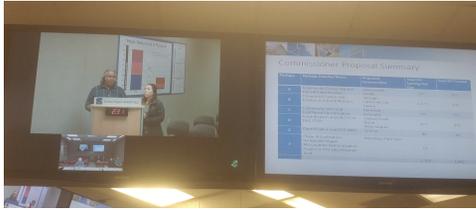


Community-Led and Affordable Decarbonization: People and Power November 2, 2021



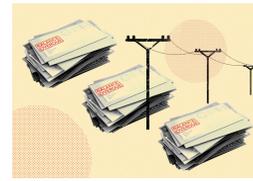
Evento	Tiempo estimado
Talleres de evaluación de opciones comunitarias de energía	Mayo-junio 2018
CPUC lanzamiento de la recomendación del personal para la fase piloto	Agosto 2018
Workshops on staff proposal with parties	Agosto 2018
Public Participation Hearings (2-3) in SJV	Septiembre 2018
Juez/Comisionado lanzan su propuesta de decisión	Otoño 2018
Comisionados votan sobre propuesta de decisión	
Si propuesta de decisión aprueba, inicie el trabajo	

ALPAUGH

Mad Stano



ROAD MAP



- The rates crisis is *now* with existing + disproportionate + devastating impacts.
 - There is an inequitable distribution of costs + benefits: rates, non-energy benefits, social costs (e.g. pollution), access to services/programs/technologies.
- The **promise**, the **benefits**, and the **material shifts** required for energy/economy decarbonization will not occur under inequitable financing + rate schemes.

COVID-19 Impacts on Customers in the Energy Sector

In total, the CAPP Utility Survey results indicate that 3,053,241 customers statewide accrued \$1,994,976,176 in energy utility debt during the pandemic relief period. The following offers a breakdown of total customers and total energy debt for each of the two major utility categories noted in Government Code Section 16249.5(d)(1) and (2):

- \$458,356,129 accrued by 560,589 customers of POUs/Electric Cooperatives

CAPP Program Notice 2021-06

Page 3

Four Trends Since March 2020

- 1 Residential customer energy use has increased
- 2 Enrollment in bill payment assistance programs has increased
- 3 Customers have larger and older arrearages
- 4 Number of customers with bill payment arrangements has decreased overall

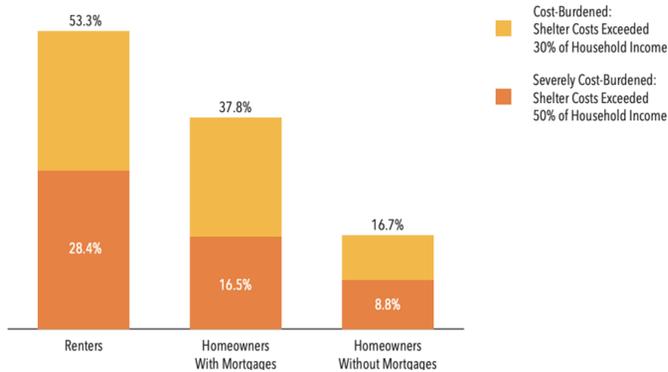
[CPUC Workshop](#) on COVID Impacts on Customers in the Energy Sector November 12, 2020

- Residential = \$311,367,083 accrued by 527,831 customers
- Commercial = \$146,989,046 accrued by 32,758 customers
- \$1,536,620,047 accrued by 2,492,652 customers of IOUs/CCAs
 - Residential = \$1,299,508,316 accrued by 2,372,458 customers
 - Commercial = \$237,111,731 accrued by 120,194 customers

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT, CALIFORNIA ARREARAGE PAYMENT PROGRAM (CAPP), [CAPP PROGRAM NOTICE NO. 2021-06](#) - October 28, 2021

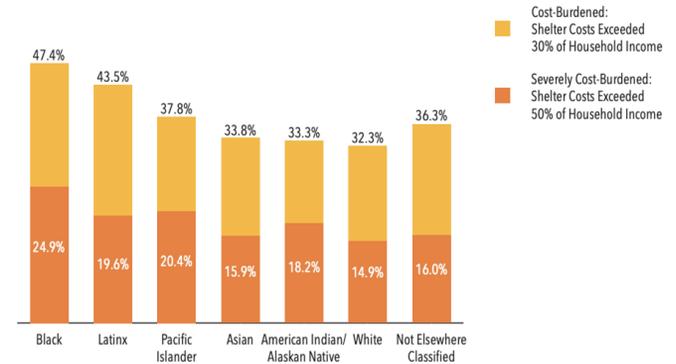
More Than 1 in 2 Renters and More Than 1 in 3 Homeowners With Mortgages Were Cost-Burdened Before COVID-19

Percentage of California Households With Housing Cost Burden, 2018



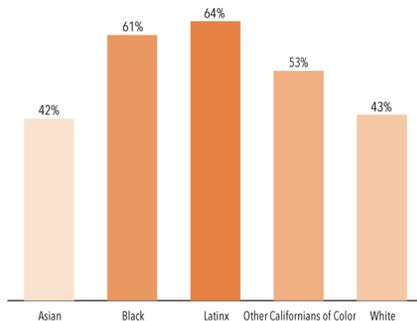
Black and Latinx Californians Were Most Likely to Have Unaffordable Housing Costs Before COVID-19

Percentage of Individuals With Housing Cost Burden by Race/Ethnicity, 2018



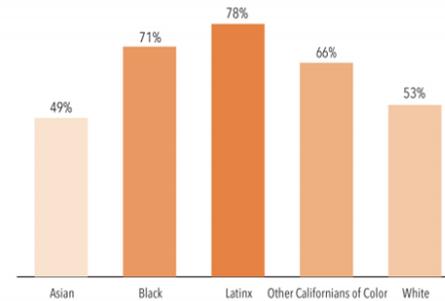
About 3 in 5 Latinx and Black Households in California Lost Earnings During the Pandemic

Percentage of Households That Have Lost Employment Income Since March 13, 2020



Most Latinx and Black Households With Children Are Having Difficulty Paying for Basic Expenses

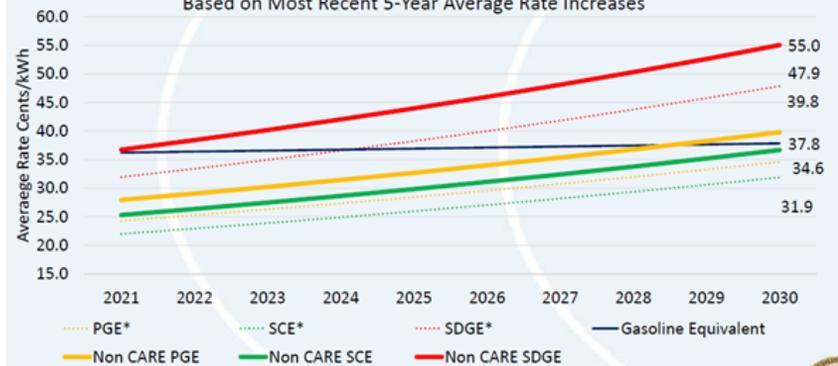
Percentage of California Households With Children Reporting Any Difficulty



Rate Increase Since 2010 Compared to Inflation by Utility



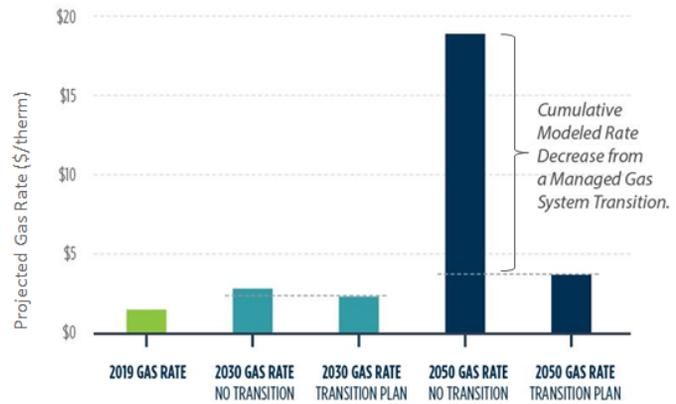
Forecast of Residential Average Rates Vs. Non-CARE Rates
Based on Most Recent 5-Year Average Rate Increases



Low-income customers that are enrolled in the California Rates for Energy (CARE) program receive a 30-35 percent discount off their electricity bills. Participants qualify through income guidelines or if enrolled in certain public assistance programs



Source: E3



California Energy Commission

COMMISSION FINAL REPORT

Low-Income Barriers Study, Part A: Overcoming Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Renewables for Low-Income Customers and Small Business Contracting Opportunities in Disadvantaged Communities

California Energy Commission

Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor



December 2016 | CEC-300-2016-009-CMF

Structural Barriers Limiting Access to Clean Energy for Low-Income Customers

Structural barriers limiting access to clean energy for low-income customers include:

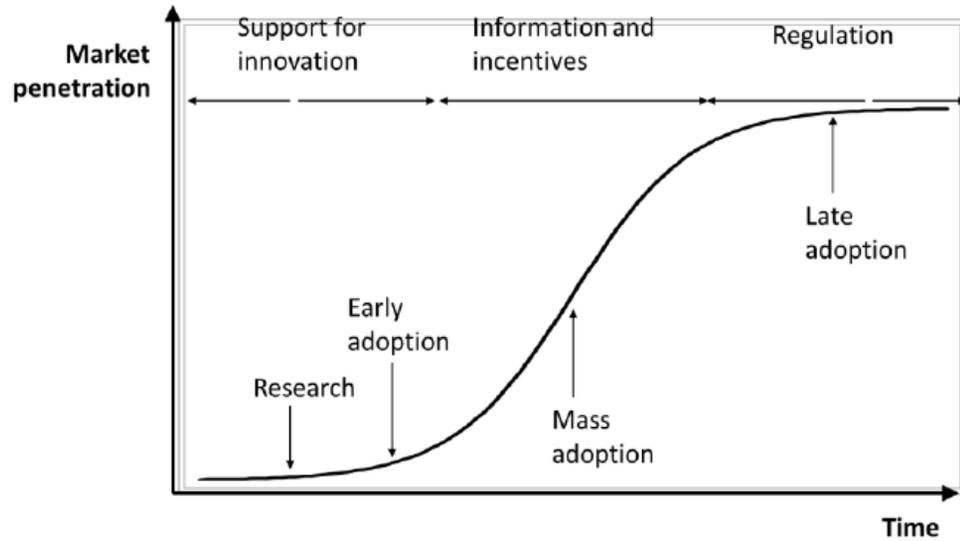
- Low home ownership rates
- Complex needs, ownership, and financial arrangements for low-income multifamily housing
- Insufficient access to capital
- Building age
- Remote or underserved communities

Policy Barriers:

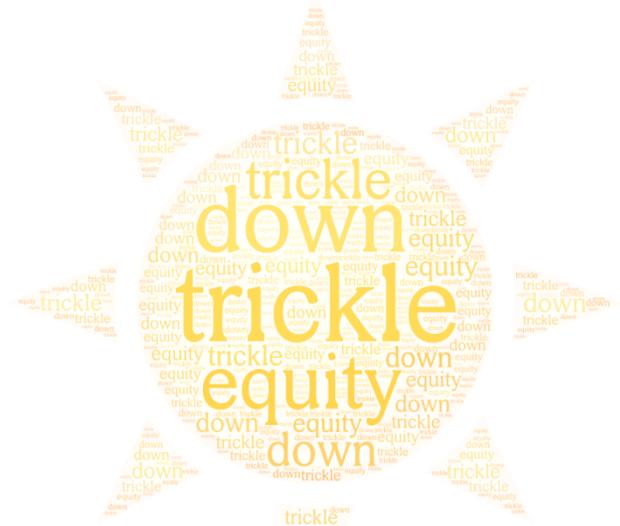
- Market Delivery
- Program Integration
- Data Limitations
- Unrecognized Non-Energy Benefits (NEBs)

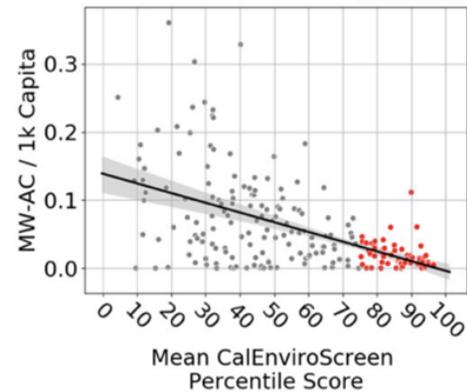
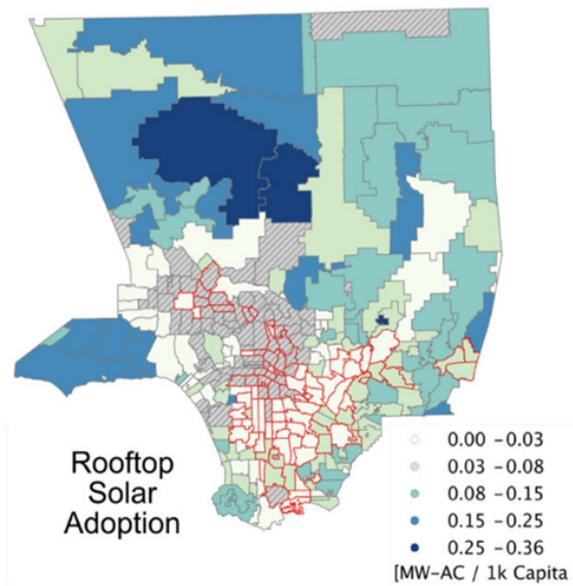
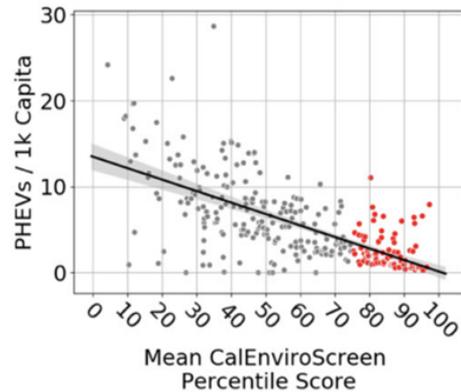
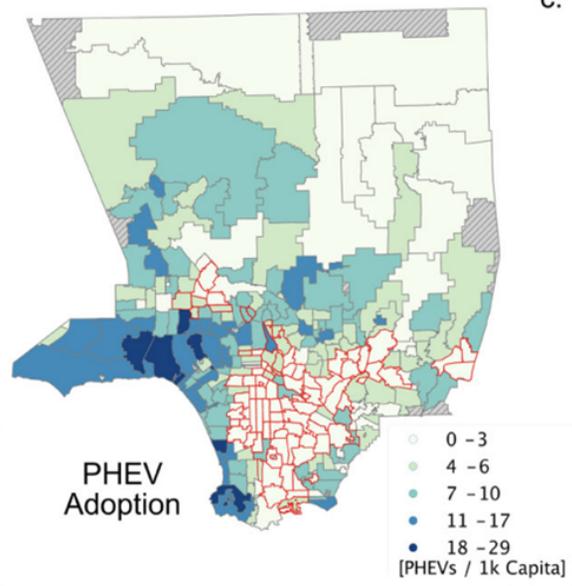
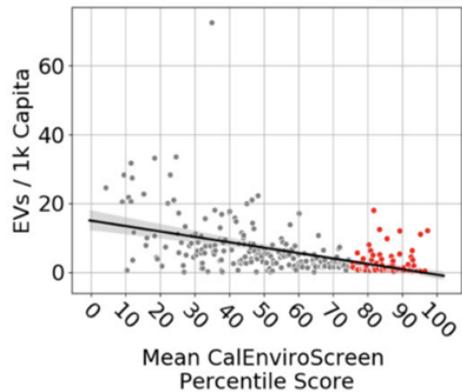
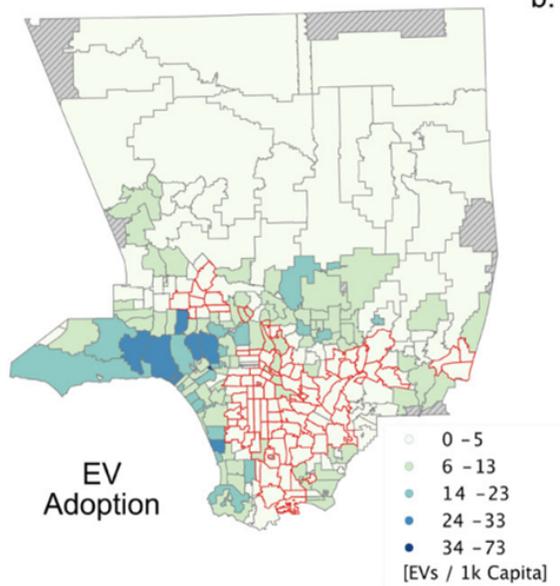
Additional Burdens:

- Energy Burden
- Disconnections
- Access to Services + Technologies

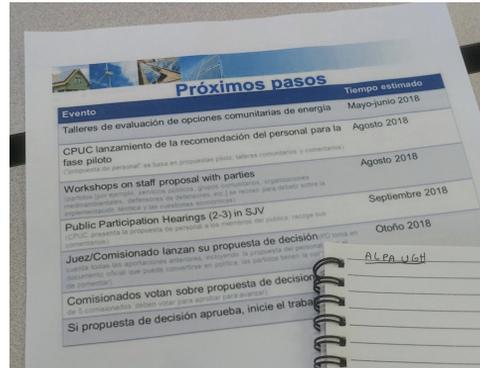
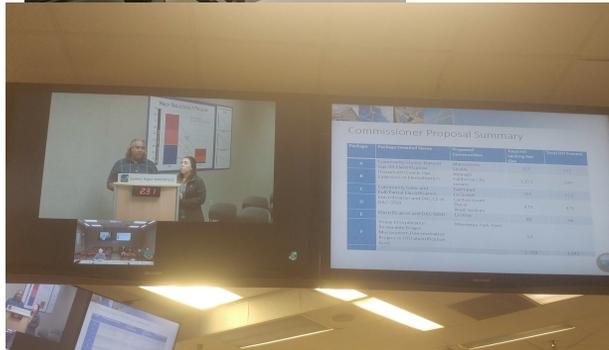


Market Transformation





EXAMPLE: San Joaquin Valley Affordable Energy Pilots





Thank you!



Mad Stano

