, would be approximately **\$27,068,400** or **\$27.07 million**.





# Projected Outcome



Using **ONLY** the example solar plant calculation provided, after the initial construction of the plant is complete it would lead to the following figures.

The projected annual operating budget that would go towards the construction of additional solar plants would sit roughly at: **\$13,534,200**

The projected annual energy relief that can be provided to directly cover the residential energy bills in the local community would sit roughly around:

**\$12,857,490** (After 5% maintenance investment)

**(See FAQ for “The lifespan of solar panels is only 25-30 years, what is the maintenance/replacement plan?”)**

These figures are based **ONLY** on the revenue generated from energy production. They do not take into account things such as Federal Green Energy Rebates and Renewable Energy Certificates. These programs only further increase the efficacy of our Organization.

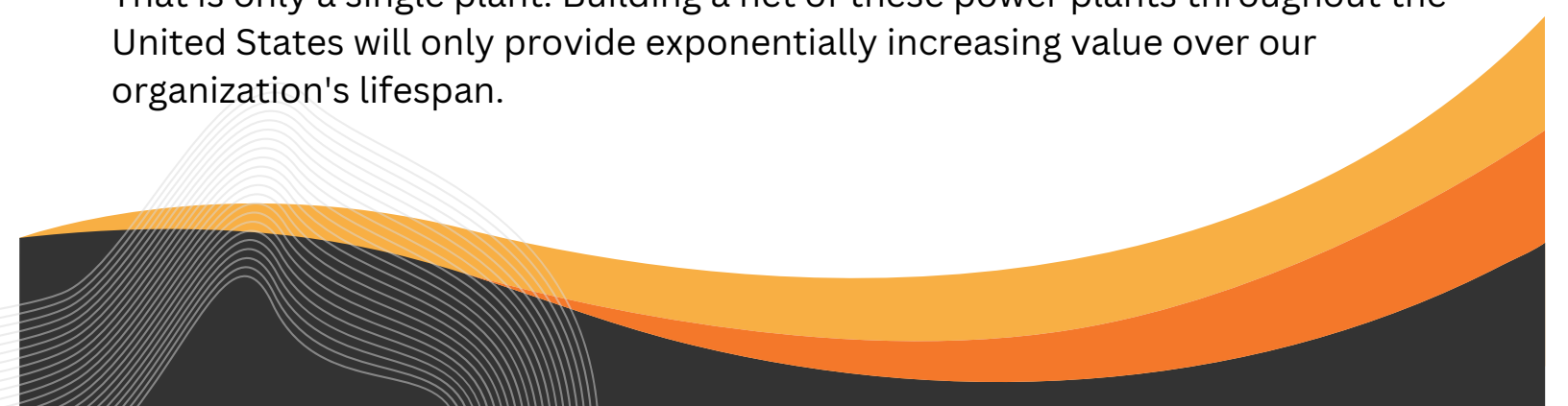
**We use donations to build. Then utilize green energy revenue to provide direct energy relief to the American people, at an exponentially more efficient return rate than traditional charities.**

Our Organization can take a \$100 Million Dollar Donation today to build a community solar plant, and turn it into the following over the course of 30 years:

Lifetime Contribution towards additional Solar Plants: **\$406,026,000**

Lifetime Contribution towards residential energy bill payments: **\$385,724,700**

That is only a single plant. Building a net of these power plants throughout the United States will only provide exponentially increasing value over our organization's lifespan.



# Energy Relief (Households)



## How many households can a 100 Mw solar field provide energy for?

The number of households a 100 MW solar field can power depends on several factors, including the average electricity consumption of households and the solar field's annual energy production.

Let's use a general estimate:

### 1. Average Household Electricity Consumption:

The average household electricity consumption varies by country and region. As an example, in the United States, the average annual household electricity consumption is approximately 10,649 kWh.

### 2. Annual Energy Production of the Solar Field:

From our earlier calculation, a 100 MW solar field with a 20% capacity factor might produce approximately 175,200 MWh (or 175.2 GWh) of electricity annually.

### 3. Number of Households:

To calculate the number of households that a 100 MW solar field can power:

$$\text{Number of Households} = \frac{\text{Annual Energy Production of Solar Field (MWh)}}{\text{Average Household Electricity Consumption (kWh)}}$$

$$\text{Number of Households} = \frac{175,200,000 \text{ kWh}}{10,649 \text{ kWh/household}}$$

$$\text{Number of Households} \approx 16,455 \text{ households}$$

So, a 100 MW solar field with the given assumptions could potentially power approximately 16,455 households based on an average annual household electricity consumption of 10,649 kWh. Keep in mind that actual household consumption and solar field production may vary based on specific conditions and efficiency.



# Market Analysis

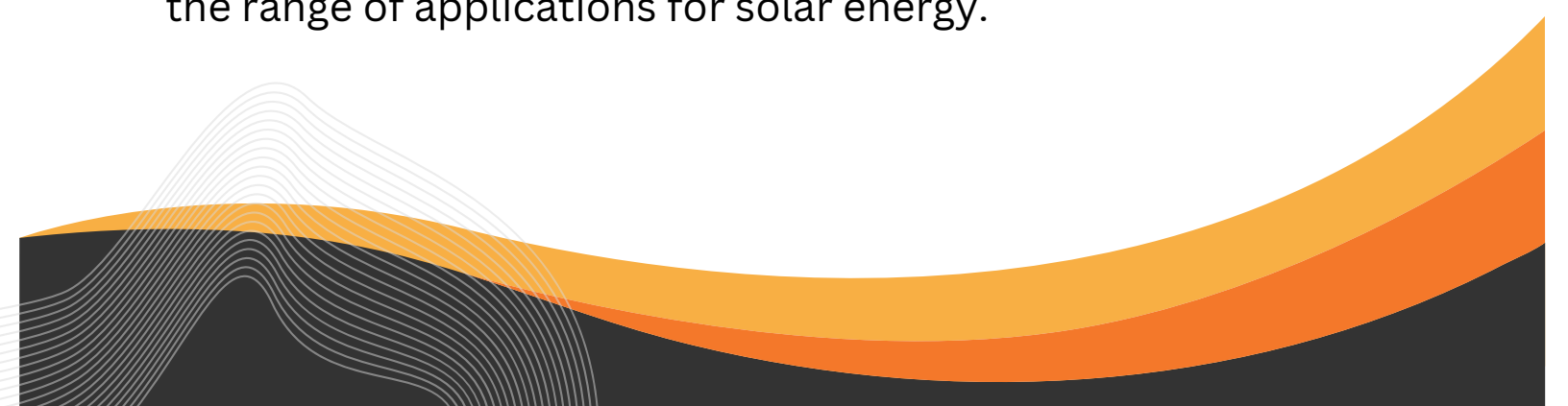


# Market Analysis



The long-term market analysis for the solar industry looks promising, with the industry projected to continue growing and expanding over the next decade and beyond. Here are some of the key trends and factors shaping the future of the solar industry:

- **Falling Costs:** The cost of solar energy has fallen dramatically over the past decade, making it increasingly competitive with traditional sources of energy. This trend is expected to continue, with further advancements in technology and economies of scale driving down costs even further.
- **Increasing Demand:** As awareness of the environmental and economic benefits of solar energy continues to grow, the demand for solar power is expected to increase. This is particularly true in developing countries, where the need for affordable and sustainable energy solutions is high.
- **Technological Advancements:** The solar industry is constantly evolving and improving, with new technologies and innovations emerging all the time. These advancements are expected to continue driving down costs, improving efficiency, and expanding the range of applications for solar energy.



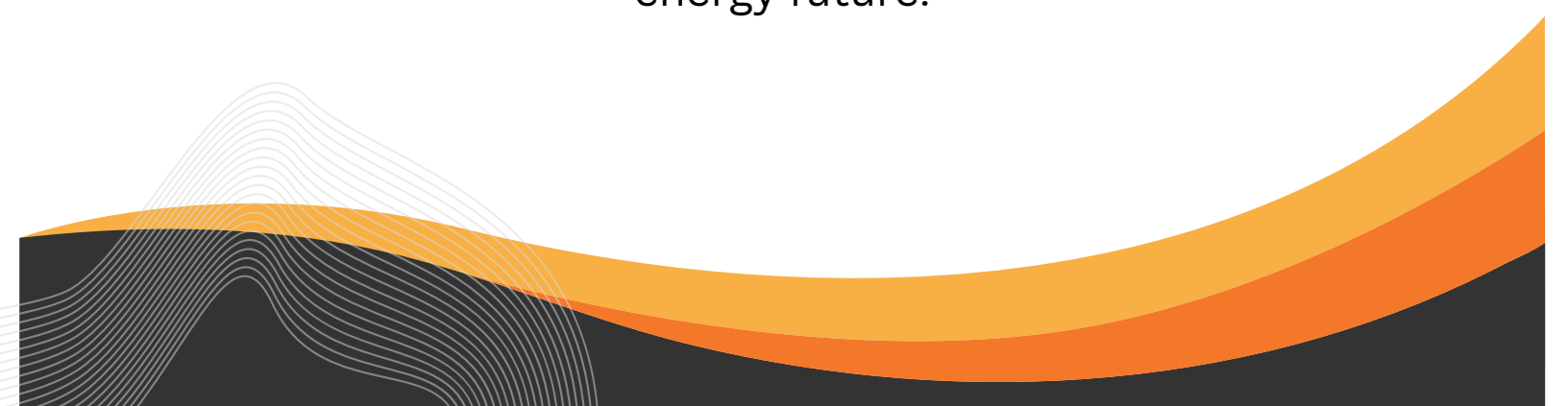
# Market Analysis



- **Government Support:** Governments around the world are increasingly supportive of solar energy, offering incentives and subsidies to promote its adoption. This support is expected to continue and grow, particularly as governments seek to meet their climate targets and reduce their carbon emissions.
- **Energy Storage:** The development of energy storage solutions, such as batteries and other storage technologies, is expected to further enhance the value and versatility of solar energy. These technologies can help address the intermittency and variability of solar power, making it more reliable and flexible.

Overall, the long-term market analysis for the solar industry is positive, with continued growth and expansion expected in the years ahead. However, there may be challenges and uncertainties along the way, such as changes in government policies, technological disruptions, and economic fluctuations.

Nonetheless, the solar industry is well-positioned to play a critical role in the transition to a more sustainable and renewable energy future.



# Market Analysis

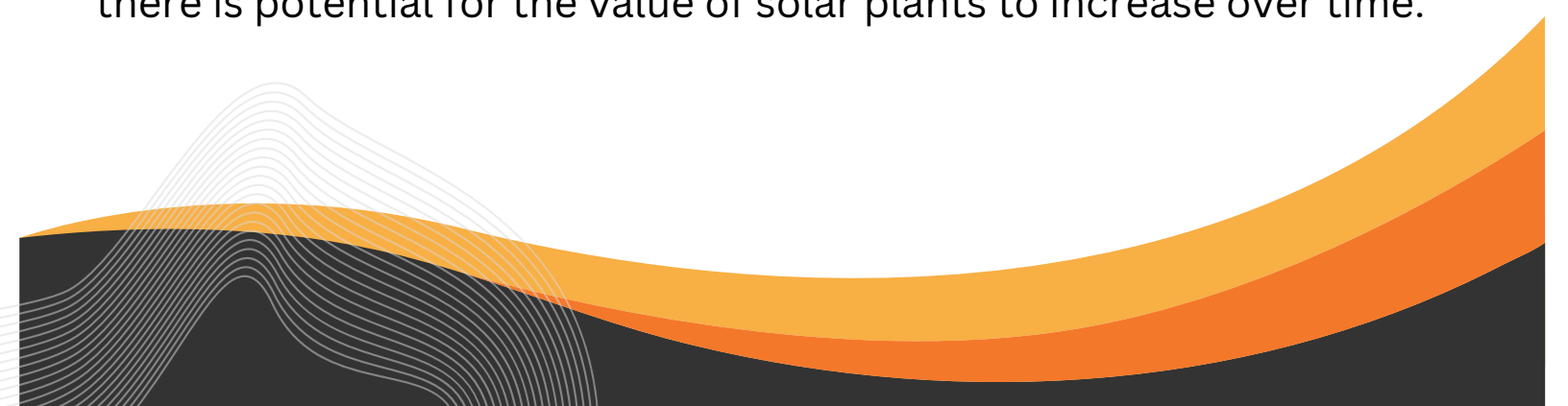


The revenue generated from solar plants may increase in value over the next 25 years, but it will depend on a variety of factors, including the cost of electricity, government policies and incentives, and advancements in solar technology.

On one hand, solar energy is becoming increasingly cost-competitive with traditional sources of energy, and as the cost of solar technology continues to fall, the revenue generated from solar plants may become more valuable in the long run. Additionally, as governments around the world continue to implement policies and incentives to promote the adoption of renewable energy, the value of solar plants may also increase over time.

On the other hand, there are also some potential challenges that may affect the value of solar plants. For example, if the cost of electricity from other sources decreases significantly, this may reduce the value of solar energy. Additionally, technological advancements could lead to the development of new energy sources that could compete with solar power.

Overall, while it is difficult to predict with certainty how the revenue generated from solar plants will evolve over the next 25 years, the long-term trend towards renewable energy adoption suggests that there is potential for the value of solar plants to increase over time.



# **Energy Programs**

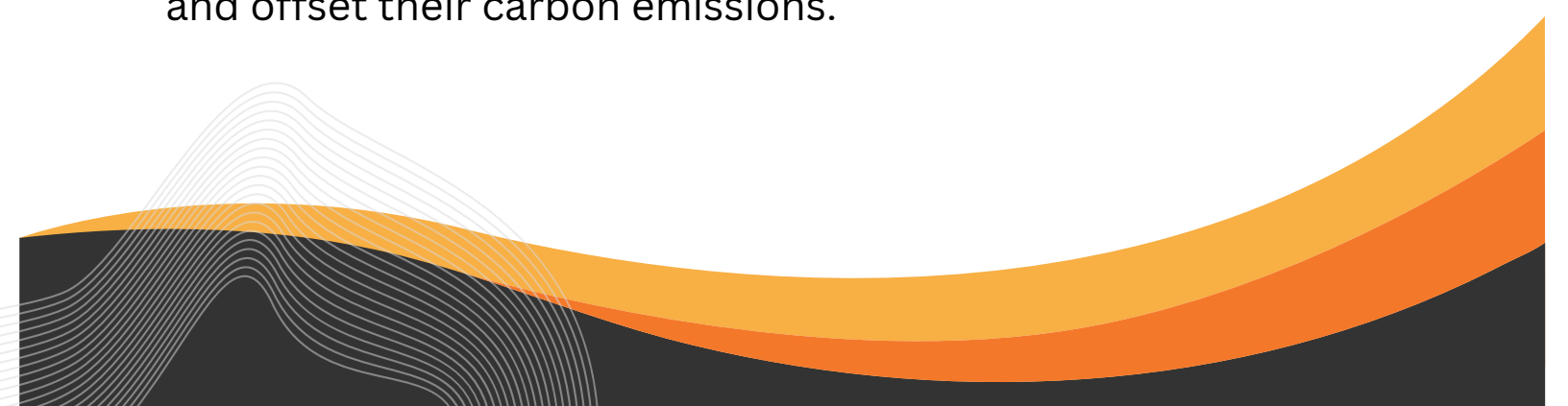


# Energy Programs



There are several ways to sell the energy generated by solar plants on the market, depending on the size and location of the solar project, as well as the regulatory framework in the area. Here are some common options:

- **Power Purchase Agreement (PPA):** A PPA is a contract between an electricity generator (in this case, your solar plant) and a buyer (typically a utility or commercial entity). Under a PPA, the buyer agrees to purchase the electricity generated by your solar plant at a predetermined price over a set period of time.
- **Net Metering:** Net metering allows you to sell excess electricity generated by your solar plant back to the grid, which can then be credited towards your electricity bill. This is particularly useful for small-scale solar projects, such as residential rooftop solar installations, and community solar groups.
- **Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs):** RECs are credits that represent the environmental attributes of renewable energy generation, such as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. You can sell RECs separately from the electricity generated by your solar plant to entities that want to support renewable energy and offset their carbon emissions.





# Energy Revenue



- **Wholesale Market:** In some cases, you may be able to sell the electricity generated by your solar plant directly to the wholesale energy market, which is where utilities and other large-scale energy buyers purchase electricity. This option requires a larger solar project and a complex regulatory framework, but it can offer greater flexibility in terms of pricing and market access.

To sell the energy generated by our solar plant on the market, we will need to navigate the regulatory requirements and market dynamics in the area. It may be helpful to consult with an energy attorney or a renewable energy consultant to help us understand the options and develop a strategy that works best for each individual new solar project.



# Connecticut PPA's



In Connecticut, the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) has approved several standard PPA contracts for renewable energy projects, including solar. These contracts provide a standardized agreement between the energy producer and the utility company that purchases the energy, and they establish the terms and conditions for the sale of energy, such as pricing and contract duration.

In addition to standard PPAs, Connecticut also has a **virtual net metering program**, which allows the owner of a solar facility to sell excess energy generated by the solar system to multiple off-site accounts. This program can be particularly beneficial for community solar projects, as it allows multiple customers to share the benefits of a single solar facility.

It is worth noting that the regulatory framework for renewable energy in Connecticut is complex, and the specific requirements and procedures for selling energy from a solar plant may vary depending on the size and location of the project.



# Virtual Net Metering (CT)



The Connecticut **virtual net metering program** allows the owner of a solar energy system to receive credits on their electricity bill for excess energy generated by the solar system that is sent to the grid and used by other customers. This program can be particularly beneficial for community solar projects, as it allows multiple customers to share the benefits of a single solar facility.

Here's how the program works:

1. A solar energy system owner installs a solar system, which generates electricity.
2. The solar system is connected to the electric grid through a meter, which measures the amount of electricity generated by the solar system.
3. Any excess electricity generated by the solar system that is not immediately used by the owner is sent to the grid and credited to the owner's electricity account.
4. Under the virtual net metering program, the solar system owner can transfer some or all of the excess credits to other electricity accounts that are connected to the same utility company.
5. The owner and the recipient(s) of the credits agree on the terms of the credit transfer, including the amount of credits transferred and the price at which they are transferred.
6. The utility company adjusts the recipient's electricity bill to reflect the credits received from the solar system owner.

# (REC'S)



**Renewable Energy Certificates** (RECs) are a tradable commodity that represents the environmental benefits of renewable energy generation. When a renewable energy system generates one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity, it also generates one REC. The REC is a separate product from the actual electricity, and it can be sold separately from the energy itself.

## Here's how RECs work:

1. A renewable energy system, such as a solar or wind farm, generates electricity.
2. The electricity is delivered to the grid, where it mixes with electricity from other sources and is distributed to customers.
3. The owner of the renewable energy system can then sell the RECs separately from the electricity to a buyer who wants to support renewable energy generation.
4. The buyer of the REC can claim the environmental benefits of the renewable energy generation, such as reducing their carbon footprint or supporting the development of new renewable energy projects.
5. The seller of the REC receives revenue from the sale, which can help offset the costs of operating the renewable energy system.



# (REC'S)



RECs are an important tool for promoting the development of renewable energy projects, as they provide a source of revenue for renewable energy system owners and encourage the adoption of renewable energy by allowing buyers to claim the environmental benefits of renewable energy generation without physically purchasing the electricity.

It's worth noting that the regulatory framework for RECs can vary by state, and the specific rules and regulations governing the use and sale of RECs may differ depending on the location of the renewable energy project.



# Open Market



Selling solar energy on the **open market** refers to the process of selling excess solar energy generated by a solar energy system to the wholesale electricity market. This can be a way for solar energy system owners to earn additional revenue from their solar energy generation and help to support the development of renewable energy projects.

## Here's how it works:

1. A solar energy system generates electricity.
2. The electricity is delivered to the grid, where it mixes with electricity from other sources and is distributed to customers.
3. Any excess solar energy that is not immediately used by the solar energy system owner can be sold on the wholesale electricity market.
4. The solar energy system owner can participate in a variety of market mechanisms, such as power purchase agreements (PPAs), spot markets, or forward markets, to sell their excess solar energy.
5. In a PPA, the solar energy system owner agrees to sell their excess solar energy to a buyer at a fixed price over a set period of time.
6. In a spot market, the solar energy system owner sells their excess solar energy in real time to the highest bidder.
7. In a forward market, the solar energy system owner agrees to sell their excess solar energy at a fixed price at a future date.

# **Pitfalls/ Challenges**



**The solar development process can be complex and involves various stages, each with its own potential pitfalls. Here are some common challenges that our developers might face:**

**(And how our organization intends to overcome them)**





**Site Selection:** Identifying suitable locations for solar installations is crucial. Pitfalls in this stage include inadequate sunlight exposure, land ownership issues, environmental concerns, and regulatory restrictions.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Conduct thorough site assessments and feasibility studies to identify suitable locations with optimal sunlight exposure, minimal environmental impact, and clear land ownership.
- Engage with local stakeholders, including landowners, communities, and environmental agencies, to address concerns and secure support for the project.
- Work closely with regulatory agencies to navigate permitting requirements and ensure compliance with zoning regulations and environmental standards.

**Permitting and Regulatory Compliance:** Obtaining permits and complying with local, state, and federal regulations can be time-consuming and complicated. Delays may occur due to zoning restrictions, environmental impact assessments, or community objections.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Develop a comprehensive understanding of local, state, and federal regulations governing solar development and engage legal counsel with expertise in energy law.
- Proactively communicate with regulatory agencies and seek early input to anticipate potential hurdles and address concerns.
- Invest in environmental impact assessments and mitigation measures to demonstrate compliance and address stakeholder concerns.



**Financing and Funding:** Securing financing for solar projects can be challenging, especially for large-scale installations. Investors may be hesitant due to uncertainties in government incentives, fluctuating energy prices, or perceived risks associated with solar technology.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Explore a mix of fundraising options, including government grants, corporate social responsibility sponsorships, and local crowd funding initiatives.
- Build relationships with financial institutions, investors, and government agencies that support renewable energy projects.
- Provide investors with detailed financial projections, risk assessments, and performance guarantees to instill confidence in the project's viability.



**Grid Connection:** Connecting solar installations to the electrical grid involves negotiations with utility companies and may require upgrades to existing infrastructure. Delays or additional costs can arise if grid connection points are distant or capacity is limited.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Collaborate with utility companies early in the project development process to assess grid connection options and address technical requirements.
- Consider alternative grid connection strategies, such as distributed generation, energy storage, or microgrid solutions, to minimize reliance on existing infrastructure.
- Negotiate favorable interconnection agreements and tariff structures to facilitate grid integration and ensure reliable power delivery.



**Technical Challenges:** Solar projects may face technical issues such as equipment failures, shading, or weather-related disruptions. Ensuring proper design, construction, and maintenance is essential to maximize energy production and minimize downtime.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Engage experienced engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractors with a track record of delivering successful solar projects.
- Implement robust quality assurance and quality control processes throughout the project lifecycle to mitigate technical risks and ensure compliance with industry standards.
- Invest in advanced monitoring and predictive maintenance technologies to identify and address performance issues proactively.

**Supply Chain Risks:** Solar projects rely on a global supply chain for components such as solar panels, inverters, and mounting structures. Disruptions in the supply chain, such as material shortages or shipping delays, can impact project timelines and costs.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Diversify the supply chain by sourcing components from multiple suppliers and regions to reduce dependency on specific vendors or geographic areas.
- Establish contingency plans and alternative procurement channels to mitigate disruptions in the supply chain, such as inventory stockpiling or supplier partnerships.
- Monitor market trends and regulatory developments to anticipate potential supply chain challenges and adjust procurement strategies accordingly.

**Land Use and Community Opposition:** Solar developments may face opposition from local communities or environmental groups concerned about land use, visual impacts, or potential disruptions to ecosystems. Engaging stakeholders and addressing their concerns through community outreach and mitigation measures is essential.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Engage in transparent and proactive communication with local communities and stakeholders to build trust and address concerns.
- Implement community engagement and outreach programs to educate residents about the benefits of solar energy and solicit feedback on project design and mitigation measures.
- Offer community benefits, such as job creation, and revenue-sharing opportunities, to incentivize support for the project.

## **Long-Term Performance and Maintenance:**

Ensuring the long-term performance and reliability of solar installations requires proactive maintenance and monitoring. Failure to address issues such as soiling, degradation, or equipment malfunctions can lead to reduced energy output and increased operational costs over time.

To overcome this issue our organization intends to:

- Develop a comprehensive operations and maintenance (O&M) plan to ensure the ongoing performance and reliability of the solar installation.
- Implement regular inspections, preventive maintenance tasks, and performance monitoring to identify and address issues proactively.
- Invest in workforce training and development to build internal expertise and capacity for effective O&M activities.



# **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)**



# What is sub-contracting?

Subcontracting refers to the practice of hiring another individual or company (the subcontractor) to perform specific tasks or services that are part of a larger project or contract. In a subcontracting arrangement, the primary contractor (also known as the prime contractor) retains overall responsibility for the project or contract but delegates certain tasks or portions of the work to subcontractors.

## Key aspects of subcontracting include:

**Scope of Work:** The primary contractor defines the scope of work for the subcontractor, specifying the tasks, deliverables, timelines, and quality standards required for the subcontracted work.

**Agreements:** The primary contractor and subcontractor typically enter into a subcontract agreement that outlines the terms and conditions of the subcontracting arrangement. This agreement may include details such as payment terms, liability, intellectual property rights, confidentiality, and dispute resolution procedures.

**Responsibility:** While subcontractors are responsible for completing the tasks assigned to them, the primary contractor remains ultimately accountable for the overall success of the project or contract. This includes coordinating the efforts of subcontractors, managing schedules, budgets, and ensuring that all work meets the required standards and specifications.

**Payment:** Subcontractors are typically compensated for their work based on the terms negotiated in the subcontract agreement. Payment may be based on milestones, completion of specific deliverables, time and materials, or a fixed price for the entire subcontracted scope of work.

**Relationships:** Effective subcontracting requires clear communication, collaboration, and trust between the primary contractor and subcontractors. Establishing positive working relationships and managing expectations are essential for successful subcontracting arrangements.

Subcontracting is common in various industries, including construction, manufacturing, information technology, and professional services. It allows organizations to leverage specialized skills, resources, and expertise from external partners to efficiently and effectively deliver projects or contracts while maintaining flexibility and scalability in their operations.

# How will you determine who receives access to free energy first?



Energy generated will be categorized into two main distribution allotments. **Host Region Allotment**, and **Economic Impact Allotment**.

**Host Region Allotment:** This allotment of energy is reserved first, and is designated to residents belonging to the zip code in which the solar field is being constructed. This allotment is a strategic effort to accelerate the timeline of project development. Having community support for renewable energy projects is paramount for the following reasons:

**Streamlined Permitting Process:** Strong community support can facilitate a smoother permitting process by reducing opposition and bureaucratic hurdles. When residents and local stakeholders express support for the project, regulatory authorities may be more inclined to expedite permit approvals, zoning variances, and environmental reviews, accelerating the development timeline.

**Faster Interconnection Approval:** In grid-connected solar projects, obtaining interconnection approval from the utility company is a critical step in the development process. Community support can help expedite this process by demonstrating local demand for renewable energy and fostering positive relationships between project developers and utility providers.

**Mitigated Legal Challenges:** Community support can reduce the likelihood of legal challenges or opposition from local residents, environmental groups, or other stakeholders. Proactive engagement with the community, transparent communication, and addressing concerns early on can help mitigate potential legal disputes, avoiding delays in project development.

**Efficient Construction Phase:** During the construction phase, community support can facilitate access to construction sites, minimize disruptions to local traffic and businesses, and promote positive relationships between project developers and the community. Engaging local contractors and labor forces can also enhance efficiency and expedite construction timelines.

**Enhanced Public Relations:** Positive community sentiment toward the solar array project can generate favorable media coverage and public relations opportunities. Highlighting community support through press releases, social media campaigns, and public events can build momentum, attract attention, and garner additional support from stakeholders, further expediting project development.



# How will you determine who receives access to free energy first? (Continued)



**Economic Impact Allotment:** This allotment is the main portion of our organizations charitable services. The remaining energy generated after the disbursement of the **Host Region Allotment** will be distributed in the following manner:

Using Transmission loss models, a radius will be established around each individual solar array to establish a service area which will provide the highest efficiency of resource distribution while minimizing energy loss through transmission.

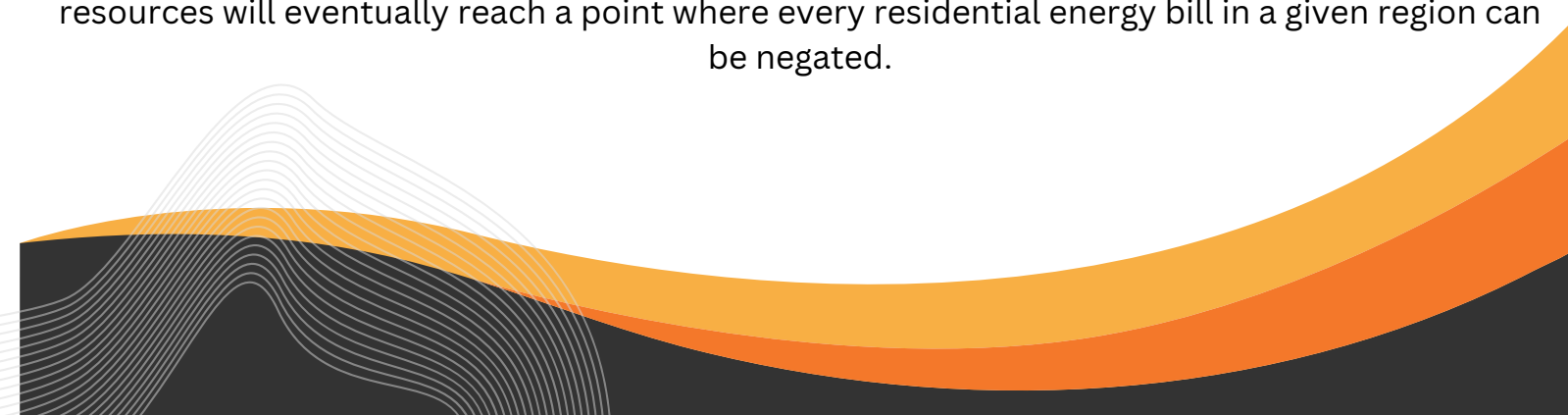
**Transmission loss**, also known as line loss or electrical losses, refers to the dissipation of electrical energy as heat during the transmission of electricity through power lines and electrical infrastructure. It occurs due to several factors associated with the transmission and distribution of electricity over long distances.

After the service area is established, a priority order will be established based on the Median Household Income (MHI) of each zip code that resides within the pre-determined area. Energy will always be distributed in a bottom up manner as to have the greatest economic impact on disadvantaged and underserved populations.

**Median household income** is a measure that represents the midpoint of all household incomes in a specific geographic area, such as a city, state, or country. It divides the income distribution into two equal halves: one half with incomes above the median and the other half with incomes below the median.

As our organization's net of renewable energy infrastructure continues to expand, additional zip codes will be added and authorized to claim energy from the area's established Net Metering agreements.

This initiative is focused on serving our nation's most economically disadvantaged populations first. However, as the self propagating potential of this program begins to accelerate, we believe resources will eventually reach a point where every residential energy bill in a given region can be negated.



# What is net metering, and how can it be used to fulfill your charitable effect?



**Net metering** is a billing arrangement that allows electricity customers who generate their own renewable energy, such as solar power, to receive credit for the excess electricity they feed back into the grid. Under a net metering program, when a customer's renewable energy system generates more electricity than they are using at any given time, the excess electricity is exported to the grid, and the customer receives a credit on their utility bill for the value of that exported electricity.

**Virtual net metering (VNM)** is a billing arrangement that allows multiple electricity customers to share the benefits of a single renewable energy system, such as a solar array, located on a single property. VNM enables customers who are unable to install renewable energy systems on their own properties—due to factors such as shading, space limitations, or property ownership—to receive credits on their utility bills for their share of the electricity generated by a shared renewable energy system located elsewhere.

Using these already existing models of Net Metering as a blueprint, Solar Security Net Inc intends to work closely with state legislators and local regulatory authorities to create the very first **Charitable Purpose (CP) Net Metering Arrangements**. These agreements would expand the amount of energy allowed to be metered by a specific field or entity, as long as the distribution was going towards serving a charitable purpose. These agreements would be reviewed and authorized on a case by case basis and have greater oversight than residential or community based Net Metering.

These agreements will not require local utility companies to suffer the revenue loss of the charitable service being provided. The energy being distributed will be calculated with a multiplier, ensuring that the participating utility company is able to sell the excess energy being deducted from the meter to cover their routine distribution costs and fees. Our goal is to create programs that are in the best interest of all parties involved, fostering better relationships between local communities and the companies that serve them.

These **Charitable Purpose (CP) Net Metering Arrangements** would fulfill our organizations charitable effect by the following process.

- Energy generated from Solar Security Net fields will be fed into the grid, accruing a bank of stored energy belonging to a (CP) Net Metering Account.
- Residents with power bills belonging to zip codes within a fields service area apply to become members of Solar Security Net Inc.
- These members are added to the (CP) Net Metering account, and authorized to have their further energy use deducted from the accounts total.

## **The lifespan of solar panels is only 25-30 years, what is the maintenance/replacement plan?**



**The lifespan of a solar array typically ranges from 25 to 30 years. However, many solar panels can continue to produce electricity beyond this timeframe, albeit at a reduced efficiency level. Several factors influence the lifespan of a solar array:**

**Panel Quality:** The quality of the solar panels used in the array significantly impacts its lifespan. High-quality panels manufactured by reputable companies tend to have longer lifespans and better performance over time.

**Component Durability:** In addition to solar panels, other components of the system, such as inverters, racking systems, and wiring, also contribute to the overall lifespan. Durable and well-maintained components can extend the lifespan of the entire system.

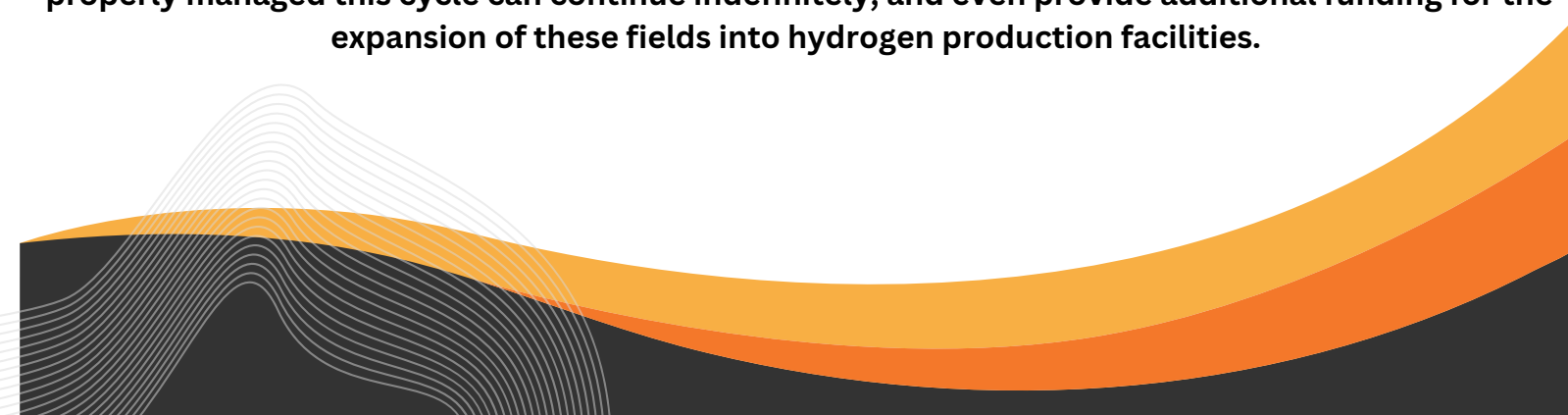
**Environmental Conditions:** Environmental factors such as sunlight exposure, temperature fluctuations, humidity, and weather events can affect the degradation rate of solar panels. Installations in harsh environments may experience faster degradation and shorter lifespans.

**Maintenance Practices:** Regular maintenance, including cleaning, inspection, and repairs, can help prolong the lifespan of a solar array. Proper maintenance ensures that the system operates efficiently and mitigates potential issues that could shorten its lifespan.

**To account for long term maintenance and replacement costs, Solar Security Net Inc will engage in a strategic investing program to maximize revenue potential from each field.**

**3-5% of each fields revenue will be allocated into long term investment portfolios. These portfolios will be managed by a professional investing firm (TBD) and consist of multiple investment avenues such as diversified stock market index funds or individual venture capital opportunities.**

**These investment funds will gradually compound annual returns into a large amount of accrued capital over the 25-30 year investment period. This pool of capital will then be drawn upon when the time arises to replace the degraded panels of each array. As long as these portfolios are properly managed this cycle can continue indefinitely, and even provide additional funding for the expansion of these fields into hydrogen production facilities.**





# How would eliminating residential energy bills impact the economy as a whole?



**Eliminating residential energy bills entirely would have several potential effects on boosting the economy:**

**Increased Disposable Income:** By eliminating energy bills, households would have more disposable income available for spending on other goods and services. This increased spending could stimulate economic activity across various sectors, including retail, leisure, and entertainment.

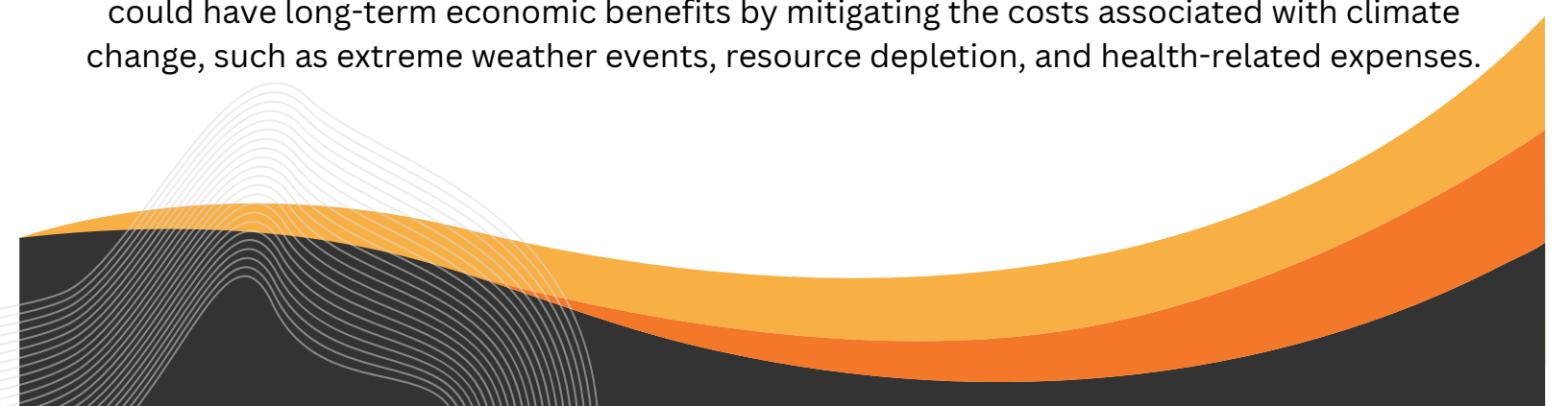
**Consumer Confidence:** Lower household expenses can increase consumer confidence and sentiment, leading to higher levels of consumer spending. Increased consumer confidence can have positive ripple effects throughout the economy, encouraging investment, hiring, and business expansion.

**Poverty Alleviation:** Lower-income households, which spend a larger proportion of their income on energy bills, would benefit significantly from the elimination of energy costs. This could help alleviate financial stress and reduce poverty rates, leading to improved overall well-being and economic stability.

**Job Creation:** The increased consumer spending resulting from lower energy bills could create demand for goods and services, leading to job creation and employment growth. Industries related to retail, hospitality, and leisure, in particular, may see increased demand and hiring.

**Energy Efficiency Investments:** With energy bills eliminated, households may have more incentive to invest in energy-efficient technologies and upgrades. This could lead to increased demand for energy-efficient products and services, fostering innovation and growth in the clean energy sector.

**Environmental Benefits:** Reduced energy consumption resulting from the elimination of energy bills could lead to lower greenhouse gas emissions and environmental impact. This could have long-term economic benefits by mitigating the costs associated with climate change, such as extreme weather events, resource depletion, and health-related expenses.



# What are the advantages of utility scale solar vs. residential solar?



**Utility-scale solar tends to be more cost-efficient than residential solar for several reasons:**

**Economies of Scale:** Utility-scale solar projects are typically larger in size compared to residential installations. This scale allows for bulk purchasing of materials, streamlined construction processes, and optimized operations and maintenance practices, resulting in lower costs per watt of installed capacity.

**Standardization:** Utility-scale solar projects often use standardized components and designs, which reduces engineering and design costs and allows for efficient project replication across multiple sites. In contrast, residential solar installations may require more customization to accommodate individual rooftops, shading conditions, and homeowner preferences, leading to higher design and installation costs.

**Installation Costs:** Utility-scale solar projects benefit from simplified installation processes, as they involve larger, ground-mounted solar arrays installed in open areas. In contrast, residential solar installations often require more complex rooftop mounting systems, wiring, and integration with existing structures, which can increase labor and installation costs.

**Permitting and Regulatory Efficiency:** Utility-scale solar projects may face fewer regulatory hurdles and permitting requirements compared to residential installations. Permitting processes for large-scale projects are often streamlined, and developers may have established relationships with regulatory agencies, reducing administrative burdens and delays. Residential solar projects, on the other hand, may encounter more stringent zoning regulations, homeowner association (HOA) restrictions, and permitting challenges, which can increase project costs and timelines.

**Grid Connection and Interconnection:** Utility-scale solar projects are often located near existing transmission infrastructure, facilitating grid connection and interconnection processes. This proximity reduces the need for costly grid upgrades and infrastructure investments, which can be required for residential solar installations located in remote or underserved areas.

**Bulk Purchasing Power:** Utility-scale solar developers benefit from the ability to negotiate favorable terms with equipment suppliers, contractors, and service providers due to their large purchasing volumes. This bulk purchasing power allows developers to secure lower prices for solar panels, inverters, mounting hardware, and other components, driving down overall project costs.





# What is crowd funding, and why is it important to the stand up of a brand new non-profit?



Crowdfunding is a method of raising capital or funding for a project, venture, or cause by collecting small amounts of money from a large number of people, typically via the internet. It leverages the collective efforts of friends, family, supporters, and the general public who believe in the mission or vision of the project or cause and are willing to contribute financially to make it a reality.

Here's why crowdfunding is important to the stand-up of a brand new non-profit:

**Seed Funding:** Crowdfunding will provide the initial seed funding to kickstart our non-profit's operations, programs, or projects. It offers a way to raise the necessary funds to cover startup costs, operational expenses, and other financial needs that may not be immediately covered by grants, donations, or other sources of funding.

**Building a Supportive Community:** Crowdfunding helps build a supportive community of early adopters, advocates, and champions who believe in our non-profit's mission and are willing to invest their time, energy, and resources to support its success. Engaging and mobilizing this community can create a strong foundation for our non-profit and foster long-term relationships and partnerships.

**Raising Awareness:** Crowdfunding campaigns can raise awareness about our non-profit, its mission, and the issues it aims to address. By sharing our story, goals, and impact, we can educate and inspire people to learn more, get involved, and become ambassadors for our cause, amplifying our reach and impact.

**Validation and Proof of Concept:** A successful crowdfunding campaign will validate our non-profit's concept, model, and approach by demonstrating public interest, support, and demand for our mission and programs. It can serve as proof of concept that our non-profit's ideas, solutions, and initiatives resonate with people and have the potential to make a difference.



## **What is crowd funding, and why is it important to the stand up of a brand new non-profit? (Continued)**

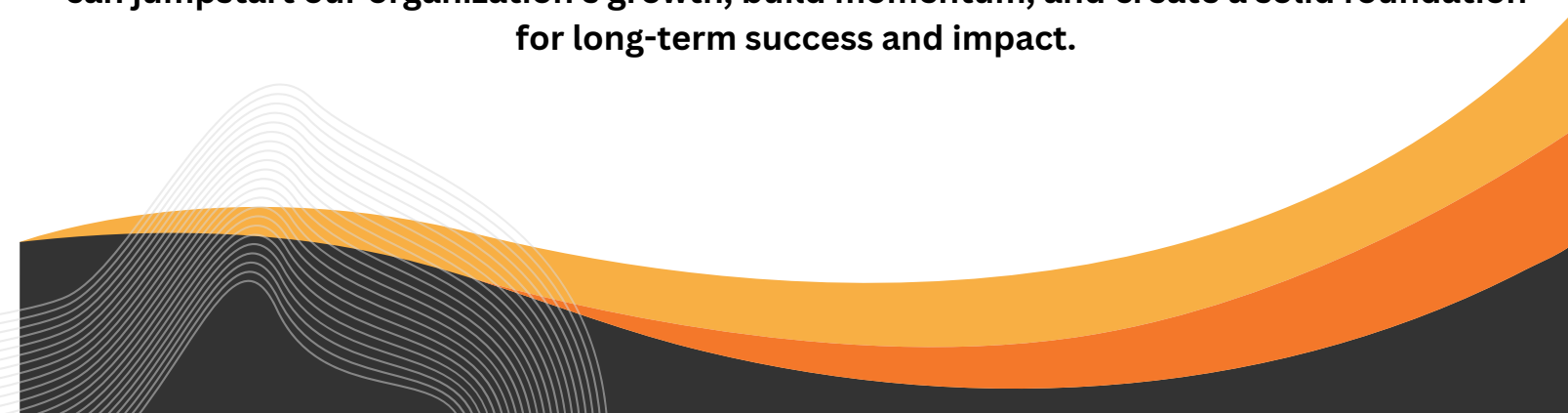
**Engaging Stakeholders:** Crowdfunding engages a wide range of stakeholders, including donors, supporters, volunteers, and community members, in our non-profit's journey from the outset. It fosters transparency, accountability, and trust by involving people in the fundraising process and keeping them informed and engaged throughout the campaign and beyond.

**Flexibility and Control:** Crowdfunding offers flexibility and control over our non-profit's fundraising efforts, allowing us to set goals, timelines, and strategies that align with our mission, values, and priorities. It provides a platform to experiment, learn, and adapt based on feedback, results, and insights gained from the campaign.

**Diversifying Funding Sources:** Crowdfunding diversifies our non-profit's funding sources by tapping into new networks, audiences, and communities that may not be reached through traditional fundraising channels. It complements other fundraising strategies and initiatives, such as grants, donations, events, and partnerships, to create a balanced and sustainable funding portfolio.

**Empowering Donors and Supporters:** Crowdfunding empowers donors and supporters to play an active role in our non-profit's success by contributing to a cause they care about, sharing the campaign with their networks, and becoming advocates and champions for our mission. It creates a sense of ownership, belonging, and investment in our non-profit's journey and outcomes.

**Crowdfunding is a valuable and powerful tool for the stand-up of a brand new non-profit. It provides a platform to raise seed funding, build a supportive community, raise awareness, validate concepts, engage stakeholders, and diversify funding sources. By leveraging crowdfunding as part of our non-profit's fundraising and outreach strategy, we can jumpstart our organization's growth, build momentum, and create a solid foundation for long-term success and impact.**



## **Why is localized energy production a more effective development strategy than our current centralized model?**

Localized energy production, often referred to as distributed generation or decentralized energy, involves generating electricity closer to where it is consumed. Implementing localized energy production can offer several advantages and benefits compared to the centralized energy production model that is currently dominant in many regions. Here are some reasons why localized energy production is considered a more effective development strategy:

**Resilience and Reliability:** Localized energy production enhances grid resilience by reducing dependence on centralized power plants and long-distance transmission lines. Distributed energy resources can help maintain electricity supply during grid outages, natural disasters, or other emergencies, ensuring continuity of essential services and reducing vulnerability to disruptions.

**Energy Efficiency:** Localized energy production can improve energy efficiency by reducing transmission losses associated with transporting electricity over long distances. Generating electricity closer to the point of consumption minimizes energy losses and enhances overall system efficiency.

**Cost Savings:** Distributed generation can lead to cost savings by reducing the need for costly transmission and distribution infrastructure upgrades and investments. By leveraging local renewable energy resources, communities can lower electricity bills, avoid peak demand charges, and reduce reliance on imported energy.

**Environmental Benefits:** Localized energy production promotes the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydrogen, which have lower carbon emissions and environmental impacts compared to fossil fuels. By transitioning to clean energy, communities can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and mitigate climate change.

**Job Creation and Economic Development:** Investing in localized energy production can stimulate local economic development and create jobs in the renewable energy sector. By supporting the growth of solar installers, wind technicians, and other green jobs, communities can foster economic growth, enhance workforce development, and support local businesses.



## **Why is localized energy production a more effective development strategy than our current centralized model? (Continued)**

**Flexibility and Innovation:** Localized energy production offers greater flexibility and opportunities for innovation compared to centralized energy systems. Communities can adopt diverse energy solutions tailored to their unique needs, resources, and preferences, including microgrids, energy storage, demand response programs, and smart grid technologies.

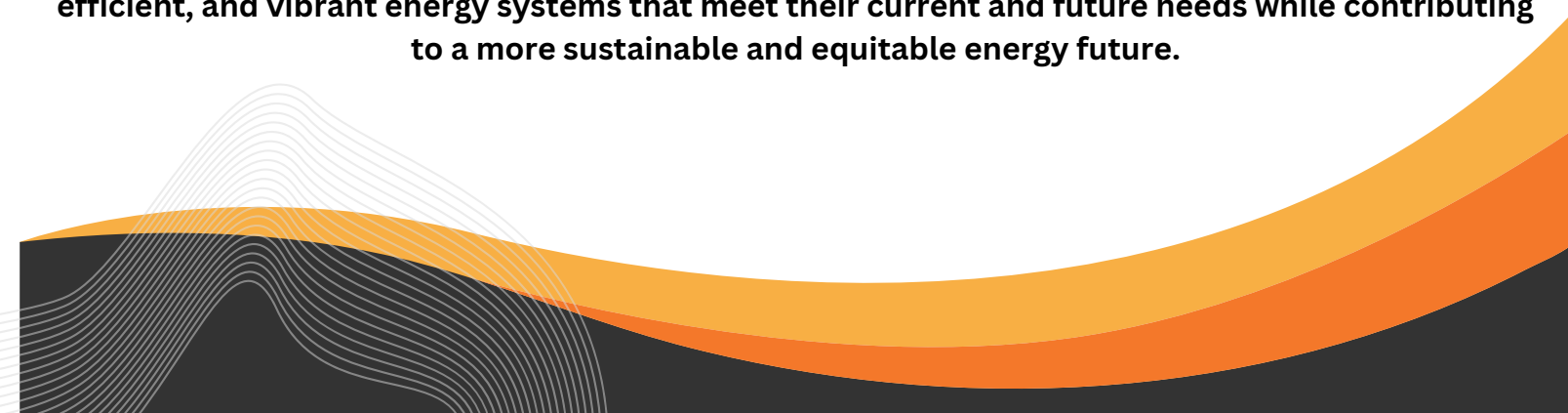
**Community Engagement and Empowerment:** Localized energy production encourages community engagement and empowerment by involving residents in energy decision-making processes, promoting energy conservation and efficiency, and fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility for local energy resources.

**Scalability and Adaptability:** Distributed generation can be scaled up or down more easily compared to large-scale centralized power plants. Communities can incrementally expand their renewable energy capacity, adapt to changing energy needs, and integrate new technologies and solutions over time.

**Grid Support and Integration:** Localized energy production can provide valuable grid support and services, such as voltage regulation, frequency control, and demand response, to enhance grid stability, reliability, and resilience. Distributed energy resources can complement and integrate with existing grid infrastructure to support a more dynamic and responsive energy system.

**Equity and Accessibility:** Localized energy production can increase energy equity and accessibility by providing access to affordable, reliable, and clean energy solutions for all community members, including low-income households and underserved communities. By prioritizing energy equity and inclusivity, communities can address energy poverty, reduce disparities, and promote social justice.

**Localized energy production offers a holistic and sustainable approach to energy development that aligns with the principles of environmental stewardship, economic prosperity, community engagement, and social equity. By embracing decentralized energy solutions and transitioning towards a more localized and integrated energy system, communities can build resilient, efficient, and vibrant energy systems that meet their current and future needs while contributing to a more sustainable and equitable energy future.**



# How will garnering the support of the American public serve to attract the support of politicians and corporations to our non-profits mission?



**Garnering support from the American public will play a crucial role in attracting the support of politicians and corporations to our non-profit's mission. Here's how public support can influence and engage key stakeholders:**

**Demonstrating Public Demand:** Politicians and corporations often respond to public opinion and demand. By mobilizing public support for our non-profit's mission, we can demonstrate the widespread interest, concern, and demand for renewable energy and sustainable development. This can encourage politicians to prioritize renewable energy policies and incentives and motivate corporations to sponsor our clean energy solutions.

**Building a Strong Constituency:** A strong and engaged public constituency can serve as advocates and allies for our non-profit's mission, amplifying our message, raising awareness, and influencing decision-makers. By engaging and mobilizing the American public, we can build a broad-based coalition of supporters that can effectively advocate for policy changes, funding opportunities, and corporate partnerships.

**Creating Positive Public Perception:** Positive public perception and support can enhance our non-profit's credibility, legitimacy, and reputation in the eyes of politicians, corporations, and other stakeholders. By showcasing the benefits, impact, and success stories of our initiatives, we can generate positive media coverage, social media engagement, and public endorsements that can attract attention and support from key influencers and decision-makers.

**Fostering Collaboration and Partnerships:** Public support can facilitate collaboration and partnerships between our non-profit, politicians, corporations, and other stakeholders. By demonstrating shared goals, values, and interests, we can build trust, mutual respect, and collaborative relationships that can lead to joint initiatives, shared resources, and collective action to advance our mission.



## How will garnering the support of the American public serve to attract the support of politicians and corporations to our non-profits mission? (Continued)



**Engaging Stakeholders in Dialogue:** Engaging the American public in dialogue, discussions, and consultations can provide valuable insights, feedback, and perspectives that can inform and shape our non-profit's strategies, initiatives, and priorities. By listening to and addressing the concerns, interests, and needs of the public, we can build stronger connections and relationships with stakeholders and foster a sense of ownership and investment in our mission.

**Mobilizing Grassroots Advocacy:** Mobilizing grassroots advocacy and activism can create a groundswell of support and momentum for our non-profit's mission, influencing politicians, corporations, and decision-makers at all levels of government and society. By empowering individuals and communities to take action, speak out, and advocate for renewable energy and sustainability, we can amplify our impact and drive meaningful change.

**Securing Funding and Resources:** Public support can help attract funding, grants, and resources from philanthropic organizations, foundations, and individual donors who are aligned with our non-profit's mission and values. By demonstrating a strong base of public support and engagement, we can enhance our credibility and attractiveness to potential funders and partners.

**Promoting Education and Awareness:** Educating and raising awareness among the American public about the importance of renewable energy, sustainability, and our non-profit's mission can inspire and empower individuals to make informed choices, adopt sustainable practices, and support our initiatives. By promoting education and awareness, we can cultivate a culture of sustainability, environmental stewardship, and civic engagement that resonates with politicians, corporations, and the broader public.





# Why choose Connecticut to begin implementing this development strategy?



Connecticut consistently ranks among the states with some of the highest electricity prices in the United States. Several factors contribute to Connecticut's high energy prices:

**Limited Energy Resources:** Connecticut lacks indigenous fossil fuel resources such as coal, natural gas, and oil. As a result, the state relies heavily on imported energy sources, which can be more expensive due to transportation and supply chain logistics.

**High Demand:** Connecticut has a relatively high population density and a strong industrial and commercial sector, leading to high overall electricity demand. The demand for energy-intensive activities such as heating and cooling in Connecticut's climate further contributes to increased energy consumption.

**Transmission and Distribution Costs:** Connecticut's aging energy infrastructure, including transmission and distribution systems, requires ongoing maintenance, upgrades, and investments. These costs are often passed on to consumers through electricity rates, contributing to higher overall energy prices.

**Our organization can leverage these factors and actually turn them into developmental advantages.**

**Cost:** Despite having a lower solar efficiency than other areas of the country, the high price of energy means that the top half of energy generated and sold will yield higher revenue rates than building fields in other states. This will translate to more dollars being invested into the development of renewable energy infrastructure over the long term.

**Proof of concept:** Connecticut is the perfect test bed to prove this concept can be reproduced and work at scale across the country. Because of its small size, the effects of introducing decentralized public renewable energy production will be apparent at a faster rate. If we can prove that this concept works in Connecticut, then any other states with similar PPA's, regulatory frameworks, and Net Metering policies will be able to achieve the same results, if not greater.

**Regulatory Framework:** Connecticut only has two main Energy Distribution companies (EDC'S). Eversource and The United Illuminating company. This means that our program can be implemented while only needing coordination/agreements with two utility companies. Working in conjunction with the CT Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (**PURA**) will ensure a seamless integration of our program across the majority of the state.

# What are “Green Bank” programs, and why would they want to partner with your organization?



Green bank programs are financial institutions or initiatives that focus on financing and supporting clean energy projects, energy efficiency improvements, and other environmentally sustainable initiatives. These programs typically operate at the state or regional level and aim to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy by providing specialized financing products, incentives, and technical assistance to individuals, businesses, and communities.

## Key features of green bank programs include:

**Capital Deployment:** Green banks provide capital and financial resources to support a wide range of clean energy and sustainability projects. This may include renewable energy installations (such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power), energy efficiency upgrades (such as building retrofits and appliance replacements), energy storage projects, electric vehicle infrastructure, and other environmentally beneficial initiatives.

**Risk Mitigation:** Green banks often assume or mitigate certain financial risks associated with clean energy investments to attract private sector capital and leverage public funds effectively. By providing credit enhancements, loan guarantees, or insurance mechanisms, green banks help reduce the perceived risk for lenders and investors, making clean energy projects more attractive and accessible.

**Market Development:** Green banks play a crucial role in developing and expanding clean energy markets by fostering innovation, building partnerships, and creating market infrastructure. They support the growth of local clean energy industries, create jobs, and stimulate economic development while advancing environmental goals and energy security objectives.

**Technical Assistance:** In addition to financial support, green banks offer technical assistance, advisory services, and capacity-building programs to help stakeholders navigate the clean energy financing landscape, access funding opportunities, and implement sustainable solutions effectively. This may include energy audits, project development support, policy analysis, and best practice dissemination.

**Public-Private Collaboration:** Green banks often operate as public-private partnerships, collaborating with government agencies, financial institutions, philanthropic organizations, community groups, and other stakeholders to leverage resources, share expertise, and achieve common objectives. This collaborative approach enhances the effectiveness and impact of green bank programs and fosters a supportive ecosystem for clean energy innovation and investment.



## What are “Green Bank” programs, and why would they want to partner with your organization? (Continued)



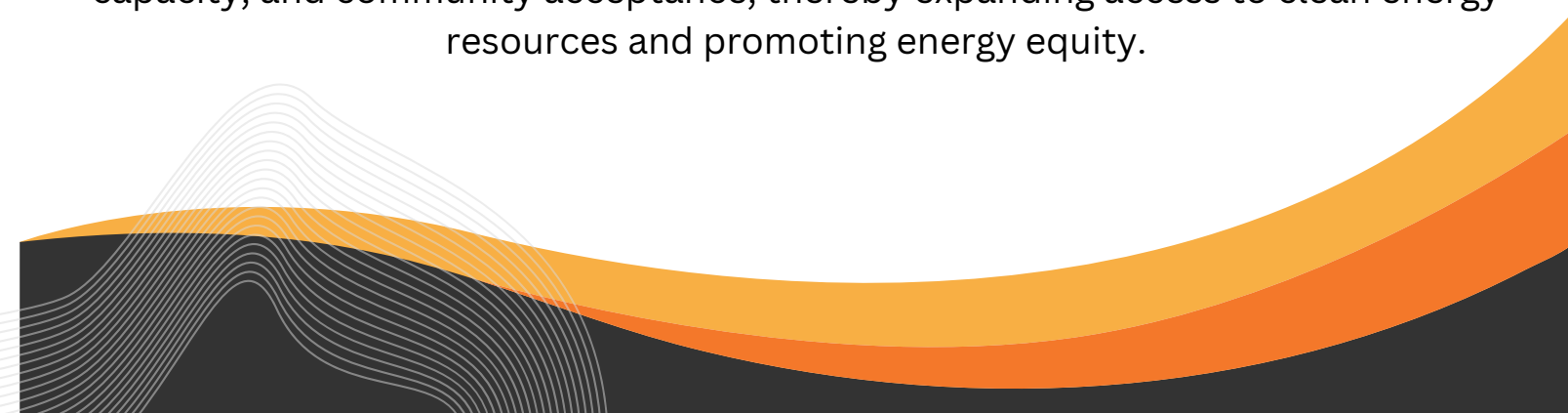
**Green Bank programs will be favorable towards partnering with our model of non-profit solar development for several reasons:**

**Shared Mission:** Solar Security Net Inc has a mission aligned with environmental sustainability, clean energy deployment, and community empowerment. Green banks share similar goals and objectives, making them natural allies in advancing the transition to a low-carbon economy and promoting renewable energy adoption.

**Community Engagement and Support:** Our Non-profit model of solar development will prioritize community engagement, outreach, and education as part of our mission. By partnering with our organization, green banks can tap into their community networks, trust, and credibility to promote awareness of clean energy opportunities, build support for local solar projects, and foster community participation in renewable energy initiatives.

**Project Pipeline Development:** Solar Security Net Inc can help green banks identify and develop a pipeline of solar projects suitable for financing. Our organization will actively scout for viable project opportunities, conduct feasibility assessments, perform site evaluations, and facilitate project development activities, thereby streamlining the project origination process for green bank financing.

**Mitigating Barriers to Entry:** Solar Security Net Inc can help address barriers to clean energy investment, particularly in underserved or disadvantaged communities. By collaborating with our organizations, green banks can better understand and overcome barriers related to financing, permitting, regulatory compliance, technical capacity, and community acceptance, thereby expanding access to clean energy resources and promoting energy equity.



# Why would Energy Distribution Companies (Utilities) be inclined to support your program?



**Energy Distribution Companies (Utilities) would be inclined to support Solar Security Net's development model for several reasons:**

**Meeting Renewable Energy Targets:** Many energy distribution companies have commitments to increase the share of renewable energy in their energy portfolios. Supporting non-profit solar development would allow them to fulfill these targets by facilitating the deployment of solar energy projects within their service territories, while also assisting in giving back to the community.

**Enhancing Grid Stability and Reliability:** Distributed solar energy generation can help improve grid stability and reliability by reducing strain on centralized generation facilities and enhancing local energy production. By supporting non-profit solar development, energy distribution companies can contribute to a more resilient and efficient grid infrastructure.

**Customer Satisfaction and Engagement:** Offering support for community-based solar initiatives can enhance customer satisfaction and engagement. Non-profit solar development programs provide opportunities for customers to participate in renewable energy projects, fostering a sense of ownership and pride in their local energy systems.

**Promoting Energy Equity:** Our organization's program prioritizes serving underserved or low-income communities, thereby promoting energy equity and access to clean energy resources. By supporting these programs, energy distribution companies can demonstrate their commitment to addressing energy affordability and accessibility issues.

**Regulatory Compliance and Incentives:** Many regions offer regulatory incentives, mandates, or targets to promote renewable energy adoption, such as **renewable portfolio standards (RPS)** or net metering policies. Supporting non-profit solar development can help utilities meet these regulatory requirements, avoid penalties, and access financial incentives or tax credits for renewable energy investments.

**Stakeholder Expectations:** Customers, investors, and regulators increasingly expect energy utility companies to embrace renewable energy and support clean energy initiatives. By partnering with Solar Security Net Inc, utilities demonstrate their commitment to sustainability and meet stakeholder expectations, enhancing their reputation and credibility.



# Why would corporations want to sponsor your organization?



Corporations will be interested in sponsoring the construction of Solar Security Net's projects for several reasons:

**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Supporting Solar Security Net's mission aligns with corporate social responsibility initiatives aimed at addressing environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation, and community well-being. Sponsoring renewable energy projects demonstrates a commitment to environmental stewardship and social impact, enhancing the company's reputation and brand image.

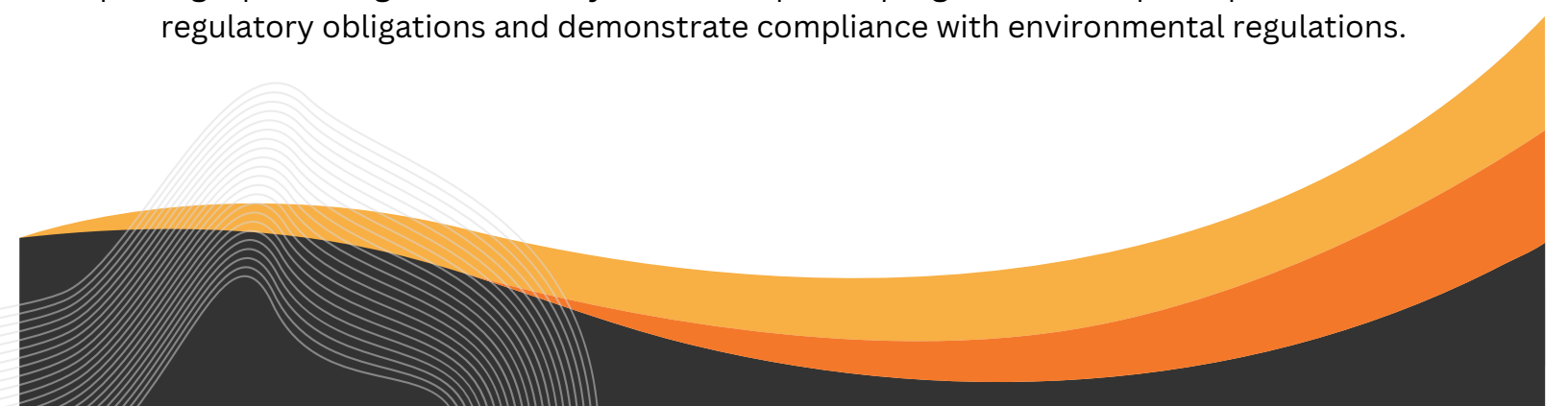
**Environmental Sustainability:** Corporations increasingly recognize the importance of reducing their carbon footprint and transitioning to clean energy sources to mitigate climate change and environmental degradation. Sponsoring Solar Security Net programs allows companies to contribute to the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

**Innovation and Technology Leadership:** Supporting Solar Security Net programs allows companies to showcase their commitment to innovation and technology leadership in the renewable energy sector. By investing in cutting-edge solar technologies and solutions, corporations can position themselves as industry leaders and drivers of positive change in the transition to clean energy.

**Stakeholder Expectations:** Shareholders, customers, employees, and other stakeholders increasingly expect corporations to demonstrate a commitment to sustainability and social responsibility. Sponsoring our non-profit's development programs allows companies to meet these expectations and engage with stakeholders who prioritize environmental and social issues.

**Community Engagement:** Solar Security Net programs involve community engagement and collaboration, providing opportunities for corporations to build positive relationships with local communities. By sponsoring solar projects in the communities where they operate, companies can demonstrate support for community development, economic growth, and job creation.

**Regulatory Compliance:** In some jurisdictions, corporations are subject to regulatory requirements related to renewable energy procurement, greenhouse gas emissions reduction, and sustainability reporting. Sponsoring Solar Security Net development programs can help companies meet these regulatory obligations and demonstrate compliance with environmental regulations.



# Why would politicians be interested in supporting this initiative?



**Supporting Solar Security Net Inc can be advantageous for politicians for several reasons:**

**Environmental Benefits:** Politicians who support Solar Security Net demonstrate their commitment to addressing environmental concerns, such as climate change and air pollution. By promoting the adoption of solar energy, politicians can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving local air quality, which resonates positively with constituents concerned about environmental issues.

**Job Creation and Economic Growth:** Solar Security Net development projects create jobs in local communities, stimulate economic growth, and attract investment. Politicians can highlight these economic benefits when supporting such initiatives, showcasing their efforts to bolster the local economy, create employment opportunities, and foster innovation in renewable energy technologies.

**Energy Independence and Security:** Renewable energy development contributes to diversifying the energy mix and reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels. Politicians can emphasize the importance of energy independence and security by advocating for the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure, including solar power, which enhances resilience to energy supply disruptions and geopolitical risks.

**Support for Renewable Energy Policies:** Supporting Solar Security Net initiatives aligns with broader renewable energy policies and objectives at the local, state, or national level. Politicians can leverage their support for solar projects to advance renewable energy targets, promote clean energy transition policies, and strengthen regulatory frameworks that incentivize renewable energy adoption.

**Community Engagement and Empowerment:** Solar Security Net development projects engage local communities through community outreach, education, and participation opportunities. Politicians who support these initiatives can build stronger connections with constituents, demonstrate responsiveness to community needs, and empower residents to participate in renewable energy initiatives that benefit their neighborhoods.

**Climate Resilience and Adaptation:** Investing in renewable energy infrastructure, including solar power, contributes to climate resilience and adaptation efforts by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Politicians can position themselves as advocates for climate resilience by supporting initiatives that promote renewable energy deployment and sustainable development practices.

# Why would a grant commission award funding to your program over another?



**Grant commissions are more likely to award funding to non-profit development projects compared to for-profit ventures for several reasons:**

**Mission Alignment:** Grant commissions typically prioritize funding projects that align with their mission and objectives. Non-profit development projects address social, environmental, or community needs and are more likely to align with the grant commission's focus areas, such as poverty alleviation, environmental conservation, education, or public health.

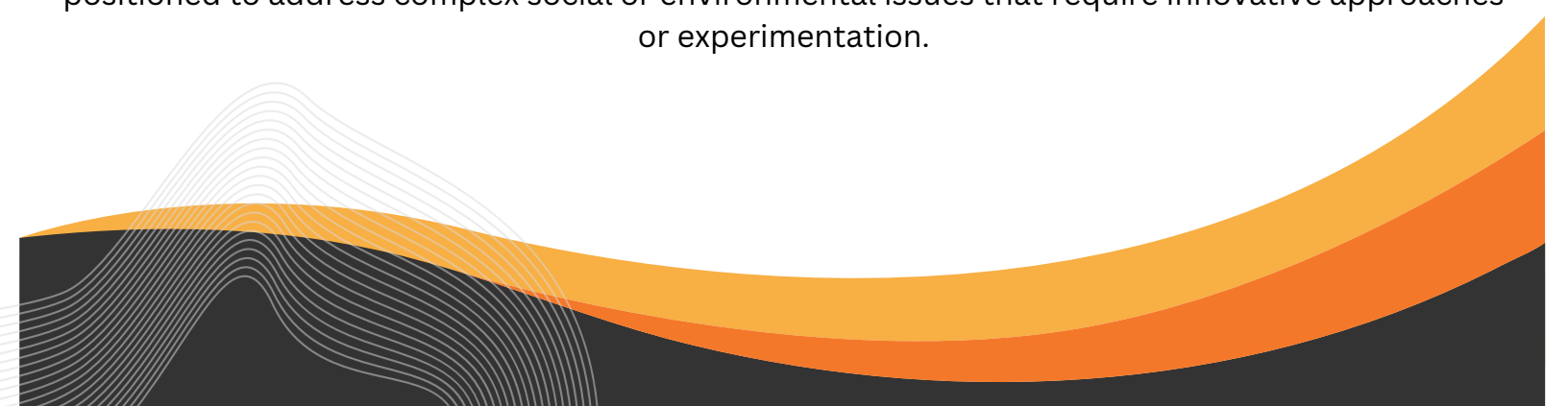
**Public Benefit:** Solar Security Net projects focus on serving the public good and providing benefits to society at large, rather than generating profits for private shareholders. Grant commissions are often mandated to support initiatives that have a positive impact on communities, promote social welfare, or address pressing societal challenges.

**Accountability and Transparency:** Non-profit organizations are subject to greater scrutiny and accountability requirements compared to for-profit entities. Grant commissions may prefer funding non-profit projects because they typically have clear governance structures, transparent financial reporting, and mechanisms in place to ensure that funds are used responsibly and effectively.

**Community Engagement:** Non-profit development projects involve collaboration with local communities, stakeholders, and partners to address specific needs or challenges. Grant commissions may value the community engagement aspect of non-profit initiatives and view them as more likely to have broad-based support and participation.

**Long-Term Impact:** Solar Security Net development projects focus on long-term impact and sustainability rather than short-term financial returns. Grant commissions may prioritize funding initiatives that demonstrate a commitment to sustainable outcomes, capacity building, and systemic change, even if they require longer timeframes to achieve results.

**Risk Appetite:** Grant commissions may have a greater tolerance for risk when funding non-profit projects compared to for-profit ventures. Non-profit organizations are often viewed as less financially stable or commercially viable than for-profit businesses, but they may be better positioned to address complex social or environmental issues that require innovative approaches or experimentation.





## **Why is the development of solar so critical to increasing the nations supply of green hydrogen?**

**The relationship between solar development and green hydrogen production is closely intertwined, as solar energy serves as a key input for producing green hydrogen through a process called electrolysis. Here's how solar development and green hydrogen production are connected:**

**Solar Power as Energy Input:** Solar development involves the deployment of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems to harness sunlight and convert it into electricity. This electricity can then be used as the primary energy input for electrolysis, the process of splitting water (H<sub>2</sub>O) into hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>).

**Electrolysis Powered by Solar Energy:** In green hydrogen production, electrolyzers utilize electricity to split water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. When powered by electricity generated from solar PV systems, electrolysis becomes a renewable and environmentally friendly process, resulting in the production of green hydrogen.

**Solar-Powered Electrolysis Systems:** Solar-powered electrolysis systems consist of solar panels, inverters, and electrolyzers. Solar panels capture sunlight and convert it into electricity, which is then fed into the electrolyzer to drive the electrolysis reaction. These systems can be deployed at various scales, from small-scale installations to utility-scale projects.

**Integration with Renewable Energy Grids:** Solar development and green hydrogen production can be integrated with renewable energy grids to maximize the utilization of renewable energy resources. Excess solar energy generated during periods of high sunlight can be used to produce hydrogen through electrolysis, providing a means of energy storage and grid balancing.

**Role in Decarbonization:** Green hydrogen produced from solar energy plays a crucial role in decarbonizing various sectors of the economy, such as transportation, industry, and heating. By replacing fossil fuels with green hydrogen, solar-powered hydrogen production helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.

**Synergies in Renewable Energy Deployment:** Solar development and green hydrogen production complement each other in the transition to a low-carbon energy future. Investments in solar infrastructure contribute to the expansion of renewable energy capacity, while green hydrogen production provides a means of storing and utilizing surplus renewable energy, enhancing the overall sustainability and resilience of the energy system.

# **Founder/ President**



**Founder**



**President Board of Directors**

# **Benjamin John Lee**



**DOB: October 27th 1988**

**Hometown: Andover, CT**

**Role: Founder/President Board of Directors**

**Retired USAF Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician**

**Veteran of Iraqi and Afghani theaters of operation**

**Carpenter**

**Electricians Apprentice**



# **IRS Tax Exemption Letter**





Department of the Treasury  
Internal Revenue Service  
Tax Exempt and Government Entities  
P.O. Box 2508  
Cincinnati, OH 45201

SOLAR SECURITY NET INC  
C/O BENJAMIN J LEE  
45 PARKER BRIDGE ROAD  
ANDOVER, CT 06232-1330

Date:  
01/31/2024  
Employer ID number:  
92-3653114  
Person to contact:  
Name: Customer Service  
ID number: 31954  
Telephone: 877-829-5500  
Accounting period ending:  
December 31  
Public charity status:  
170(b)(1)(A)(vi)  
Form 990 / 990-EZ / 990-N required:  
Yes  
Effective date of exemption:  
January 17, 2024  
Contribution deductibility:  
Yes  
Addendum applies:  
No  
DLN:  
26053426005064

Dear Applicant:

We're pleased to tell you we determined you're exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 501(c)(3). Donors can deduct contributions they make to you under IRC Section 170. You're also qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under Section 2055, 2106, or 2522. This letter could help resolve questions on your exempt status. Please keep it for your records.

Organizations exempt under IRC Section 501(c)(3) are further classified as either public charities or private foundations. We determined you're a public charity under the IRC Section listed at the top of this letter.

If we indicated at the top of this letter that you're required to file Form 990/990-EZ/990-N, our records show you're required to file an annual information return (Form 990 or Form 990-EZ) or electronic notice (Form 990-N, the e-Postcard). If you don't file a required return or notice for three consecutive years, your exempt status will be automatically revoked.

If we indicated at the top of this letter that an addendum applies, the enclosed addendum is an integral part of this letter.

For important information about your responsibilities as a tax-exempt organization, go to [www.irs.gov/charities](http://www.irs.gov/charities). Enter "4221-PC" in the search bar to view Publication 4221-PC, Compliance Guide for 501(c)(3) Public Charities, which describes your recordkeeping, reporting, and disclosure requirements.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Martin  
Director, Exempt Organizations  
Rulings and Agreements