



**AMEREN ILLINOIS
ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM
STATUTE WORKSHOP**

SEPTEMBER 27, 2021

AmerenIllinoisSavings.com

Agenda

1. 2031-2035 Goal Setting Analysis
2. 2031-2035 Savings Goals Gap
3. 2031-2035 Budget Gap
4. Key Results
5. Conclusion



2031-2035 Goal Setting Analysis

Quantitative analysis performed to compare portfolio performance versus possible SB-2408 savings goals

Analysis Key Assumptions:

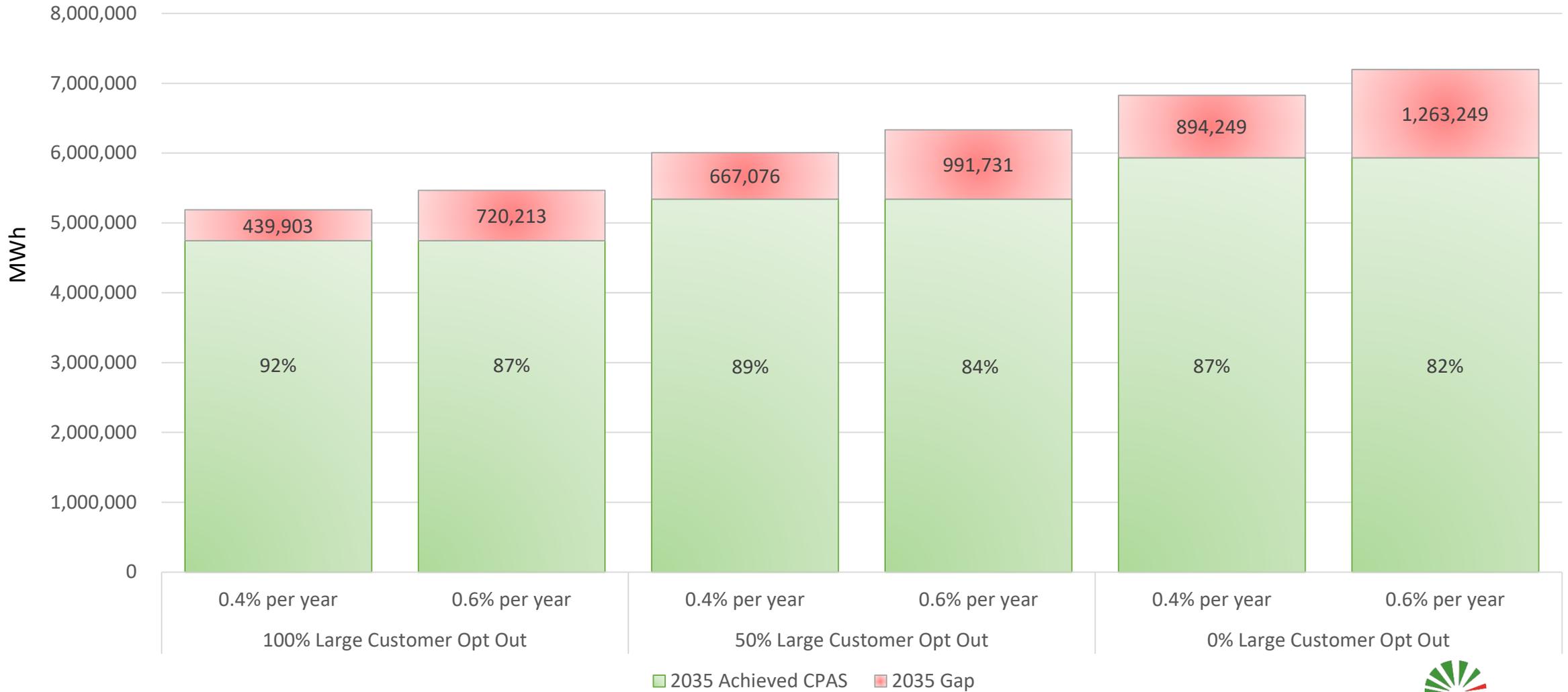
- Past Performance & Budgets
 - 2018-2020 Performance based on evaluated data, 2021 assumed to hit 100% of approved Plan goal
 - 2022-2025 baseline budgets reflect new SB-2408 funding levels
 - 2022-2025 savings increase with new funding levels, absent the 10 MW customers, consistent with the filing savings yield
- Savings
 - 2022-2030 Unmodified CPAS % goal is consistent with the filed 2022-2025 Plan
 - Electric savings yield are assumed to be achieved at current 2022-2025 Plan levels from 2026-2035
 - 2026-2035 savings expiration consistent with planned 2025 persisting savings
 - Using same Voltage Optimization assumed in current Plan savings

Analysis Key Variables:

- 10MW Customer Inclusions: 0% Opt-Outs, 50% Opt-Outs, 100% Opt-Outs
- 2031-2035 Incremental CPAS Goals: 0.4% and 0.6%

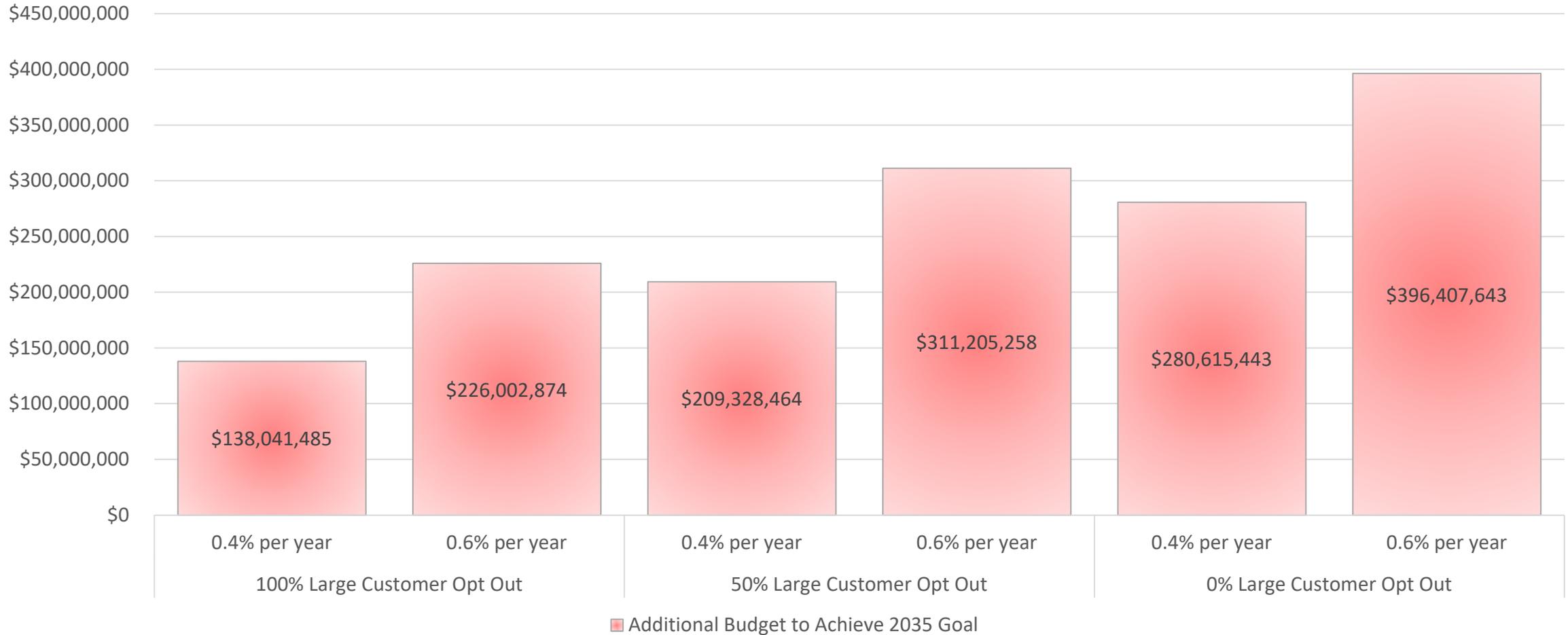


2031-2035 CPAS Savings Goals Analysis – Savings Gap



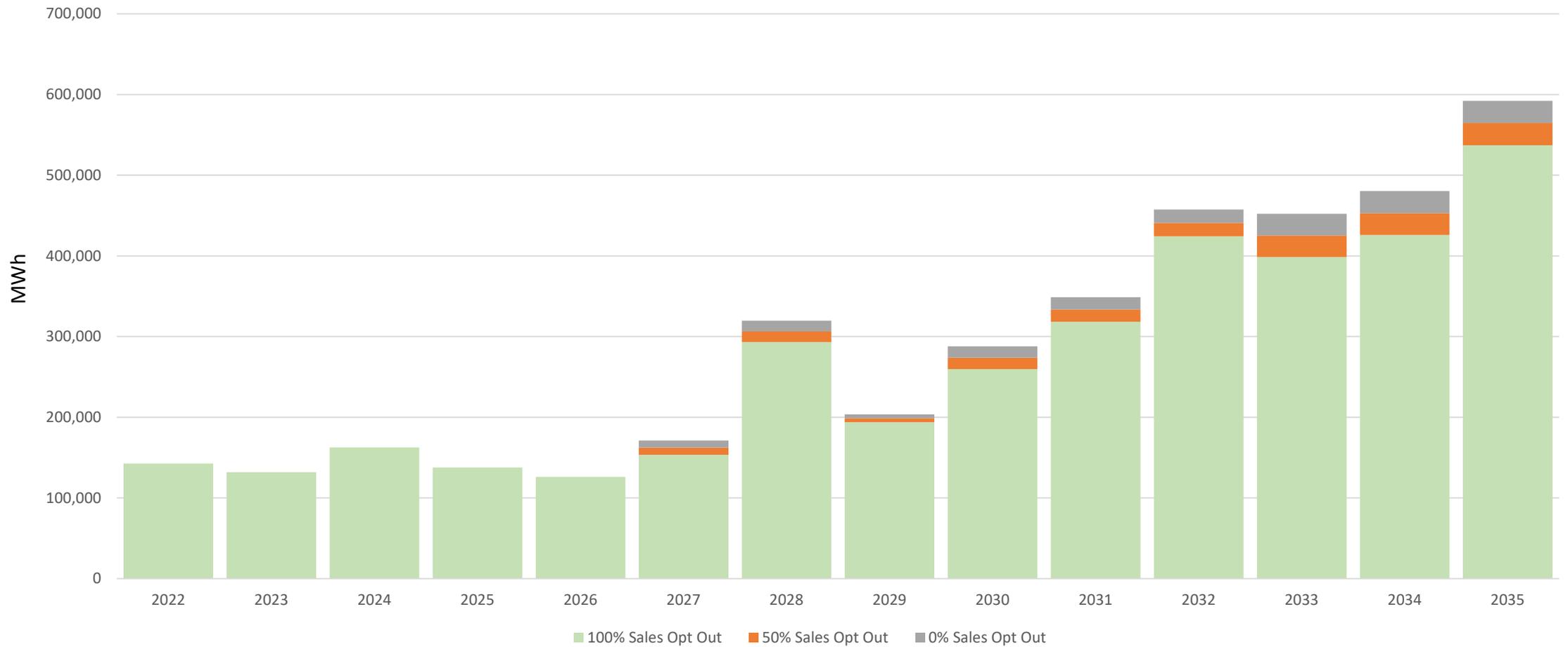
Preliminary - For SAG Discussion Purposes Only Under Section 3.1 of IL Policy Manual

2031-2035 CPAS Savings Goals Analysis – Budget Gap to Achieve Goal



Preliminary - For SAG Discussion Purposes Only Under Section 3.1 of IL Policy Manual

2022-2035 Portfolio Expired Savings



Preliminary - For SAG Discussion Purposes Only Under Section 3.1 of IL Policy Manual

SB-2408 Savings Analysis Key Results

- The portfolio does not reach 2035 CPAS goal in any savings level scenario (annual incremental 0.4% and 0.6%) under any sensitivities
 - 2035 CPAS savings shortfall compared to goal ranges from approximately 440,000 MWh to 1,260,000 MWh
- Ameren IL customers would need to contribute an additional \$140 million to \$400 million to close the 2035 CPAS savings gap, assuming those savings are cost-effectively available in the marketplace
 - Equates to additional annual customer contribution of between \$35 million to \$100 million the 2031-2035 Plan (approximately 25% annual budget increase)
- Results Key Drivers
 - Amount of large customers that opt-out
 - Difference of over \$400 million in cumulative budget from 2022-2035
 - Difference of 1.7 million MWh in 2035 CPAS goal
 - Expired Savings



Conclusion

- Energy efficiency goals are developed in accordance with the law and with particular consideration of the costs and benefits to customers
- The Commission must set savings goals that reflect its “**best estimate**”
 - Several unknown variables make it difficult—if not impossible—to reliably estimate attainable goals or realistic budgets (considering opt out customers)
 - Factors outside of a utility’s control, like opt-out customers, increased costs for measures and other market factors may play a role in future goal setting
 - Arbitrarily setting goals higher than what can be achieved is contrary to public policy intended to address the needs of low income customers and other customers of need that are served by the AIC EE portfolio.
- Additional conditions may also need to be considered as they too could contribute to the CPAS goals at issue being unachievable (e.g., public policy implications, federal policy and/or expired savings framework) that if not addressed, could lead to establishing unachievable goals
- The Commission’s docketed proceeding would need to address the identified budget gaps, CPAS gaps and information gaps when the Commission develops its best estimate to establish these CPAS goals.





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