

Paragraph 31 Workshop on 4/1/21

Notes taken live during workshop

General

Distribution System Planning and Integrated Resource Planning: DSP is changing the relationship with the end user. How do we evolve our thinking for the modern day.

Foundational shifts. How does this system need to change to adapt for that.

Our values and priorities are changing also.

Methods to switch from total resource cost test to societal cost test? TRC does not include many societal factors.

How does the PUC only regulate IOUs in Oregon, and there are trends that undermine conservation. This falls outside OPUC's legislative authority.

Measures

Poll on measures that had already been identified showed weatherization as most often a high priority.

How do we prioritize?

There are large groups of people left behind. What do those communities need the most?

Those who haven't had as much benefit as higher income customers. Accessibility.

Poverty reduction.

Energy justice scorecard

Ask the impacted communities directly what is needed.

Portable measures that renters can take with them.

What is most widely needed

Consider the fuel source for heat pumps/dhps (electric in this case)

Measures that address renters specifically.

Co-funding

Administrative burdens to make co-funding happen. Different funding sources have drastically different priorities for tracking information.

Non-Energy Benefits

BIPOC benefits as a non-energy benefit along with general health benefits

Not on the list

Moving away from talking about measures and measure-level cost-effectiveness. Can we look at portfolio level or looking at a customer class. Low income as a market with different savings and costs. Low income as a group with its own characteristics.

Low income investments

Think bigger than this discussion

Is the savings we're saving due to energy efficiency, or economic conditions?

Additional suggestions from chat

Energy Justice scorecard: <https://iejusa.org/workbook/>

Measures best suited to reduce individual energy burden.

Zip codes are not discrete enough to identify and address energy burdens.

Not all renters are in multifamily housing,

Look beyond measures to the portfolio level.

Can low income customers be considered a market/program?

Fuel switching

Could "fuel neutral" incorporate social cost?

Broader and administratively easier (for Energy Trust and their partners) measure exceptions.

Evaluate the amount of money needed to accomplish what we want to accomplish

Consider other tests for low income energy efficiency that are not "resource-centric".

There are organizations that are very well set-up to address low income energy efficiency and the host of things that have to be done first in a home, before we can do low income energy efficiency

LBNL report on NEB research from other jurisdictions

<https://emp.lbl.gov/publications/applying-non-energy-impacts-other>

Adjust or expand the flexibility of OHCS's low income program

Weatherization program initiatives as simple as getting someone inside a home has significant value that can be quantified.

Risk mitigation during significant weather events