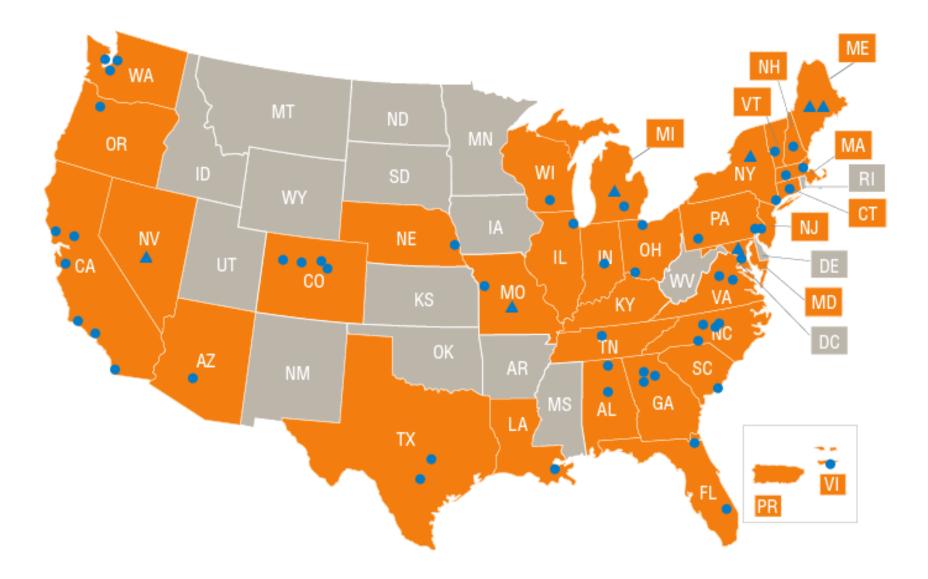


Better Buildings, Better Economy: An Economic Impact Analysis of a Federal Retrofit Program

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- The Better Buildings Neighborhood Program (BBNP) was administered by the US Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
- Funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)
- Program began in 2010 and allocated over \$500 million among 41 grantees



- City/County Level Grant
- Statewide Grant
- State Energy Program Award



- Part of a team contracted by DOE to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of BBNP
- Measuring economic impacts associated with the program was one component of the study
- Final analysis report was submitted this summer
- Evaluation period was Q4 2010 through Q3 2013



- Each dollar spent in a community will be spent multiple times
- The IMPLAN input-output model estimates:
 - Direct Effects: Result from initial programrelated spending
 - Indirect Effects: Secondary impacts from supporting industries
 - Induced Effects: Result from spending due to increased personal income

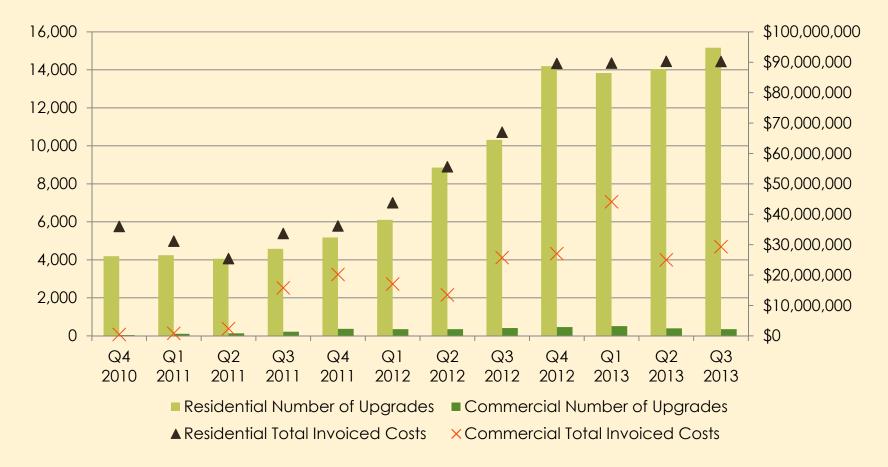


Inputs include:
Grantee outlays: \$445.2 million





» Retrofit invoiced costs: \$910.2 million



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Energy savings: \$41.5 million



New Costs Savings Cost Savings from Prior Quarters

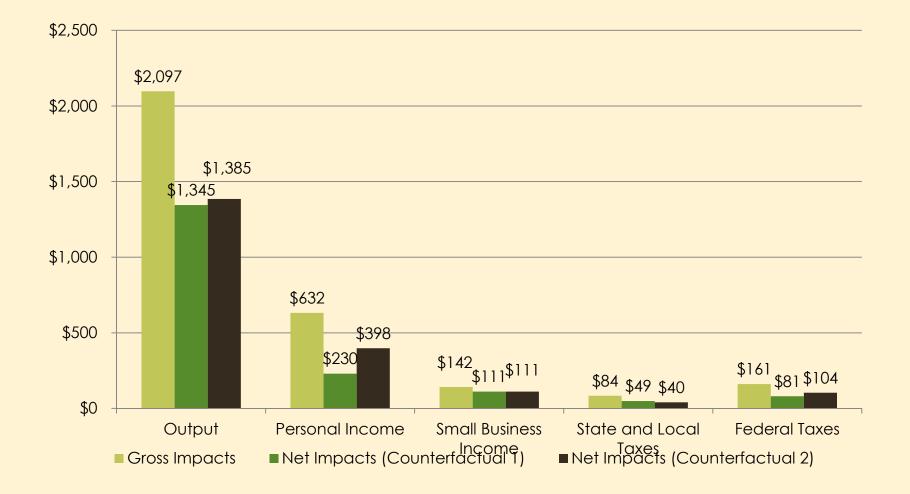


- Counterfactual (or Base Case) scenario assumes BBNP funding is instead spent on the next most likely use of funds
- Net impacts = Gross Impacts Counterfactual
- <u>Counterfactual 1</u>: BBNP funds are spent on other, non-defense government expenditures
- <u>Counterfactual 2</u>: BBNP funds are returned to taxpayers and spent according to historical patterns (i.e. 2010)

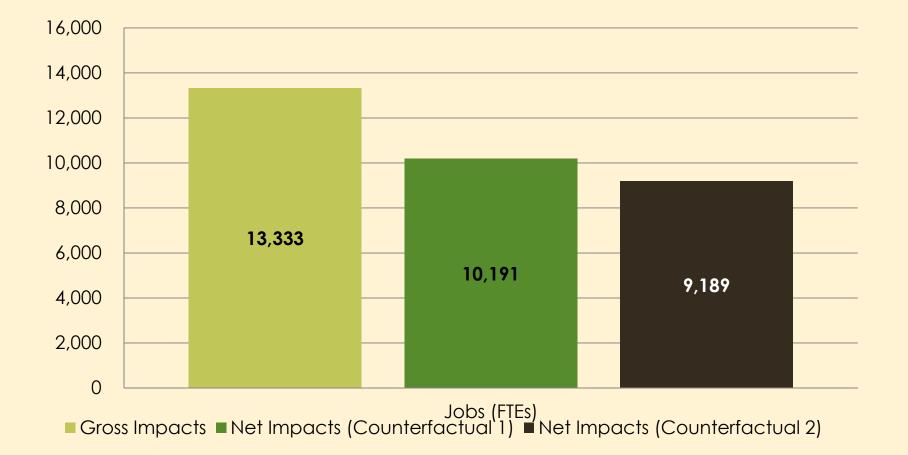


- Output: represents the value of industry production
- <u>Personal Income</u>: total payroll cost of the employee paid by the employer
- <u>Small Business Income</u>: payments received by self-employed individuals and unincorporated business owners











- Using government spending counterfactual, BBNP activities caused:
 - > An increase of \$1.3 billion in economic output
 - > An increase of \$230.2 million in income
 - > 10,191 full-time jobs.
- Using the alternate, taxpayer counterfactual, BBNP activities caused:
 - > An increase of \$1.4 billion in economic output
 - > An increase of \$398.1 million in income
 - > 9,000 full-time jobs.



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