



Program Design & Implementation

Residential Energy Efficiency

Evolving Utility Cost Effectiveness Test Criteria

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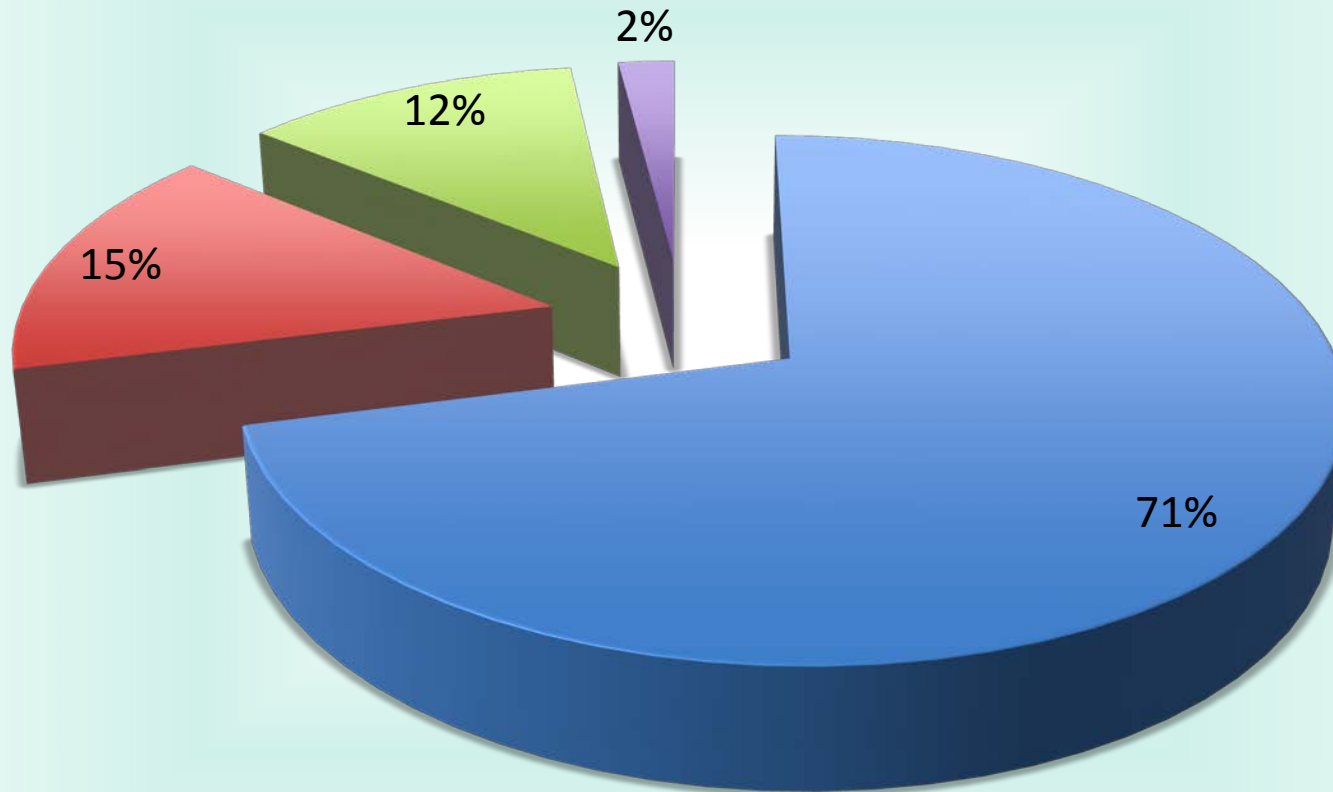
BKi Overview & Innovative Services



Energy Efficiency Cost-Effectiveness Tests

	Participant Test	RIM Test	PAC Test	TRC Test	Societal Cost Test
Energy Efficiency Program Benefits:					
Customer Bill Savings	X	---	---	---	---
Avoided Generation Costs	---	X	X	X	X
Avoided Transmission and Distribution Costs	---	X	X	X	X
Avoided Cost of Environmental Compliance	---	X	X	X	X
Non-Energy Benefits (utility perspective)	---	---	X	X	X
Non-Energy Benefits (participant perspective)	X	---	---	X	X
Non-Energy Benefits (societal perspective)	---	---	---	---	X
Energy Efficiency Program Costs:					
Program Administrator Costs	---	X	X	X	X
EE Measure Cost: Program Financial Incentive	---	X	X	X	X
EE Measure Cost: Participation Contribution	X	---	---	X	X
Non-Energy Costs	X	---	X	X	X
Lost Revenues to the Utility	---	X	---	---	---

Primary Methodology Usage



■ TRC (29 states)

■ Societal Cost Test (6 states)

■ PAC Test (5 states)

■ RIM Test (1 state)

What's Wrong with the TRC?

Nothing was wrong with the original idea... but it changed:

ALL costs are counted...but only ONE benefit (Δ kWh)



Integrated Upgrades: Participant Benefits



It's not just bill savings: The customer buys a whole BUNDLE!

...but all the non-energy benefits are typically ignored in evaluations

Big Benefits for Broader Society Too



But these benefits are typically not considered either.

The Cost-Effectiveness Barrier

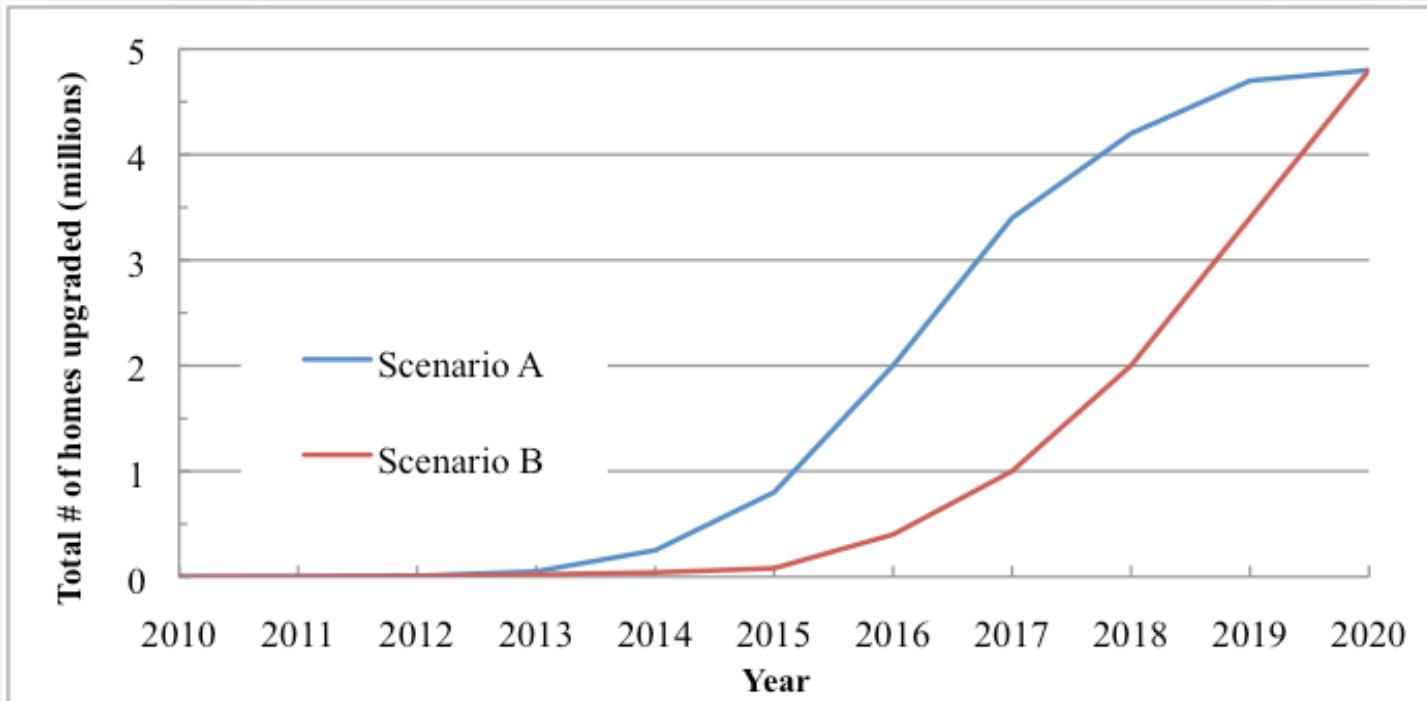
- Current goals are hard to reach
- Conventional “widget” programs inadequate
- Strategic Plan seeks innovative/comprehensive programs
- New emphasis on “market transformation” approaches for much deeper energy savings and market reach

BUT...

*Utility program portfolios must be “cost-effective”
...and new approaches tend to fail the test*

CPUC BIG BOLD GOALS

- Cumulative market penetration scenarios



	2010-2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	2019-2020
Scenario A	7,500	250,000	1.7 million	2.2 million	600,000
Scenario B	7,500	35,000	350,000	1.6 million	2.8 million

A Strategic Dilemma

Catch-22: Big Needs, Outmoded Tools

- Huge energy savings goals
- Conventional “widget” programs don’t go deep
- Comprehensive approaches needed but expensive
- Current C-E tests disqualify such approaches

SOLUTION: Broaden the C-E Tests

A Total Resource Cost Test Fix

$$\text{TRC} = \frac{\text{BENEFITS:}}{\text{COSTS:}}$$

BENEFITS:
Utility Avoided Power Cost
(*PLUS Societal NEBs*)

COSTS:
Program + ~20% participant costs
(*total ATTRIBUTED project costs*)

**Use only participant cost share for energy savings
and expand benefits to include all societal NEBs**

But that's not enough...

- **New innovative program designs are needed:**
 - Deliver savings at lower costs
 - Engage consumers and provide on-ramp to higher savings over time
 - Integrate behavior and improvement measure programs
 - Align with contractor existing business models & reduce admin barriers
 - Harness reach of all EE programs & eliminate silos
 - Achieve economies of scale

Contact

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