

Solar Energy Access and Equity

Research Activity in the Electricity Markets and Policy Department

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Overview

- Background on the Electricity Markets and Policy Department
- Solar demographics tracking reports
- Online data visualization tool
- Technical assistance to LMI program administrators
- Impact of policy and business models on income equity in rooftop solar adoption
- LMI solar meta-evaluation
- National Community Solar Partnership
- Financial evaluation of LMI lease program in Connecticut
- LMI energy efficiency work
- Future work/LBNL research agenda



Electricity Markets and Policy Department

Mission & Vision

We inform public and private decision making within the U.S. electricity sector through independent, interdisciplinary analysis of critical electricity policy and market issues. We envision a *clean*, *efficient*, *reliable*, and *affordable* electricity system that meets the United States' diverse and growing energy needs.

Our Approach

The institutions, policies, and economics that define the current "rules of the road" in electricity markets are as vital to shaping electricity industry outcomes as are the technological advances. The EMP Department aims to make an impact through rigorous analysis of the policy, economic, and technical issues that support a successful transition to a clean, efficient, reliable, and affordable electricity sector.

Interdisciplinary methods and tools

- Economic & statistical data analysis
- Economic & engineering modeling
- Survey and interview-based research

Publically-available work to aid and inform stakeholders, both public and private

- Publications
- Presentations
- Decision support tools
- Direct technical assistance



Electricity Markets and Policy Department

Energy Technologies Area

Energy Analysis & Environmental Impacts Division

Dept LeaderRyan Wiser

Deputy Dept Leaders
Lisa Schwartz, Peter Larsen
Assistant Dept Leaders
Natalie Mims Frick, Liz Stuart

Demand Response & Smart Grid

Electric System Planning

Electricity
Reliability &
Resilience

Energy Efficiency

Renewable Energy

Utility Regulation & Business Models

Technical Assistance to States



Electricity Markets and Policy Department

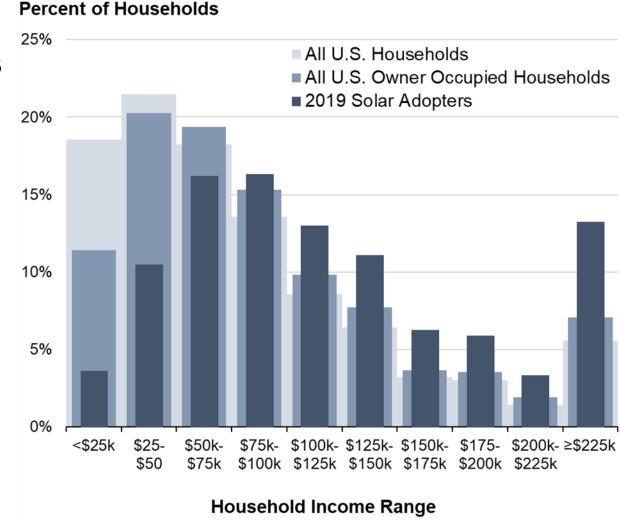


(circa June 2019)



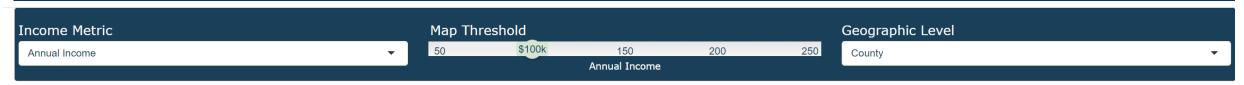
Tracking Solar Demographics

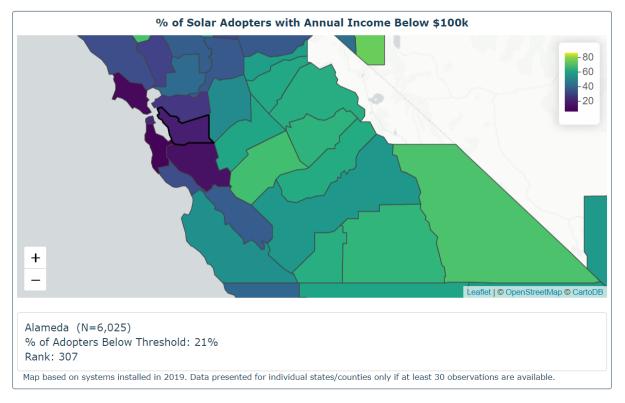
- Unique foundational dataset
- Annual tracking report describes trends in PV adopter incomes and other demographic characteristics (age, education, race/ethnicity)
- Key themes
 - PV adopters are diverse, spanning all income ranges
 - They generally skew towards higher incomes
 - Though that skew has declined over time
 - With substantial variability across states and localities

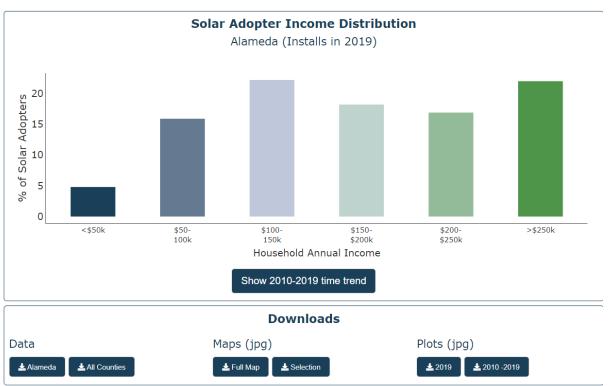




Berkeley Lab Solar Demographics Tool





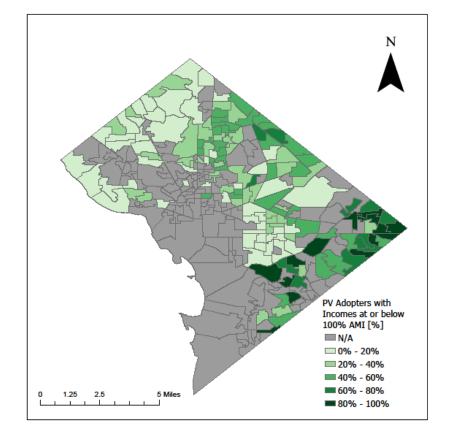




Technical Assistance to LMI Program Administrators

- Berkeley Lab offers ongoing technical assistance to organizations working on low-to-moderate income (LMI) solar programs and markets
- Over the past year, assistance provided to ~12 entities
- Example: DC Department of Energy & Environment
 - Customized geographical breakdown by Ward and Single Member District
 - Custom income metrics: % of AMI, % of DC median income, eligibility level for SolarforAll program

PV Adopters in Washington, D.C.'s Single Member Districts through 2018





LMI Solar Meta-Evaluation:

An Evaluation of Program Evaluations

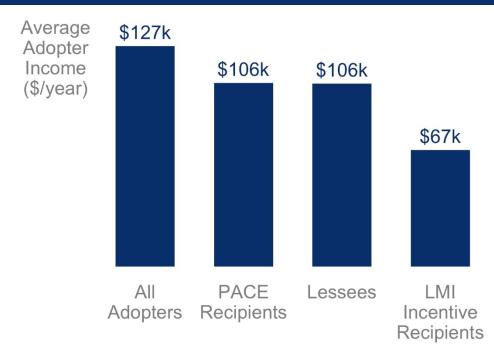
- Reviewed evaluations from 38 state, utility, and local LMI solar programs
 - Described the range of evaluations applied to LMI solar programs
 - Compared to standard practices from energy efficiency program evaluation
- Common themes
 - Common challenge is how to maximize benefits at lowest cost when participants have limited cost-share.
 - Program goals dictate the evaluations, but not all programs have measurable goals.
 - Most LMI solar programs are small, so evaluation budgets are small. Administrators have to find creative ways to build rigor into their evaluation process.

Separately, we demonstrated a low-cost approach to program evaluation, using our data to evaluate LMI incentive programs in CA, CT, and NY. Using a group-time model, we found that programs in those states increased adoption by 1-2 systems per 1000 LMI households.



The Role of Policies and Business Models

- In a recently-published paper,* we explore the impacts of five policies and business models on PV adoption income equity.
- Three are associated with higher equity:
 LMI-targeted incentives, leasing, and property-assessed financing (PACE).
- The interventions increase equity in existing markets and push PV into under-served low-income communities.



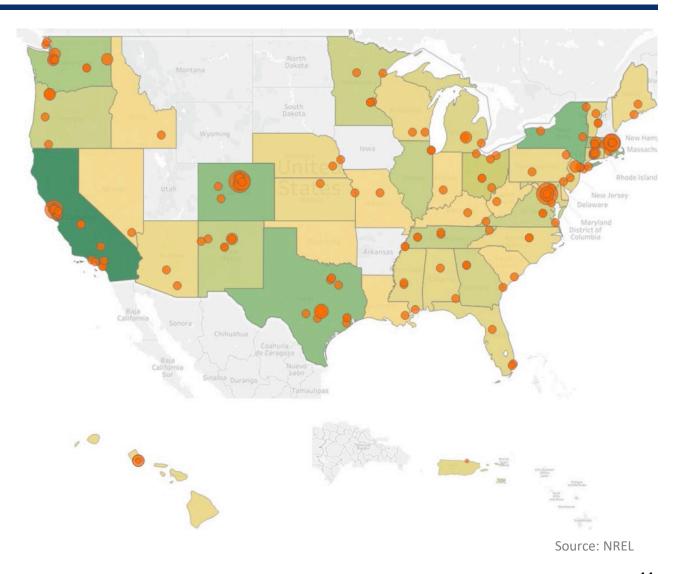
PV-adopter income using different interventions

^{*} O'Shaughnessy et al. 2020. "The impacts of policies and business models on income equity in rooftop solar adoption." Nature Energy.



National Community Solar Partnership

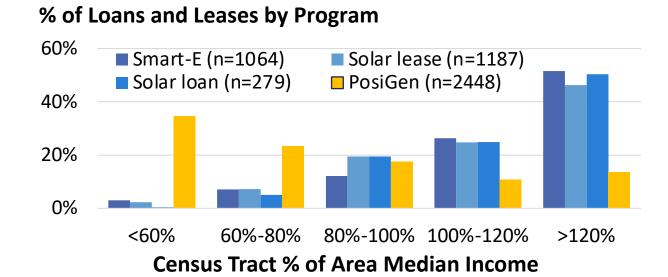
- A coalition of community solar stakeholders working to expand access to affordable community solar
- Also seeks to enable communities to realize supplementary benefits and other value streams (resiliency, workforce development)
- Currently 260 partner organizations
- Approach
 - Network infrastructure
 - Collaboration
 - Technical Assistance



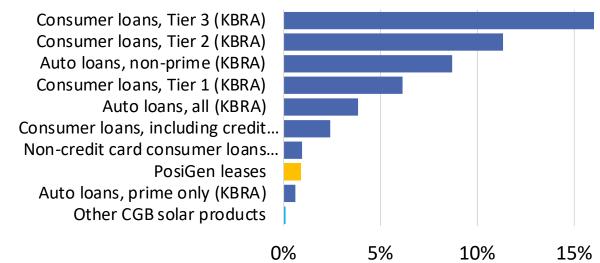


Financial Evaluation of LMI Lease Program in Connecticut

- Connecticut Green Bank extends leases to LMI households in partnership with a private leasing company (PosiGen) using alternative underwriting
- The program is very successful at reaching LMI households
- Lease repayment rates are well within the range of other consumer financing products, and better than other LMIfocused consumer products



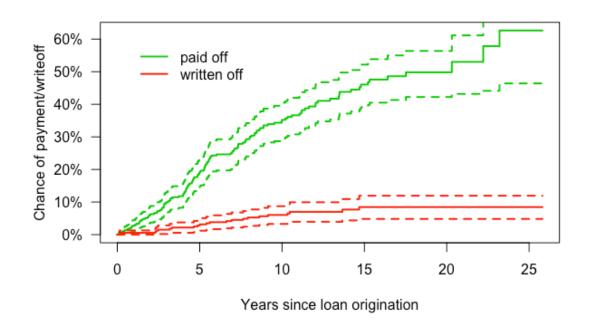
Annualized Gross Loss Rate





LMI Energy Efficiency Work

- Energy Efficiency Financing for Low- and Moderate-Income Households
 - Surveys efficiency financing products and assesses benefits/drawbacks for LMI households
- Deferred Payment Loans for Energy Efficiency
 - Repayment only required upon home sale
 - Most loans do return over time
- EE Financing Program Performance
 - Credit far more correlated with loan performance than income
- Utility EE Program Tracking
 - Low-income programs account for a modest share of overall savings (2%) and spending (9%)





Future Research: Planned and Potential

- Tracking income/demographic characteristics of solar adopters
 - Potentially expanding to include energy efficiency program participants and communities surrounding large-scale solar installations
- Causes of (and solutions to) solar adoption inequity
 - Peer effects and impacts of income segregation
 - Installer behavior and other supply-side dynamics
- Distributional impacts of renewable energy deployment
 - Including air quality, public health, and local economic (employment, tax) benefits
 - Potentially in conjunction with multi-sectoral electrification
 - Could also examine communities with fossil generation retirements
- Policy analysis
 - Explore a broader range of interventions, including community solar
 - Comparative evaluations of strategies for reducing household energy burden



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For more information

Download publications from the Electricity Markets & Policy Department: https://emp.lbl.gov/publications

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