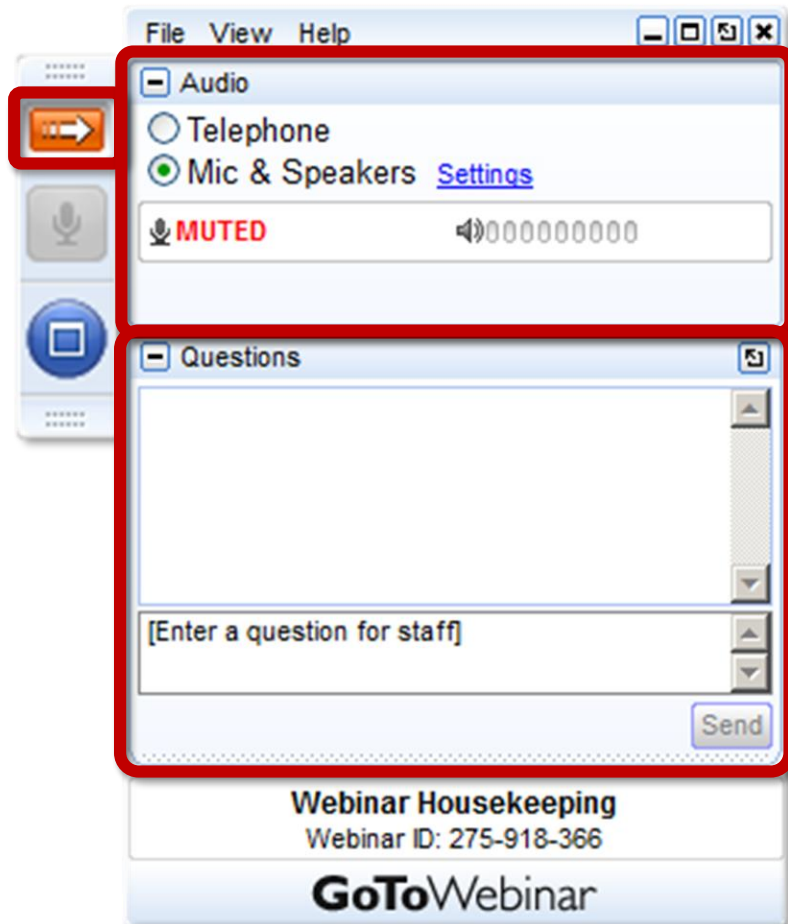


Bringing the Benefits of Solar to Low-Income Customers

May 18, 2017

Housekeeping



Use the red arrow to open and close your control panel

Join audio:

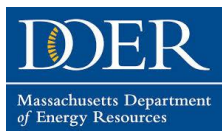
- Choose Mic & Speakers to use VoIP
- Choose Telephone and dial using the information provided

Submit questions and comments via the Questions panel

This webinar is being recorded. We will email you a webinar recording within 48 hours. CESA's webinars are archived at www.cesa.org/webinars



CleanEnergy States Alliance



www.cesa.org

Sustainable Solar Education Project

- Provides information to state and municipal officials on strategies to ensure distributed solar electricity
 - 1) Remains consumer friendly
 - 2) Benefits low- and moderate-income households
- The project is managed by the CESA and is funded through the U.S. Department of Energy SunShot Initiative's Solar Training and Education for Professionals program.

Sustainable Solar Education Project Resources

The Sustainable Solar Education Project is developing a variety of educational resources solar equitability and consumer protection:

- **Guides**
- **Webinars**
- **Online course material**
- **In-person training**

The project publishes a free **monthly e-newsletter** highlighting solar equitability and consumer protection news and from across the country.

www.cesa.org/projects/sustainable-solar



Other Sustainable Solar Education Project Guides

- [*Solar Information for Consumers*](#)
- [*Publicly Supported Solar Loan Programs*](#)
- [*Standards and Regulations for Solar Equipment, Installation, and Licensing & Certification*](#)
- [*Solar+Storage for Low- and Moderate-Income Communities*](#)

Forthcoming:

- *Consumer Protections for Community Solar*

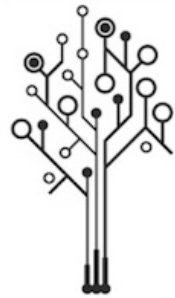


Panelists

Bentham Paulos, Principal, PaulosAnalysis

Nate Hausman, Project Director, Clean
Energy States Alliance (Moderator)





PAULOS
ANALYSIS
energy policy, technology and trends

Bringing the Benefits of Solar Power to Low-Income Consumers

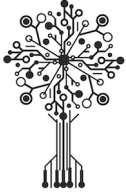
A guide for state policy makers

Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA) Webinar

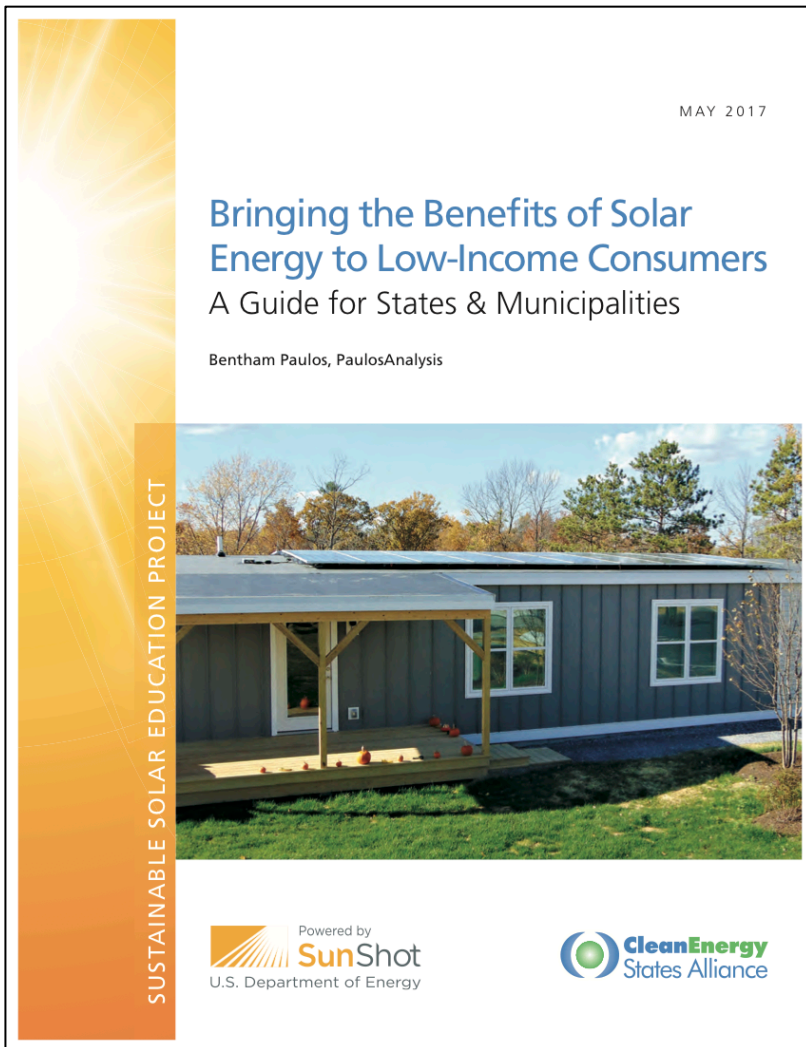
May 18, 2017

Bentham Paulos, Principal

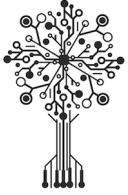
PaulosAnalysis.com



Project overview

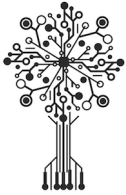


- ☀ Clean Energy States Alliance (CESA.org)
- ☀ State agencies and allied organizations
- ☀ 17 members and 12 affiliates
- ☀ DOE funding, in support of six state collaborative (MN, NM, RI, CT, DC, OR)

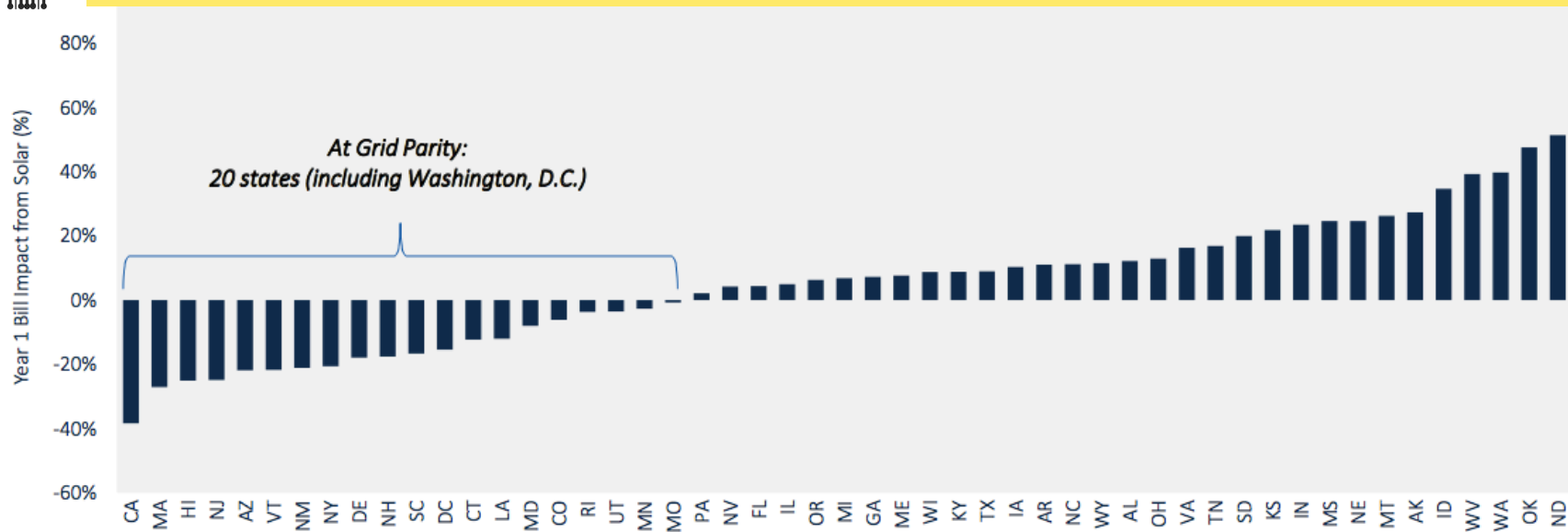


What is low-income solar?

- ☀ On homes and apartment buildings of low-income residents
- ☀ Community solar that delivers benefits to low-income people
- ☀ On institutions that benefit low-income people
- ☀ Job training and placement programs for unemployed and underemployed workers



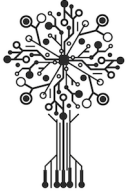
Solar is reaching grid parity



Note: Grid parity metrics account for all NEM and rate reforms currently in effect for modeled utilities.

☀ Solar is competitive with retail power rates in 20 states. Will be in 42 states by 2020 under business-as-usual assumptions.

Source: GTM Research



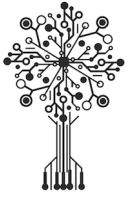
Cheap solar is an **opportunity**

- ☀ Solar can now save consumers money, and no one needs to save money more than low-income consumers
- ☀ Solar can be integrated into housing and poverty programs, reducing expenditures
- ☀ Existing solar policies can be adapted to better serve low-income consumers



Yiddish proverb

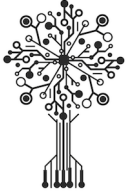




A refinement

"The sun shines on the rich and the poor alike. But when it comes to rain, the rich have better umbrellas."

- Dushan Wegner,
author



Problems to solve

- ☀ Low income people need help tapping the benefits of solar
- ☀ Structural barriers: rental housing, lack of familiarity or priority, low credit scores,
- ☀ Low leverage means limited public budgets don't go far



Recent studies

Center for American Progress

State Policies to Accelerate Communities' Access to Solar

By Ben Bovarnick and Darryl Banks

Supportive state and national policies that have made solar technology more affordable, have spurred installations increased 60 percent from 2004 to 2012. Market projections of solar growth estimate another 60 percent increase in installations that more than 1 million residential installations triple the current market.¹ Over the past five years, solar prices have fallen 7 percent, and installation prices have fallen another 60 percent. In California, New York, Massachusetts, and other states, the expansion of solar deployment to more households has not yet accrued the same benefits.

Low-income households in the United States pay more on energy costs than their higher-income counterparts—more than twice the average for non-low-income households—and four times the median for the energy burden of low-income households. Furthermore, as residential solar sources of renewable energy, they help alleviate the risk of a so-called energy poverty, where households do not have access to renewable energy and antiquated utility systems.

However, low- and middle-income households face several barriers to solar access:

1. Difficulty meeting credit requirements for solar systems or affordable leases for solar systems
2. Not being able to benefit from tax credits or other incentive programs because of insufficient income or inability to claim benefits
3. Status as tenants rather than homeowners, which means households do not control the roof-space necessary for installation of solar systems



Summary for Policymakers

BRIDGING THE SOLAR INSTALLATION GAP

Contents

Where We Are Today	2
Advancing Solar Access and Affordability	3
Unlocking Private Capital and Financing Solutions	5
Leveraging Existing Models and Programs	7
Expanding Education and Outreach	11
Policy Recommendations	12
Conclusion	16
Endnotes	18

Note: The GW Solar Institute developed this working paper to stimulate timely discussion and inform policymakers on tools they can use to increase access and the affordability of solar energy, particularly for lower income households. Future refinements to this document will reflect ongoing feedback and incorporate additional emerging solutions. Please visit solar.gwu.edu to obtain the most recent version.

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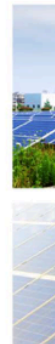
Summary of Findings

- Solar energy could alleviate the financial burdens of lower income communities, but it will be necessary for solar to expand into this underserved market segment.
- Proven policies that make solar more accessible and affordable should be expanded, including energy metering (NEM) and the 30-percent federal Investment Tax Credit (ITC) development programs such as the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC).
- Emerging community/shared solar policies are a key tool for expanding solar access and should be extended in other states.



Shared Renewables for Low- to Moderate-Income Households

POLICY GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS



IREC
Interstate Renewable Energy Council

Shared

LOW-INCOME SOLAR POLICY GUIDE

A road map to successful policies and programs that are creating access to solar technology and jobs nationwide.





Overview



Some myths



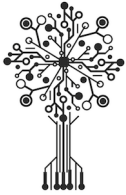
The range of ideas



Strategies for policymakers



Discussion



Myth: Solar is only for the rich

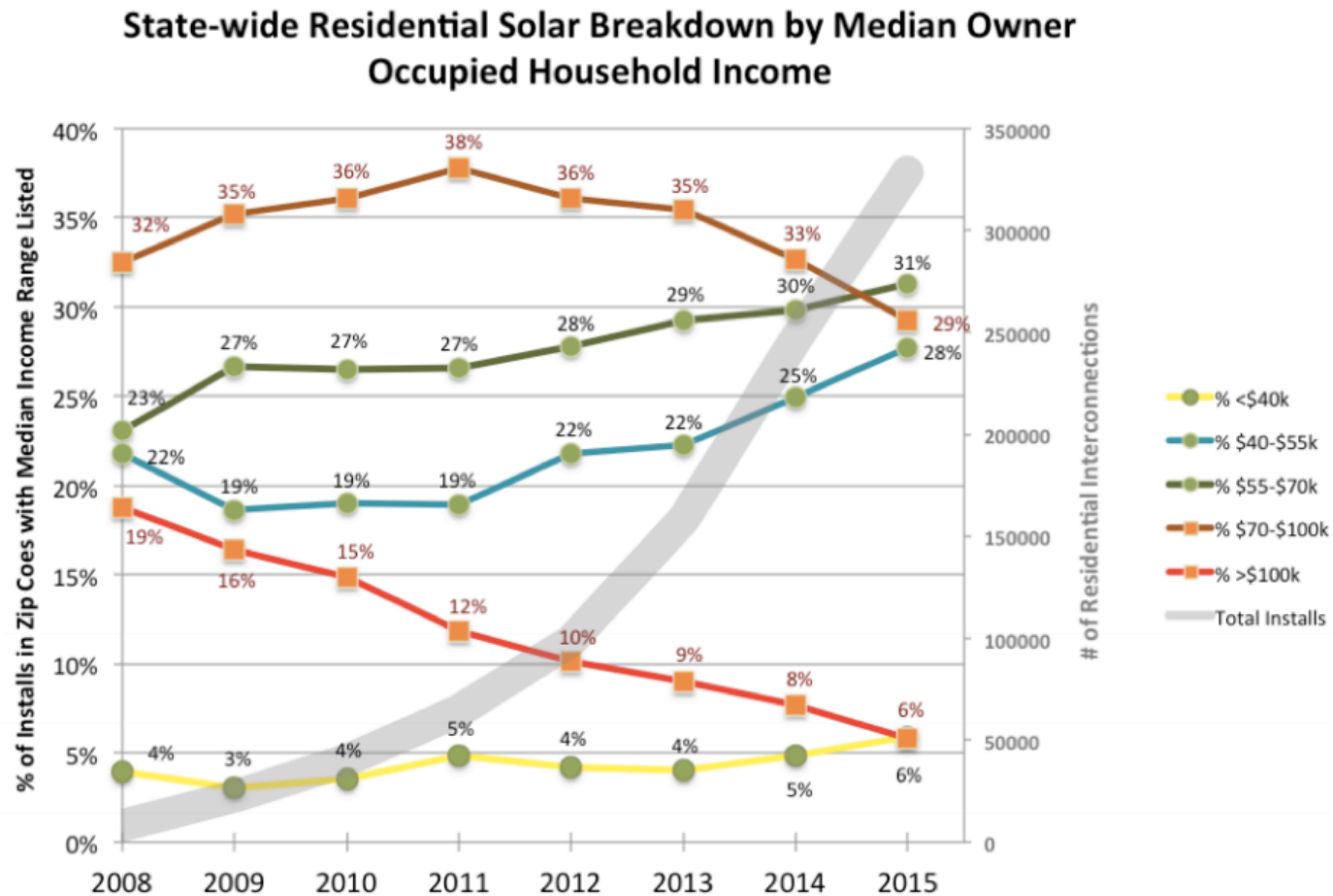
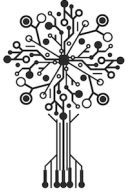


Figure 1 - Household income and solar adoption 2008-2015, California



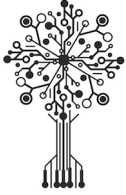
Myth: Marketing is the same

Regular process

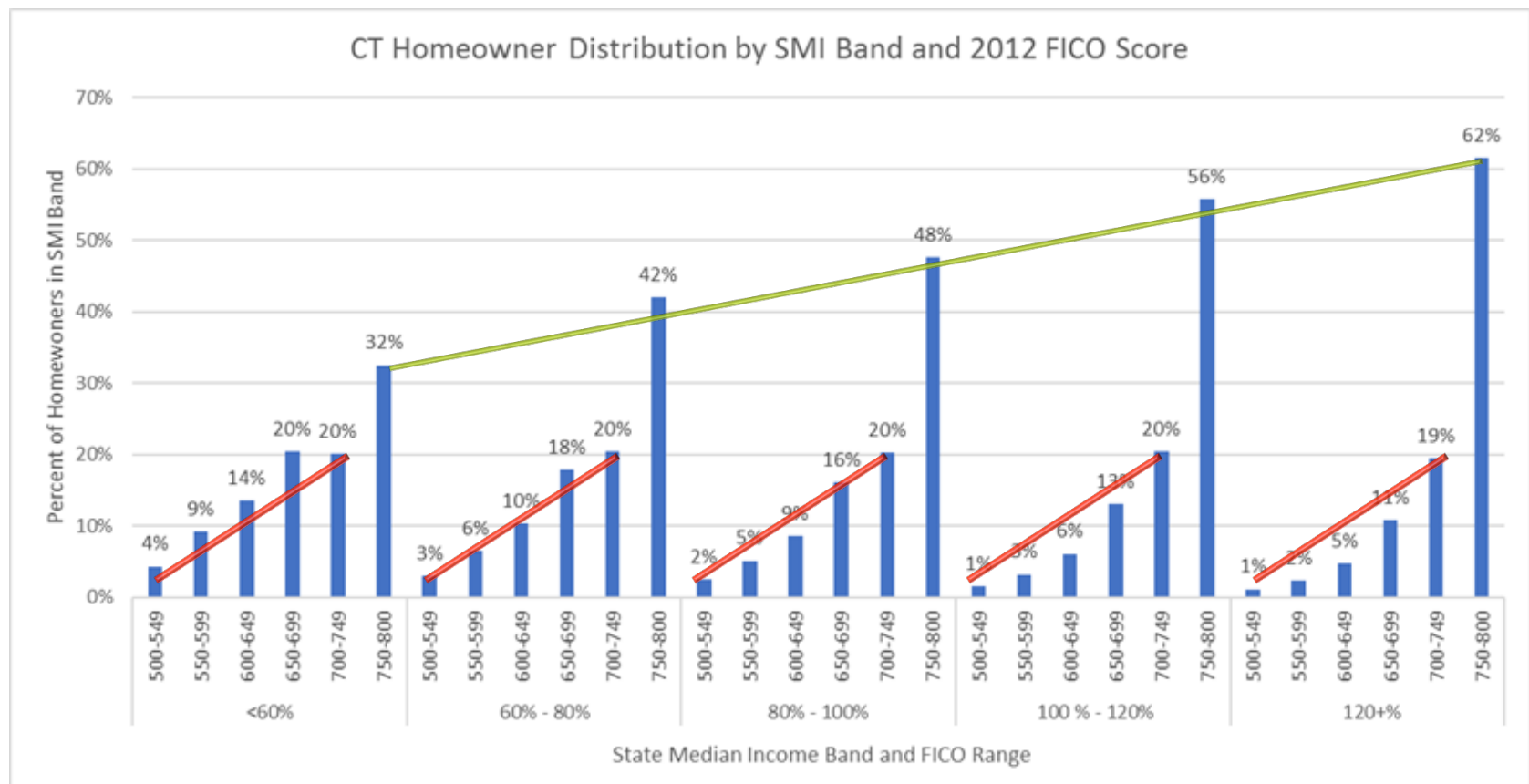
- ☀ Learn about solar from neighbor
- ☀ Get a loan
- ☀ Take the tax credit

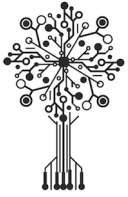
Low-income

- ☀ Not as common in low-income neighborhoods
- ☀ May have low or no credit score
- ☀ May not pay enough taxes to take credit



Myth: Low-income = bad credit





The range of ideas

- ☀ Compensation mechanisms
- ☀ Incentives
- ☀ Finance ideas





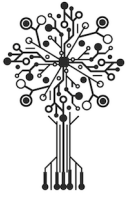
Compensation mechanisms

- ☀ Net metering
- ☀ Virtual net metering
- ☀ Community Solar



Incentives

- ☀ Tax credits
- ☀ Rebates
- ☀ Renewable energy certificates (RECs) and solar RECs (SRECs)

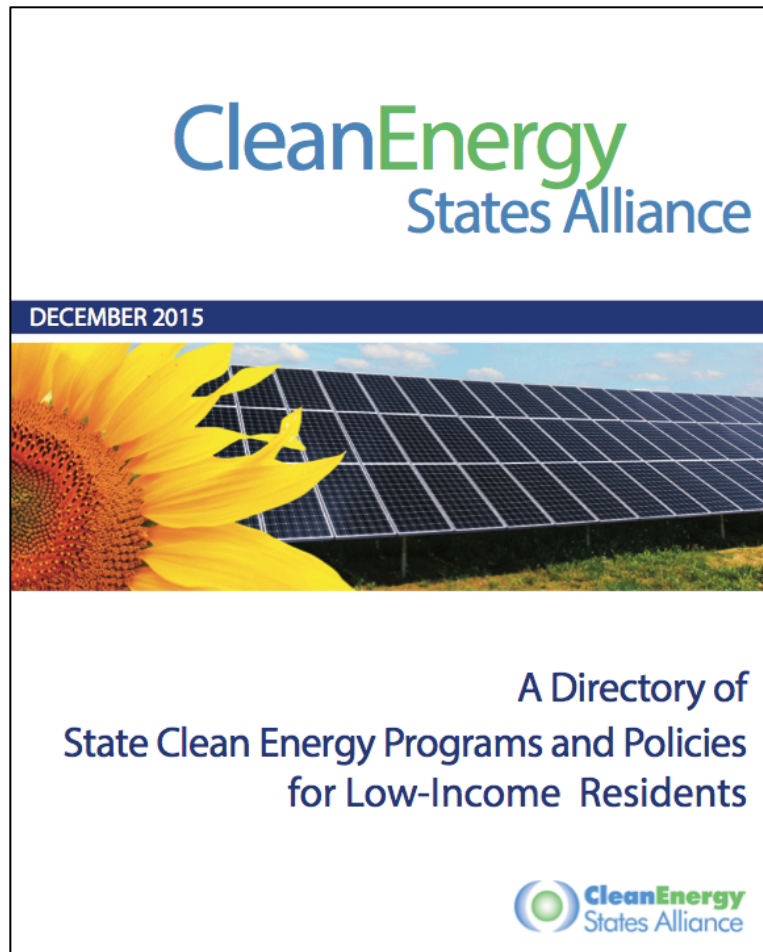


Finance ideas

- ☀ On-Bill Repayment (OBR)
- ☀ Property-assessed clean energy (PACE)
- ☀ Pay as you Save (PAYS)
- ☀ Compensating for Low/No Credit Scores
- ☀ Third-Party Ownership Models
- ☀ Group Purchase Programs (Solarize)
- ☀ Crowd-funding
- ☀ Federal economic development programs
- ☀ Green Banks
- ☀ Place-based investments

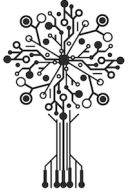


Examples



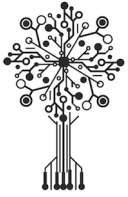
Catalogs
32 programs in
11 states
plus DC

cesa.org



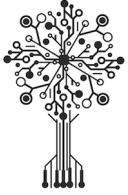
Tips for state & local officials

1. Leverage state energy policies
2. Adapt housing and anti-poverty programs
3. Focus on institutions, not just individuals
4. Increase the value, lower the cost
5. Promote volunteerism
6. Set up a financial vehicle
7. Partner with trusted low-income allies
8. Provide tangible benefits to low-income consumers



1. Leverage state energy policy





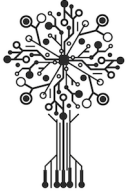
1. Leverage state energy policy

- ☀ State RPS, financial incentives, community solar, and net metering policies can all be adapted to support low-income solar.
- ☀ Maryland and Colorado have included low-income in community solar programs
- ☀ Washington, D.C. and Massachusetts use their RPS programs to provide financial incentives for low-income solar.



2. Adapt policies & programs for solar





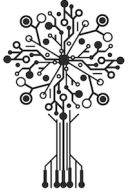
2. Adapt policies & programs for solar

- ☀ Solar can be cost-effective for energy assistance programs, like LIHEAP and WAP.
- ☀ Many other public housing programs, economic development incentives, and job training and placement initiatives.
- ☀ HUD has been turning to solar to reduce the \$5 billion a year it spends on utility bills in public housing.



3. Solar for the support network





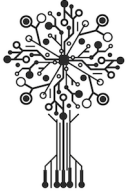
3. Solar for the support network

- ☀ Institutions that support low-income populations can be easier to reach than individuals
- ☀ Public housing, shelters, clinics, etc.
- ☀ Main issue: make it easy for institutions to participate, enable finance that doesn't interfere with main mission
- ☀ Ex: Wheatley YWCA women's shelter in DC



4. Lower cost, higher value





4. Increase value, reduce cost

☀ Increase the value of solar, and lower the cost of installations

⬆ Net metering, virtual NEM, extra RECs

⬇ Volunteer labor, bulk procurement, soft costs

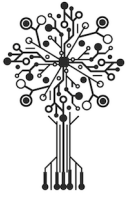
☀ Regulatory changes needed in some places

☀ Ex.: Solarize campaigns



5. Promote volunteerism





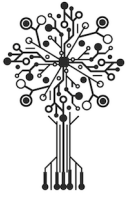
5. Promote volunteerism

- ☀ Volunteer labor can drive down the cost of installations while providing job training and community service opportunities.
- ☀ It is attractive to the public, because it simultaneously helps solve social and environmental problems.
- ☀ Habitat for Humanity and Grid Alternatives
- ☀ Supportive policies can help, including financial and promotional support, preferential permitting, and public recognition.



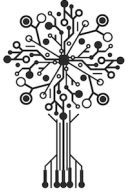
6. Set up a financial vehicle





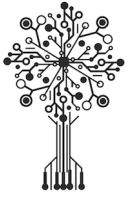
6. Set up a financial vehicle

- ☀ Finance can be complicated. Establish a lead agency with specialized skills in finance.
- ☀ The Connecticut Green Bank is not a single “policy,” but a multifaceted vehicle that develops, tests, and deploys innovative financial strategies, and provides leadership to other stakeholders and agencies.
- ☀ Requires enabling legislation, transparency, and strict oversight



7. Partner with trusted allies





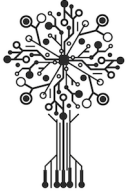
7. Partner with trusted allies

- ☀ Government officials and program managers may not be best situated to promote programs in low-income communities.
- ☀ Trusted allies, such as low-income outreach and advocacy groups, community action agencies, and other service institutions, can reinforce mutual trust and improve outreach and marketing.



8. Make sure low-income consumers benefit





8. Make sure low-income consumers benefit

- ☀ Bottom line: Are you delivering benefits to low-income people?
- ☀ Solar on a low-income, multifamily apartment building needs to deliver benefits to the tenants.
- ☀ Example: Housing assistance is capped at 30% of income for rent + utilities



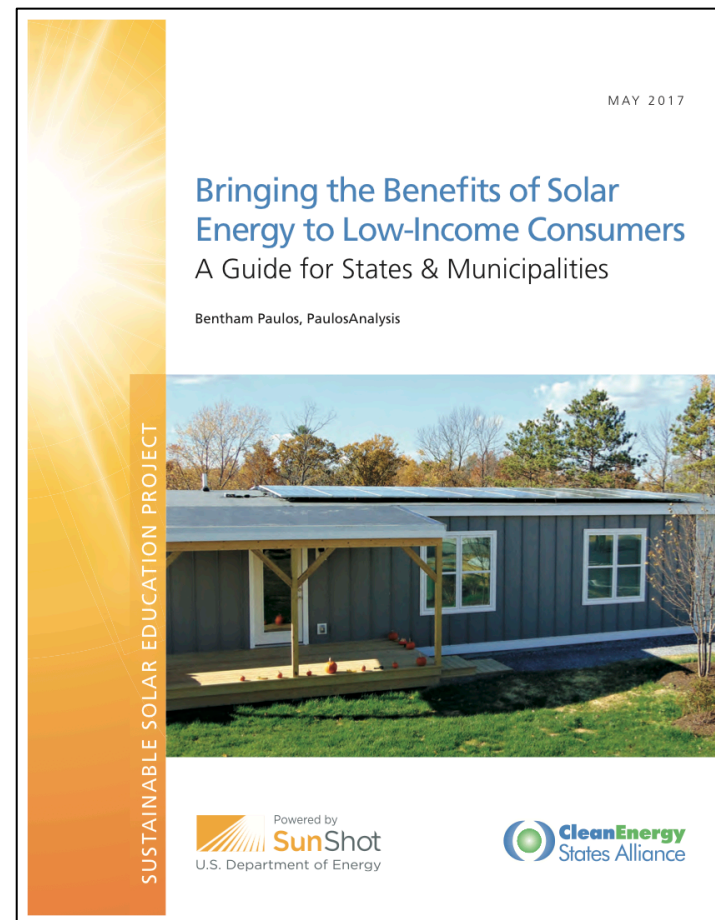
Discussion

Thanks!

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Visit our website to learn more about the Sustainable Solar Education Project
and to sign up for our e-newsletter:

www.cesa.org/projects/sustainable-solar

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facebook.com/cleanenergystates

@CESA_news on Twitter



Upcoming Webinars

- **Crowd-Financing Solar for Nonprofits Serving Low-Income Communities**
Thursday, May 25, 1-2pm ET
- **Community Solar for Low- and Moderate-Income Consumers**
Thursday, June 1, 1-2pm ET
- **Utility-Driven Solar Projects for Low-Income Customers**
Thursday, June 8, 1-2pm ET

www.cesa.org/webinars

