







Auditing for Energy Efficiency

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California Public Utilities
Commission

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Auditing for Energy Efficiency - TERMINOLOGY

Customer Audit = Customer Audit

Identify savings potential

Conducted as part of a program

Program Audit = Ex Post Evaluation

Assess the success of the program or technologies

Conducted on a single program or measure

Portfolio Audit =
Fiscal Audit & Cost
Effectiveness
Review

Ensure
expenditures are
prudent and
benefits are
greater than costs

Conducted at the utility (program administrator) portfolio level









Customer Audits

Audits have been around since the beginning of energy efficiency:

Can be a full program, or single step as part of a program

Can be used in any sector (domestic or commercial)

Allow the customer and the utility to identify potential for savings

- Target interventions in the short term and develop long term plans
- Identify funding sources (utility rebates, loans, external financing) to meet the goals



AUDIT is the ENTRY POINT









Customer Audit Principles

Standard or Customized Method?

Stranded Opportunity?

Business Case & Partnership?

Who will do it & will it perform?

- Purpose
 - Identify electric and demand potential
 - Estimate cost
 - Propose a plan
- Comprehensiveness
 - "Integrated" audit
 - Measure/technology specific audit
 - Customer Engagement
 - Identify benefits to the customer
 - Agree on path forward
- Expected Outcome
 - Implement
 - Measure and verify









Estimating Savings and Measurement and Verification

- Define the existing condition or code (baseline)
 - If custom: developed by on-site + desk review
 - If standardized (deemed): defined by program administrator (may require regulator approval) can be automated or online
- Define the intervention & calculate
 - If comprehensive all of the interventions, their interactions, and full system analysis needed to calculate savings
 - If standardized the intervention is usually based on pre-defined technologies replacing existing technologies
- Documentation is provided to customer, utility, regulator
 - Enables evaluation (sample basis) or measurement and verification after the intervention
 - Aggregate with other projects to understand full resource









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Context in California for Evaluation

- CPUC was given responsibility for conducting evaluation in the 2006-2008 program period; prior to this conducted by IOUs
- CPUC and IOUs develop a joint plan for evaluation, measurement and verification (EM&V) (since 2010 decision)
 - Evaluation plan has to be ready shortly after programs are planned for implementation (since 2013 decision)
- Historically evaluation has been funded as a percentage of the total energy efficiency portfolio expenditures.

| 2006-2008 | 2010-2012 | 2013-2014 | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| 8% | 4% | 4% | |
| \$152 million | \$125 Million | \$58 million | |

Evaluation Plans available to the public at:

Final Evaluation Reports for CA:

www.energydataweb.com/cpuc

www.calmac.org









Evaluation Objectives:

Assessing program impacts

- Evaluate progress against savings goals adopted by the Commission
- Assessing cost effectiveness of investments
- Updating savings estimates for future program cycles
- Improving accuracy of demand forecast

Improving program efficacy

- Improving program processes and implementation
- Developing feedback on new programs or measures

Providing market feedback

- Assessing the potential for remaining energy savings
- Monitoring changing market conditions





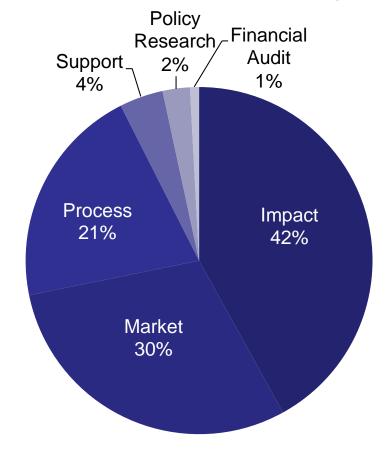




2013-2014: Evaluation Resource Allocation

- Allocations started with
 - 4% of sector budgets and
 - adjusted based on various needs
 - Admin and cross cutting costs covered
- Sector-level evaluation plans have internal prioritization based on budgets and timing
 - Prioritization will be ongoing within budget cap and with "uncertain measure" needs
 - Plan maintains the comprehensive "list" of needs for impact, process and market
 - Address grid planning timelines as well as ESPI feedback timing













Basic Impact Evaluation Execution

Disaggregated planning and execution leads to final outputs



- Impact evaluation evaluations are prioritized by:
 - Relative effect on the portfolio (i.e. >1% of portfolio = High Impact Measure)
 - Uncertainty of the measure performance or parameters (i.e. high uncertainty = higher priority)
 - Ability to affect certainty with evaluation and field research
- Field results are tied on a one-to-one basis with savings claims
 - Studies use claims to define sample plans and identify high impact measures
 - Results come "back" to the claims as updates and are archived in a final dataset

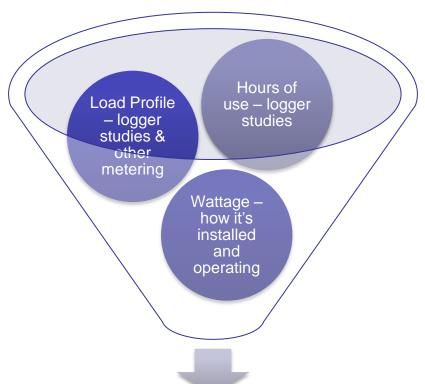








Field evaluation consists of...



How did the technologies and processes perform in the field and against a counterfactual baseline?

Other methods:

- Billing analysis
- Custom analysis
- Shelf surveys
- Phone surveys
- Market assessment

How do we use it?

- Update savings estimates
- Resource planning
- Goals and potential









That simple exercise is extremely data intensive and data rich:

- Site specific customer information;
- Parameter specific savings claims and fieldbased updates
- Time horizons for savings impacts
- Cost data
- Metrics of program influence
- Defined a counterfactual for every project

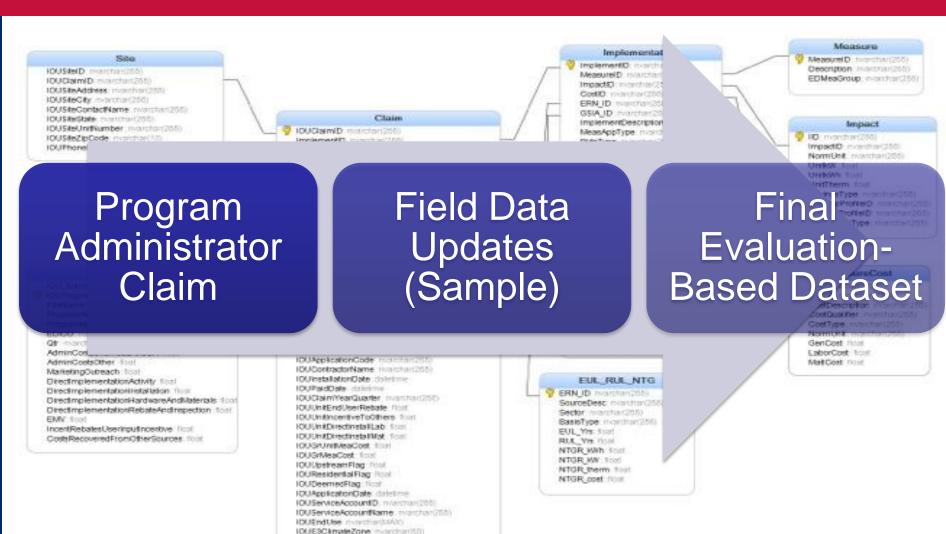




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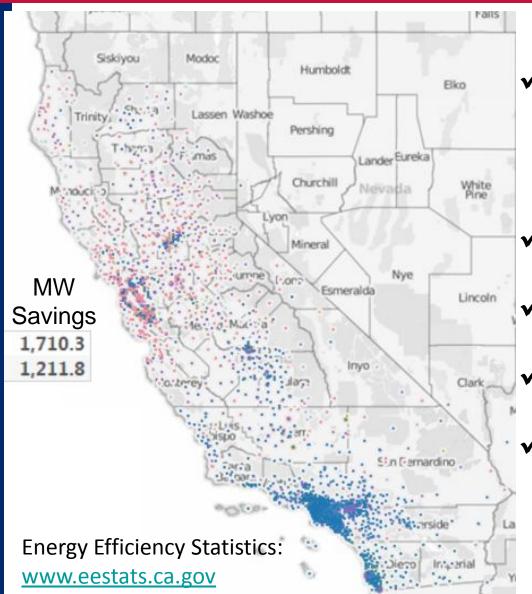












Data is revolutionizing:

- Identification of potential and targeting of efforts
- ✓ Customer value
- ✓ Tracking performance
- ✓ Evaluation
- Sharing results with stakeholders and the public









Keeping Evaluation Relevant and Respected

- Focus on YOUR mandate for evaluation
 - Feedback to continue to improve programs and
 - Assess the value of the investments
 - Assess the resource for procurement planning
- Generate timely information for program implementers, stakeholders and policy makers
 - Provide opportunities to engage in the evaluation planning process as appropriate
 - Design and complete studies in to inform decision making processes
- Develop reporting and data outputs that allow a wide audience access to the information
 - Build anticipation and expectation that information from evaluation will be timely, reliable and actionable









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Portfolio Level Analysis and Reporting

- Three core questions:
 - Did the utility meet the savings goals set by the Commission?
 - Were the activities, on the whole, Cost Effective?
 - Was the spending prudent and in compliance with rules?
- The answers to these questions illustrate "compliance"
 - A penalty or reward may or may not be assessed (depending on policy)
 - Of interest to stakeholders, decision makers, and politicians
- The outputs of the full aggregated dataset is the foundation for updating:
 - Goals and Potential for the next cycle
 - Updates/true-up to the California Energy Commission's demand forecast









Did the utility meet the savings goals?

- The Commission sets the savings goals for each utility
 - Savings are modeled in a comprehensive goals and potential study
 - The Commission adopts the goal in the course of approving the portfolio of activities – this is the "promise" of the utility
 - Utilities have the freedom to meet the goal by shifting spending, programs, and interventions based on market conditions
- Explicit rules about what is "in and out" of the goal
 - Program savings from mainstream and low income programs
 - Code and Standards advocacy at the Energy Commission
 - Incremental or base savings
- Currently there is no penalty for not meeting savings goals; except public embarrassment
 - Goals and Potential for the next cycle
 - Updates/true-up to the California Energy Commission's demand forecast



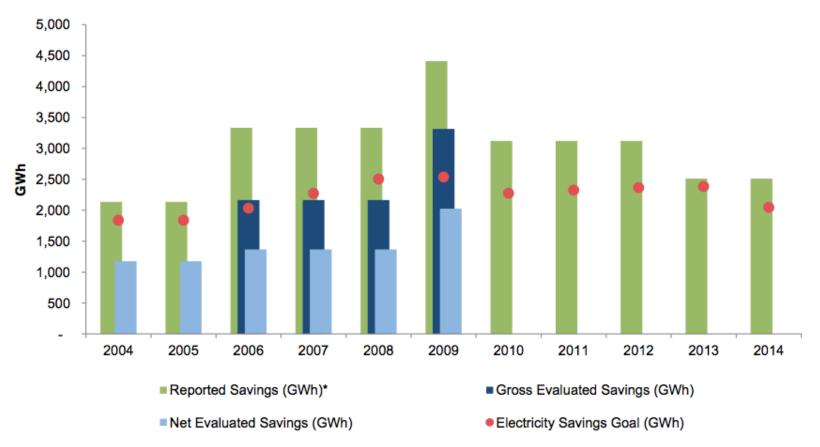






2004-2014 Savings vs. Goals

2004-14 Reported and Evaluated Savings



^{* 2004-05} reported savings are net; 2006-12 are gross; 2013-14 are projected









Was the spending prudent and in compliance with rules?

- Annual audits are required in the authorization
 - CPUC auditors conduct the audits
 - Auditors focus on specific "problem areas" & general review
- The Commission adopts the reporting rules and IOUs follow via their internal accounting processes
 - The audits ensure the expenditures are prudent
 - Ensure that administrative cost caps are followed (10%)

CHALLENGE: THE PORTFOLIOS ARE HUGE AUDITORS ARE FEW

Penalties have been assessed based on audits



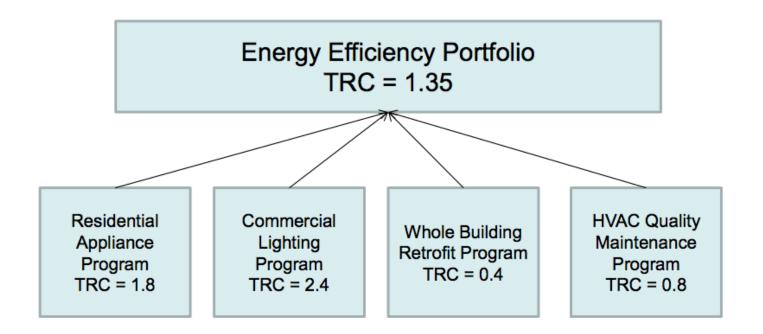






Were the activities, on the whole, Cost Effective?

CPUC determines EE cost-effectiveness at the portfoliolevel and on a "net" basis



*Example TRCs are illustrative









Cost Effectiveness Analysis Addresses Key Questions

| Cost Tests | Key Questions | Summary Approaches | |
|---|---|--|--|
| TRC Total Resource Cost | What are the program impacts to the participants and program administrator? | Comparison of program administrator and customer costs to utility resource savings | |
| PAC Program Administrator Cost Test | What are the program impacts to the program administrator? | Comparison of program administrator costs to supply side resource costs | |
| PCT Participant Cost Test | Will the participants benefit over the measure life? | Comparison of costs and benefits of the customer installing the measure | |
| RIM Ratepayer Impact Measure | Will utility rates increase? | Comparison of administrator costs and utility bill reductions to supply side resource costs | |
| SCT Societal Cost Test | Is the utility, state, or nation better off as a whole? | Comparison of society's costs of energy efficiency to resource savings and non-energy costs and benefits | |









Summary of Costs and Benefits in Each Method

| Component | TRC | PAC | PCT | RIM |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Administrative costs | Cost | Cost | | Cost |
| Avoided costs of supplying energy | Benefit | Benefit | | Benefit |
| Bill reductions | | | Benefit | |
| Capital cost to participant | Cost | | Cost | |
| Capital cost to utility | Cost | Cost | | |
| Environmental benefits (GHG only) | Benefit | | Benefit | Benefit |
| Incentives paid | | Cost | | Cost |
| Increased supply cost | Cost | Cost | | Cost |

Calculations are replicated in public tools to enable common analysis









Benefits Calculations are Based On and Compared Against Avoided Costs

- Energy
- Ancillary Services
- Renewable Portfolio Standard
- Greenhouse Gas
- Generation Capacity
- Transmission & Distribution Capacity

















For More Information

| Title | Weblink |
|---|--|
| Audit Programs in California (program implementation plans) | http://eestats.cpuc.ca.gov/Views/Documents.aspx?Re portType=PIP |
| Energy Efficiency Evaluation Reports since 1990's searchable database | http://calmac.org/search.asp |
| Online Audit tool – Example PG&E | http://www.pge.com/en/myhome/saveenergymoney/analyzer/index.page |
| Methods for calculating savings (EPA technical support materials) | http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/state/activities/measuring-savings.html |
| California Energy Efficiency Evaluation Framework and California Energy Efficiency Evaluation Protocols | http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Energy+Efficienc y/EM+and+V/ |
| DOE Uniform Methods Project – Energy Efficiency Evaluation Methods | http://energy.gov/eere/about-us/initiatives-and- projects/uniform-methods-project-determining-energy- efficiency-progr-0 |
| 2006-2008 Energy Efficiency Summary Report – California Public Utilities Commission | http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Energy+Efficienc y/EM+and+V/2006- 2008+Energy+Efficiency+Evaluation+Report.htm |
| California Goals and Potential Study | http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Energy+Efficienc y/Energy+Efficiency+Goals+and+Potential+Studies.ht m |
| CPUC Policy Manual v.5 for Cost Effectiveness and Reporting Rules | http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/NR/rdonlyres/7E3A4773- 6D35-4D21-A7A2- 9895C1E04A01/0/EEPolicyManualV5forPDF.pdf |