Ask The Wrong Question; Get the Wrong Answer

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USING TESTS TO SCREEN ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS THAT CREATE THE WRONG RESULT

BRUCE GROSSMAN - SOUTH JERSEY GAS APRIL 2. 2012

The Problem

Design and receive approval for new furnace incentives; as the Efficiency Standards Increase to 90% AFUE on May 1, 2013.

Question: So Why Is this a Problem?

Answer: Because many policy regulators apply

Cost Benefit Analysis Tests, which will

not enable new furnace incentive programs

to pass.

Current Screening Approval Philosophy

 Utilize the "Tested and Proven" California Standard Practice Manual.

- Manual contained 5 well established Tests:
 - Participant Test
 - Ratepayer Impact Test (RIM)
 - Societal Test
 - Program Administrator Cost Test (PACT)
 - Total Resource Cost Test

Why Won't Those Tests Work?

- Over time, markets transform due to many factors
- As markets transform, energy standards increase to promote greater efficiency.
- As energy standards increase, the qualifying program equipment savings is compared to the new higher efficiency standards, and not to the piece of equipment being replaced.

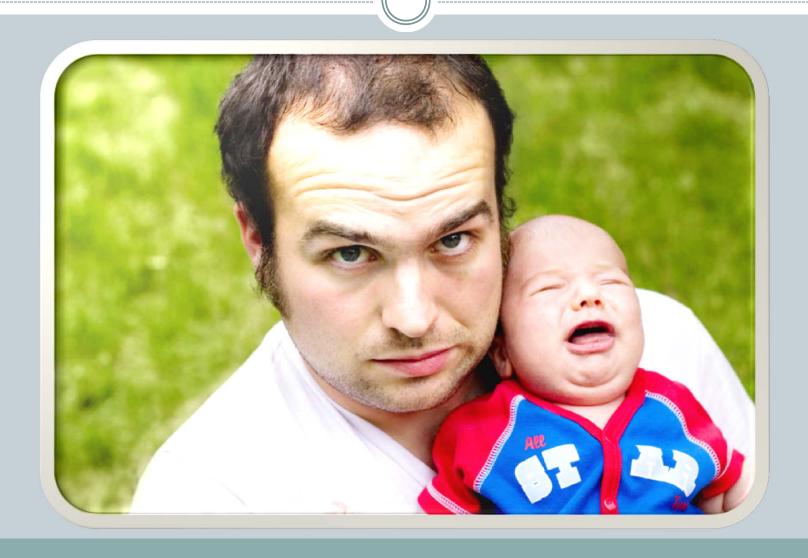
Does It Matter?

- Yes! Here is the relationship:
 - -As the "Savings Floor" rises, and the "Participant Cost Ceiling" remains constant or increases, but not in the same proportional amount as the "Savings Distance" then the annual and life cycle benefit is squeezed tighter and tighter.
- It would be like trying to install an 8 foot wall, when the ceiling height from the floor is only 7 foot high! -It just won't fit!

Hitting the Ceiling

- Upon achieving efficiency standards that approach the physical boundaries of complete combustion, we "hit the ceiling" on efficiency programs for high efficiency furnaces.
- If savings credits shrink due to increased efficiency standards, and the application of current testing models remains constant, then there is **no** chance to achieve Cost Benefit scores > 1.0.

GAME OVER!



Maybe Not!

- What if we changed the question?
- What if the screening tests used different approaches, that act as motivators to achieving greater efficiency?
- What if we look at the problem differently?

Other Issues to Consider

 Why not apply the same test to a high efficiency furnace program that is applied to Low Income Programs?

Consider Customer Affordability.

 Consider Ways to Produce Static or Positive Cash Flows for Consumers.

Change from This...

 *[(Capyq /AFUEb) – (Capyq / AFUEq)] * EFLH / 100,000 BTUs / therm

- AFUEb = The Baseline Furnace or Boiler
- AFUEq = The Qualifying Furnace or Boiler

*Current NJ Savings Protocol; approved NJBPU Board Order July 2011.

To This...

- *[(Capyq /AFUELI) (Capyq / AFUEq)] * EFLH / 100,000 BTUs / therm
- AFUELI = The Replaced Furnace or Boiler
- AFUEq = The Qualifying Furnace or Boiler

Said Another Way...

• Calculate the savings credit between the furnace being removed, and the new qualifying heater.

*Current NJ Savings Protocol; approved NJBPU Board Order July 2011 used for Low Income Programs.

Reframe the Cost Benefit Question

- Give credit for "total energy benefits"
 - For example; consider the value of all of the energy saved, not just the gas or electric saved by the particular appliance. This is especially important; given the Energy Star standard for 2%e ECM fan motors.

Finding More Savings Credits

- Apply credit for "non energy" benefits.
 - What is the cost in terms of economic and human consequence? *
 - Turn those avoided costs into credits.
 - *Refer to Chris Neme's article; Is It Time to Ditch the TRC; Presented at the ACEEE Summer Study 2010

Most Important

- Does the application of any Cost Benefit Test pass the "Common Sense Test"? (Larry Armanda). Let's try inter-connective thinking!
- If the use of a test is counterproductive because it will motivate poor buying decisions, and cause destructive mechanical installation behaviors for people it is supposed to treat; then we have an obligation not to use it anymore!

Another Approach

- Foster the Creation of Net Zero, or Positive Cash Flow Financing programs over longer terms.
- Craft a design where the customer monthly finance payment is equal to, or greater than the actual cost of the energy saved by the customer.

Alternative Financing Concepts

Loans should be Unsecured

• 0% Rate

• 10 year term, or longer if needed

Start with \$10,000 max loan ceiling

Potential Lenders

Utilities

 Private Lending Institutions backed by Government Entities

 Other creative models; that have been attempted through municipal financing, tax credits, etc.

Let's Create Solutions Not Problems

- The savings to cost investment dilemma can be fixed.
- Resources exist today to provide the expertise to illustrate how more informative analytical tests can work in today's high efficiency standard environment.
 - provide balance to the TRC test
 - Create real value for non energy benefits
 - Consider the preservation of health and safety

Create Solutions Not Problems

- Assemble alliances which are committed to doing what needs to be done.
 - DOE
 - State Regulatory and Code Agencies
 - Industry Trade Associations (ACCA, ACEEE, NRDC, AGA)
 - Utilities

The Right Question Provides the Right Answers

WHAT IS THE REAL GOAL:

Produce Greater Comfort

Produce Real Savings: Energy and Dollars

Improve Quality of Life and Property

Improve the Environment

We're In It Together

- Together; we have to work to ask The Right Questions to Get the Right Answers!
- We have no choice but to reframe the way in which we analyze energy efficiency programs in the coming 12 months.
- We have to "Get ER Done"!

That's Better



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