

## ILLINOIS SB 1652 IMPLEMENTATION: NRDC ISSUES AND CONCERNS

**SAG Meeting** 

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#### **Presentation Overview**

- 1. All Cost-Effective
- 2. RFP for New EE Resources
- Definition of "Cost-Effective"
- 4. Low Income & Municipal Buildings
- Customers Covered



#### All Cost-Effective

- Legislation is crystal clear
- Implementation <u>must</u> be designed to maximize the amount of cost-effective efficiency resources acquired
  - Ramping up/enhancing existing programs
  - Solicitation for new programs
- Cannot forego savings if cost is less than the alternative cost of energy supply
- Any significant shortfalls will be challenged



## RFP for New Programs

- 1st step is determine what can be acquired from expansion/enhancement of existing programs
  - Increased rebates
  - Increased marketing
  - Stronger focus on deeper measures/approaches
  - Add other measures logically delivered thru same approach
  - Other strategies
- RFP must clearly focus only on new areas
  - Avoid market confusion by avoiding conflicts with (enhanced) existing programs
- RFP must also make clear goal is max cost-effective MWh



### Defining Cost-Effectiveness

#### TRC is key test:

**Section 16-111.5B(b):** "...the term "cost-effective" shall have the meaning set forth in subsection (a) of Section 8-103 of this Act."

**Section 8-103:** "As used in this Section," cost-effective" means that the measures satisfy the total resource cost test."

#### PACT (undiscounted) also applies:

**Section 16-111.5B(b):** "...In addition, the estimated costs to acquire an additional energy efficiency measure, when divided by the number of kilowatt-hours expected to be saved over the life of the measure, shall be less than or equal to the electricity costs that would be avoided as a result of the energy efficiency measure."

# Low Income & Municipal Buildings



- Low income customers and at least some municipal buildings are eligible
  - No matter how tightly you define eligible
- Need to include in approach to all cost-effective



## Customers Covered (1)

- Potential study must assess <u>all customers</u>
- Utilities must assess savings beyond cap for <u>all</u> <u>customers</u>
- Both analyses must be provided to IPA
- Only reference to subset of customers says utility <u>assessment</u> of cost-effective EE shall include identification of things incremental to 8-103 plans "...and that would be offered to eligible retail customers". [Sec. 16-111.5B(a)(3)(C)]
  - Doesn't say <u>procurement</u> limited to eligible retail customers.
- Issues w/defining "eligible retail customers" as only bundled customers
  - Restricting programs to bundled customers imposes major constraints on ability to achieve savings from those very customers.
- During legislative discussions it was assumed that all



## Customers Covered (2)

#### Scenario to Illustrate Need to Offer Programs Broadly

- 95% residential customers bundled; 5% not
- 10,000 efficiency widget rebates possible with mass marketing
- only 2,000 rebates possible with target marketing to bundled customers
  - Due to marketing constraints, paperwork/qualification hassles, etc.
- Cost of both programs is 3 cents/kWh
  - In actuality, targeted program likely to be more expensive per kWh
- Cost per bundled customer kWh = 3.16 cents/kWh (i.e. 3.00/0.95)
  - Still well below supply alternatives
- If only target marketed to bundled customers, you forego cost-effective savings for them and fail "all cost-effective" requirement.
- Allowing treatment of unbundled customers is akin to accepting that some upstream CFL buy-down payments are being enjoyed by Missouri or Indiana customers - i.e. a price worth paying for cheap savings for target market.

**Conclusion:** Even if "eligible retail" = bundled, programs should be offered to broad customer classes/groupings.



#### Customers Covered (3)

#### **Bottom Line:**

More process needed to resolve any disagreements

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#### Caveats

- I am not a lawyer!
- Articulating initial NRDC concerns as I understand them.
- NRDC attorneys will ultimately express their final interpretation on these issues.

#### 11

## Q&A

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