

LOW INCOME WEATHERIZATION PROGRAM (LIWP)



2015-16 Draft Program Guidelines Overview
Department of Community Services and
Development



MEETING PURPOSE

- Provide an Introduction to the Draft 2015-16 Guidelines for LIWP's Single-Family Energy Efficiency and Solar PV program component prior to today's Public Hearing
- Answer questions seeking clarification regarding Guidelines provisions

2015-16 Program Guidelines

Preface

- Guidelines establish the basis for more sustainable mode of program administration/implementation for Single-Family Energy Efficiency & Solar PV Program
- Will apply to Regional Administrators to be selected through a competitive procurement process.

I. Introduction

- Goal to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by improving energy efficiency in low-income households & achieve co-benefits (reduce energy usage and energy cost for low-income residents/job creation)

II. California Climate Investments

- In state Fiscal Years (FY) 2014-15 and 2015-16, CSD received a total of \$154M from the California Climate Investments
- An additional \$20 M received in FY 2016-17
- Initial FY 14-15 funding (\$75M) used to:
 - Expand existing low-income weatherization programs
 - Incorporate renewable energy efficiency and Large Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Renewables Program

III. Disadvantaged Communities

- Services limited exclusively to disadvantaged communities as defined by the California Environmental Protection Agency CalEnviroScreen 2.0
- Address look-up tool available at:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/535top25map.htm>
- Service providers will also need to be responsive to changes in service areas
 - CalEnviroScreen 3.0
 - Assembly Bill 1550

IV. LIWP Background And Overview

- CSD History and Programs
- Initial LIWP-funded programs included:
 - Single-Family/Small Multi-Family Energy Efficiency – administered by existing network; continuing through 2016 (2014-15 Guidelines)
 - Single-Family Solar Photovoltaics (PV) – administered by:
 - GRID Alternatives (statewide), continuing through May 2018
 - Fresno EOC (pilot), continuing through May 2017
 - 2014-15 Guidelines
 - Large Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Renewables – administered by Association for Energy Affordability; continuing through May 2018 (separate 2014-15 Guidelines)

V. Revised Service Delivery Model

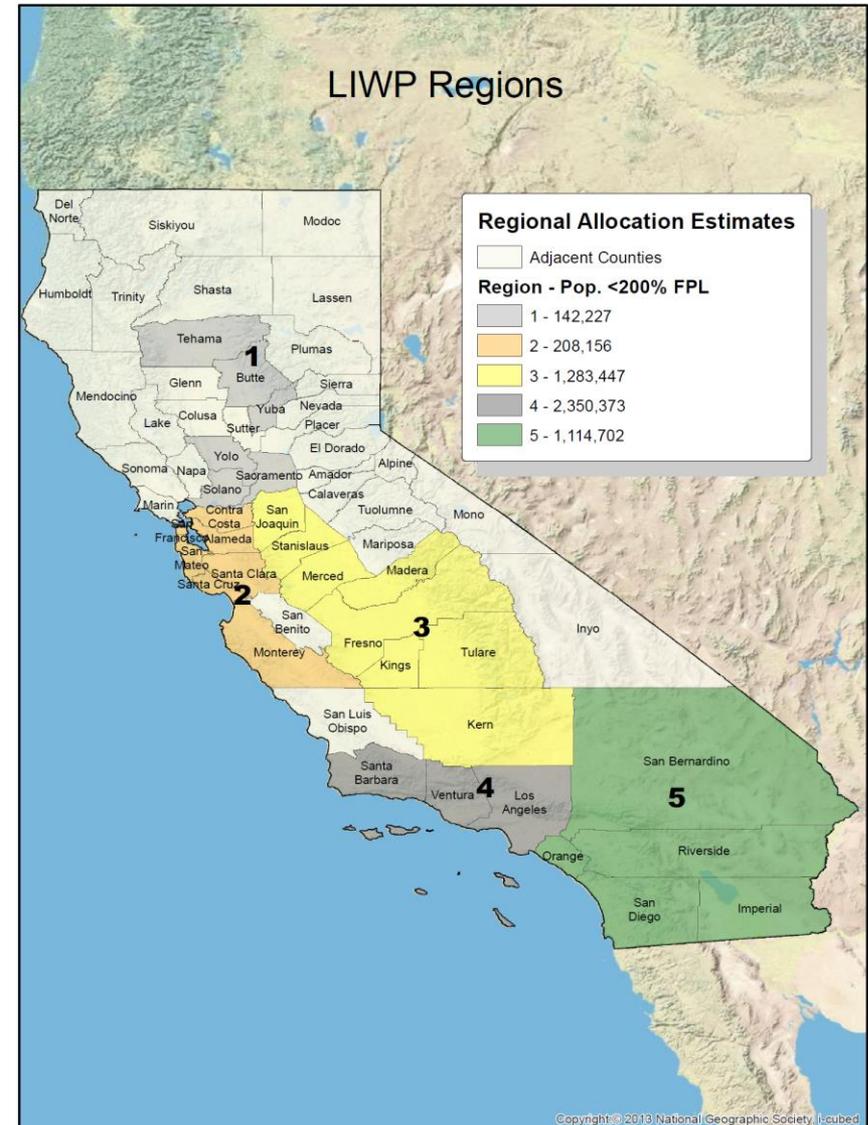
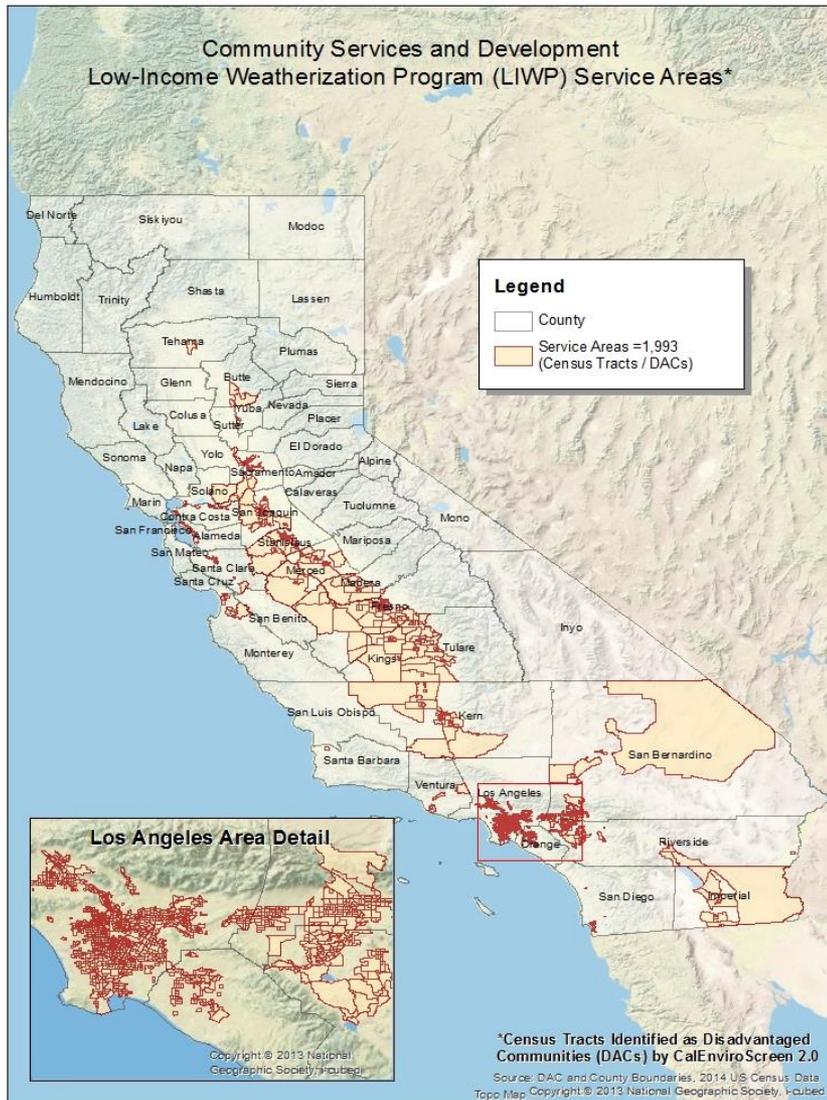
- Regional approach to address challenges from wide distribution of DACs / varying climate conditions and production costs
- Affords access to contractors/partners outside CSD's existing network of service providers through competitive procurement
- Creates fund allocations that support the development of a standalone program with adaptability across Investment Plan cycles, funding cycles, and program changes
- Consolidates / integrates program offerings (EE & PV) under a single administrator
- Allows for an accelerated rate of expenditure, enhanced service delivery, and more sustainable modes of local program administration

Regional Administrator Responsibilities

Coordinate program elements (perform directly/oversee others):

- Procurement and Management of Subcontractors
- Identification of Projects and Target Areas
- Marketing, Outreach, Intake & Establishing Eligibility
- Project Evaluation and Assessment
- Devising Cost-Effective Methods of Service Delivery
- Customer Education
- Oversight of Work Performed, Quality Assurance & Warranties
- Adherence to Workforce Development Requirements
- Maximizing Opportunities for Co-benefits/Economic Benefits
- Fiscal and Administrative Reporting to CSD

How Regions Relate to DACs



VII. Regional Administration Allocations

- Base allocation in recognition of need for ramp-up and building capacity for service delivery over short program timeframe (\$2.5 M for energy efficiency)
- Remaining EE dollars allocated proportionally to each region, based on federal poverty population data
- Solar PV allocations (total of \$23 M) based on an estimate of the frequency of installation of Solar PV for households receiving energy efficiency upgrades in each region

Region	# of DAC Census Tracts	Low-Income Population (200% FPL)	Estimated Energy Efficiency Allocation	Estimated Solar PV Allocation
Region 1	55	142,227	\$3.1M	\$2.1M
Region 2	91	208,156	\$3.4M	\$2.3M
Region 3	431	1,283,447	\$8.1M	\$5.4M
Region 4	1,027	2,350,373	\$12.7M	\$8.4M
Region 5	389	1,114,702	\$7.3M	\$4.9M

Q&A

Q&A on the proposed Regional Administrator Model



HOUSEHOLD ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

An overview of the proposed customer eligibility criteria

VI. Household Eligibility & Assessment

Qualified Single-family Homes or Mobile Homes*: ensures all households are also assessed for high-impact measures such as insulation and Solar PV (with exception of mobile homes).

- Eligible Homeowners or Renters: Energy Efficiency Measures at no cost
- Eligible Homeowners: Solar PV installation at no cost

* Services for small multi-family buildings will be made available under an expanded multi-family dwelling program as additional LIWP appropriations become available (waiver requests currently available)

VI. Household Eligibility & Assessment

“Single-family homes”:

- Detached / attached or semi-attached residences (e.g. townhomes) provided the property has the legal standing of a single-family home with a separate lot (deeded separately with its own parcel number) and no condominium ownership structure or HOA where architectural approval is needed for changes to exterior/roofs

VI. Household Eligibility & Assessment

Multi-phase assessment process will determine the package of measures to be installed, based on eligibility:

Basic LIWP Measures: available to all qualified households, include LED lightbulbs, low-flow showerheads, aerators, vacancy sensors, power strips. Household eligibility established in one of the following ways:

1. Household Income Verification
2. Categorical Eligibility
3. Neighborhood Eligibility

1. Household Income Verification

- **Homeowners (or renters for EE) at or below 80% Area Median Income (AMI)**
 - Exceptions to be made when 60% State Median Incomes (SMI) is more favorable based on household size and location
 - CSD Table and Income Documentation to be posted

Household Size	1	2	3	4	5
60% SMI	\$24,060	\$31,464	\$38,856	\$46,260	\$53,664
Butte County 80% AMI	\$33,000	\$37,700	\$42,400	\$47,100	\$50,900

2. Categorical Eligibility

- Categorical eligibility based on Energy Savings Assistance Program guidelines in lieu of income eligibility for the Basic LIWP Measure package:
- [Bureau of Indian Affairs General Assistance](#)
- [Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program \(LIHEAP\)](#)
- [Medi-Cal](#)
- [Medi-Cal for Families](#)
- [NSLP \(National School Lunch Program\)](#)
- [SNAP \(Federal Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program\) CALFRESH](#)
- [SSI \(Supplemental Security Income\)](#)
- [TANF \(Temporary Assistance for Needy Families\) CALWORKS](#)
- [Tribal Head Start](#)
- [Tribal TANF](#)
- [WIC \(Women, Infants and Children\)](#)

CSD will post detailed information on documentation requirements on the LIWP procurement website at:

- <http://vendors.csd.ca.gov/>

3. Neighborhood Eligibility

- Neighborhood Eligibility is intended to serve as a “foot in the door” in 130 of the most disadvantaged census tracts identified as follows:

The top 5th percentile of disadvantaged communities ranked as most burdened by CalEnviroScreen 2.0 AND disadvantaged communities in the highest 5th percentile for poverty population (U.S. census data)
- If authorized, no income or categorical eligibility documentation is required to provide the Basic LIWP package, HOWEVER:
 - Aim is to gain agreement/qualify for enhanced EE services and solar. RAs will be required to have the capacity to provide all measures
 - Production plans should emphasize deep energy retrofits that maximize GHG reductions with measures in Enhanced LIWP Package

Enhanced LIWP Measures

Enhanced LIWP Measures: available to all qualified households, include ceiling fans; refrigerators; wall, floor and ceiling insulation; solar water heaters; whole house fans etc. Household eligibility (with exception of Solar PV) established in one of the following ways:

1. Household Income Verification
2. Categorical Eligibility
3. ~~Neighborhood Eligibility~~

For Solar PV:

1. Household Income Verification **only**
2. ~~Categorical Eligibility~~
3. ~~Neighborhood Eligibility~~

Enhanced LIWP Measures

Decisions on feasible Enhanced Measures based on household assessment:

- Analysis of energy use based on utility bills and/or an energy audit may also be required to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and determine final measure package
- Some require CAS testing
- Some require specialty licenses
- Outlined In Appendix V

Additional considerations will apply for the assessment for Solar Water Heater (SWH) and/or Solar PV installation.

Q&A

Eligibility and Measures Q&A



VIII. LIWP Goals

- LIWP's primary goal is to install cost-effective energy efficiency measures and solar PV for qualifying households to reduce direct on-site energy use and GHG emissions.
- Incidental to this primary goal, LIWP will provide co-benefits:
 - Reducing household energy bills
 - Reducing air pollution and helping to achieve air quality standards
 - Improving public health
 - Creating jobs and job training opportunities
 - Stimulating the economy

VIII. LIWP Goals

- Workforce Development efforts may include:
 - Partnering with local Workforce Investment Boards to offer internships/hands-on training to individuals who have received classroom or other training elsewhere
 - Directly hiring workers from disadvantaged communities to fill existing vacancies or positions created as a result of LIWP
 - Negotiating employment agreements with hired subcontractors to hire one or more individuals from the disadvantaged community
 - Giving preference to subcontractors from the disadvantaged community areas

IX. Reporting and Auditing

- Regional Administrators will be required to report to CSD project information that demonstrates the energy and GHG savings achieved, disadvantaged community benefits, and other implementation metrics. Monthly electronic reports will include:
 - Project location
 - Project type
 - Building characteristics
 - Specific energy efficiency measures installed per project
 - Solar PV/Solar Water Heater system design and specifications and Solar Water Heater design and specifications.

IX. Reporting and Auditing

- Regional Administrators will also be required to track and report to CSD additional information on co-benefits, which may include, but not be limited to:
 - Workforce information in accordance with the recordkeeping and reporting guidance developed by ARB (e.g. jobs and training opportunities created, hours worked, and whether employees are residents of disadvantaged communities)
 - Dollars spent in a disadvantaged community census tract.

X. Quantification of Outcomes

- CSD works with ARB to describe how GHG reductions will be quantified for LIWP projects. Quantification Methodologies apply to measures in both the Basic and Enhanced LIWP Packages. Quantification Methodology will be made available at: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/quantification.htm>
- Anticipated release by 10/21, 2 week comment period after release (through 11/7)
- For energy efficiency measures, the deemed savings approach relies on the Database for Energy Efficient Resources (DEER), a CEC and CPUC sponsored database available at: <http://www.energy.ca.gov/deer>. DEER provides estimates of energy and peak demand savings values, measure costs, and effective useful life (EUL)
- When individual measures are not available in DEER, other industry standard resources may be utilized

X. Quantification of Outcomes

- For Solar Water Heaters (SWH), the California Solar Initiative's (CSI) solar thermal calculator is used for estimating annual energy savings. The CSI solar thermal calculator is an online tool that provides an estimate of the energy displacement based on performance of the system, location, and design
- For Solar PV, including community solar systems, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) PVWatts calculator is used to estimate electricity savings. The Calculator is a web application that estimates the electricity production of a grid-connected roof photovoltaic system based on inputs
- To estimate dollars saved on energy bills on an annual basis, CSD will multiply anticipated energy savings by the household's blended utility rates

XI. Quality Assurance and Monitoring

- *CSD Energy Efficiency Work-In-Progress Inspection:* Work-In-Progress Inspections will identify Provider compliance and programmatic issues during the initial stages of production.
- *CSD Post Installation Inspections:* Post Installation inspections will be performed on a percentage of households receiving energy efficiency measures and solar PV. Any jobs reported to be completed and billed must meet programmatic requirements. The purpose of the post installation inspection is to determine if GHG reduction and job benchmarks have been met.
- CSD also has in-house field monitors primarily responsible for conducting on-site reviews of service providers.

XII. Future of LIWP

- Written comments on Draft Program Guidelines by 11/7/16
- CSD Response to comments and Final Program Guidelines
- As LIWP is implemented, CSD may find cause to modify the program design to make program implementation more efficient (adjustments in monitoring, quality assurance inspections, measures to be installed, etc.)
- If changes are necessary, and CSD determines those changes to be substantive, CSD will modify the Program Guidelines and post changes on CSD's website. To receive notification of LIWP updates via email, including changes to these Guidelines, sign up on the LIWP webpage at:
- <http://www.csd.ca.gov/Services/LowIncomeWeatherizationProgram.aspx>

Q&A

Goals, Reporting, Quantification, Future



BREAK

Recess and Speaker Registration

Public Hearing Commences 10:30 a.m.

