Equity in Energy Efficiency Policy:

A Multi-State Study on Residential Program Investment Trends

Low-Income Work Group

Michigan Energy Waste Reduction Collaborative

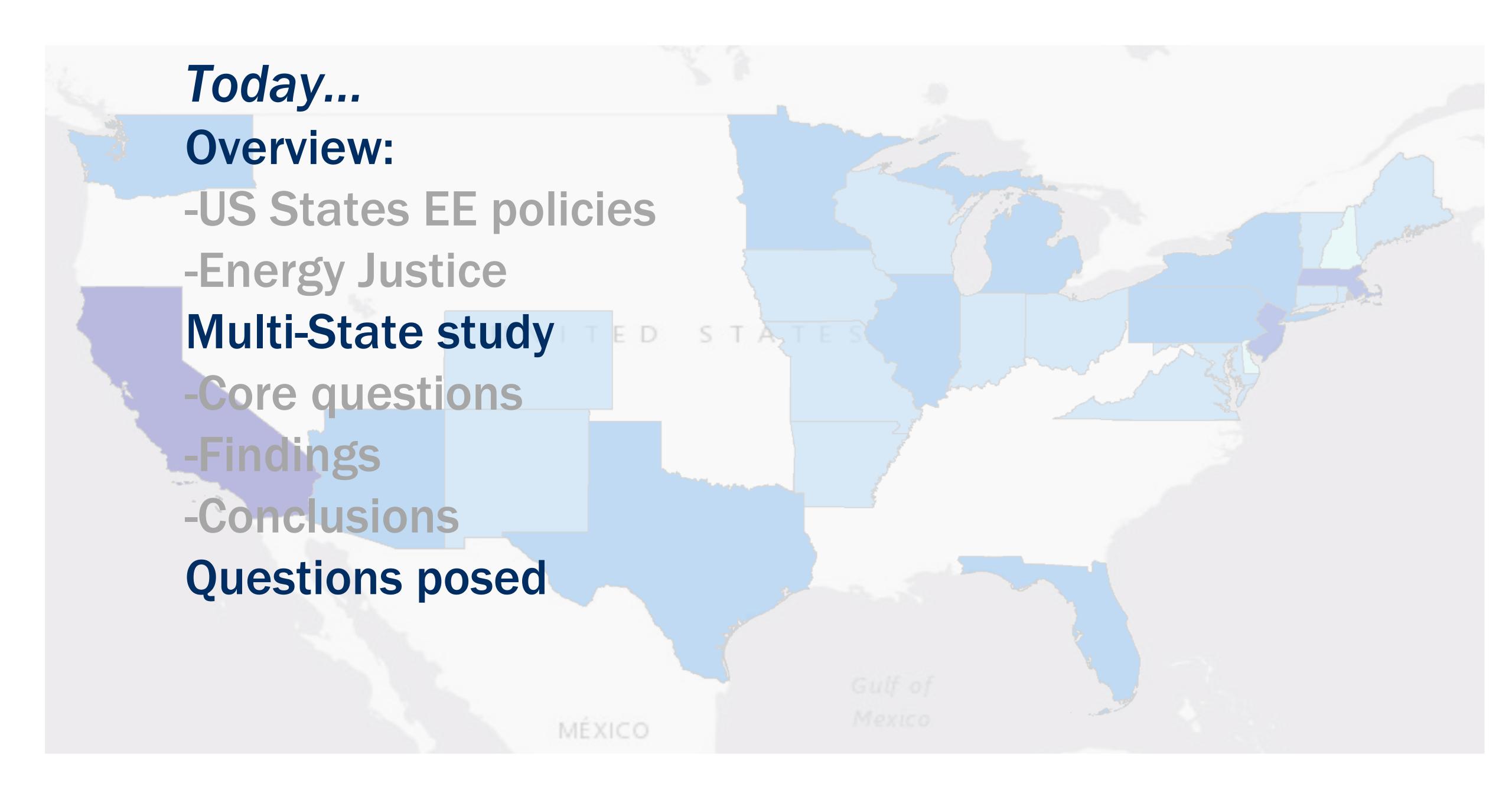
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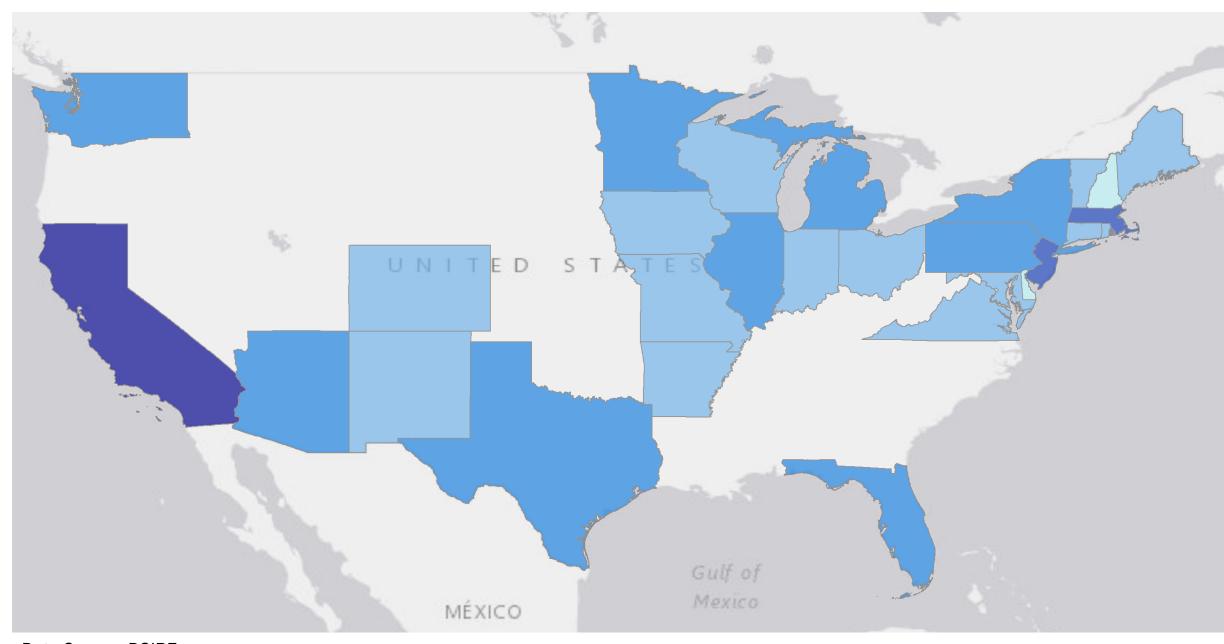








Energy Efficiency Resource & Energy Justice



Data Source: DSIRE

US states with **EE** standards (2016)

Color ramp indicates: E3b investment level

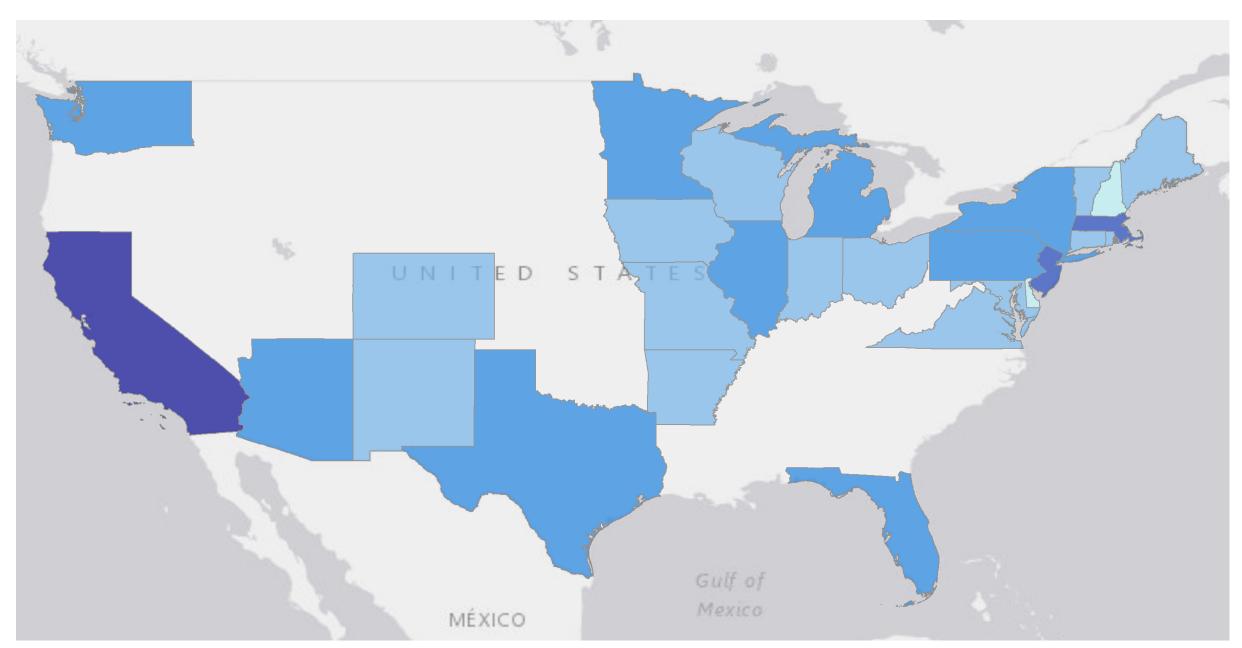
Energy Efficiency Standards

- 29 US States
- \$2.5 billion/yr. invested (2016 electric residential)
- Policy goals
- Implementation structure
- Administered: Utilities
- Oversight: PUC
- Portfolios & Programs
- Residential markets:
 - Single/Multi-family
 - Renters/Owners
 - *Low-income, Non-LI





Energy Efficiency Resource & Energy Justice

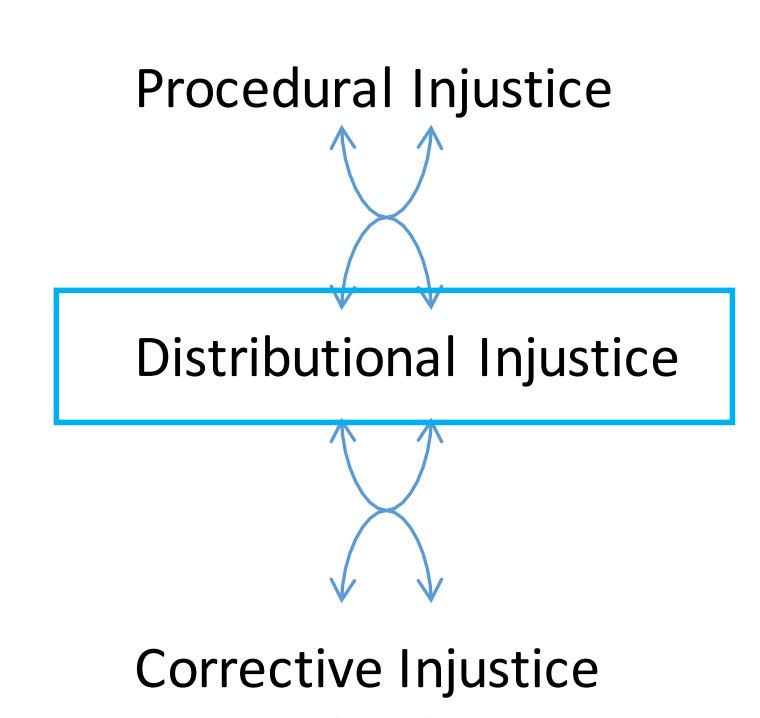


Data Source: DSIRE

Energy Transitions away from inequity:

1 in 3 households struggle to afford energy

1 in 5 households trade-off w/other monthly costs

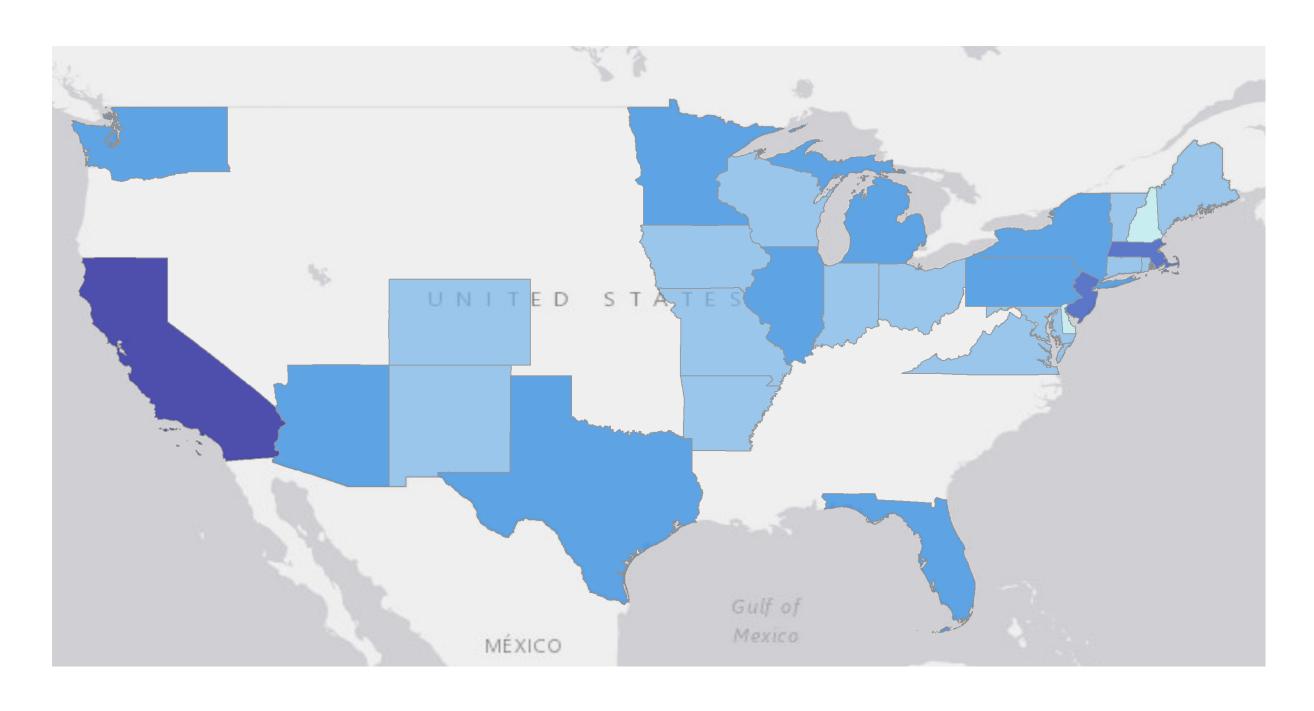








Core research questions....

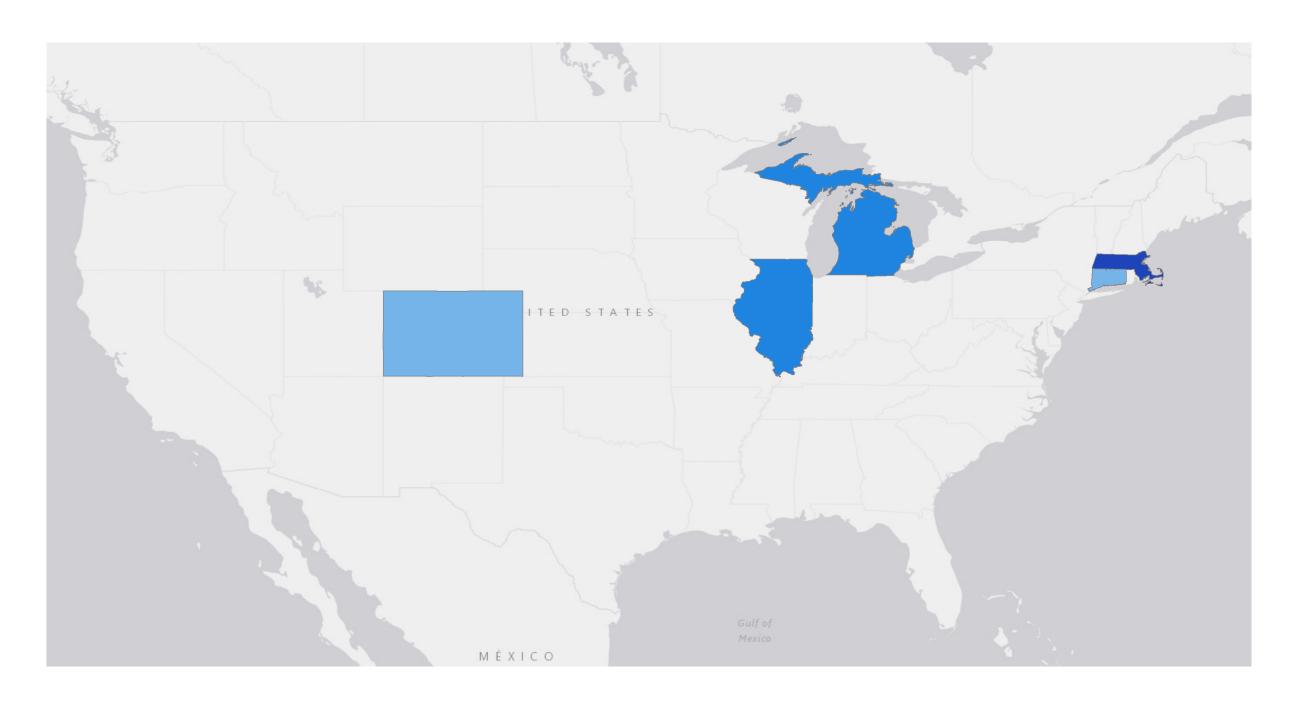


- 1. Is the energy efficiency resource *investment* being distributed equitably?
- 2. How to compare states, or utilities, performance in terms of equity?
- 3. Are some state policies more effective than others at reaching equitable investment levels?





Our approach...



- 1. Multi-state comparison capturing varying policy approaches to low-income EE policy
- 5 states (CO,CT,IL,MA,MI)
- 37.5 million residents
- 10 electric IOUs
- \$2.8 billion invested (2012-17')
- Data: annual EE filings and reports
- Interviews: PUCs and stakeholders
- 2. Established novel metric: "E3b" Energy Efficiency Equity baseline





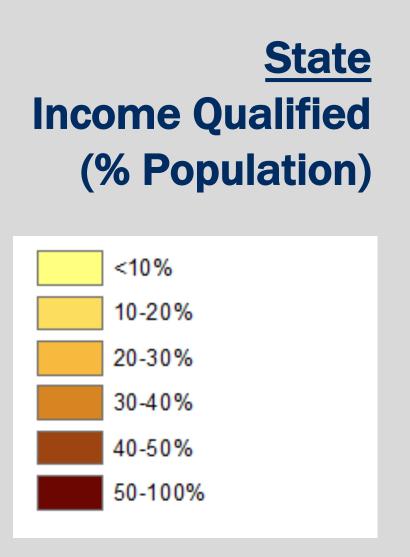
Finding 1: Variations in state LI requirements, LI qualifiers

State	Illinois	Massachusetts	Michigan
State Policy	Future Energy Jobs Act (2016)	Green Communities Act (2008)	Energy Waste Reduction Act (2016)
Approach	Utility size	Percent of total Spend	No Required Level
Requirement	\$25M (>3M customers) \$8.4M (0.5-3M customers)	10% Portfolio	No required amount
LI Qualifier	300% FPL (post-2016) 80% AMI (pre-2016)	60% SMI	200% FPL



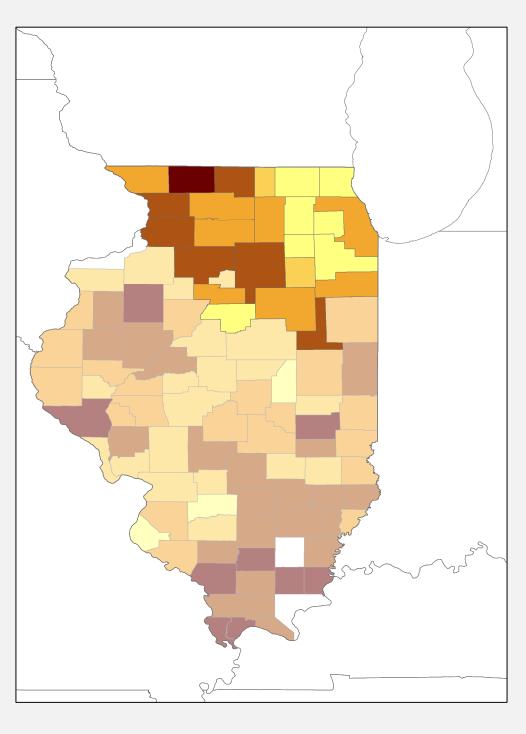


Finding 2: Variation in utility territory income qualified populations



% Population Income Qualified LI Qualifier

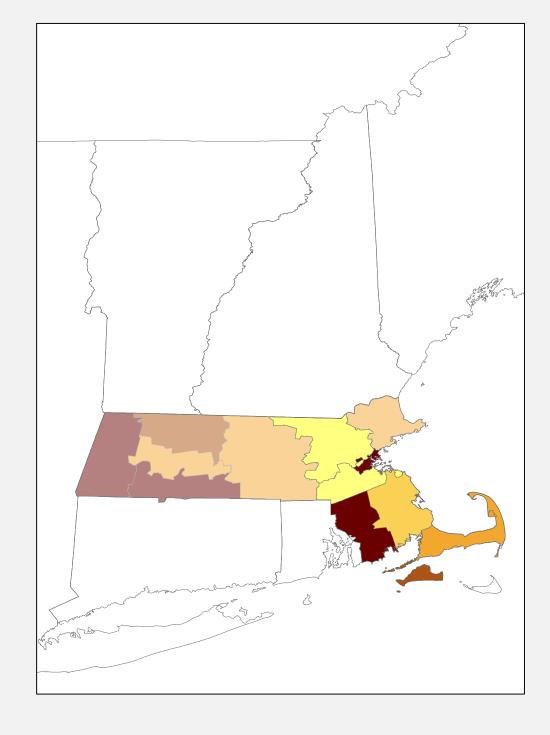
Illinois



Ameren – 38% ComEd – 39%

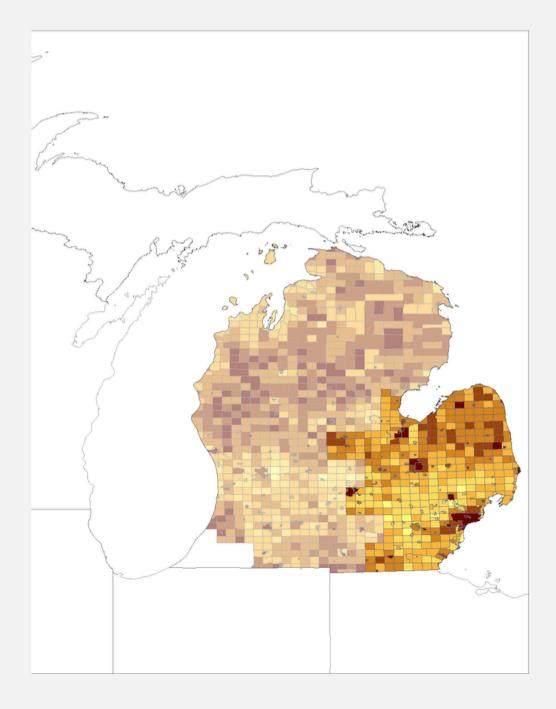
80% AMI (pre-2016)

Massachusetts



National Grid – 31% Eversource – 32% 60% SMI

Michigan

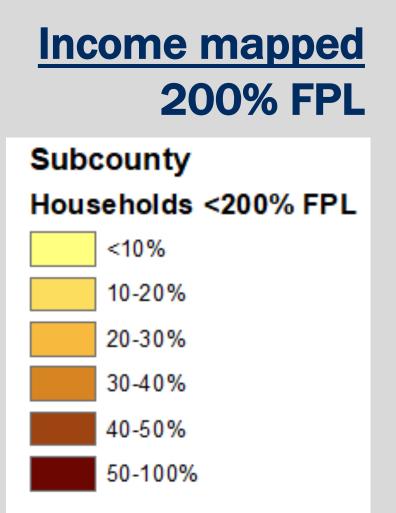


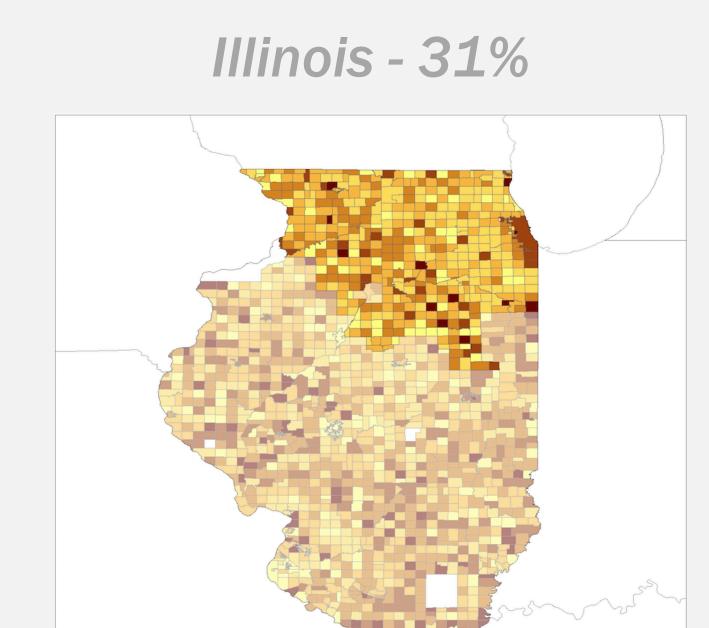
DTE - 34%
Consumers - 34%
200% FPL



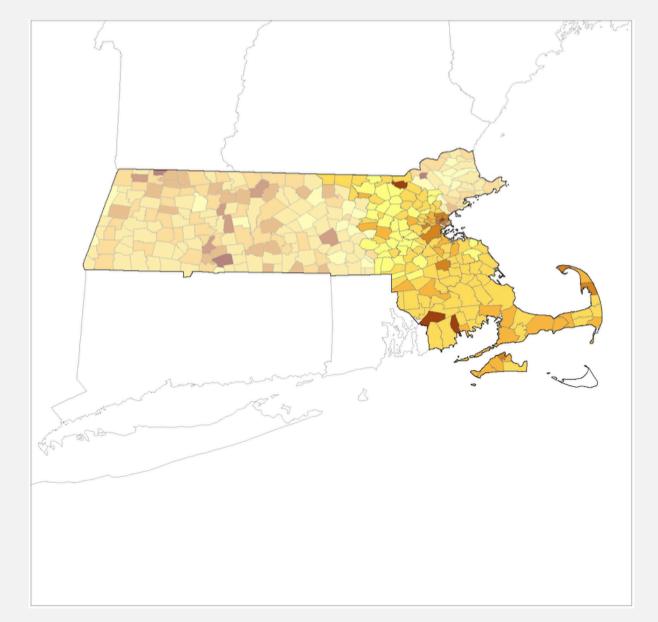


Finding 2: Variation in utility territory populations: 200% FPL

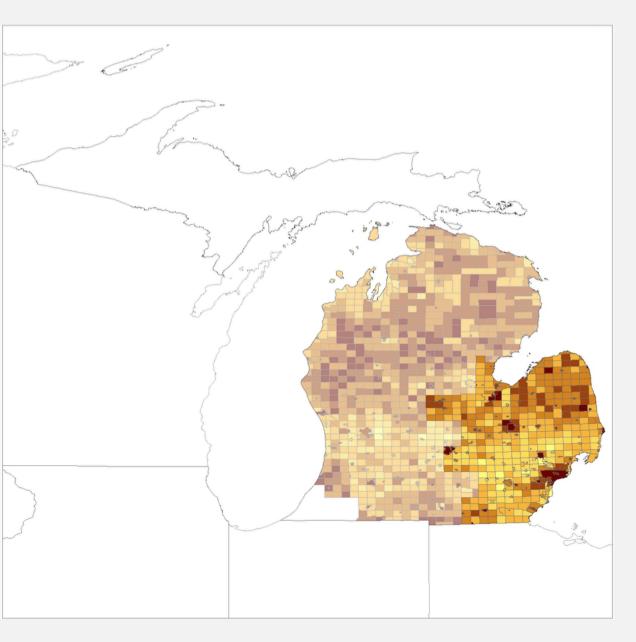




Massachusetts - 24%



Michigan - 34%







Setting an effective comparative baseline:

$$\sum_{RES} + \sum_{LI} x P_{U}$$

Energy Efficiency Equity baseline (\$ equitable lowincome investment) **Total Investment** Sum of residential and LI-residential EE programs (\$)

% population incomequalified per utility territory

- **Tailored: Utility territory populations**
- Flexible: Variation in income-qualifiers



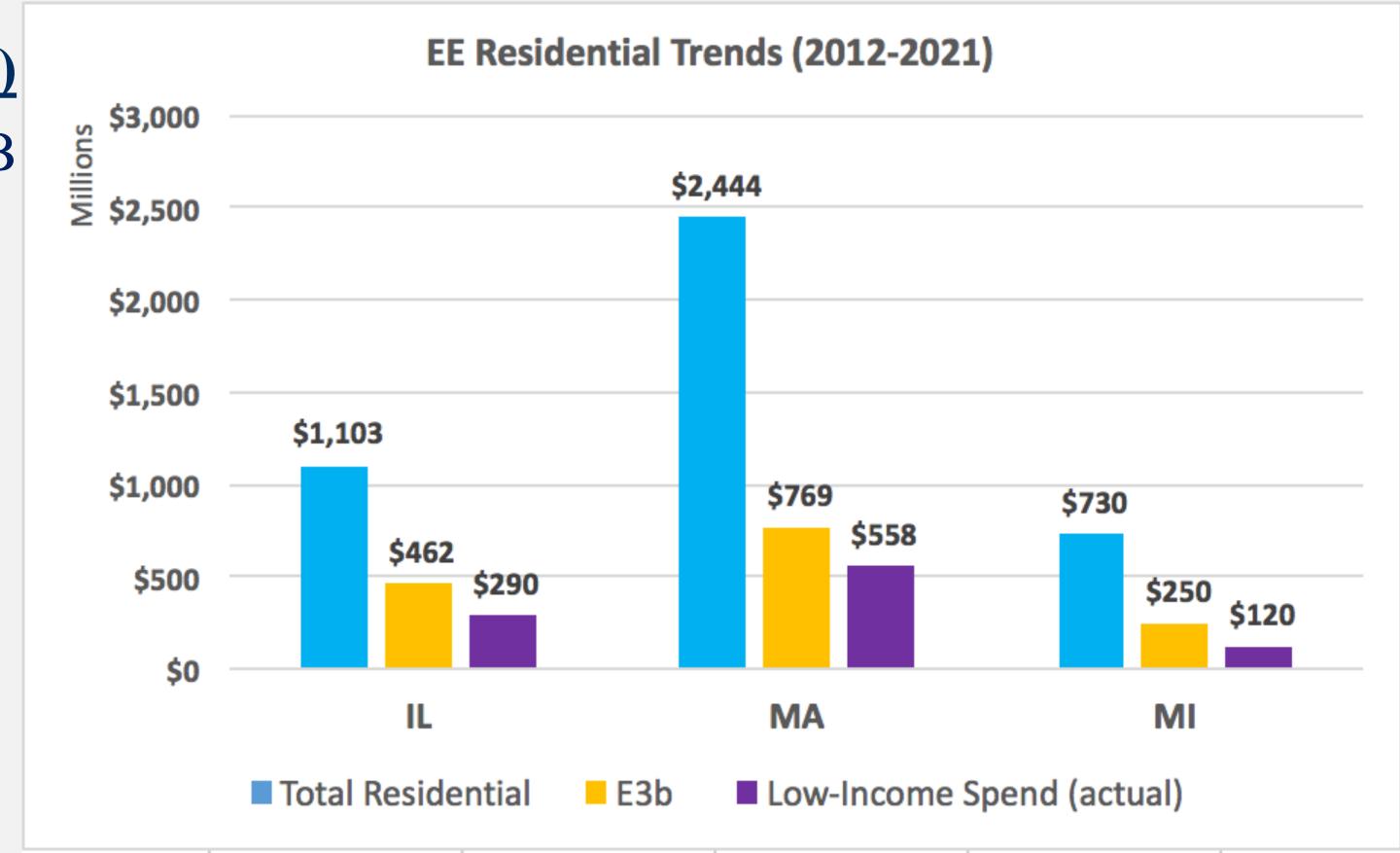


EE Investment trends

Distribution of EE Residential Funds...

(2012-2021)

Total Residential: \$4.2B





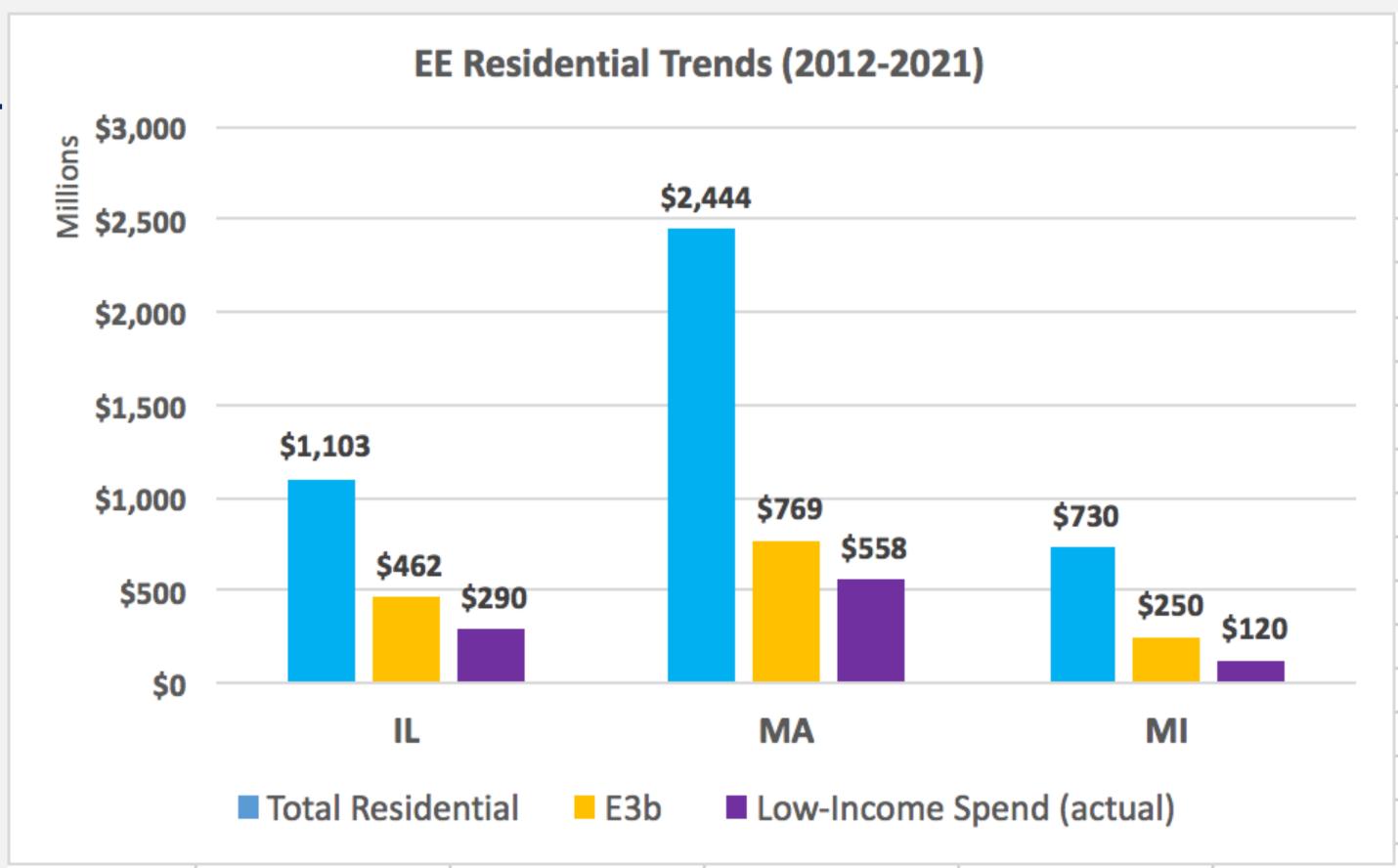
EE Investment trends

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E3b spend on Low-Income: \$1.5 B





EE Investment trends

Distribution of EE Residential Funds...

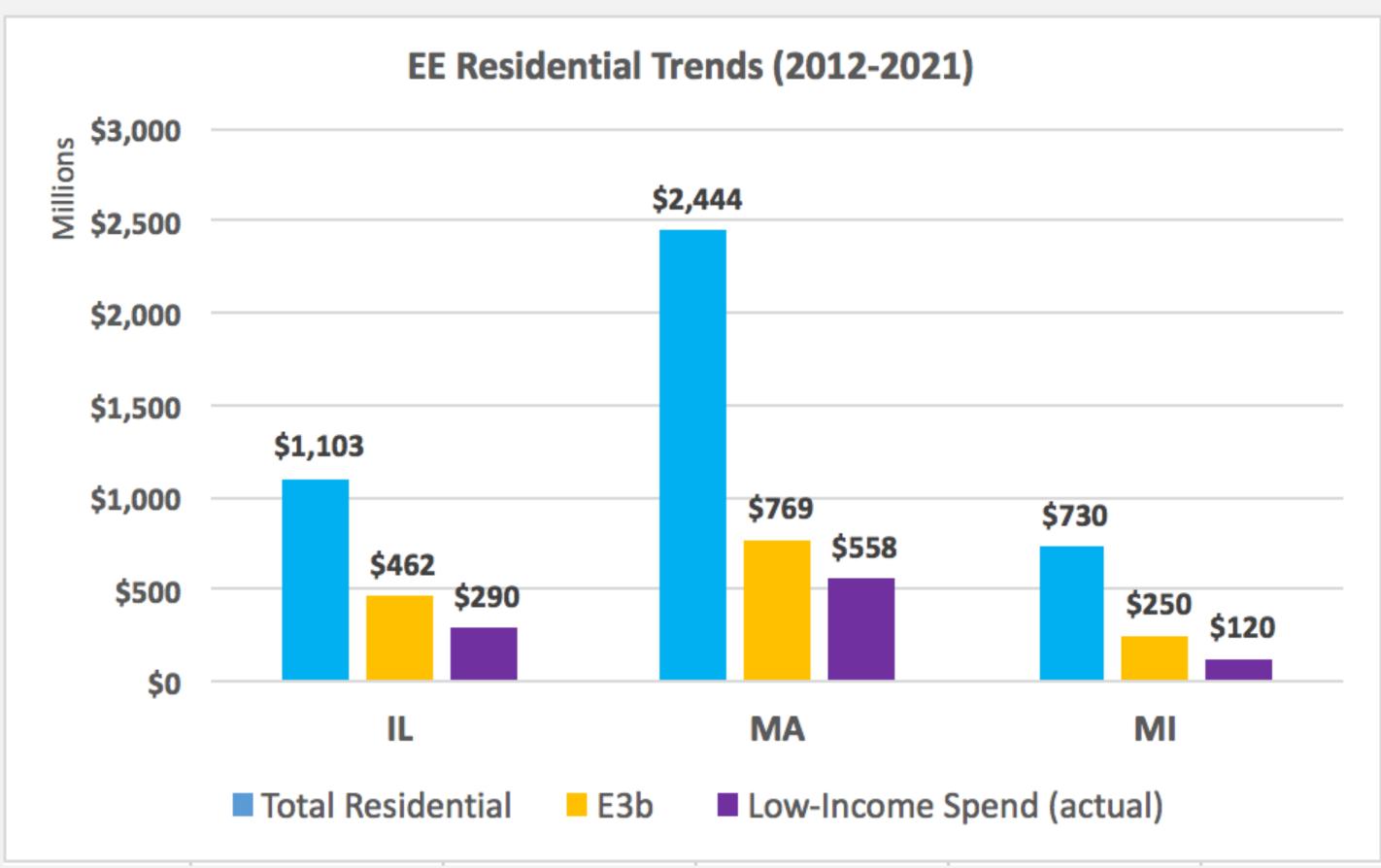
(2012-2021)

Total Residential: \$4.2B

E3b spend on Low-Income: \$1.5 B

Actual spend on Low-income: \$1.0 B

(\$0.5 B gap)





How do utilities equity performance compare?

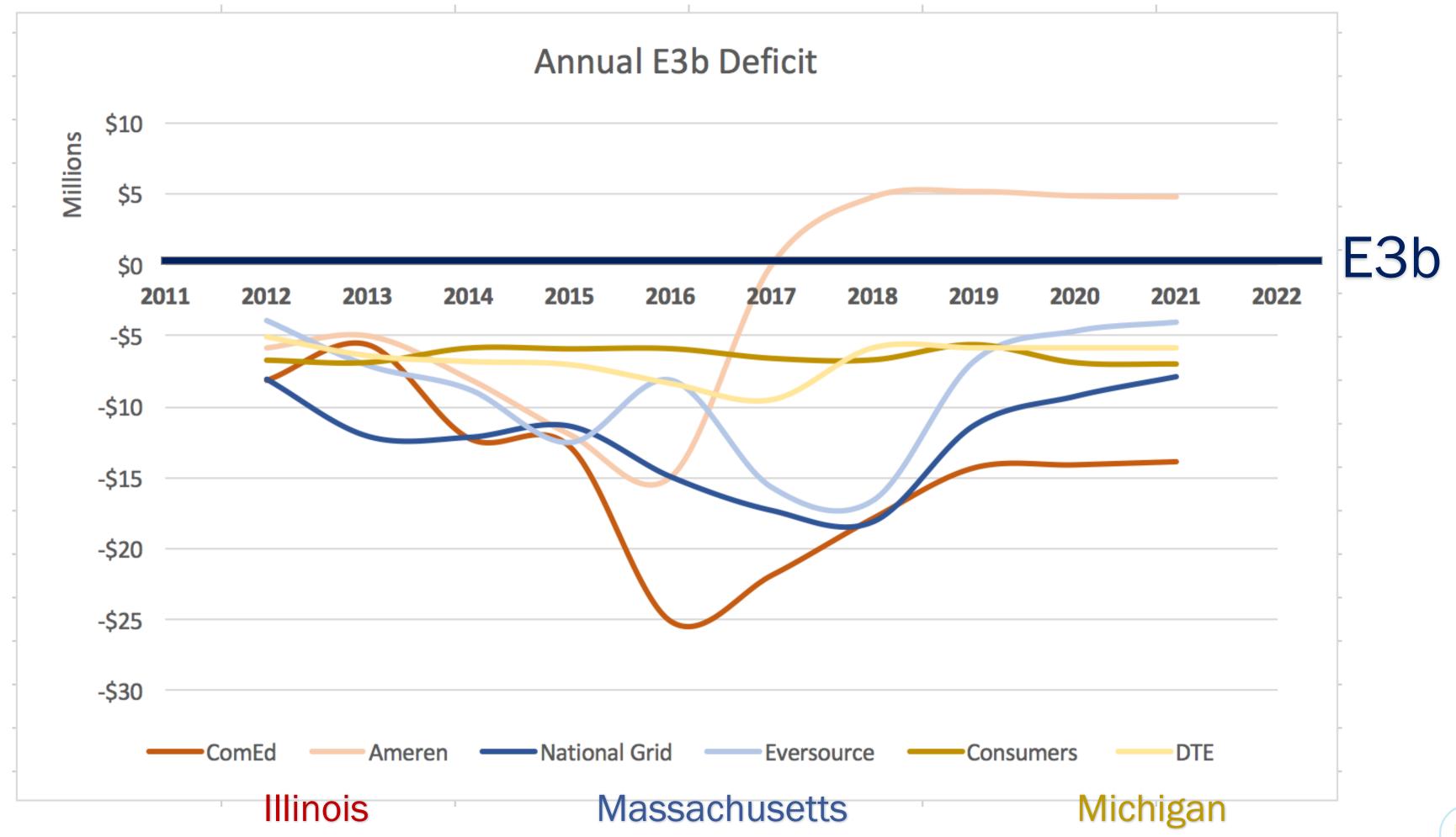




Finding 3: Annual utility trends in reaching E3b

In dollars Michigan utilities:

- \$5-10 million annual shortfall
- Consistent into 2021





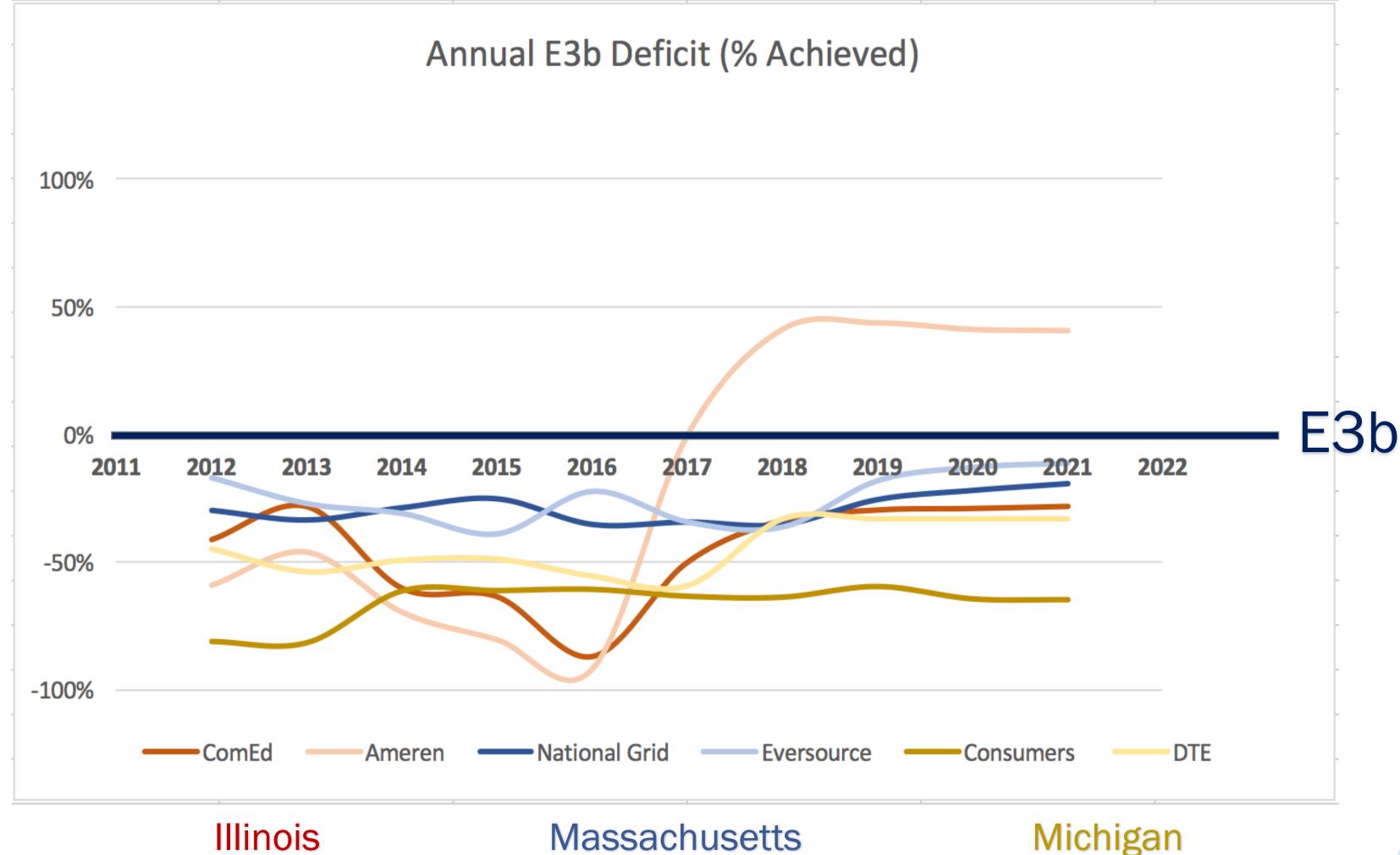


Finding 3: Annual utility trends in reaching E3b

Apples: % E3b Achieved (%) Normalized by program size annually

How do Michigan utilities compare?

- Past: Similar to IL
- Future: Low performance (IL 2016 FEJA)
- Variability between MI utilities







Finding 4: Cumulative utility trends in reaching E3b

Cumulative (10 yr.) equity, EE investments

Interpreting the figure:

Decline: continue operating E3b deficit

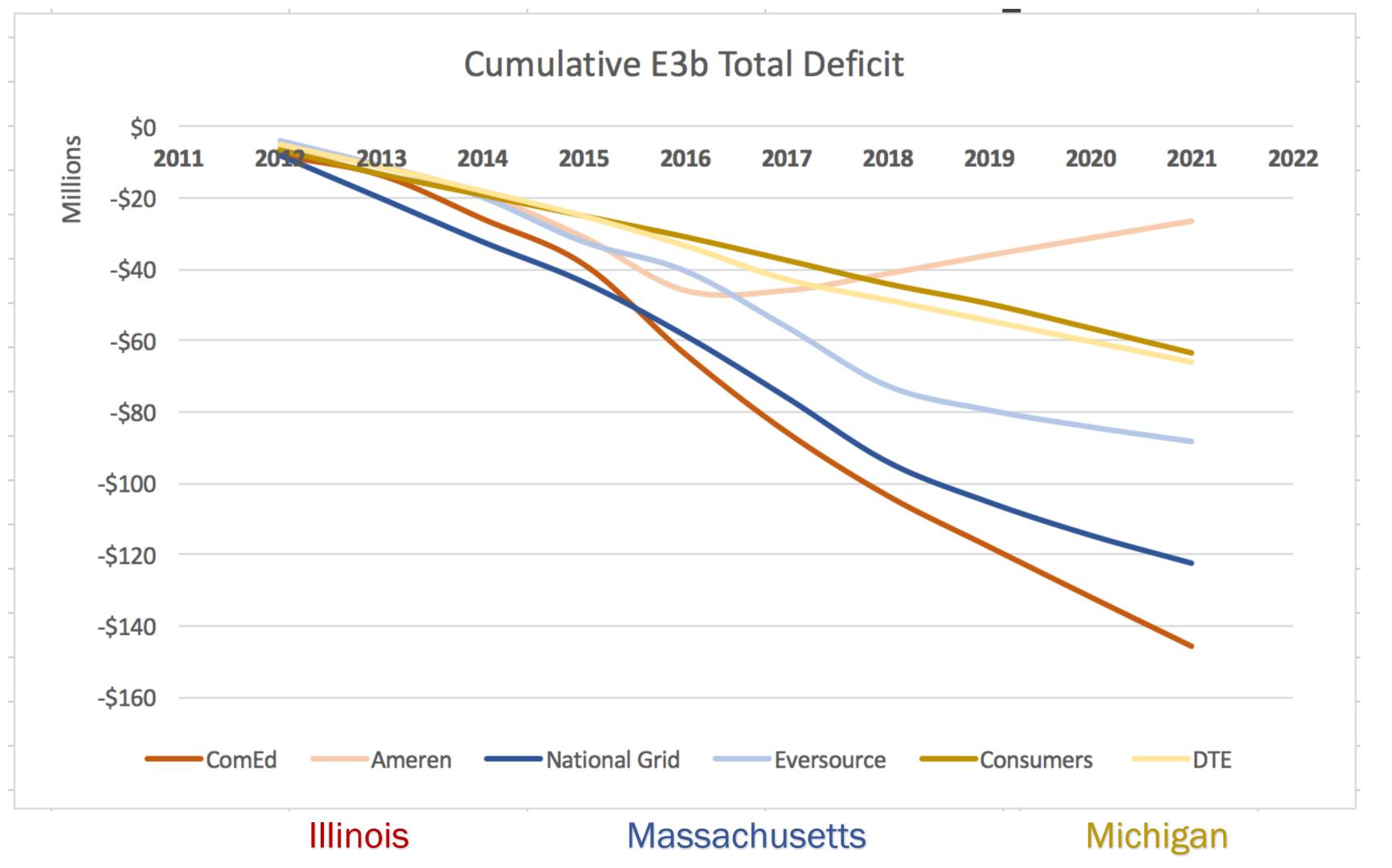
Flat slope: Meeting E3b

Incline: Exceeding E3b, closing

"lifetime" gap

Michigan utilities:

• >\$60 million by 2021 (per utility)







Finding 4: Cumulative utility trends in reaching E3b

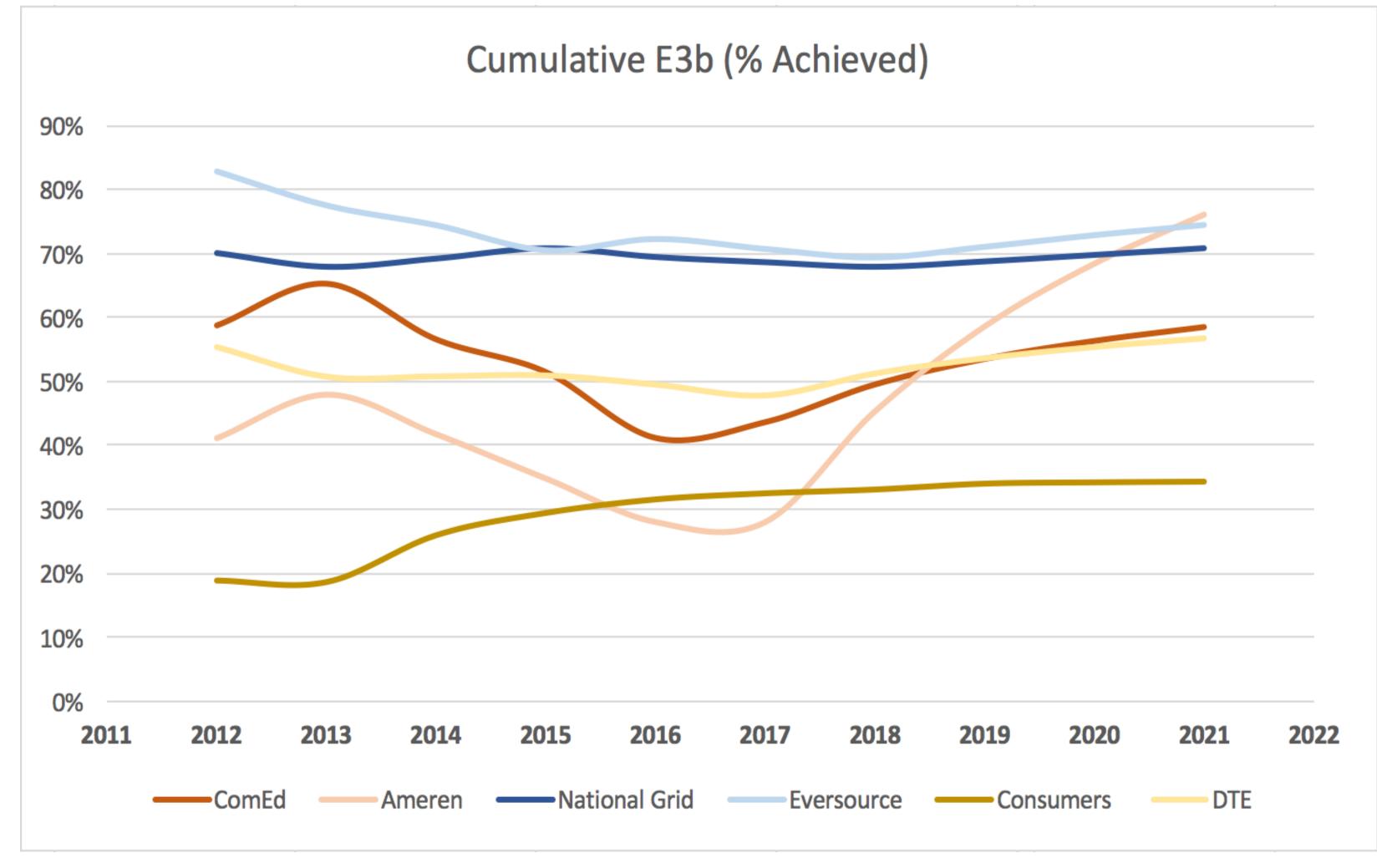
Apples: % E3b Achieved (%) Normalized by program size annually

Lifetime achievements

- Low/high points
- Today/Future

How do Michigan utilities compare?

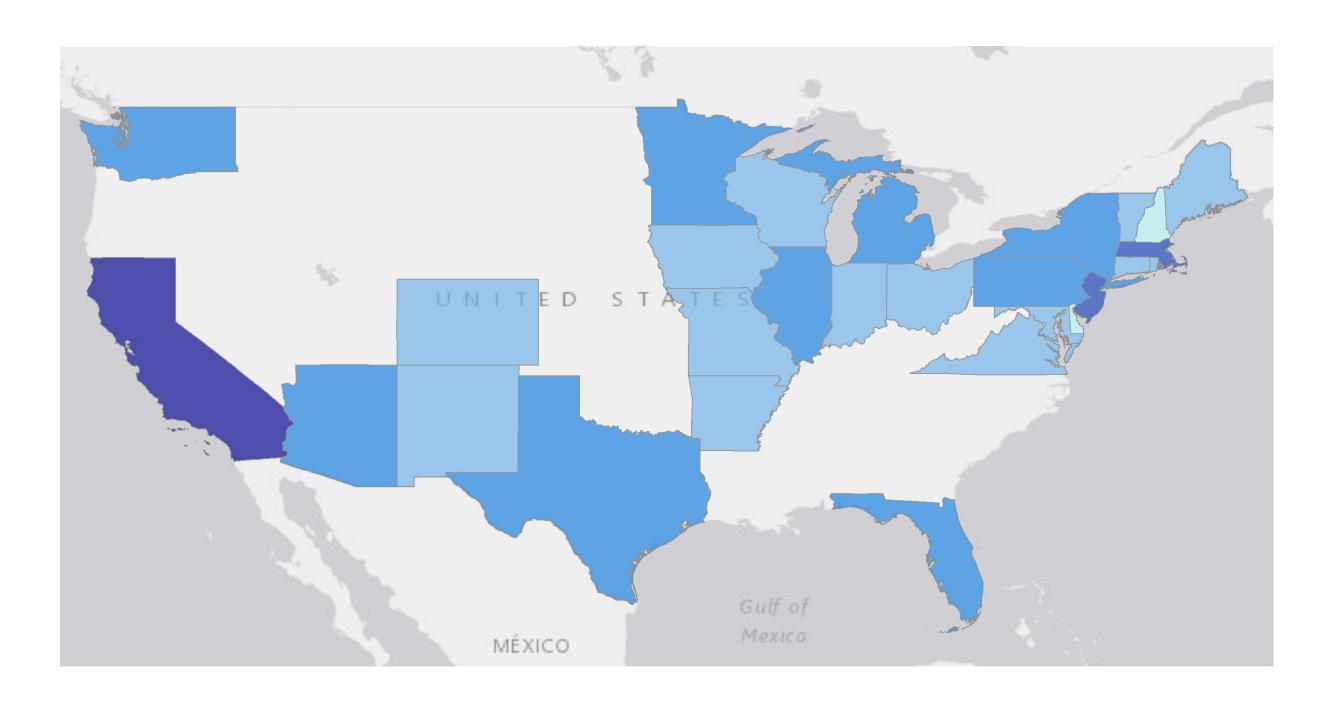
- Past: Similar to IL
- Future: Decreasing gap, but still low performance
- Variability between MI utilities







Conclusions:



- 1. Most states/utilities performing below E3b, wide variation
- 2. Equity performance factors:
 Utilities decision-making &
 state policy, energy type,
 population characteristics
- 3. E3b strong comparison
- Flexible utility target markets
- Tailored territory population





Implications in general:

Disparities are accumulating between low and non-low-income residential EE investments

Opportunities through this study:

- E3b metric: benchmark and compare equity performance between utilities/states
- Utilities: Recognize leadership in energy equity
- Stakeholders: identify/quantify concerns regarding "fairness"

Questions for Michigan LIWG:

- Should Michigan establish a requirement for low-income program spend?
- What approach to use?
- Percent of total portfolio spend, flat value, % annual revenue, E3b, %E3b?
- Income qualifier as 200% FPL, 60% AMI, 80% AMI?
- What barriers and opportunities, exist from each stakeholder position to establishing a state level lowincome program spending requirement?





Thank you!

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