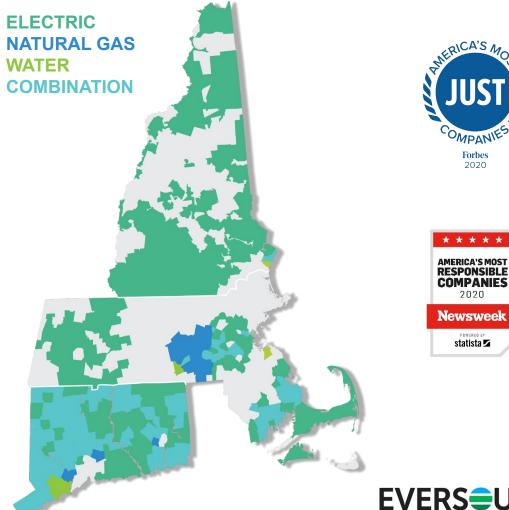


# AEG Boston 21Q1 Stakeholder Challenge Critical Infrastructure, Equity and Resilience

February 24-25<sup>th</sup>, 2021





### **Eversource** at a Glance

- Largest energy company in New England
- 8,300 employees in three states
- About 4 million customers



## Introduction

Intro to Penni

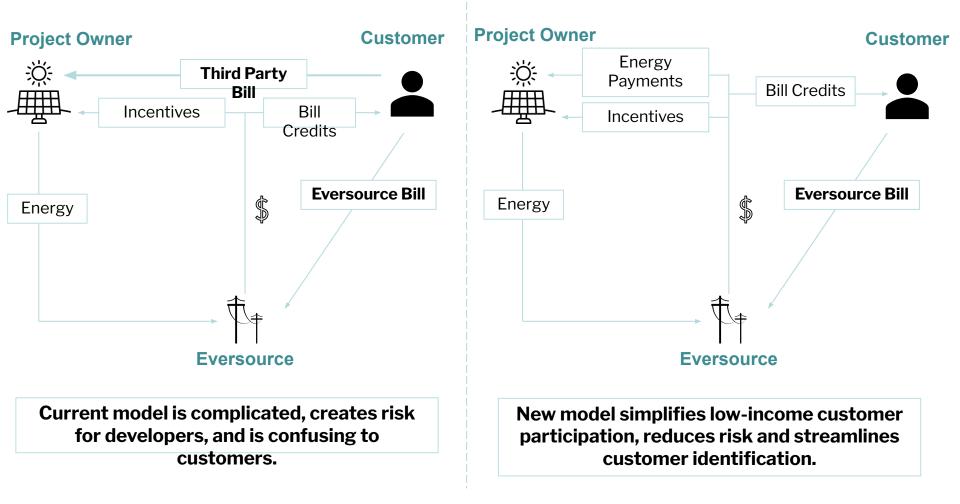
# **The Challenge**

Solar is critical to achieving Boston's climate goals, building resilient communities and addressing energy affordability

- Low-income solar deployment in Mass. has been inequitable
  - Less than 4% of the Commonwealth's solar program to date has served low-income communities
- Low-income customer's energy 'share of wallet' is twice that of non-low-income customers
- Solar developers report challenges identifying and serving low-income customers despite generous available incentives
- How can we increase access to solar for low-income communities and ensure the benefits of solar are equitably distributed and retained in these communities?

# The Solution: A New Community Shared Solar Model

#### **Current Model**



**EVERSURCE** 

**Proposed Model** 

### What is at stake?

### **Consequences of inaction:**

- Solar programs continue to disproportionately serve upper income customers
- Low-income energy burdens remained unaffordable
- Community Shared Solar projects continue to be developed outside of distressed communities reducing opportunities for resilience, workforce development and other community benefits

### Benefits of action:

- Reduced barriers to participation for customers and developers
- Creates an opportunity to meaningfully engage LI communities in the clean energy economy
- Increased opportunities for community benefits including workforce development and improved resilience (when solar is paired with storage)



### Regarding Critical Infrastructure and Resilience, to achieve Boston's Carbon & Equity goals, the most critical obstacle to overcome is rapidly accelerating access by low-income households to the benefits of solar.