

**Table 2 to The Energy Project Comments on  
Avista's CEIP  
January 28, 2022**

Table 2. Summary of Extent to which Avista's CEIP Addresses the Joint Advocates Proposed Customer Benefit Indicators (CBIs)

CATEGORY	JA CBIs	JA METRICS	DID AVISTA PROPOSE THIS, TOO?
ENERGY BENEFITS	Improve efficiency of housing stock in utility service territory, including low-income housing:	Increased funding of efficiency programs targeted to low income, both owner and renter.	Partially (CBI 5)
		Increased participation in programs	Yes (CBI 1)
		Reduction in bills due to actions taken to improve efficiency.	No
		Increase number and percentage of appliances converted to efficient models.	Partially (CBI 5)
	Low income and vulnerable communities have access to an increasing number of renewable or non-emitting distributed generation resources:	Improvement and expansion of EE in rental housing stock.	No
		Increase in number of distributed and community renewable projects.	Partially (CBI 5)
		Increase in number of community groups and households that own renewable energy projects.	Partially (CBI 5)
NON-ENERGY BENEFITS	Community Employment opportunities:	Increased percentage of electricity generated by distributed renewable energy projects.	Partially (CBI 5)
		Increased number of local low-income and vulnerable population representation in clean energy apprenticeships and/or training programs in the state	No
		Increase in number of living wage/union jobs sustained.	No
	Health and Community well-being:	Increased representation of low-income and vulnerable communities for contractors selected in local program delivery	Partially (CBI 12)
		Reduced number of school and work absences due to illness triggered by poor air quality in highly impacted communities.	No
		Improved housing conditions: health and safety outcomes related to weatherization measure installation.	No
		Improved comfort in home (for example, customers' ability to heat/cool as needed, with efficient heat pump technology) due to more affordable bills.	No
		Increase in number of customers with access to electricity as a transportation fuel in highly impacted communities.	Yes (CBI 4)
		Increased incorporation of non-energy benefits in utility cost-effectiveness analyses, particularly for low-income weatherization measures and programs.	No
	Reduction in number of customers suffering from high energy burden by:	customers in highly impacted communities;	Yes (CBI 2)
		customers in vulnerable populations;	Yes (CBI 2)
		participants in bill assistance programs;	No
		known low-income customers; and	No
		other residential customers with high energy burden.	Yes (CBI 2)
REDUCTION OF BURDENS	Reduced barriers for program participation:	Increased participation in bill assistance, weatherization, and energy efficiency programs and grant opportunities.	Yes (CBI 1)
		Expand translation services	No
		Reduction in cost disparities between customers who have access to EV charging at home on a residential rate and customers who do not have access to EV charging at home	No
		Reduction of hospital admissions for asthma.	No
PUBLIC HEALTH	Improved Health outcomes:	Decreased wood use for home heating.	No
		Improvements in indoor and outdoor air quality in communities that experience poor air quality due to pollution.	Partially (CBI 9)
		Reduction in health care cost burden and reduced health care bills.	No
			No

REDUCTION IN COST	Expand Bill Assistance Programs:	Increase participation rates, including among highly impacted communities, vulnerable populations, and all eligible customers	Yes (CBI 1)
		Increase penetration rates (portion of those eligible participating) overall and among highly impacted communities and vulnerable populations	Yes (CBI 1)
		Increase annual program budget showing increases over prior years	No
		Increase in customers avoiding disconnection (i.e. customers who fall behind, but are ultimately spared disconnection due to assistance)	No
	Reductions in Number and Amounts of Arrearages:	Reduction in number and percentage of residential customers with arrearages 90+ days—with breakout for customers by zip code/census tract, renter, highly impacted communities, vulnerable populations, known low income, and BIPOC communities	No
REDUCTION IN RISK	Fewer customers with low utility credit code scores / fewer customers sent to collections:	Reduction in number and percentage of residential customers with the lowest and second lowest utility credit code scores	No
		Utility assessment and review of its credit code score system.	No
		Reduction in number and percentage of customers sent to collections for residential customers, including customers in highly impacted communities	No
	Increase Neighborhood Safety:	Reduction in frequency and length of outages due to major disasters, wildfires, and extreme weather events through cost-effective investments to reduce risk.	No
		Increased capacity of local community to respond to local disasters or weather events.	No
ENERGY SECURITY	Reduced Residential Disconnections:	Reduction in number and percentage of residential customer disconnections.	No
		Reduction in number and percentage of residential customer disconnections by location (and demographic info) of residential customer disconnections (zip code/census tract; renter; known low-income; highly impacted communities; and BIPOC customers).	No
		Reduction in risk of disconnection as evidenced by increased participation in arrearage management and Percentage of Income Payment programs.	No
	Improved access to reliable clean energy:	Increase number of neighborhoods with storage/backup/locally powered centers for emergencies.	Partially (CBI 5)
		Increase distributed generation in low-income neighborhoods.	Partially (CBI 5)
RESILIENCE	Reduce frequency and duration of blackouts or brownouts in target communities:	Optimize grid investments on the distribution system through increased distribution system planning.	No
	Reduction in energy and capacity need:	Improve SAIDI and SAIFI, particularly in communities that have experienced long loss of service in the past.	No
		Increased participation in targeted demand response, load management, and behavioral programs that result in a measurable reduction to peak demand.	Partially (CBI 1)
		Increased acquisition of energy efficiency savings.	Yes (CBI 1, CBI 5)
		Increased water savings due to water efficiency measures.	No

Please refer to the table below for how Table 2 numbers Avista's CBIs (based upon Avista's presentation in Table 3.1 of the CEIP).

Avista CBI	Number Assigned	Avista Metric
Participation in Company Programs	1	Participation in Weatherization Programs and Energy Assistance Programs (all and Named Communities)
		Saturation of Energy Assistance Programs (All and Named Communities)
Number of households with a High Energy Burden (>6%)	2	Number and Percent of Households
		Average excess burden per household
Availability of Methods/Modes of Outreach and	3	Number of Outreach Contacts
		Number of Marketing Impressions
Transportation Electrification	4	Number of Trips Provided by Community Based Organizations
		Number of Public Charging Stations Located in Named Communities
Named Community Clean Energy	5	Percent Non-Emitting Energy located in Named Communities (Energy Efficiency and renewable energy)
Investments in Named Communities	6	Incremental spending each year in Named Communities
		Number of customers and/or Community based organizations served
		Quantification of energy/non-energy benefits from investments (if applicable)
Energy Availability	7	Average Outage Duration
		Planning Reserve Margin (Resource Adequacy)
Energy Generation Location	8	Percent of Generation Located in Washington or Connected to Avista Transmission
Outdoor Air Quality	9	Weighted Average Days Exceeding Healthy Levels
		Avista Plant Emissions
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	10	Regional GHG Emissions
		Avista GHG Emissions
Employee Diversity	11	Employee diversity equal to communities served by 2035
Supplier Diversity	12	Supplier diversity at 11 percent by 2035
Indoor Air Quality	13	In development