

Southern California Edison
SCE EE Business Plan A.17-01-013

DATA REQUEST SET A.17-01-013-CEE-SCE-001

To: CEE
Prepared by:
Title:
Dated: 03/24/2017

Question 010:

On page 185, the SCE 2018-2025 Energy Efficiency Rolling Portfolio Business Plan states that a key strategy for Rural & Disadvantaged Community Outreach is to “Relax certain program parameters that hinder rural and disadvantaged community participation.”

- (a) What parameters are asserted to hinder rural and disadvantaged community participation? Please provide any studies, reports, data or other evidence relied upon to support this claim.
- (b) What parameters are targeted for relaxation?
- (c) Has SCE evaluated how relaxing these parameters will affect program outcomes? If yes, please provide a copy of this evaluation.

Response to Question 010:

(a) SCE relied on, for example, Research Into Action’s, *Local Government Targeted Process Evaluation*[1] , which stated that some partnerships “experienced a lack of trained local contractors available within their communities to perform energy efficiency retrofit work, difficulty attracting out-of-area contractors, and a lack of energy efficient equipment available locally for comprehensive retrofits” hinder rural and disadvantaged community participation in energy efficiency (EE). SCE wants to explore relaxing certain cost-effectiveness parameters to help provide access to contractors or sourcing equipment for comprehensive retrofits. For example, SCE could provide direct install or other technical assistance to the rural, hard-to-reach areas that might not be feasible under typical cost-effectiveness guidelines.

Through the CAEECC process, the Rural Hard to Reach Working Group provided feedback[2] related to these barriers to EE adoption in their area. They highlighted potential program design adaptations of “minimum service quotas” and “program complexity”.

Additionally, this tactic was presented to key public sector customers, account managers and program managers. The tactic was vetted for appropriateness through the CAEECC process, Local Government All Partners meetings, and other ad hoc stakeholder meetings.

[1] Pg. II, Research Into Action, “Targeted Process Evaluation of the Local Government Partnership Program”, published November 28, 2016. Available at: http://www.calmac.org/publications/LGP_TPE_Final_Report_11.28.16ES.pdf

[2] Rural Hard-to-Reach Working Group Stage 2 Feedback. Available at:

https://media.wix.com/ugd/0c9650_a7494d2729f543c683eb8f08b37bbfad.pdf

(b) SCE has not proposed any specific parameters for relaxation yet. Some potential parameters that will be assessed include minimum service quotas (such as class size requirements for WE&T classes), certain program complexities (such as reporting and implementation requirements), and certain cost effectiveness requirements (portfolio would remain cost-effective). However, SCE will conduct further discussion and impact analysis before proposing any specific parameters to be relaxed.

(c) As stated above, no specific parameters have yet to be proposed for relaxation. However, SCE will conduct further discussion and impact analysis before proposing any specific parameters to be relaxed.