

# Integrating Energy Efficiency Geotargeting with Resource Planning in Vermont

Presented at the 2013 ACEEE National Conference on  
Energy Efficiency as a Resource

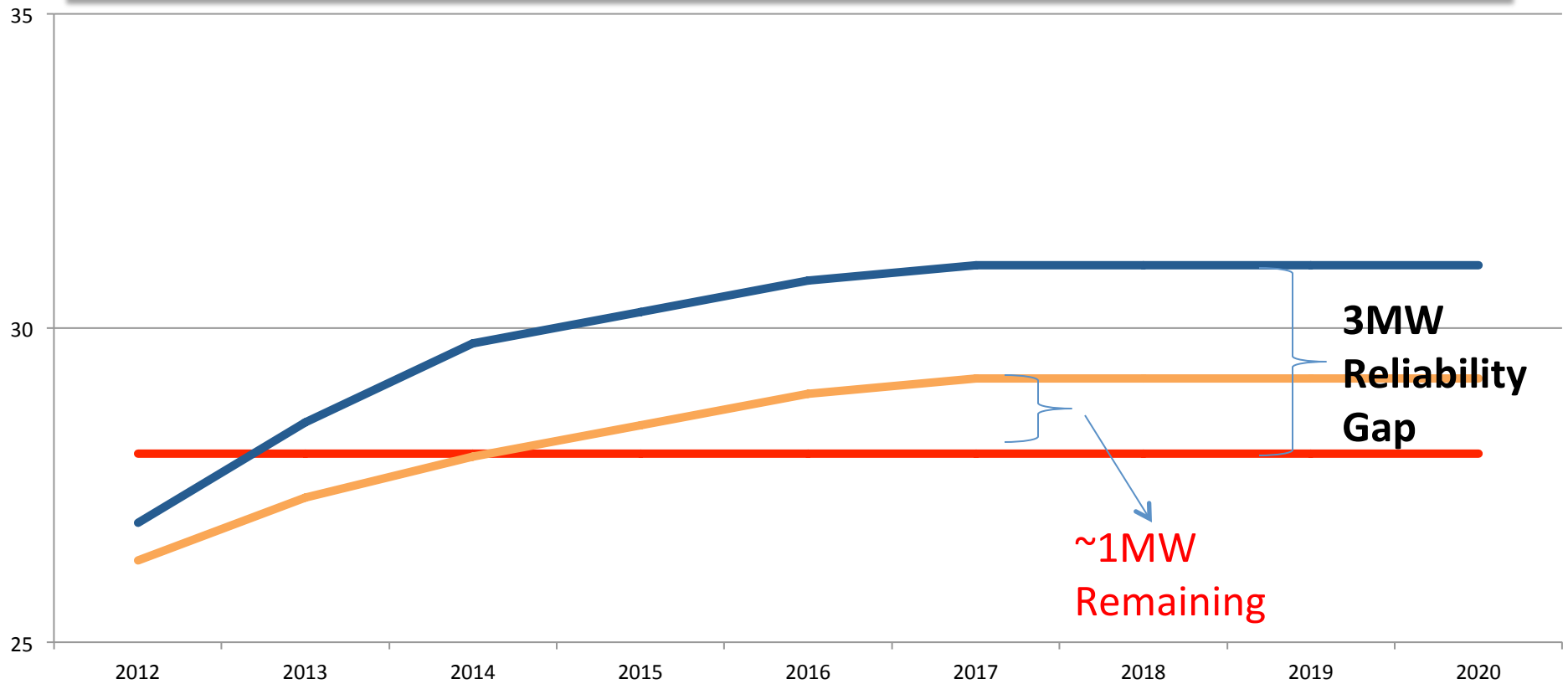
9.24.13

TJ Poor  
John Plunkett

# Overview

- Criteria used to evaluate potential benefits of GT in context of specific reliability constraint
  - Uncertainty associated with the analysis of whether or not it “worked”
- Methodology for determining potential/cost for EE to be part or all of a solution

# The St. Albans Constraint (2011)



- Critical Load
- 90/10 Forecasted Reconstituted load
- 90/10 Forecast with available EE through 2014

# Best use of Limited Funds?

## Societal Test

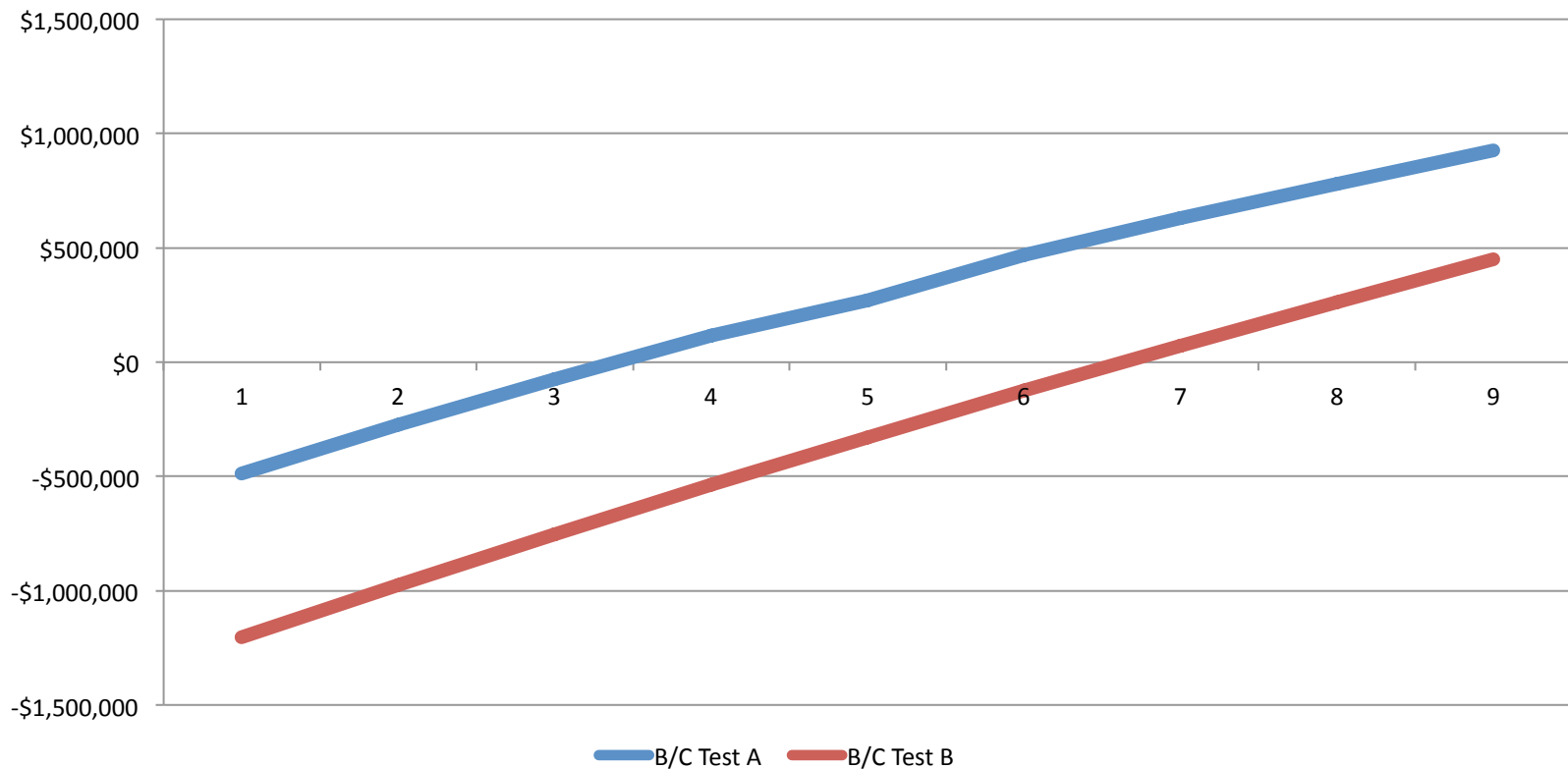
- Deferral Value
- Avoided Energy/  
Capacity Costs
- Externalities
- Other in-state T&D  
Benefits
- 3% Discount Rate

## Ratepayer Test

- Deferral Value
- RNS
- Avoided Energy/Capacity  
Costs
- DRIPE
- Other in-state T&D  
benefits
- 5.6% Discount Rate

# Benefits of Targeting Under Two Tests

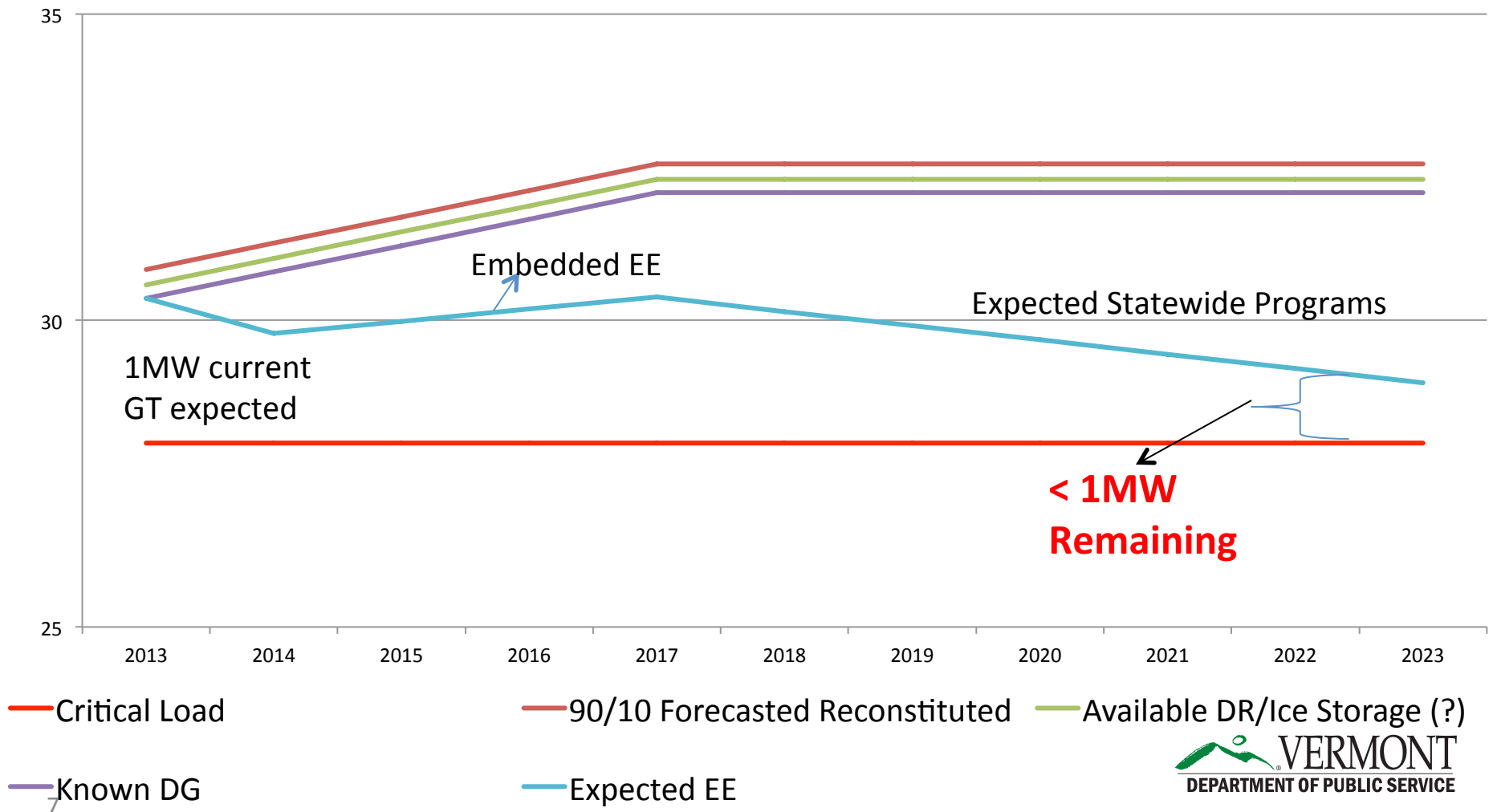
NPV of GT Relative to Years Infrastructure Deferred



# So... Did it work?

- Large Manufacturer located in the area – 4MW load with no DR opportunity
- ~1 – 1.5MW other new load
- 2013 95/5 load – peak load significantly LOWER than forecasted
- 2.2MW PV expected to be commissioned 2013
- Peak moved from 3pm to 6pm

# The St. Albans Constraint (2013)



# Evolving Process

- Instead of statewide programs vs. geotargeting, simply whether to GT or not
- Looking more holistically at constraint and the range of potential solutions
  - Demand Response, Load Shifting Technologies
  - PV, other DG
- Re-evaluating energy efficiency potential in the area given two years more of GT



# How much will it cost to expand EE in GT area beyond statewide programs?

GEEG developed an NTA EE Calculator to

- Specify quantities of additional peak savings
- Account for base-case program savings
- Develop and apply more granular estimates than results from maximum potential analysis
- Characterize GT program costs

# Specifying Quantities of Additional EE Resources

- Select annual incremental EE savings to reach total contribution toward resource gap
  - Nonresidential retrofit
- Recognize expected results from current statewide plans
- Estimate per-project savings
  - Customer size mix
  - Per-participant savings as % of customer load
  - Total number of projects

# Specifying Quantities of Additional EE Resources (continued)

## 1 Select characteristics of EE retrofit resource investment

				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
<b>a Targeted custom retrofit projects substituting for EEU base case</b>									
<b>i Total incremental annual peak kW savings from BEF custom retrofit in targeted area</b>				<b>300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Cumulative				300	800	1,300	1,800	2,300	
<b>ii Calculate total annual targeted savings required</b>									
(a) Peak kW/yr				508	708	708	708	708	3,340
(b) Annual energy, MWh/yr				3,115	4,341	4,341	4,341	4,341	20,481
<b>iii Project sizing</b>									
				<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>S</b>			
(a) Project size category peak savings as share of total				33%	33%	33%			
(b) Average peak kW load per participant				500	100	20			
(c) Average % savings				8%	13%	15%			
<b>(d) Average peak kW savings per project</b>				<b>37.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>			
(e) Targeted kW by project size category									
				<b>L</b>					
				169	236	236	236	236	1,113
				<b>M</b>					
				169	236	236	236	236	1,113
				<b>S</b>					
				169	236	236	236	236	1,113
				<b>Total</b>					
				508	708	708	708	708	3,340
(f) Target project counts by project size category									
				<b>L</b>					
				5	6	6	6	6	30
				<b>M</b>					
				14	19	19	19	19	89
				<b>S</b>					
				56	79	79	79	79	371
<b>Calculate number of projects by size category by year</b>									
				<b>Total</b>					
				75	104	104	104	104	490

# Accounting For Base-Case Program Savings

- Annual savings expected from statewide business retrofit
- Annual retrofit program expenditures
  - Financial incentive budget
  - Average share of total project capital costs
  - Other program implementation costs
- Pro-rated for GT area according to area energy usage percentage of state

# Accounting For Base-Case Program Savings (continued)

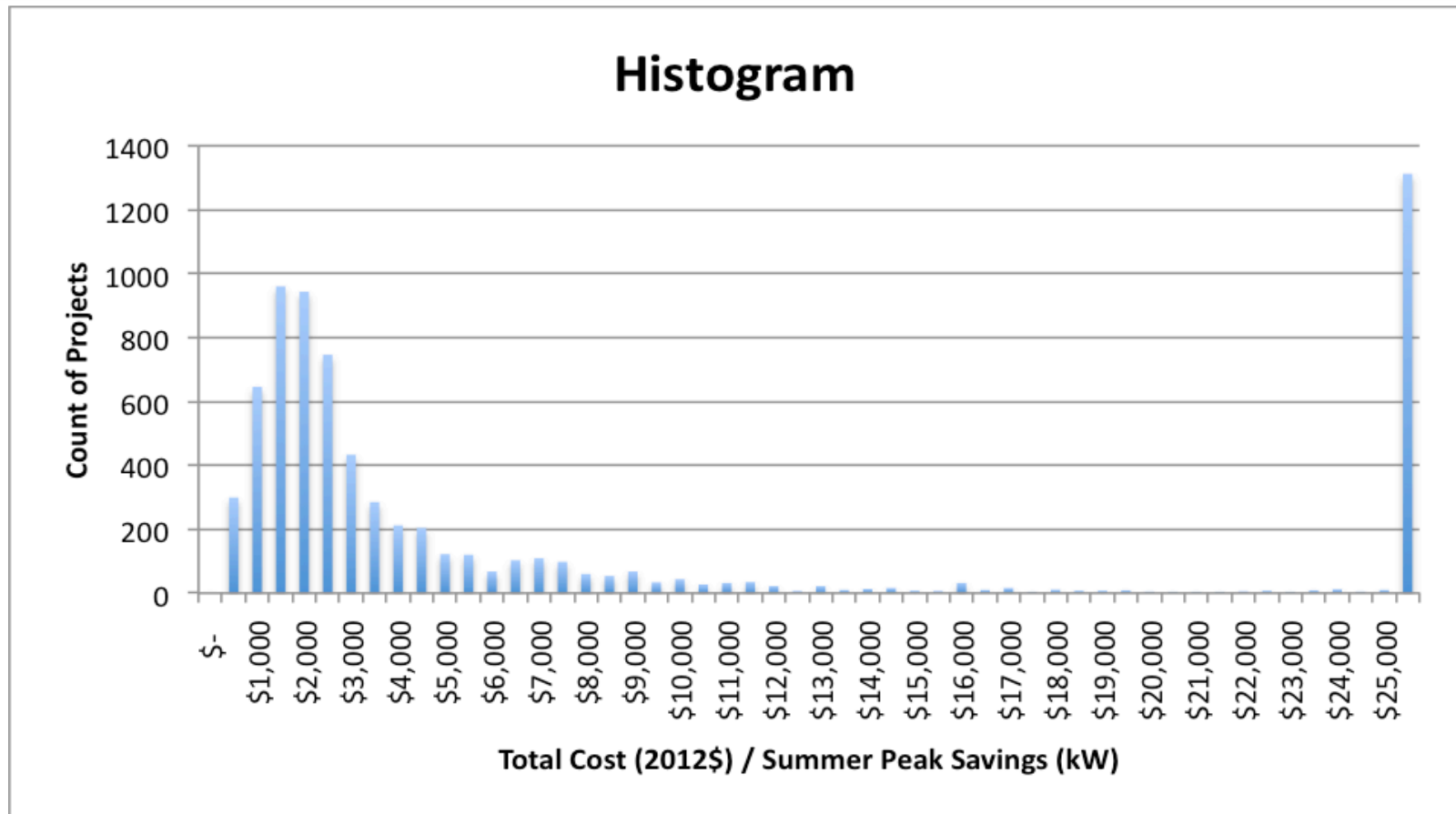
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
<b>b EEU base case savings and spending</b>						
i EEU base case statewide BEF custom retrofit savings						
(a) Peak kW/yr	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	72,000
(b) Annual energy, MWh/yr	49,056	49,056	49,056	49,056	49,056	441,504
ii EEU base case % of statewide totals in targeted area by year						
(a) Peak kW/yr	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	
(b) Annual energy, MWh/yr	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	
iii EEU base case statewide BEF custom retrofit program spending by year						
(a) Financial incentives	\$ 8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$72,000,000
(b) Average share of total project capital costs	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	
(c) Program implementation costs	\$ 4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$36,000,000
iv EEU base case custom retrofit spending in targeted area, % of statewide	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	

## Developing More Granular Estimates than Results from Maximum Potential Analysis

- Prior maximum potential study indicated unacceptably high costs
- Resource planners sought intermediate levels of savings and their costs
- “Boots on the ground” project assessment rejected as too expensive for NTA scoping analysis
- Approach: Use empirical analysis of actual EEU retrofits to estimate project capital costs

# Developing More Granular Estimates than Results from Maximum Potential Analysis (continued)

## Project Data



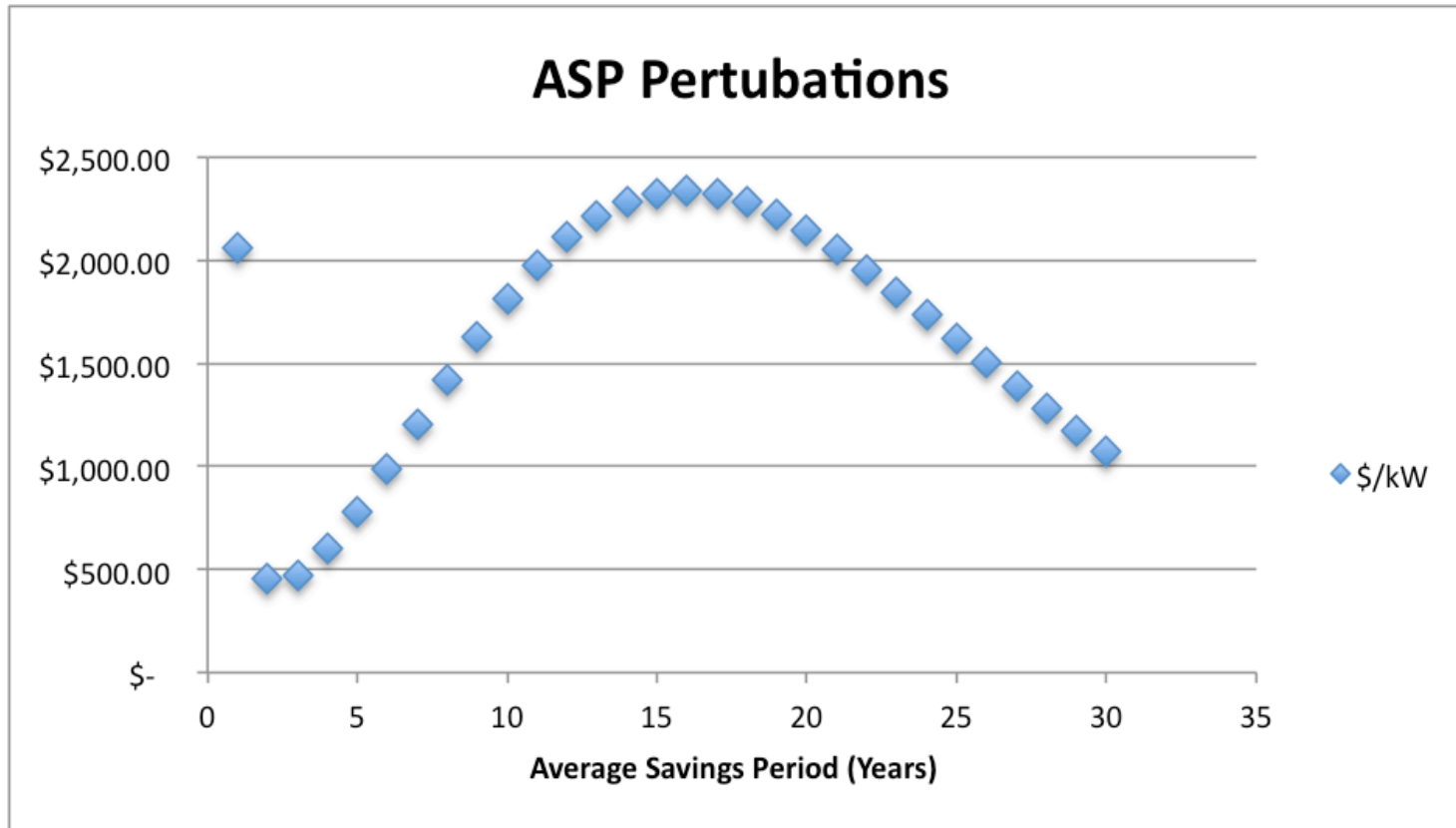
# Developing More Granular Rstimates than Results from Maximum Potential Analysis (continued)

## Regression Model

<b>Multiple. R-square</b>		0.988			
<b>Adjusted. R-square</b>		0.988			
<b>Degrees of Freedom</b>		5961			
<b>Residual standard Error</b>		0.8492			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Coefficient</b>	<b>Standard. Error</b>	<b>T value</b>	<b>Pr(&gt; t )</b>
Average Savings Period (ASP)	ASP	(0.215)	0.006	-38.684	<2.00E-16
	1/ASP	8.031	0.181	44.276	<2.00E-16
	ln(ASP)	3.926	0.036	108.883	<2.00E-16
Gross Peak Savings (kW)	1/kW	0.0024	0.0005	4.59	0.000452
	ln(kW)	(0.185)	0.008	-22.313	<2.00E-16
Flags (1 is true 0 false)	EFF_LIGHTING	(0.207)	0.032	-6.378	1.93E-10
	EFF_AC	(0.256)	0.070	-3.664	0.000251
	JOB_FLAG	0.278	0.026	10.552	<2.00E-16
	CUSTOM_FLAG	(0.099)	0.025	-3.941	1.04E-05
	GTPREMISE	(0.101)	0.029	-3.431	0.00605

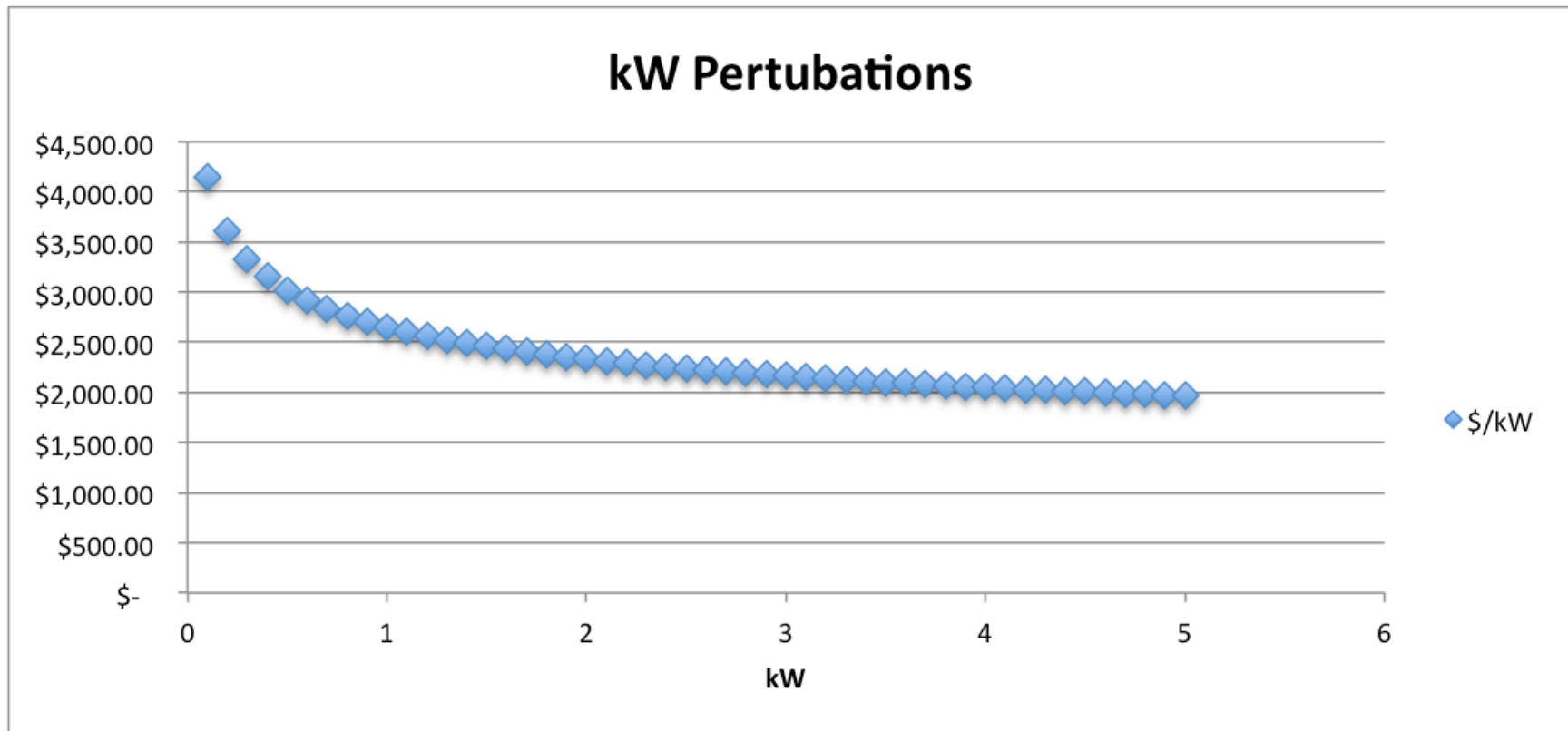


# Effects of Project Savings Period on \$/kW



*Assumes mean values for other inputs*

# Effects of Project kW on \$/kW



*Assumes mean values for other inputs*

# Effects of Other Variables on \$/kW

Input	Effect
EFF_LIGHTING	Adding lighting to a project decreases the \$/kW by approximately 19%
EFF_AC	Adding air-conditioning measures to a project decreases the \$/kW by approximately 23%
JOB_FLAG	A retrofit job (code 6012) costs approximately 32% more per kW than an end-of-life “natural” replacement of existing equipment (job code 6013).
CUSTOM_FLAG	A custom project costs approximately 9% less per kW than a prescriptive project.
GTPREMISE	A geo-targeted premise costs approximately 10% less per kW than a non-geo-targeted one.

# Developing more granular estimates than results from maximum potential analysis (continued) Total Area Retrofit Costs (Base Case + GT)

				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	
<b>c Regression prediction for total project capital cost</b>		<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>S</b>						
i Independent variable values		<b>Input in regression capital costs sheet</b>								
(a) Average kW/project by size category		Step a iii (d)								
(b) Average savings period		<b>Input in regression capital costs sheet</b>								
(c) End use (lighting, AC)		<b>Input in regression capital costs sheet</b>								
(d) Job flags (retrofit, custom, GT)		<b>Input in regression capital costs sheet</b>								
ii Calculate \$/kW capital cost by project size category	\$	1,258	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,629	/kW					
iii Calculate total annual retrofit project capital costs										
		<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>S</b>						
	\$	212,997	\$ 296,854	\$ 296,854	\$ 296,854	\$ 296,854	\$ 296,854	\$ 296,854	1,400,415	
	\$	202,525	\$ 282,259	\$ 282,259	\$ 282,259	\$ 282,259	\$ 282,259	\$ 282,259	1,331,562	
	\$	275,854	\$ 384,457	\$ 384,457	\$ 384,457	\$ 384,457	\$ 384,457	\$ 384,457	1,813,683	
		<b>Total</b>								
					691,376	963,571	963,571	963,571	963,571	4,545,660

# Characterizing GT EE Program

- Assumption: GT program REPLACES existing program design
- Reasoning: Impossible to maintain separate programs side by side for same target population in same territory

# Characterizing GT EE Program (continued)

## Elements by Project Size Category

- Financial incentives
  - Payback period “buydown”
  - Implies % of capital costs covered
- Customer acceptance rates
- Implementation costs
  - Fixed
    - Administration
    - Marketing
    - Evaluation
  - Variable
    - Project development
    - Inspection

# Characterizing GT EE Program (continued)

## Elements by Project Size Category

				2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	
<b>a Customer financial incentives</b>										
	Avg project payback	Payback buydown	% capital cost							
i	L	10	1.5	85%	\$ 181,048	\$ 252,326	\$ 252,326	\$ 252,326	\$ 252,326	\$ 1,190,353
ii	M	8	1	88%	177,209	246,977	246,977	246,977	246,977	1,165,117
iii	S	6	0	100%	275,854	384,457	384,457	384,457	384,457	1,813,683
iv	Calculate targeted EE retrofit financial incentive budget			Total	\$ 634,111	\$ 883,760	\$ 883,760	\$ 883,760	\$ 883,760	\$ 4,169,153
v	Calculate incremental EE retrofit resource annual financial incentive budget				\$ 426,111	\$ 675,760	\$ 675,760	\$ 675,760	\$ 675,760	\$ 3,129,153
<b>b Implementation costs</b>										
i	Fixed costs by year									
	(a)	Administration			\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 750,000
	(b)	Marketing			\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 500,000
	(c)	Evaluation			\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 200,000
	Total fixed implementation costs				\$ 250,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,450,000
ii	Variable costs per project by size category									
	(a)	Project acceptance rate	(b)	Project development/audit cost	(c)		Project Inspection cost			
	L	67%		\$ 6,000		\$ 1,000				
	M	75%		\$ 3,000		\$ 500				
	S	90%		\$ 1,000		\$ 300				
	(d)	Project development/audit costs			\$ 157,543	\$ 219,567	\$ 219,567	\$ 219,567	\$ 219,567	\$ 1,035,812
	(e)	Project inspection costs			\$ 28,222	\$ 39,333	\$ 39,333	\$ 39,333	\$ 39,333	\$ 185,556
	(f)	Total variable implementation costs				\$ 185,765	\$ 258,901	\$ 258,901	\$ 258,901	\$ 1,221,368

# Calculating Net Incremental Costs of Additional GT EE Resources

2 Targeted program budget						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
iii Calculate total annual implementation costs	\$ 435,765	\$ 558,901	\$ 558,901	\$ 558,901	\$ 558,901	\$ 2,671,368
iv Calculate incremental annual EE retrofit program implementation costs	\$ 331,765	\$ 454,901	\$ 454,901	\$ 454,901	\$ 454,901	\$ 2,671,368
<b>c Calculate incremental annual retrofit EE program expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 757,876</b>	<b>\$ 1,130,661</b>	<b>\$ 1,130,661</b>	<b>\$ 1,130,661</b>	<b>\$ 1,130,661</b>	<b>\$ 5,280,520</b>
<b>d Calculate annual incremental EE total resource costs</b>	<b>\$ 503,141</b>	<b>\$ 898,472</b>	<b>\$ 898,472</b>	<b>\$ 898,472</b>	<b>\$ 898,472</b>	<b>\$ 4,097,028</b>
3 Combine EE incremental retrofit resource acquisition costs and savings with other NTARC components						



# Questions?



TJ Poor

[Walter.Poor@state.vt.us](mailto:Walter.Poor@state.vt.us)

John Plunkett

[plunkett@greenenergyeconomics.com](mailto:plunkett@greenenergyeconomics.com)



[www.greenenergyeconomics.com](http://www.greenenergyeconomics.com)

