



**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:

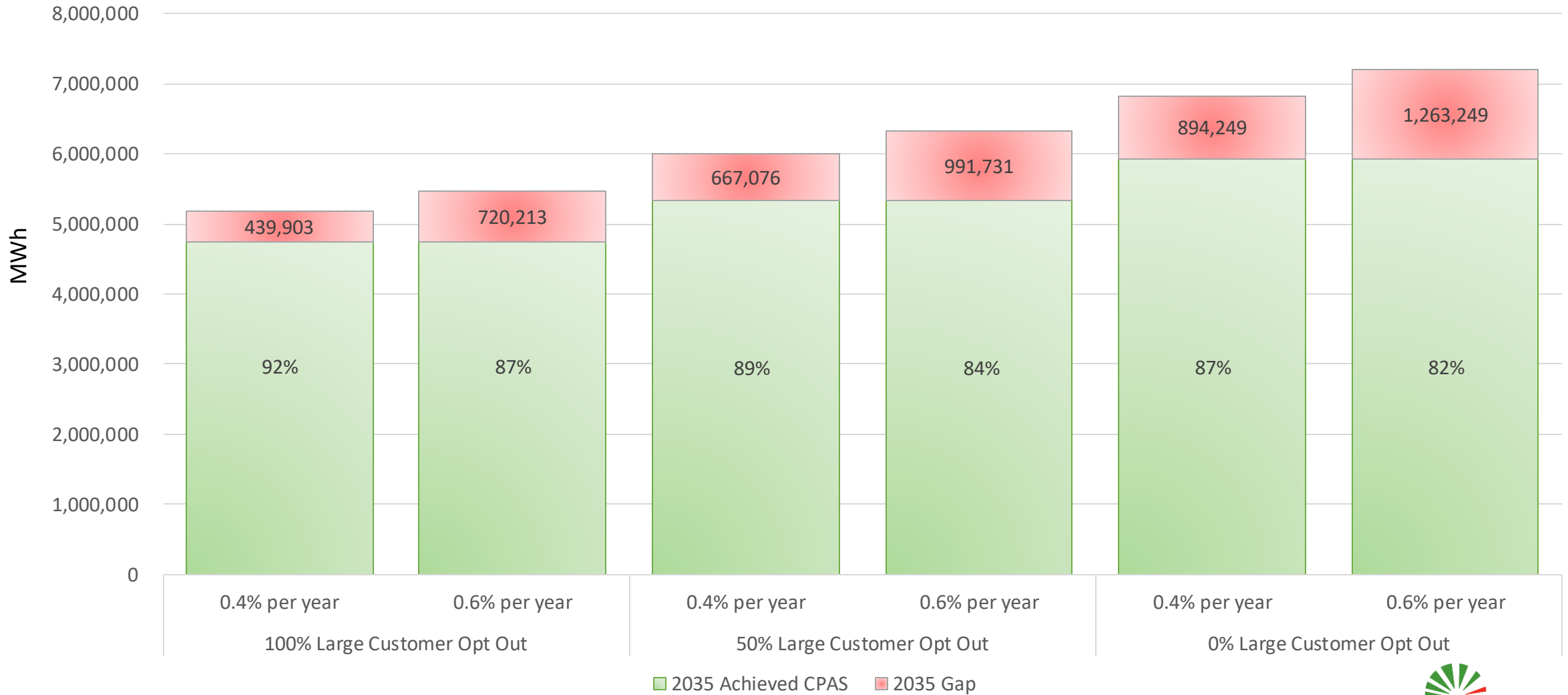
- Past Performance & Budgets
 - 2018-2020 Performance based on evaluated data, 2021 assumed to hit 100% of approved Plan goal
 - 2022-2025 baseline budgets reflect new SB-2408 funding levels
 - 2022-2025 savings increase with new funding levels, absent the 10 MW customers, consistent with the filing 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%

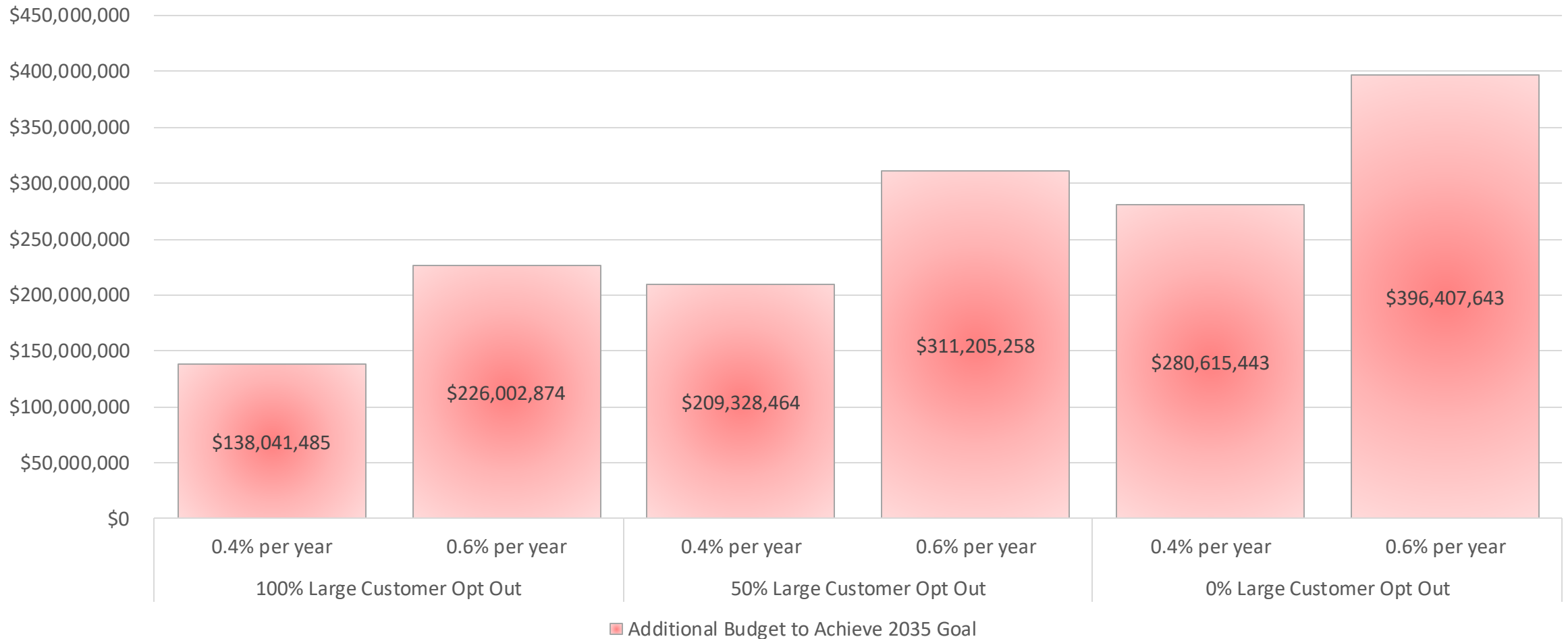


2031-2035 CPAS Savings Goals Analysis – Savings Gap



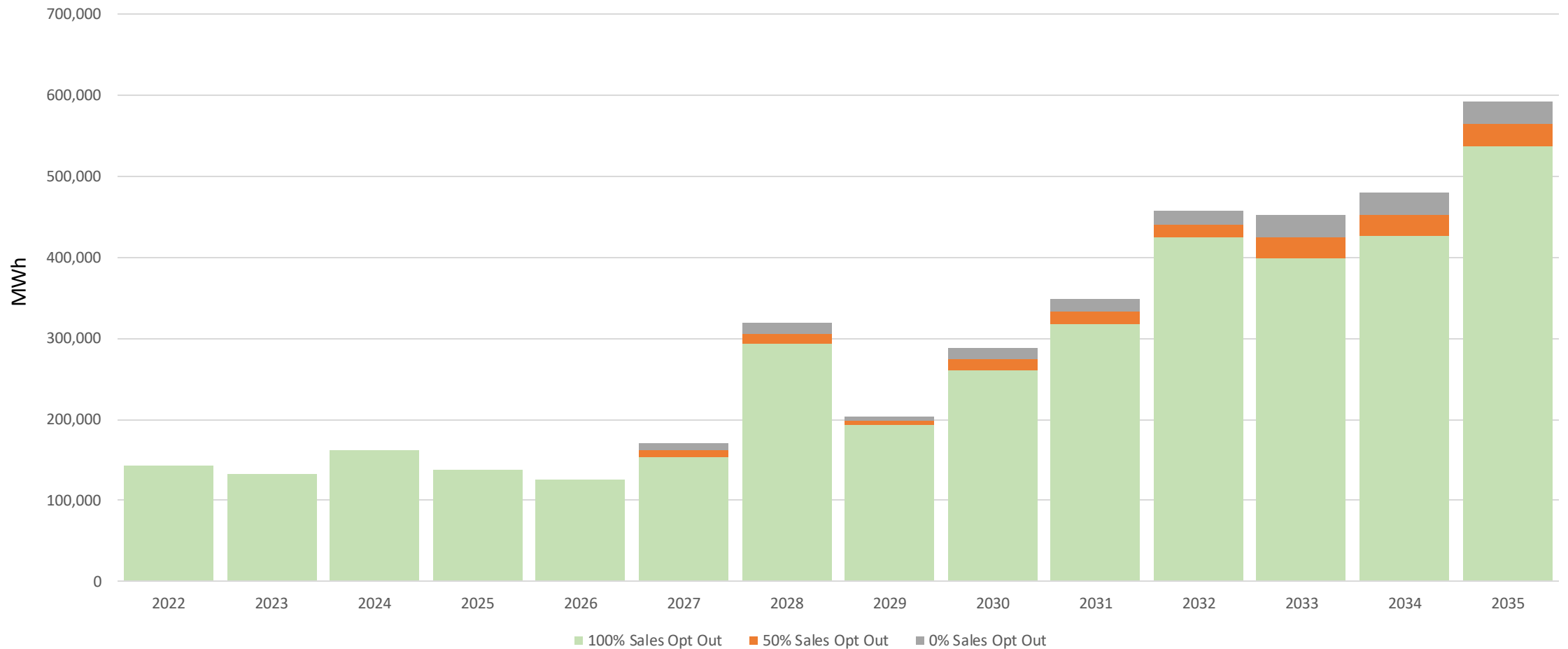
Preliminary - For SAG Discussion Purposes Only Under Section 3.1 of IL Policy Manual

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
- 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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