Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing (MASH)

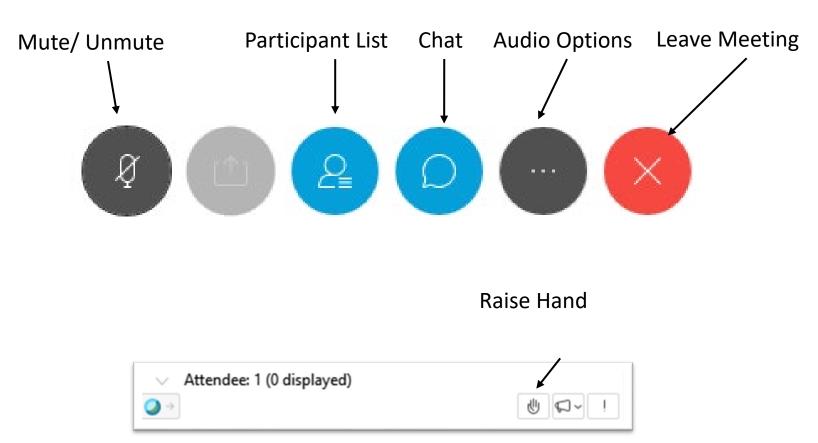
Draft Evaluation Research Plan Webinar June 21, 2022



California Public Utilities Commission

Workshop Logistics

- Today's presentation (.pdf) will be sent to all participants afterwards.
- Attendees should be automatically muted when entering the meeting
- Please mute yourself when not speaking
- Submit questions for speakers in the chat box or raise your hand to be unmuted by staff
- Chat questions will be read aloud by staff

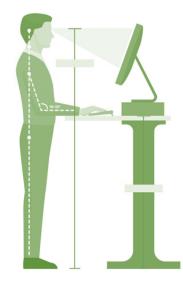


Workshop Logistics Continued

- Online only
 - Audio through computer or phone
 - Webinar Number: 2485 155 2024
 - Webinar password: solarMF06 (76527630 from phones)
 - By Phone: 1-855-282-6330
 - This workshop is <u>NOT</u> being recorded
- Hosts:
 - Energy Division Staff: Tory Francisco & Sarah Lerhaupt
 - DNV Energy Team: Gomathi Sadhasivan & Megan Ovaska
- **Report Comments?** Send Feedback <u>Comment Template</u> via email to Sarah Lerhaupt, sarah.Lerhaupt@cpuc.ca.gov

- Safety
 - Note surroundings and emergency exits
 - Ergonomic Check





WHEN TRUST MATTERS



California Solar Initiative Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing (MASH) Evaluation

Research Plan Stakeholder Presentation

21 June 2022

ONV © 21 JUNE 2022

Agenda

Project Team 01

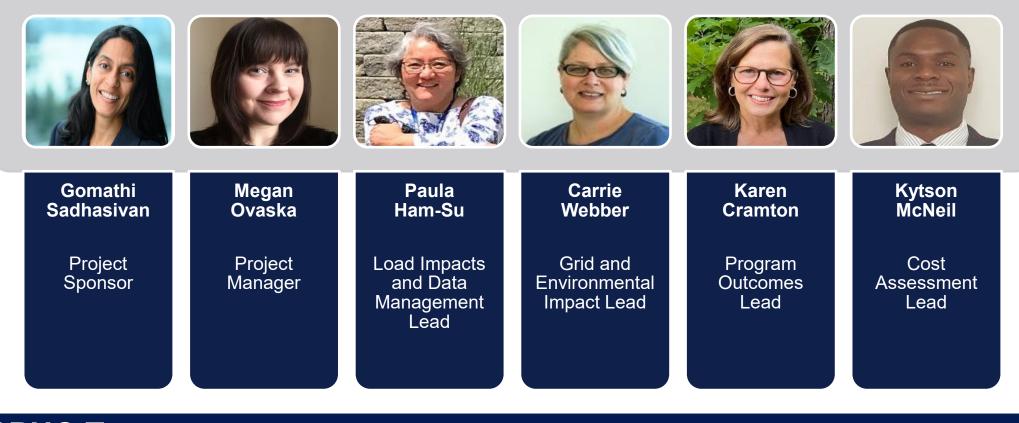
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DNV Project Team



CPUC Team:

Sarah Lerhaupt, Tory Francisco (Supervisor)

Evaluation Objectives



Introduction to MASH Program

Program Background

- CSI Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing (MASH) program provided upfront solar incentives in the form of a one-time rebate paid at the time of project completion to qualifying affordable multifamily housing residences
- The program was overseen by the CPUC and administered by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), and The Center for Sustainable Energy in San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) territory
- Two incentive tracks (1C & 1D)



Goals & Targets

Original Goals

- Stimulate the adoption of solar power in the affordable housing sector;
- Improve energy utilization and overall quality of affordable housing through the application of solar and energy efficiency technologies;
- Decrease electricity use and costs without increasing monthly household expenses for affordable housing building occupants; and
- Increase awareness and appreciation of the benefits of solar among affordable housing occupants and developers.

Goals added in 2013

- Maximize the overall benefit to ratepayers;
- Require participants who receive monetary incentives to enroll in the Energy Savings Assistance (ESA) program.
- Provide job training and employment opportunities in the solar energy and energy efficiency sectors of the economy.

Targets

- 35 MW adopted capacity target
- Incentive track 1D capped at 80% of total incentive spending

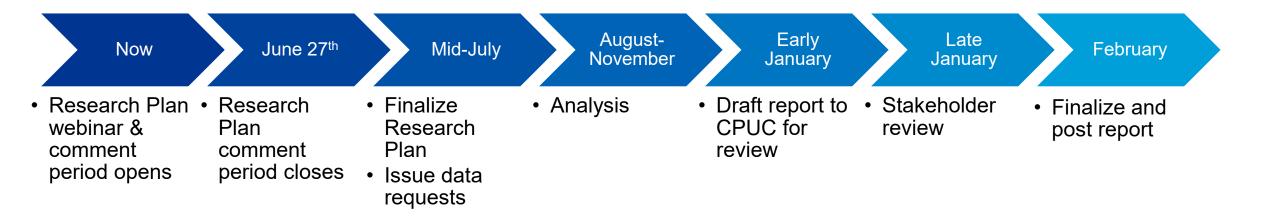
Why We're Here



Per Decision 15-01-027, we are performing an end of program evaluation to assess whether MASH achieved their program goals and assess benefits to customers, the environment and the electrical system



Project Schedule

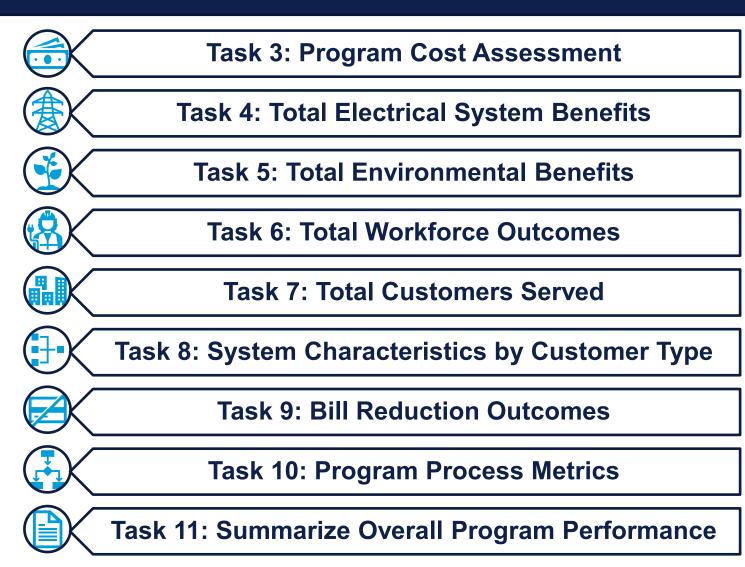


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Research Plan



Evaluation Goals and Objectives



Tasks 6, 7 & 10: Total Workforce Outcomes, Total Customers Served & Program Process Metrics

Summary of activities

- Assessment of training program, including analysis of total number trained, hours worked, type of work done, types of companies that participated
- Examination of customers by location, type and size, number of low-income households, properties in disadvantaged communities
- Summarization of program process, will look at applications received, approved, declined, and withdrawn

- Job training affidavits
- Tracking data
- Customer data
- Information from PA interviews
- Any existing customer feedback from participants

Task 8: System Characteristics by Customer Type

Summary of activities

- Summarize the dollar value of award, interconnected solar generation capacity (kWAC), property type, and interconnection meter type
- Compare incentive level/system capacity by meter type
- Compute post-installation consumption for common area metered accounts, tenant accounts and tenant metered accounts participating through VNEM, compare pre-installation consumption to post-installation consumption by Program and by meter type.
- Quantify the number of participants who receive monetary incentives and enrolled in the ESA program

- AMI data
- PRMS data
- Tracking data
- Customer data
- ESA Program data
- PowerClerk

Task 9: Bill Reduction Outcomes

Reminder: in low-income situations where there is less energy use than essential, a dollar reduction is not always the goal. Same expense with more energy used is a good outcome

Summary of activities

- Estimate weather-normalized consumption and dollars paid prior to PV installation
- Estimate weather-normalized consumption and dollars paid after PV installation
 - Energy from the Grid (from AMI data)
 - + Energy produced onsite (from PMRS or simulation)
 - Energy sold back to the Grid
 - = Energy consumed onsite
- Estimate impacts by calculating differences between the two periods for the groups of interest

- Contractual agreements (how does the landlord allocate the bill if master metered. How does the landlord allocate solar output among tenants.)
- Billing data (kWh and dollars)
- AMI data
- System output (PMRS) data (best), or simulated solar output (DNV's Solar Resource Compass – second choice)
- Purchased solar data (insolation)
- Weather data
- TMY weather data

Tasks 4 & 5: Total Electrical System Benefits & Total Environmental Benefits

Summary of activities

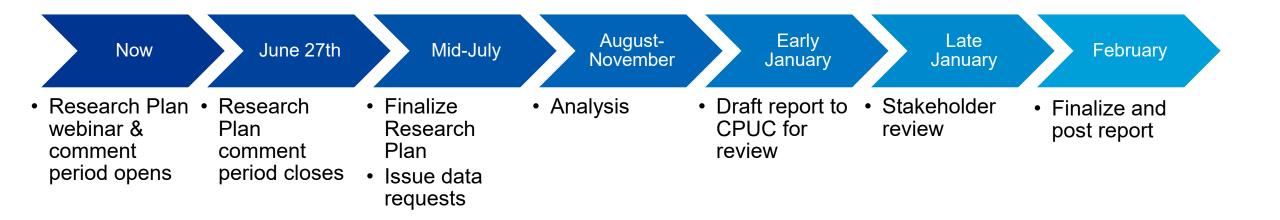
- Create 8760 generation profiles using either
 - Individual system generation calculations using AMI data and PMRS (if available)
 - PV system output simulation using DNV Solar Compass Resource
 - Hybrid approach
- Calculate avoided costs using 2021 DER Avoided Cost Calculator
- Calculate GHG emissions using
 - California Self-Generation Incentive Program marginal emissions data (WattTime)
 - California Air Resource Board Calculators for PV

- Tracking data
- California Distributed Generation Statistics (CDGS) confidential data
- AMI data
- Performance Monitoring and Reporting Service (PMRS) data
- Marginal GHG emissions data (https://sgipsignal.com/)

Task 3: Program Cost Assessment Use total resource cost (TRC) test to analyse program spending

TRC Inputs	Description
Administrative costs	Implementation, marketing & evaluation costs as reported by IOUs
Avoided costs of electricity - energy	
Avoided costs of electricity – generation capacity Avoided costs of electricity - T&D Avoided costs - avoided ancillary services	Values computed as described in Task 4
procurement Avoided costs of electricity - GHG	Values computed as described in Tasks 4 and 5
Bill Increases/Reduction	Values computed as described in Task 9
Incentives paid	Data filed by IOUs
Participant Costs - Equipment/Installation (Measure Costs)	Costs are self-reported by applicants/developers and may not be accurate. Includes financing costs and taxes.
Investment Tax Credits	Federal tax credit will be treated as a reduction in system cost rather than a benefit. If explicit tax credit information is unavailable through program tracking, we will calculate the value based on the credit available in the year of system completion.
Other:	
copayments (LI only), non-bypassable charges (DG only), reliability benefits/costs, etc.	Non-bypassable charges included as part of customer bill savings (NEM customers pay all regulatory charges on a net basis)

Project Schedule



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WHEN TRUST MATTERS

Thank you. Questions?

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Report Comments? Send Feedback <u>Comment Template</u> via email to Sarah Lerhaupt, sarah.Lerhaupt@cpuc.ca.gov

www.dnv.com

Thank you!

Regulatory Information: <u>CSI Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing (MASH)</u> <u>Program (ca.gov)</u>

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