

SWEEP

Energy Equity:

Bringing the benefits of our fight against climate change to frontline communities

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Oct 4, 2023

What is Energy Equity Energy equity recognizes that disadvantaged communities have been historically marginalized and overburdened by pollution, underinvestment in clean energy infrastructure, and lack of access to energy-efficient housing and transportation.

An equitable energy system is one where the economic, health, and social benefits of participation extend to all levels of society, regardless of ability, race, or socioeconomic status. Achieving energy equity requires intentionally designing systems, technology, procedures, and policies that lead to the fair and just distribution of benefits in the energy system.

PNNL Energy Equity Website

Everyone Deserves

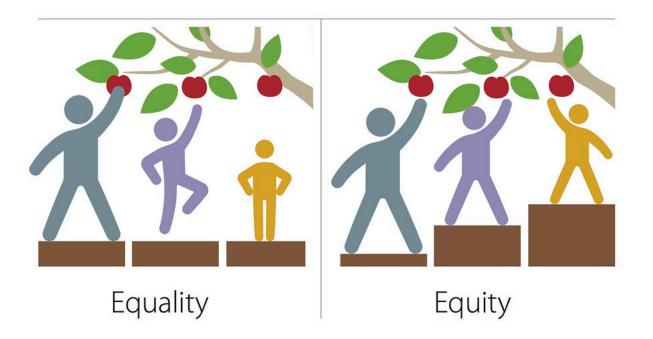
a home that is

- Safe
- Comfortable
- Functional
- Healthy
- Affordable to operate
- Doesn't damage the environment
- Doesn't negatively impact future generations

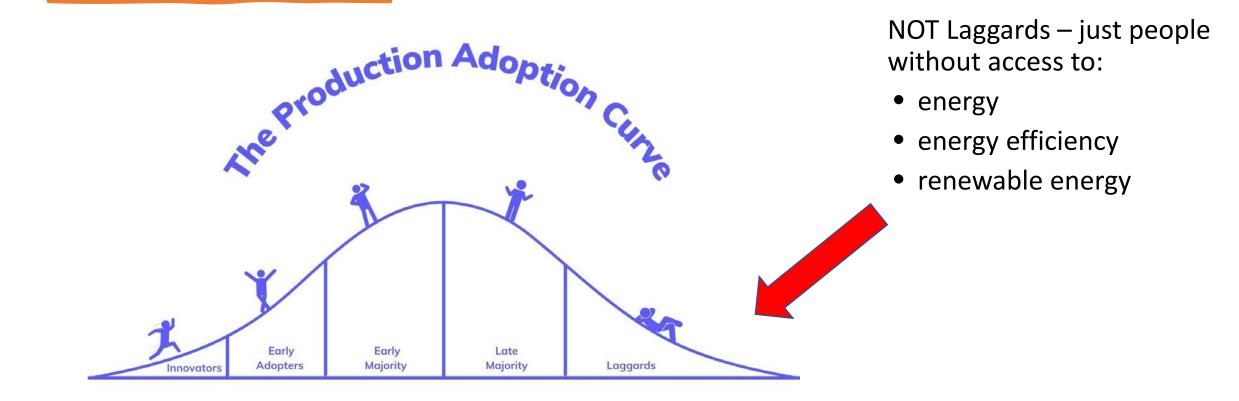


What is Energy Equity?

- Equity is the key:
 - One size fits all approach doesn't work
- Ex: Heat Pumps
 - Some people don't have electricity
 - Some people have poor housing stock



Don't Leave Anyone Behind



Climate Action and Frontline Communities There is no way to reach our climate goals if we don't include frontline communities in our plans

We must make sure the benefits of our fight against climate change reach frontline community members



Poverty in New Mexico

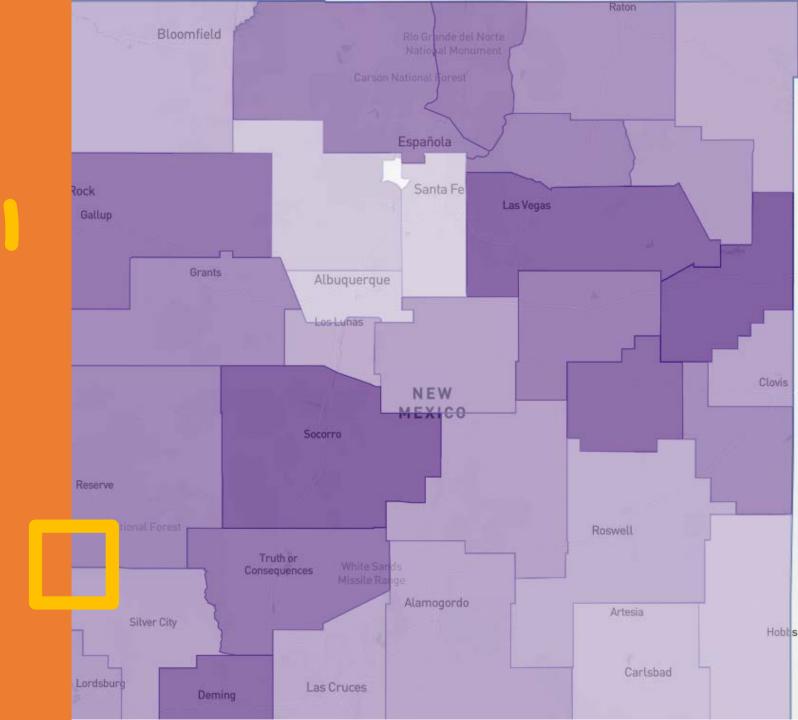
NM Population – 2.1M

Percent living in poverty – 19.8%

Energy Burden of those living in poverty – Average of 14%

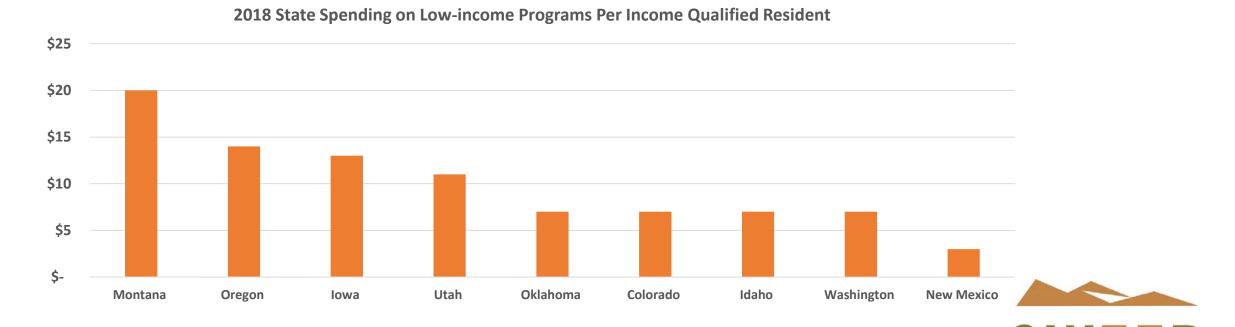
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High Energy Burdens



What about other states?

26 states spend at least double what New Mexico spends on energy efficiency improvements for low-income residents; some states invest more than 10 times what New Mexico invests



Policy & Program Solutions?

- Reduce energy use
- Reduce energy costs

Utility Energy Efficiency Programs for Low-Income Customers

- Dedicate a percentage of energy efficiency program budgets to low-income customers.
 - Special low-income energy efficiency program benefits:
 - Reduce or eliminate cost-effective tests for low-income customers
 - Provision of 100% of costs for energy efficiency services for low-income customers
 - Program designed with low-income needs in mind
- NM and NV both have a % set-aside for these programs.

Sustainable Building Tax Credit

Transferrable Credits
Refundable Credits
Double for low-income residents and affordable housing

SBTC for Existing Buildings

Product	Low-Income/Affordable Housing	Base Tax Credit
Energy Star Air Source Heat Pump (either ducted or ductless)	\$2,000	\$1,000
Energy Star Ground Source Heat Pump	\$2,000	\$1,000
Energy Star Windows and Doors	100% of project cost up to \$1,000	50% of project cost up to \$500
Insulation	100% of project cost up to \$2,000	50% of project cost up to \$1,000
Energy Star Heat Pump Water Heater	\$700	\$350
EV-Readiness	\$1,000 for residential; 100% of project costs up to \$3,000 for small commercial	\$500 for residential; 50% of project costs up to \$1,500 for small commercial

Community Energy Efficiency Development Block Grants – (CEED)

Modelled after CEE Project

Sets up CEED fund at EMNRD \$10M to start the program

Funds given to local governments for block grant activities for lowincome areas Community Energy Efficiency Development (CEED)

- Grants to local government entities
 - Cities, Counties, Towns, Villages, Tribal Entities
- Local Government must partner with local partner
 - Nonprofit or entity already working in the area
- Identify one geographical area of need
 - High energy burden, low-income, needy housing stock
- Design program to improve the homes
 - Reduce energy use
 - Improve comfort and safety
- Program designed at the local level because needs differ geographically
 - Some areas may need lots of small improvements
 - Some areas may need fuller retrofits for a smaller number of homes

CEE Project Funds

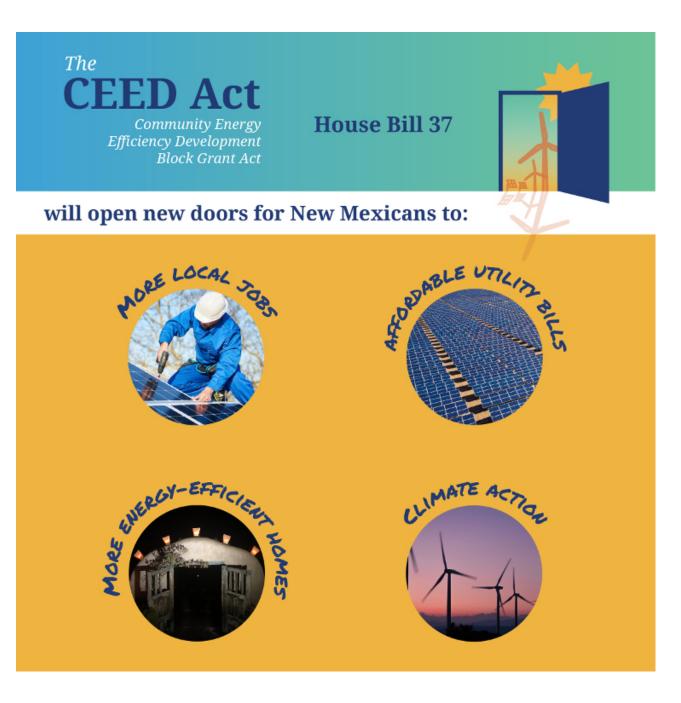
Weatherization Funds

Utility EE Funds

Local Resources

Capital Stacking

Utilizing all available resources to provide low-income energy efficiency services for FREE



Coalition Partners:

Environmental Advocates Low-Income Advocates Consumer Advocates Energy Efficiency Businesses Faith-Based Organizations Public Health Advocates

Support From: Utilities Legislators Local Governments Public Regulation Commissioners U.S. Senator U.S. Representative



Low Income Rates

Rates are an important part of the conversation

- Electrification impacts on bills
- Low-Income retrofits take time
- Justification for separate class of customers

**Like bill payment assistance programs, lowincome rates should be pared with maximum energy efficiency, electrification

Low-income Rates are a Widely-Used Tool

- 22 States have low-income rate programs
 - Includes AZ, CO in our region
- These supplement federal LIHEAP program
 - LIHEAP limited to heating in winter months, funding not sufficient
- Low-income rate designs can range from simple discounts to case-by-case % of income programs
- Can be designed to use existing procedures used for federal LIHEAP programs



2023 HB 218 Starting Point for Low-income Rate Legislation for NM

- Requires IOUs and coops to provide low-income rates
- Provides more flexibility to coops
- Allows utilities to propose different rate designs pursuant to PRC guidance
- Consistent with *Mountain States* decision - legislature may authorize such rates

Kristina Ortez and Mimi Stewart and Angelica Rubio and Derrick J. Lente and Cynthia Borrego 7 8 9 10 AN ACT 11 RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES; REQUIRING CERTAIN PUBLIC 12 UTILITIES TO PROVIDE AFFORDABLE RATES TO LOW-INCOME RESIDENTIAL 13 CUSTOMERS; REQUIRING THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH CRITERIA FOR AFFORDABLE RATES. 14 15 16 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 17 SECTION 1. Section 62-8-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1941, 18 Chapter 84, Section 37) is amended to read: 19 "62-8-1. RATES.--A. Every rate made, demanded or received by any 20 21 public utility shall be just and reasonable. 22 B. Every public utility providing electric or 23 natural gas service to residential customers shall offer an 24 affordable rate for low-income residential customers; provided 25 that rural electric cooperatives shall not be required to offer .223406.5

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= new

underscored material

Thank you!

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