



Tacoma Power 2022 IRP/CEIP Public Workshop #2

Monday, October 4, 2021

PARTICIPANTS

Name	Representing	Name	Representing
Pat Babbit	City of Tacoma	Rachel Clark	TPU – Meeting Lead
Klarissa Monteros	City of Tacoma	Haley Saul	TPU – Facilitator
Andrew Strobel	Puyallup Tribe	Travis Metcalfe	TPU – Facilitator
Annabel Drayton	NW Energy Coalition	Ryan Fulleman	TPU - Presenter
Rebecca Slinger	Tacoma Community College	Bucoda Warren	TPU - Presenter
Elizabeth Osborne	NW Power & Conservation Council	Danielle Szigeti	TPU – Project Team
Bruce Martin	West Rock	Ahlmahz Negash	TPU – Project Team
Graham VanderSchelden	NW Seaport Alliance	Gertie Joiner	TPU
Lauren Walker Lee	Tacoma Community House	Hannah Ball	TPU
Ryan Dicks	Pierce County	John Walkowiak	TPU
Paul Munz	Bonneville Power Administration	Keil Drescher	TPU
Katie Ware	Renewable Northwest	Ray Johnson	TPU
David Slocomb	Linde		

NOTES

TIME	ITEM	LEAD
10:30 A.M.	Welcome	Rachel Clark
10:35 A.M.	Agenda and Objective Review 3 Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share the approach to identifying vulnerable populations and how race is included in that identification 2. Inform stakeholders of the final indicator list used for the CEIP 3. Explore how the indicators look today for vulnerable populations 	Haley Saul/ Travis Metcalfe
3:20 P.M.	Equity Index Presentation & Investigation Link to Equity Index: https://tacomaequitymap.caimaps.info/CAILive Bucoda, with the City of Tacoma’s strategic planning team, shared the equity index, explained how to read and use the index, then shared several insights. Question Does the [City of Tacoma equity index] map have any distinct differences to the Washington Environmental Health disparities map? (Annabel Drayton)	Bucoda Warren

- The majority of the health indicators are pulled directly from the WA health disparities map. What's additional to our map is the addition of city and county data
- We are using our own crime data that's more specific than the WA environment health disparities map.

The reason we are reviewing the City of Tacoma Equity Index is to remember the relationship between vulnerable populations and how they relate to the CEIP index (specifically focusing on the low and very low opportunity areas).

3:25 P.M.

Share Final Indicators Chosen

Rachel Clark

Workshop #1 Indicator prioritization shared

Indicator	Prioritization Score
SAIDI/SAIFI or # customers impacted by outages	19.1
Energy burden or % of households that are energy burdened	14.1
Rate impacts	12.3
Number or % of customers benefiting from conservation programs	11.8
Conservation \$ spent	9.1
MWh of energy saved	5.5
Customer disconnects	5.5
Assistance \$ spent	3.6
% of customers benefiting from assistance	3.6
MWs of Demand Response	1.8

Final Indicators:

Energy Benefits

1. % of electrically heated households that have participated in weatherization or HVAC program

Reduction of Burdens

2. % of households that are energy burdened

Resiliency

3. Average # of customer interruptions per year
4. Average minutes interruption per year

3:30 P.M.

Indicators Mapped | Presentation & Investigation

Rachel Clark/
Ryan Fulleman

Rachel shared initial findings from the mapped indicators

Energy Benefits

- Nearly half of eligible single-family customers have participated among vulnerable populations
- Distribution across opportunity areas is fairly even
- Further investigation needed for multifamily

Reduction of Burdens

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- 13% of customers are energy burdened
 - Burden is concentrated in low and very low opportunity areas

Resiliency

- No clear difference in reliability across opportunity areas

Ryan shared the tool used to map the indicators. He showed how to use the tool and the outcomes it presented.

Question | In regard to the energy benefit indicator, have you taken into consideration homeowner vs. rental property and lack of available dollars for weatherization improvements in these low equity index areas? Is this something where TPU would make additional dollars available in addition to existing utility assistance dollars? (Lauren Walker Lee)

- The map we'll show is per building and is irrespective of whether or not it's rented or owned.
- We think about how to reach rental properties and have been working on trying to reach them for many years. It's a real challenge because the residents don't own the home, so they can't invest in upgrades and the homeowners/ landlords don't benefit from the upgrades. We've tried to offer different types of incentives (high incentives) even free sometimes to reach these renter-occupied properties, but it's an ongoing challenge
- The low opportunity areas have a much higher percentage of rental properties

Question | Are you planning to track what customers (maybe by location) experience interruptions? Wouldn't it be helpful to know whether customers experiencing greater disparities are also experiencing more interruptions? (Annabel Drayton)

- It would be really nice if we could. Today, we don't have the data to track consistently to be able to do that. With AMI, it will be easier to track individual customer interruptions. So, hopefully in a few more years, we'll be able to do that well.

Question | Is Tacoma tracking bills owed and which are disconnected? (Annabel Drayton)

- For the CEIP, we're not tracking it. We as a utility track it. We're not sure if anyone has looked at it across the equity index
 - Chris Robinson is pulling together a team from Tacoma Water and Tacoma Power to see how our customers are being affected by the pandemic, and working to help out those customers. E.g. federal dollars and funds from the utilities
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Comment | If customers are struggling for basic access for energy services, it's difficult to target weatherization or other programs, or reduce a customer's energy burden, if we're still trying to figure out what customers are being disconnected or have a significant amounts of money owed to the utility. It would be helpful if the CEIP could help inform this and future CEIPs (Annabel Drayton)

Question | RE: the energy benefits metric: are we planning on some sort of time- limitation to it? So are we looking at who has participated ever or will we do something like participate in the last year or 5 years or whatever relevant time frame? (Hannah Ball)

- Weatherization, these are very long duration conservation measures. like 40/50 year lifetimes, we're really talking about households.
- These are Households that have ever participated. Once they've participated, they might be able to participate in like an HVAC program, but they don't get double counted. Once they've participated, we wouldn't reweatherize them, unless there were some major change in the home (like a fire?)

QUESTION | Do we have a program that sees if the weatherization stays in place? (Hannah Ball)

- We at TPU don't have that, the region as a whole does this. We're planning on doing a study to go into customers' homes (primarily those not weatherized) to see if they're weatherized and just didn't participate in our programs.

COMMENT | Insulation benefits are 45+ years, additional insulation could be added (John Walkowiak)

QUESTION | Is it the home, not the customer, that tracked for the "energy benefits" indicator? (Elizabeth Osborne)

- Yes, per home

QUESTION | Are you able to help renters that want to do it but the owner doesn't care or want to due to it having no impact on them? (Gertie Joiner)

- We need the owner's permission to make the upgrades. We pay an incentive, and the owner or whoever pays the contractor to make the upgrade. It's hard to imagine how we would do it without owner permission, which is why it's a challenge.

QUESTION | Are incentives based on units or location? (Gertie Joiner)

- Single-family to the Power Conservation program is housing 1-4 units and multifamily is 5+ units. Separate conservation programs are available for
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each housing type. (John Walkowiak)

QUESTION | How did you calculate customer energy burden?
(Annabel Drayton)

- It came from the department of energy LEAD Tool:
<https://www.energy.gov/eere/slsc/maps/lead-tool>

QUESTION | With the low income is there a percentage that is tied to home owning versus renting? What percentage of low income is renting and not available for the benefits without owner approval? (Gertie Joiner)

- We did not have this information at the time of the meeting but examined this question afterward. The LEAD data suggest that 63% of our low-income residential customers are renters and 37% are homeowners.

QUESTION | Great map on the indicators on the implementation plan. Is there a way of determining which ones are owner occupied and others that are rental and participation? (Lauren Walker Lee)

- On a customer level, we cannot, but what we can do, is use the LEAD data that we use to calculate energy burden. We could have a count by census areas on how many are owner vs renter occupied.

QUESTION | About the customer benefit indicators- I'm curious Tacoma staff's take on the indicators, how you see them being used, and how they're being used specifically to address some of the things that are being uncovered by the new indicators you're tracking. What's the value that you see in the indicators? (Annabel Drayton)

- The conservation/acquisition will be used to concentrate efforts.
- For energy burden, the utility is working on a strategic directive for affordability.
- I am not sure about resiliency. It's hard to tease a pattern with data.

COMMENT | In the process, I hope that the indicators are used as a tool to adjust something that's not working. That they can be used to identify what's not working, or target future programs. I hope they're valuable and that they're being considered. (Annabel Drayton)

- What we need to do is look at the indicators, as a utility, and see if they change any of our plans.
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3:35 P.M.

Next Steps

Rachel Clark

CEIP schedule shared:

- October 22 | Draft CEIP posted for public review
- November 15 | Public comment deadline
- November 17 | Draft CEIP presented to Public Utility Board (PUB)
- December 15 | Seek PUB approval of CEIP

Tentative IRP Workshop schedule shared:

December 2021

- 2022 Plans
- Key model input updates

February 2022

- Electrification study

April 2022

- Preliminary findings & recommendations

June 2022

- Revised findings & recommendations
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