

# Energy Efficiency: Policy, Incentives, and Regulatory Issues

Global Energy Efficiency Workshop  
March 6-13, 2010

# Outline

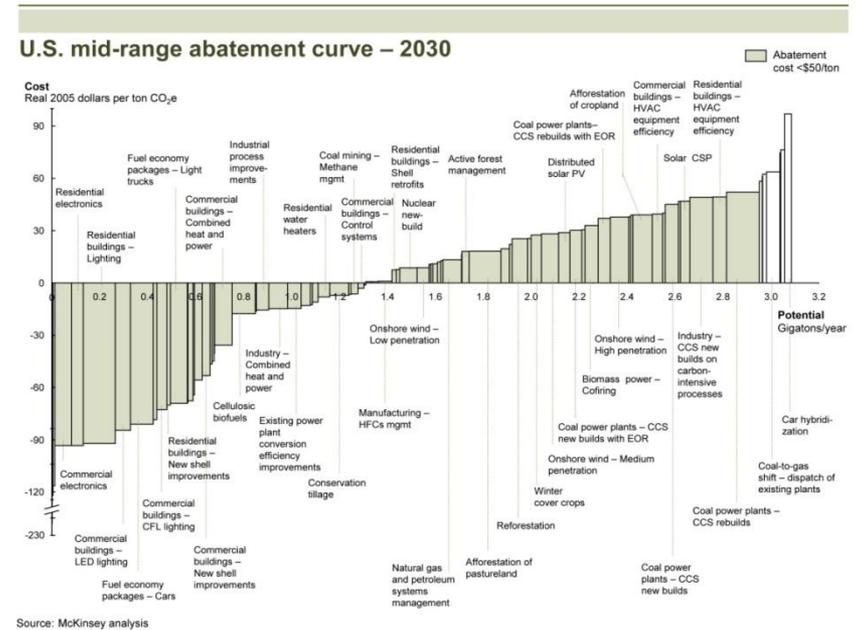
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- ▶ Energy Efficiency Value Proposition
- ▶ Market Barriers
- ▶ Efficiency Impacts on Distribution Utilities
- ▶ Regulatory Policies to Remove Disincentives
- ▶ Shareholder Incentive Mechanisms
- ▶ Program Implementation Options
- ▶ Cost Recovery Options
- ▶ Other Issues

# The Energy Efficiency Value Proposition

- ▶ Energy Efficiency creates value by:
  - ▶ Avoiding energy costs
  - ▶ Reducing peak demand and capacity costs
  - ▶ Reducing environmental emissions
  - ▶ Increasing customer satisfaction
- ▶ Energy Efficiency has a significant cost advantage
  - ▶ 4 cents per kWh versus 12 cents per kWh for generation
- ▶ Energy Efficiency can be implemented quickly, with fewer regulatory approvals than a new generating station

- ▶ A key tool for addressing climate change





# Implementation Issues

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## Barriers

- ▶ Customers don't understand opportunities and benefits
  - ▶ Not promoted in market
- ▶ Lack of financing /Payback too long
  - ▶ Short term focus or high discount rates reduce interest
- ▶ Disconnects between building owners and occupants
  - ▶ Building owners don't always pay utility bills
- ▶ Utilities have no incentive to promote efficiency if it reduces earnings
  - ▶ Customer, environmental, and investor interests need to be aligned

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- ▶ *Simple, low and no cost programs*
- ▶ *Design rates on post-efficiency deliveries*
- ▶ *Compensate utilities for lost base revenue*
- ▶ *Decouple earnings from revenues*
- ▶ *Shareholder incentives*

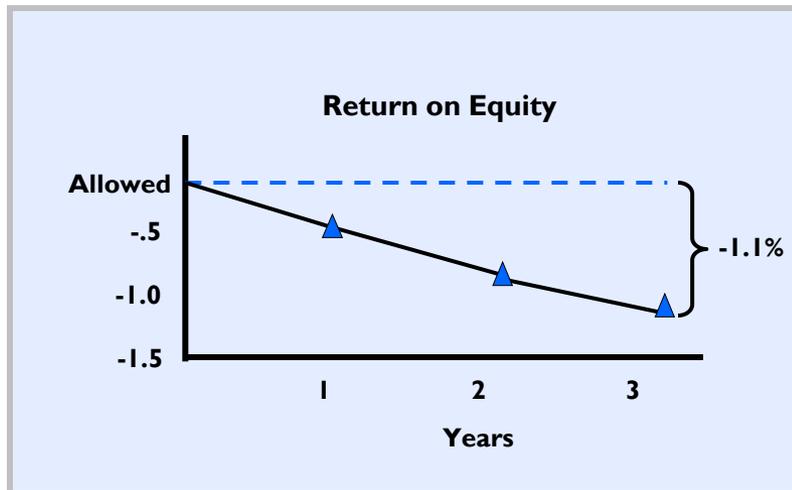
# Efficiency Impacts on Distribution Utilities

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- ▶ Typically, utilities collect their Revenue Requirement based on deliveries (or sales)
  - ▶ Revenue Requirement: \$400 million
  - ▶ Sales: 10 billion kWh
  - ▶ Price per kWh: \$.04 per kWh
- ▶ If Energy Efficiency reduces deliveries by five percent, the utility will under recover its revenue requirement by \$20 million
  - ▶  $9.5 \text{ billion kWh} * \$0.04 \text{ per kWh} = \$380 \text{ million}$
- ▶ Utilities will not promote large-scale efficiency programs if it hurts their “bottom-line”

# Regulatory Policies to Remove Disincentives

- ▶ A tripling of energy efficiency would have a significant impact on Massachusetts Electric Company



- ▶ [Revenue Decoupling](#) breaks the link between profit and delivery volumes
- ▶ Annual rate cases and rates based on projected deliveries (reflecting the efficiency programs) or “lost base revenue recovery” would also resolve the issue

- ▶ [Shareholder Incentives](#) are needed to make energy a profitable part of the business
  - ▶ \$130 Million invested in regulated assets could be expected to provide a profit of \$6 million (after tax)
  - ▶ National Grid’s target incentives relating to a comparable energy efficiency program are \$3 million (after tax)
- ▶ A reasonable sharing of the value created will promote innovation and results – Incentives work!

# Incentive Mechanisms

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- ▶ Wide variety of options possible

Share of Savings	Bounty	ROE adder	Judgmental
Utilities keep an agreed share of value created	Per kW and kWh bounty paid for efficiency gains	Explicit adder to allowed ROE or earnings cap for achieving specified program targets	Regulator has discretion after the fact to award incentives for “exemplary” performance

- ▶ Ultimately, the incentive needs to be:
  - ▶ Large enough to be meaningful
  - But
  - ▶ Small enough to endure

# Implementation Options

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## Non-Utility/Government

- ▶ One entity for entire region
- ▶ Common programs and marketing efforts
- ▶ Centralized administrative and evaluation efforts

## Utility Implementation

- ▶ Close working relationship with customers
- ▶ Knowledge about customer expansion and new construction
- ▶ Decentralized efforts can be overcome by utility coordination
- ▶ Can rely on market for much of the effort

# Cost Recovery Options

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## Current Charge

- ▶ **Pros**
  - ▶ Efficient -- Pay as you go
  - ▶ No unusual recovery risk
- ▶ **Cons**
  - ▶ Looks like a tax

## Amortization

- ▶ **Pros**
  - ▶ Lower Rate Impact
  - ▶ Similar to power plants
- ▶ **Cons**
  - ▶ Return adds to total cost
  - ▶ Rate advantage declines over time
  - ▶ Ultimately reduces program flexibility
  - ▶ May present accounting issues

# Sample Utility Bill

**NSTAR** Post Office Box 4508, Woburn, MA 01888-4508

H

**SHANNON REILLY**  
 4 CLYDESDALE LN  
 HOPKINTON MA 01748-1144

Information about customer rights accompanies this bill. NSTAR offers a variety of Payment Plans for residential customers with overdue bills. A Budget Billing Program is also available.

DIGGING? HITTING AN UNDERGROUND WIRE OR PIPE CAN BE DANGEROUS. THAT'S WHY STATE LAW REQUIRES YOU OR YOUR CONTRACTOR TO CALL DIG SAFE AT 888-DIG-SAFE AT LEAST THREE BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO DIGGING. FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT WWW.DIGSAFE.COM. VISIT THE "SAFETY" SECTION OF WWW.NSTAR.COM FOR MORE IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.

**Account Number** 2556 158 1007      **Billing Date** Feb 5, 2010      **Next Read Date** Mar 8, 2010

**Service Provided to**  
 SHANNON REILLY  
 4 CLYDESDALE LN  
 HOPKINTON MA 01748

Account Summary	
Previous Bill	200.23
Payment - Thank You	-200.23
Total Delivery Charges	135.05
<b>Delivery Svcs Balance</b>	<b>\$135.05</b>

**Electricity Used**

Rate A1-Residential Non-Heating  
 Meter 2388613  
 Feb 04, 2010 Actual Read 31339  
 Jan 06, 2010 Actual Read - 29545  
 29 Day Billed Use 1794

2388613 KWH
07/04 1794
01/06 2692
12/03 1920
11/03 1542
10/05 1983
09/03 2134
08/05 2257
07/06 1845
06/04 1611
05/06 1892
04/03 1740
03/05 1801
02/03 2004

**Cost of Electricity**

Delivery Services	
Customer Charge	6.43
Distribution .04697 X 1794 KWH	84.26
Transition * .00685 X 1794 KWH	12.29
Transmission .01487 X 1794 KWH	26.68
Renewable Energy .00050 X 1794 KWH	0.90
Energy Conservation .00250 X 1794 KWH	4.49
<b>Delivery Services Total</b>	<b>135.05</b>

\*PART OF WHAT WE COLLECT IN THE TRANSITION CHARGE IS OWNED BY EACH OF BEC FUNDING LLC AND BEC FUNDING II LLC

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Energy Conservation .00250 x 1794 KWH 4.49



# Other Issues

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- ▶ Free riders
  - ▶ Address in cost/benefit analysis
- ▶ Rate Impacts versus Bill Impacts
  - ▶ Rates applied to fewer units after participation
- ▶ Rate design
  - ▶ Uniform or class specific
- ▶ Cross subsidies from non-participants to participants
  - ▶ Provide opportunities for all customers
- ▶ Verification of savings
  - ▶ How much?
  - ▶ How long?

Questions?

# Contact Information

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- ▶ **For follow-up questions:**
  - ▶ [ljreilly@att.net](mailto:ljreilly@att.net)
  - ▶ 508-380-7780 cell
  - ▶ 508-435-8329 fax



Larry Reilly