

Massachusetts: Driving Utility Energy Efficiency Efforts to New Levels It's only a resource if you know it's there.

Creating A Greener Energy Future For the Commonwealth

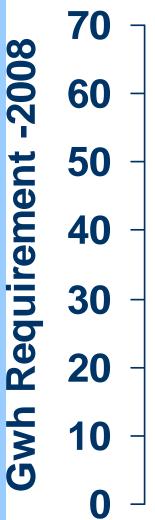
EPA Webinar: Efficiency As a Resource January 19,2010

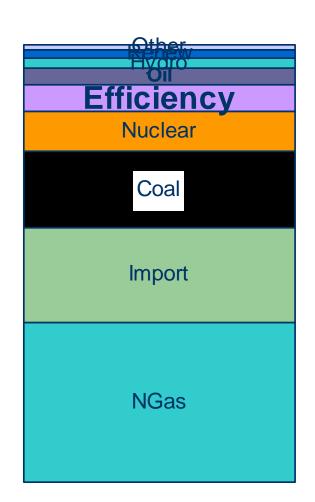
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Efficiency is a significant resource



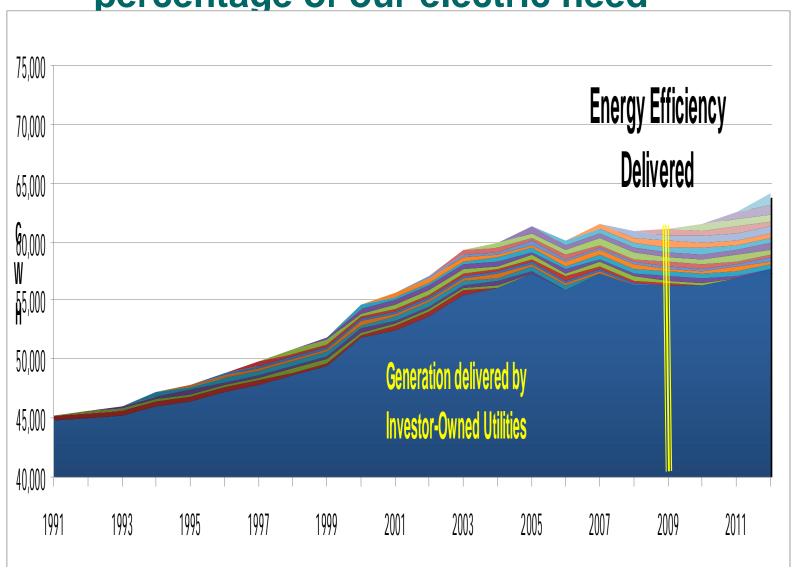


Cumulative efficiency provided 8% electric supply



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Over time efficiency has provided a growing percentage of our electric need





Energy Efficiency Resource Standards

State	Date Established	Goal	Target End Date	Implied Annual % savings* (% of total forecast load)
Texas	2007	20% of load growth	2010	0.5%
Vermont	2008	2.0% per year (contract goals)	2011	2.0%
California	2004	EE is first resource to meet future electric needs ¹	2013	2.0% +
Hawaii	2004	.4%6% per year ²	2020	0.5%
Pennsylvania	2008	3.0% of 2009-2010 load	2013	0.6%
Connecticut	2007	All Achievable Cost Effective ³	2018	2.0% +
Nevada	2005	0.6% of 2006 annually ⁴	n/a	0.6%
Washington	2006	All Achievable Cost Effective	2025	2.0% +
Colorado	2007	1.0% per year	2020	1.0%
Minnesota (elec & gas)		1.5% per year	2010	1.5%
Virginia	2007	10% of 2006 load	2022	2.2%
Illinois	2007	2.0% per year	2015	2.0%
North Carolina	2007	5% of load ⁵	2018	0.4%
New York (electric)	2008	10.5% of 2015 load ⁶	2015	1.5%
New York (gas)	2009	15% of 2020 load ⁶	2020	1.5%
New Mexico	2009	All achievable cost-effective, minimum 10% of 2005 load	2020	1.0% +
Maryland	2008	15% of 2007 per capita load ⁷	2015	3.3%
Ohio	2008	2.0% per year	2019	2.0%
Michigan (electric)	2008	1.0% per year	2012	1.0%
Michigan (gas)	2008	0.75% per year	2012	
lowa (electric)	2009	1.5% per year	2010	
lowa (gas)	2009	0.85% per year	2013	
Massachusetts	2008	All Achievable Cost Effective		2.0% +
New Jersey (electric & o	2008	20% of 2020 load ⁸	2020	≤2.0%
Rhode Island	2008	All Achievable Cost Effective		2.0% +

Source: Schlegel and Associates



Massachusetts Standards

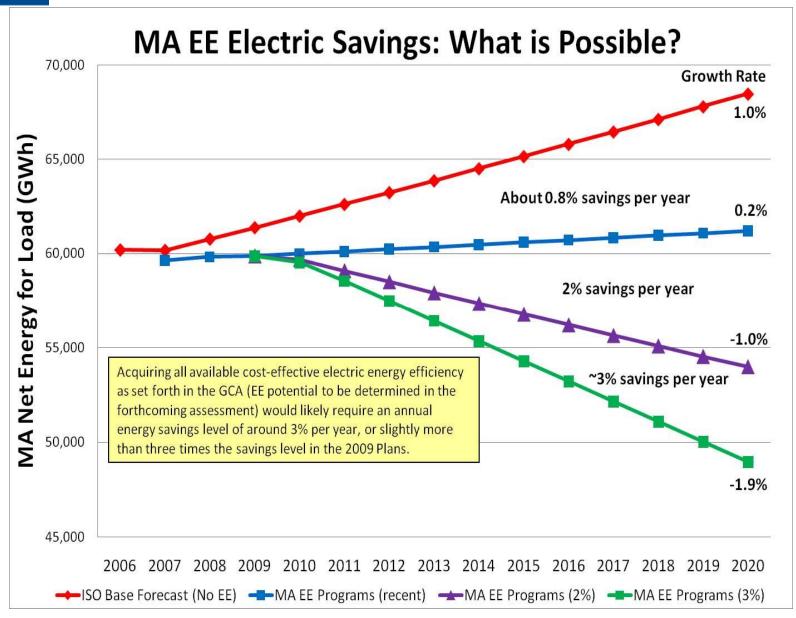
- The Green Communities Act requires electric and gas utilities to "first acquire <u>all</u> <u>available cost-effective energy efficiency</u> <u>that is less than the cost of supply.</u>
- The Global Warming Solutions Act requires reductions of 10 to 25% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.



More Resources Under GCA

- 2001-2008 Systems Benefits Charge at 2.5 mils/ kWh sold
 - \$125 Million/yr for electric efficiency
 - average of 450 Annual GWh, 60 MW
 - Achieve approximately 0,8% of load annually
 - \$25 Million for gas efficiency
- GCA keeps the SBC and adds:
 - Forward Capacity Market ~ \$10 Million/yr
 - RGGI Estimated \$50M for 2009
 - Distribution Charges if needed (EERF)
 - 2009 Total \$180 Million electric + \$30 Million gas
 - 2010-2012 \$2.1 Billion (elec. and gas combined)
 - Companion 2008 Decoupling Order will remove disincentives to further expansion of utility programs- first rate cases settled in 2009

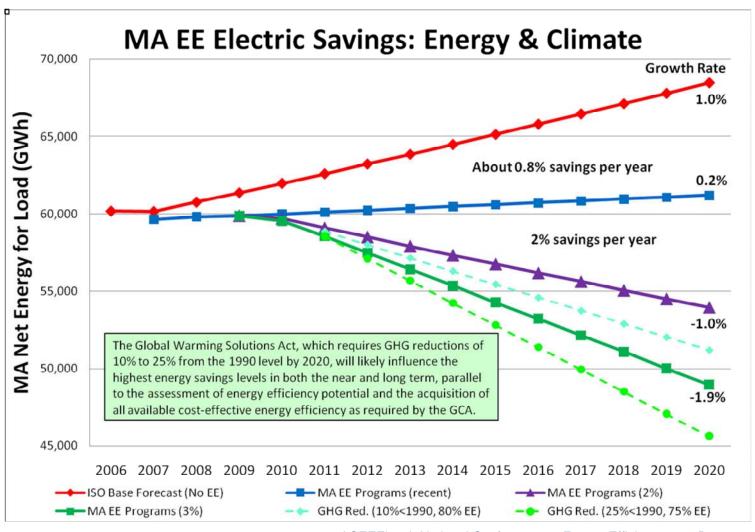
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EE To Meet the GHG Reduction Targets





What does all cost-effective mean?

- Not defined in law, no Integrated Resource Plan required by regulators but a regulatory finding required.
- Specific to each 3 year plan.
- In MA focused on
 - Natural Gas
 - Electric energy
 - CHP
 - Non-regulated fuels not specifically included but residential customers with oil, propane, fuels are served.



Assessment Process

Insufficient time for a typical tech potential study and reasons not to completely depend on this approach:

- Potential studies are inherently conservative, tend to miss technology changes and diffusion rates
- Focus on end-use and specific technologies (widgets),
 misses additional savings in whole-facility and behavioral approaches.
- "Achievable" estimates don't account well for rampup.
- Studies frequently out-performed by reality: e.g. VT projected 2.5% load in 2008 and captured 4.5%



Assessment Process (2)

- Energy Efficiency Advisory Consultant team developed a meta-assessment for 2010-12, through a review of recent potential studies in New York, other New England states, essentially setting lower bounds.
- Assessment Findings 2010-2012:
 - At least 2.5% per year from EE programs and 0.5% per year from CHP
 - Natural gas: reasonable long-term value for all available cost-effective EE program savings is at least 2% per year.



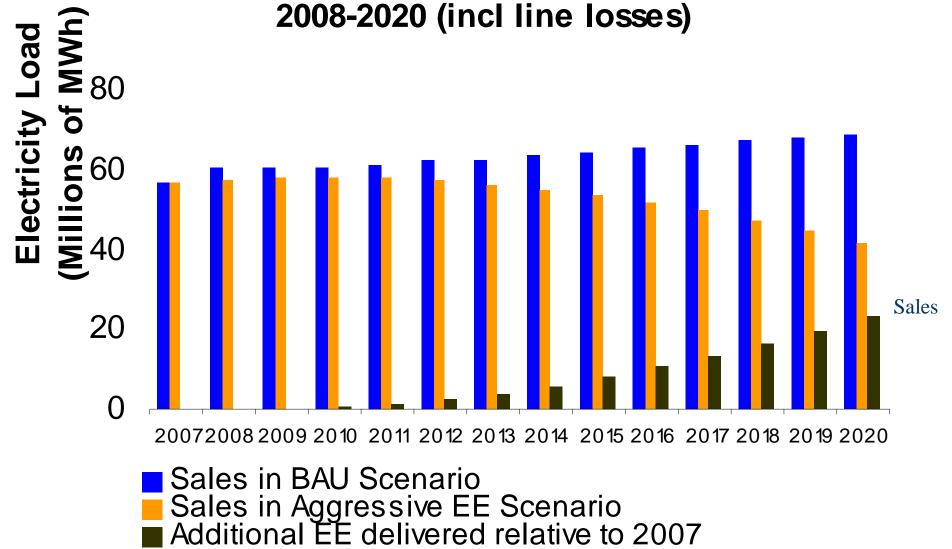
From Assessment to Goals

Determination of goals influenced by additional factors including:

- Program Administrator estimates of ramp up capabilities and initiating new programs.
- Program cost/net benefits.
- Performance incentives.
- Rate and bill impacts on customers.



Massachusetts Electric Load in Potential Energy Efficiency Scenario 2008-2020 (incl line losses)





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