Equity in Rate Design Income Graduated Fixed Charges

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Thanks to Matt Freedman for slides

FIXED CHARGES

HISTORICAL OPPOSITION, CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES

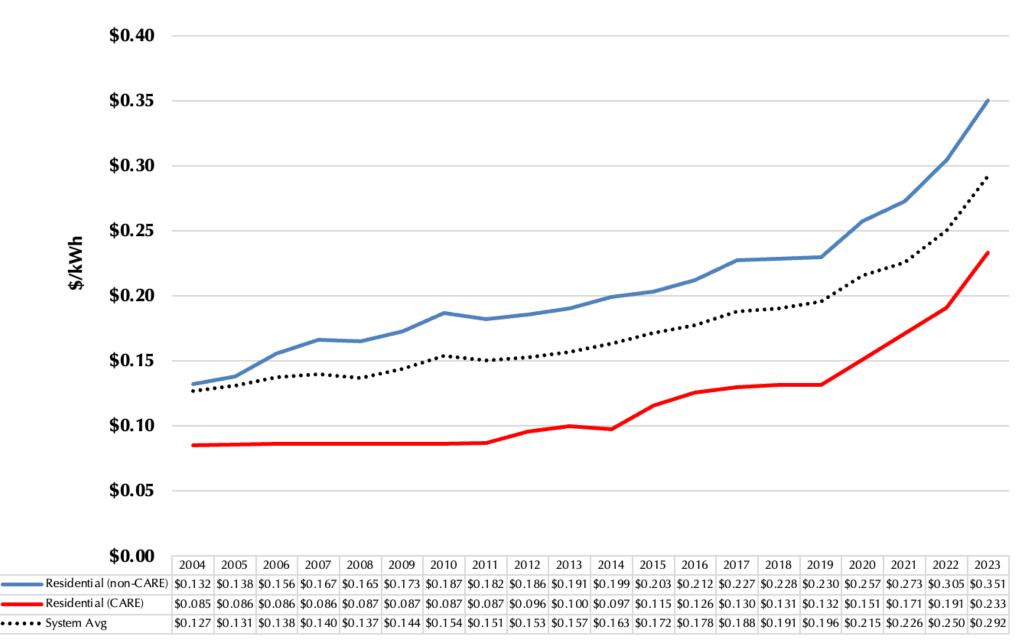
TURN has a long history of opposing residential fixed charges

- Concerns about adverse impacts on energy efficiency/conservation
- Concerns about adverse impacts on low-income/usage customers

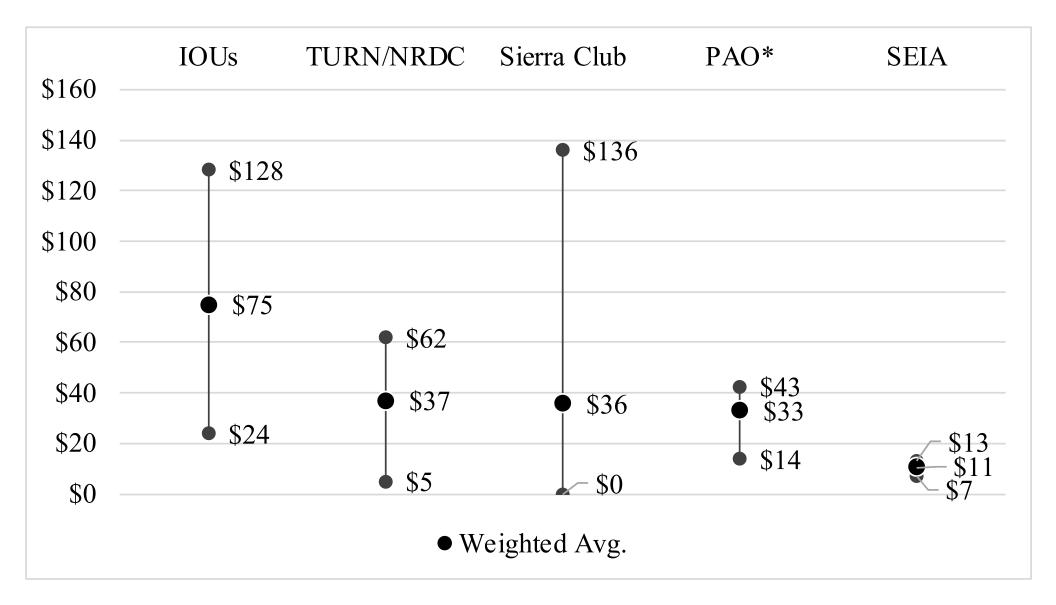
Changed circumstances + AB 205 justify a new approach

- Rates have skyrocketed in the past decade (PG&E non-CARE rates +84%, CARE rates +133%)
- Higher rates provide more than adequate incentives for energy efficiency/ conservation
- Electrification (building/transportation) is a new policy priority
- Opportunity to income-differentiate fixed charge can protect (and benefit) lower income customers
- Greater portion of costs driving rate increases are unrelated to customer demand/usage (grid hardening, wildfire mitigation/liability)
- Dramatic growth in NEM participation shifts recovery of fixed costs to non-participants, has significant impacts on residential customer rates

PG&E Bundled Residential Retail rates



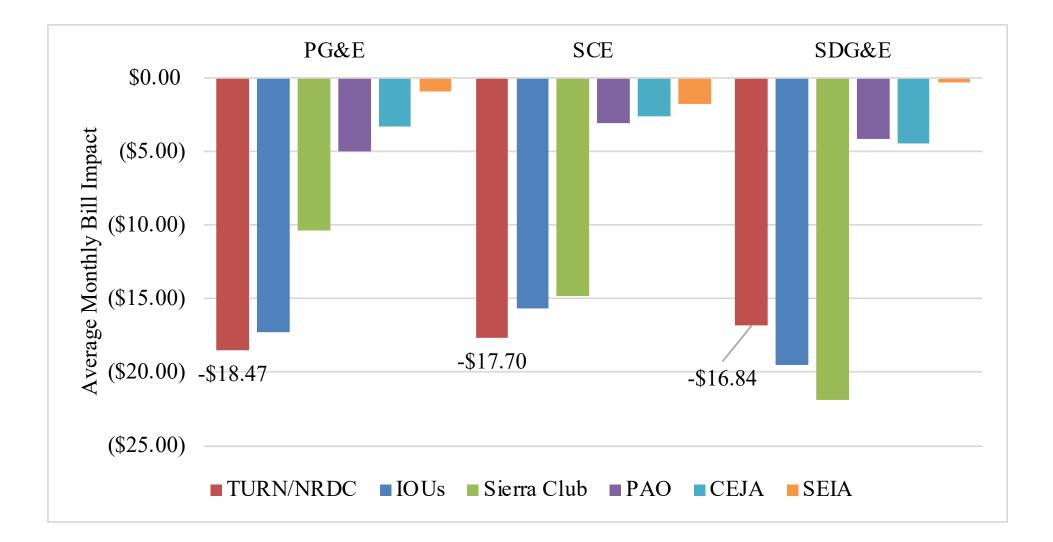
AVERAGE MONTHLY FIXED CHARGES VARIOUS PARTY PROPOSALS - SDG&E



PG&E BILL IMPACTS TURN/NRDCVS. PG&E PROPOSALS

				Customer Average Bill Impact (\$/mo)											
			TURN/NRDC						PG&E proposal						
Income Bracket	Bill Discount			PG&E		т		W		PG&E		т		W	
\$0 - \$25,000	None	1	\$	4.20	\$	14.32	\$	(14.20)	\$	(3.62)	\$	8.28	\$	(25.14)	
\$25,000 - \$50,000	None	2	\$	(1.49)	\$	14.46	\$	(14.68)	\$	(10.30)	\$	8.45	\$	(25.73)	
\$50,000 - \$75,000	None	3	\$	(2.01)	\$	14.61	\$	(12.66)	\$	(10.88)	\$	8.63	\$	(23.28)	
\$75,000 - \$100,000	None	4	\$	(0.76)	\$	14.72	\$	(9.76)	\$	(9.37)	\$	8.77	\$	(19.76)	
\$100,00 - \$150,000	None	5	\$	0.80	\$	14.84	\$	(6.30)	\$	(7.51)	\$	8.92	\$	(15.57)	
\$150,000 - \$200,000	None	6	\$	27.93	\$	40.15	\$	22.80	\$	35.50	\$	49.77	\$	29.88	
\$200,000+	None	7	\$	30.56	\$	40.36	\$	27.33	\$	38.62	\$	50.03	\$	35.38	
\$0 - \$25,000	CARE	1	\$	(16.79)	\$	(5.60)	\$	(23.75)	\$	(25.06)	\$	(10.98)	\$	(33.78)	
\$25,000 - \$50,000	CARE	2	\$	(17.41)	\$	(5.53)	\$	(22.76)	\$	(10.83)	\$	4.11	\$	(17.51)	
\$50,000 - \$75,000	CARE	3	\$	(16.42)	\$	(5.48)	\$	(21.61)	\$	(9.58)	\$	4.17	\$	(16.05)	
\$75,000 - \$100,000	CARE	4	\$	(16.04)	\$	(5.42)	\$	(20.55)	\$	(9.10)	\$	4.25	\$	(14.70)	
\$100,00 - \$150,000	CARE	5	\$	(15.46)	\$	(5.39)	\$	(19.92)	\$	(8.36)	\$	4.29	\$	(13.89)	
\$150,000 - \$200,000	CARE	6	\$	(14.46)	\$	(5.41)	\$	(18.38)	\$	(7.11)	\$	4.26	\$	(11.92)	
\$200,000+	CARE	7	\$	(12.99)	\$	(5.40)	\$	(17.73)	\$	(5.26)	\$	4.28	\$	(11.10)	

AVERAGE MONTHLY BILL IMPACTS CARE CUSTOMERS



FIXED CHARGE INCOME VERIFICATION

Third Party Administration (TPA) of income-verification

- Goal of using a non-profit entity or government agency for this role, selected by CPUC
- Use of third-party credit/income services (e.g. Equifax Work Number) with longterm goal of relying on Franchise Tax Board data

CARE/FERA customer fixed charge tied to existing enrollment

- No changes proposed to income verification for CARE/FERA
- Third-party administrator identifies households not currently on CARE/FERA that may be eligible, conducts outreach to these customers.

Process for all other residential customers

- Notified of likely eligibility for middle or high tier based on TPA analysis.
- Customers eligible for middle-income tier can request a finding of eligibility based on third-party income service or through submission of household income data for verification.
- Customers that do not respond are defaulted into high fixed charge tier (≥\$150k household income)
- Goal of streamlining process to reduce implementation costs