

US Trends and Issues

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the Future of DSM”
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I. Energy Policy

- National Energy Policy
- Energy legislation
- Other policy issues
- “Outside the Beltway”

II. Utility Sector

- Restructuring
- DSM/PBF investments
- Reliability + security

III. Opportunity Areas

- **National Energy Policy (2001)**
 - Energy supply and efficiency provisions
 - Technology emphasis; Federal R&D role
 - Voluntary, market mechanisms
(Energy Star, Federal energy management)
 - More \$ for low-income “home weatherization”
 - Energy security (oil, supply infrastructure)
- **Energy Legislation**
 - House + Senate bills now in conference;
outcome uncertain
 - Tax incentives for efficiency, renewables
 - Utility provisions: restructuring, renewable
“portfolio standard”

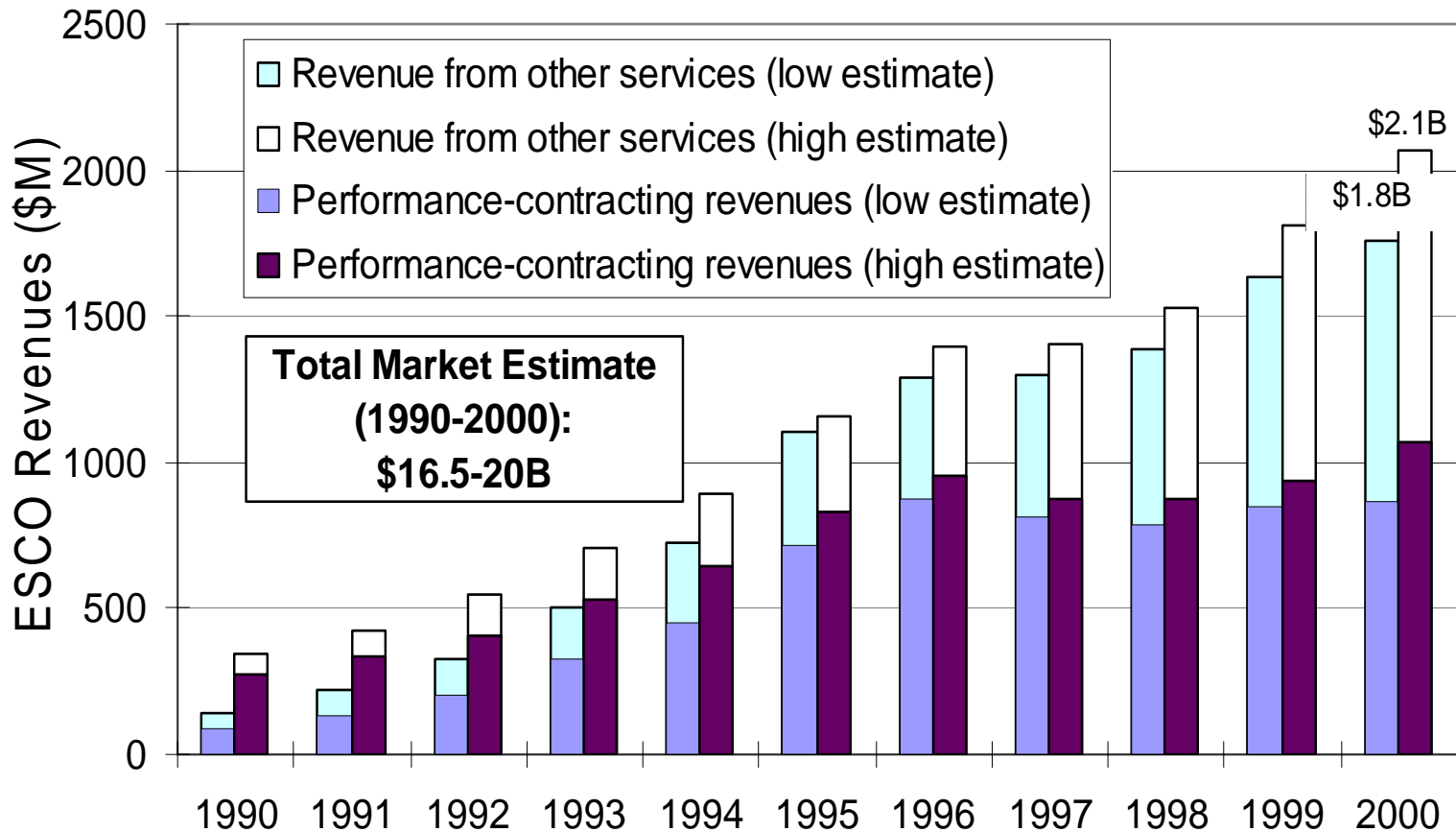
ENERGY POLICY (2)



- **DOE R&D: “Significant technology advances”**
 - “Future car”: hybrid → fuel cell (H₂ economy)
 - “Zero Net Energy” buildings
 - Distributed energy resources
 - Partner with states for R&D, tech. deployment
- **International energy efficiency policy: evolving**
 - WSSD “Clean Energy Initiative”
 - Energy efficiency for sustainable develop.
 - Global village energy partnerships
 - Healthy homes and communities
 - Bilateral agreements:
 - Greenhouse gas mitigation (Australia)
 - Sustainable develop. (So. Africa, China, India)
 - Energy markets (No. America Energy WG)

- **“Outside the Beltway”**
 - ESCO sector growing – but still modest market share (~ \$2 billion/year)
 - Sustainable buildings (US Green Building Council “LEED”)
 - State initiatives
 - auto emissions standards for GG (Calif.)
 - region-specific appliance standards (Calif.)
 - green public buildings; tighter building codes
 - utility restructuring, “public benefits” funds
 - Public awareness: varies by region + over time

ESCO INDUSTRY GROWING, YET STILL A NICHE MARKET



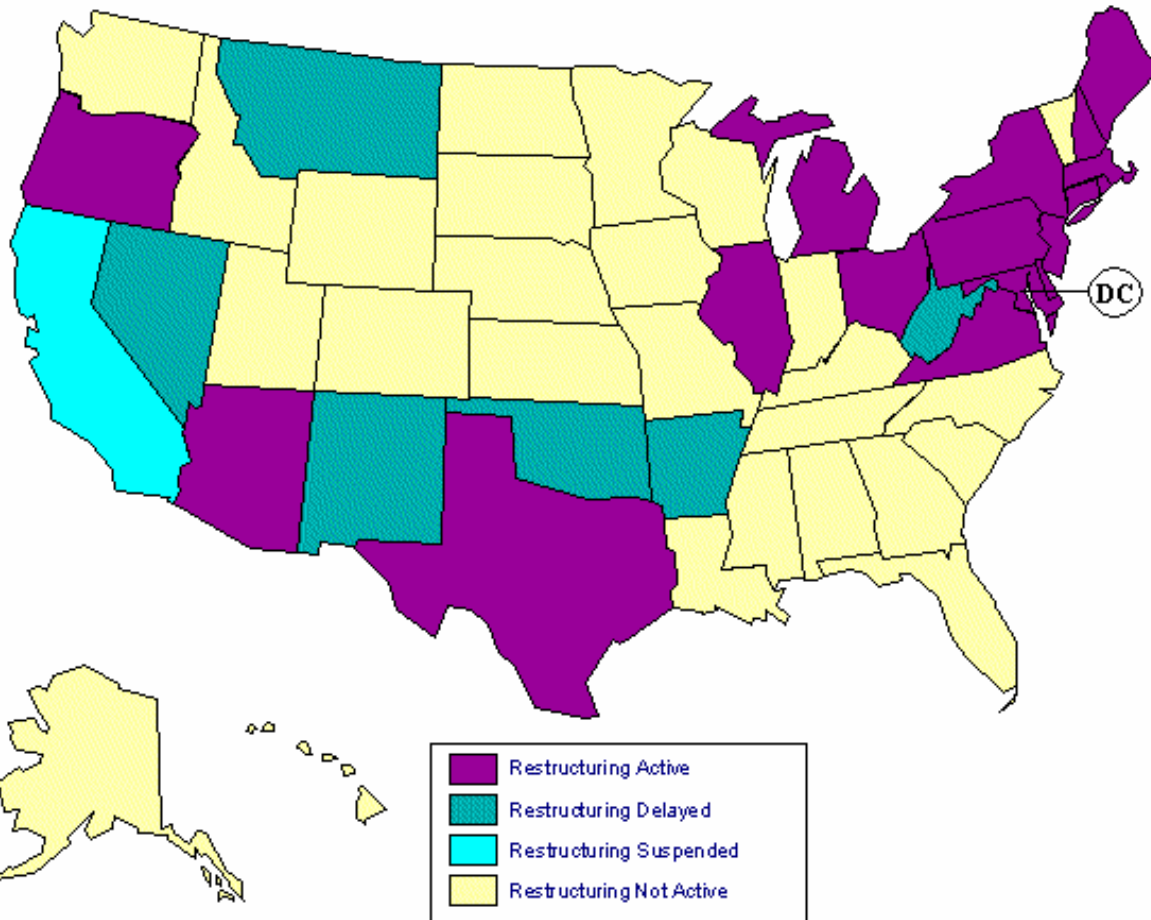
- **Energy Service Company (ESCO) market for energy-efficiency related services is ~\$1.8-\$2.1B in 2000; 24% annual growth rate (1990-2000)**

- **Performance contract revenues: \$0.9-\$1.0B in 2000**

Source: LBNL (Goldman)

- **Wholesale competition: proceeding cautiously**
- **Retail competition: mainly larger customers**
 - residential customers may save ~\$1-4/mo. (2-10%)
- **DSM investments down more than 50%**
 - partly offset by “Public Benefits Charges”
- **Competing demand-side objectives + strategy**
 - market transformation*: “create permanent change, then exit”
 - resource acquisition*: “kWh now”
 - demand-response*: “kW right now !”
- **Net metering + standard connection rules for DER, renewables**

RESTRUCTURING STATUS TODAY



17 states and D.C. remain **active** – 7 states have *delayed* or *suspended* competition

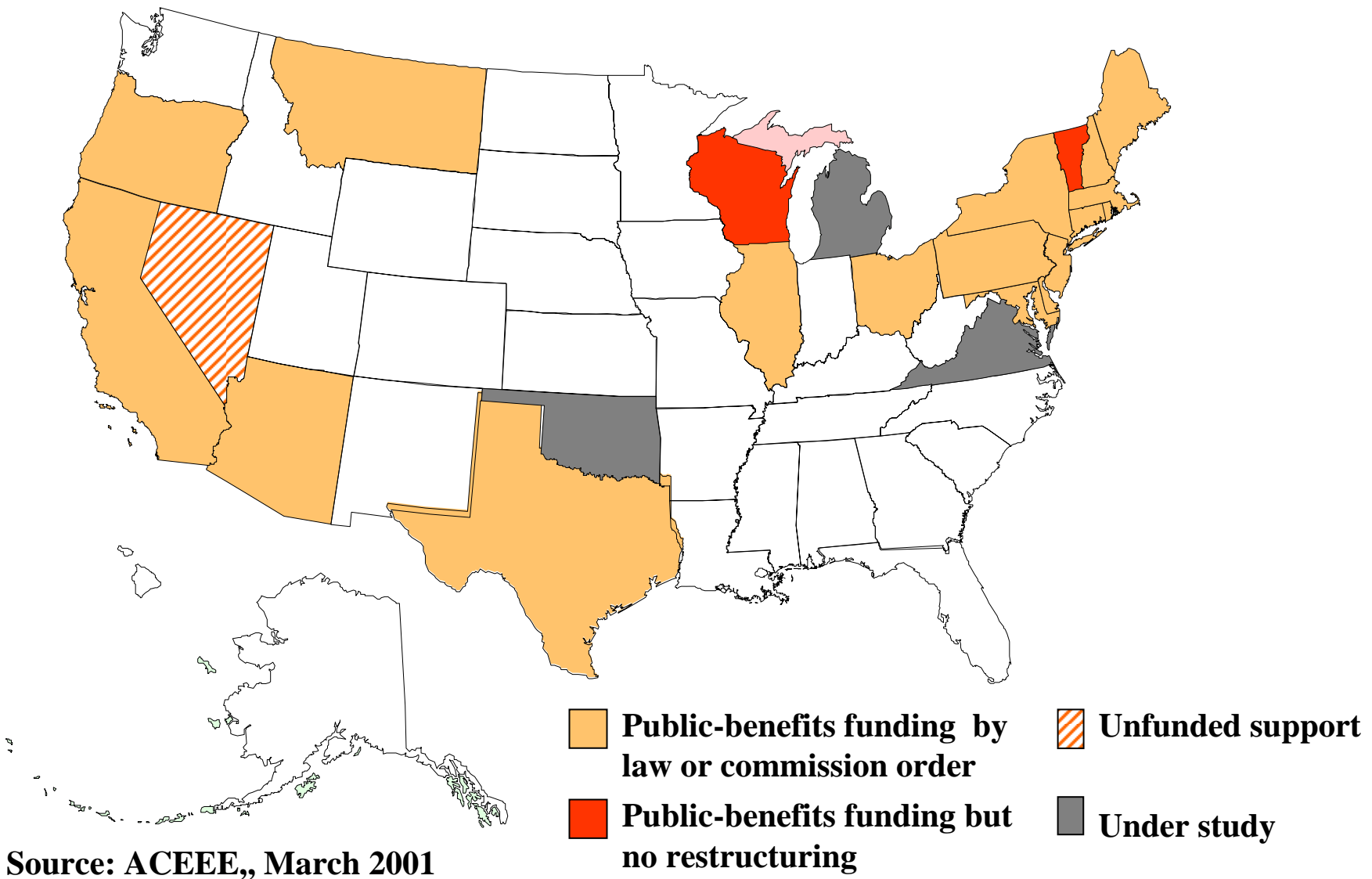
Purple: enabling legislation or regulatory order for retail access.

Teal: delays in implementing retail access.

Light Blue: Calif PUC suspended direct retail access.

Source: DOE Energy Information Administration, 8/02

STATE PUBLIC BENEFITS FUNDING FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY

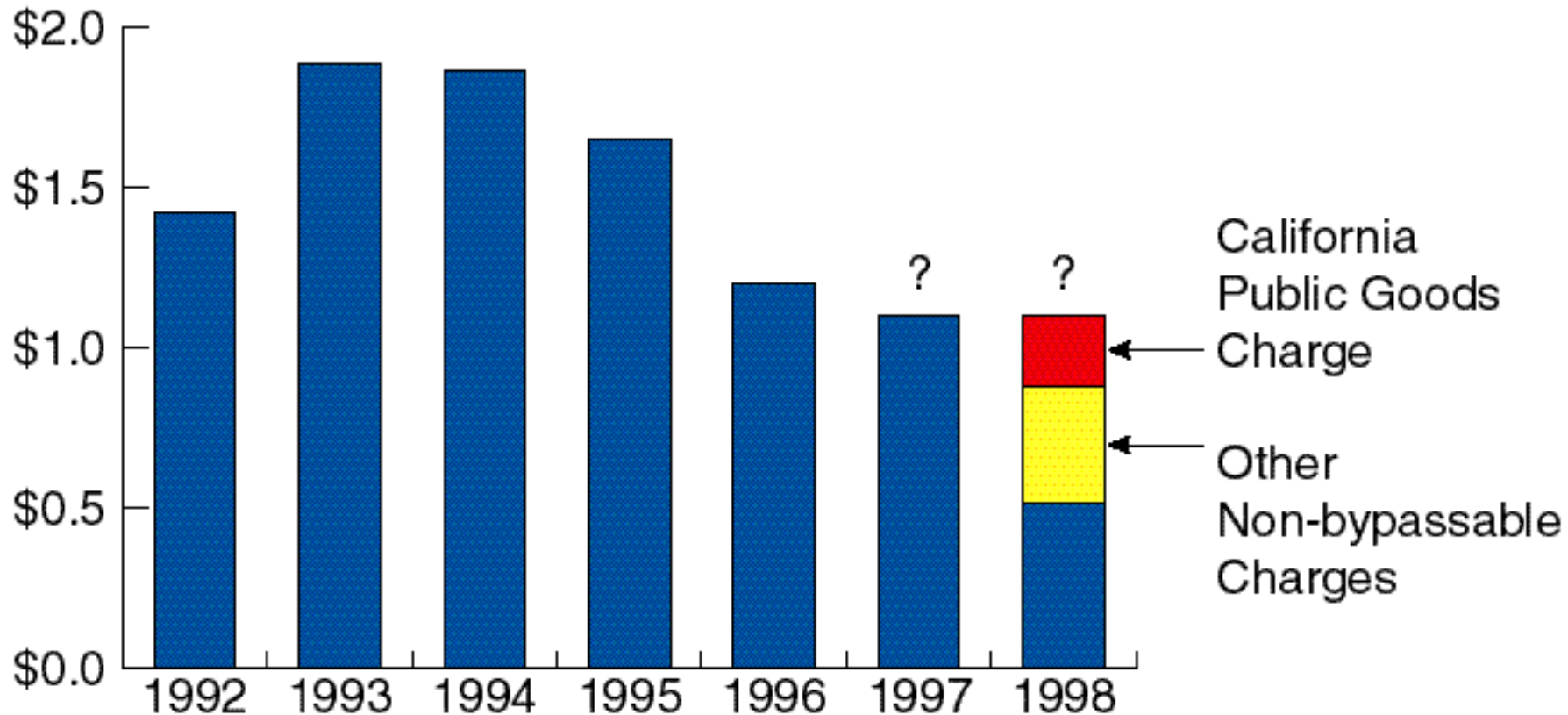


Source: ACEEE, March 2001

U.S. RATEPAYER SPENDING ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY



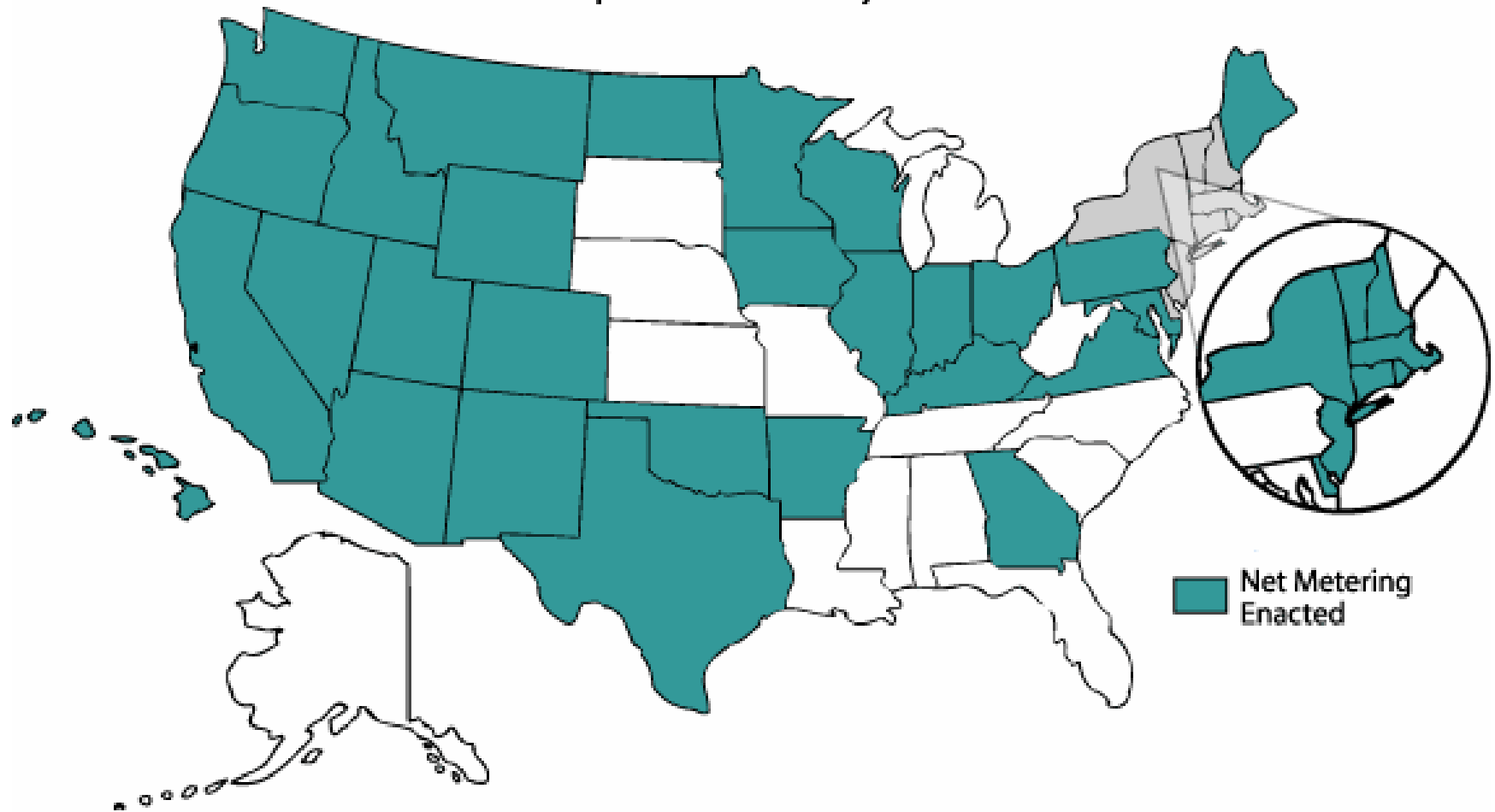
\$billion (current)



(14,400 MW of peak capacity avoided from 1989 to 1996)

Source: LBNL

Net Metering



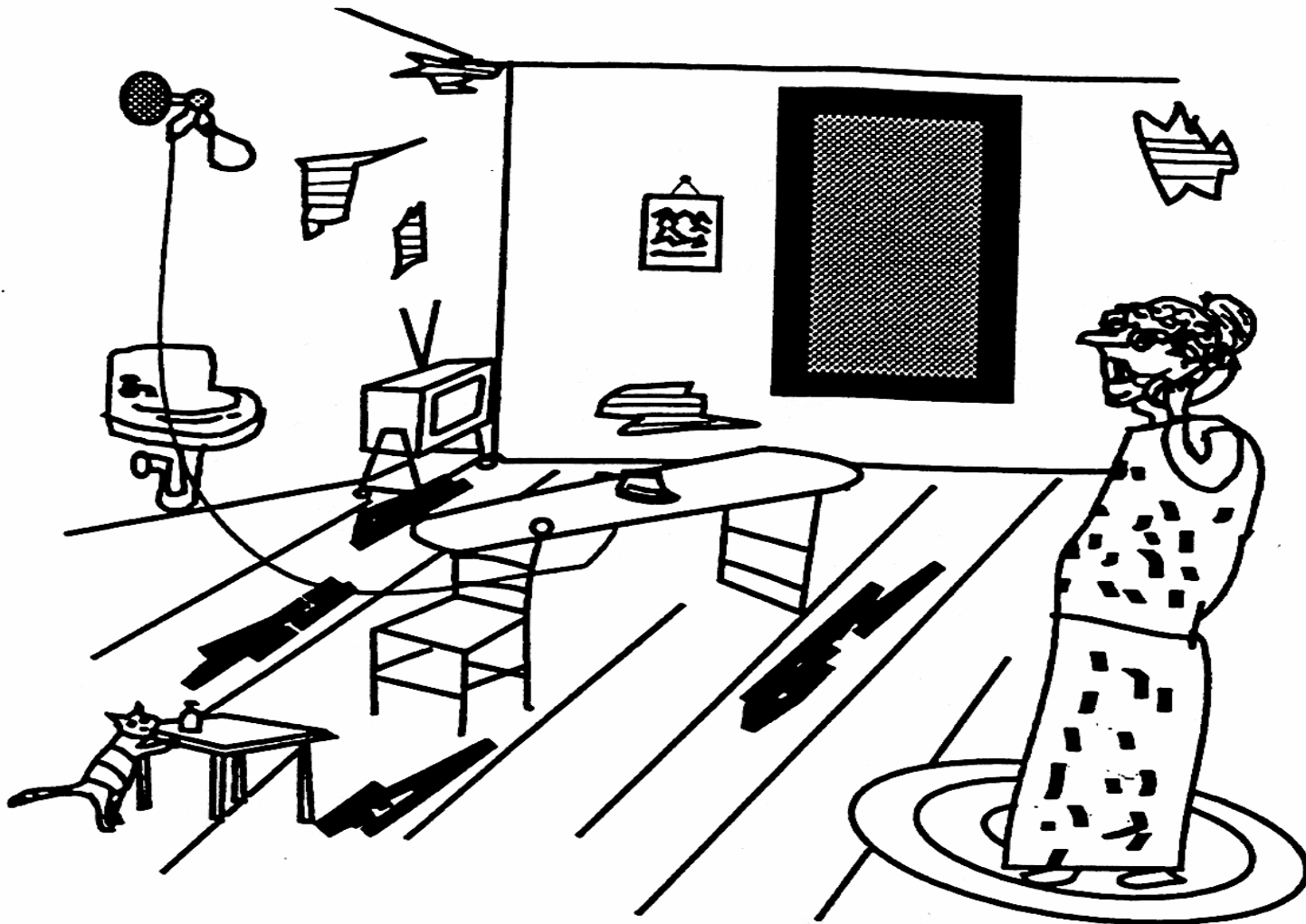
Source: DOE's Green Power Network, August 2002

<http://www.eren.doe.gov/greenpower/netmetering/index.shtml#state>

California Retail Customers Switching as of October 2000



	<u>Resid.</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Ind</u>	<u>Agric</u>	<u>Total</u>
Customers	1.7%	7.5%	12.8%	2.5%	1.8%
Load	2.0%	16.1%	27.4%	6.9%	11.9%



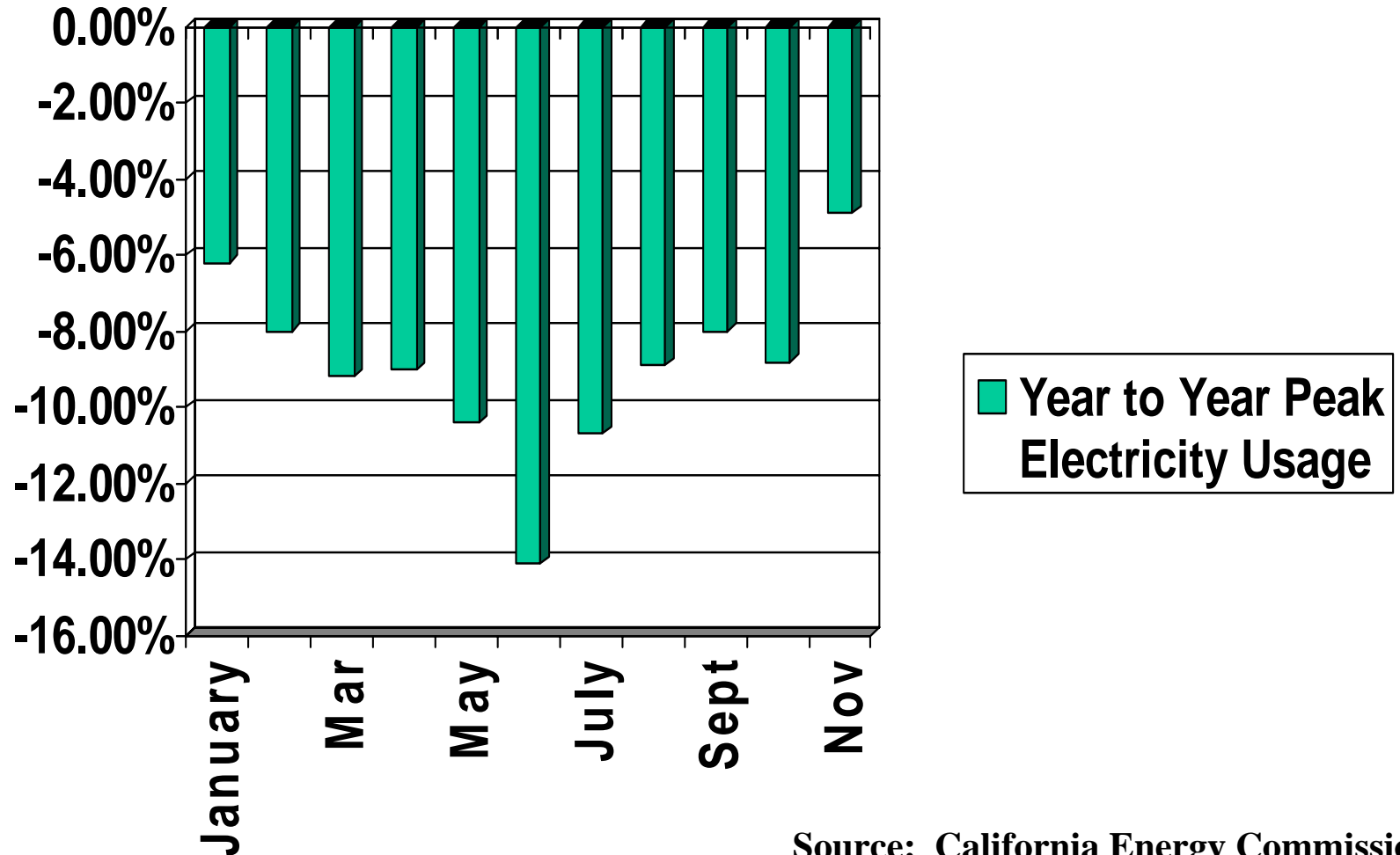
"THAT'S RIGHT, Sonny. Selling a Call Option. I am also going to need a physical package of 50 KW for 2 months, 50% tied to PJM offpeak and 50% tied to Henry Hub gas, to partly hedge my financial position and to partly run my appliances."

UTILITY SECTOR (2)



- **FERC interest in demand-response:**
 - offset market power by suppliers
 - improve grid stability (load-as-a-resource)
- **Demand-response [may have] saved Calif. from second year of shortages**
- **Calif. + NY: infrastructure investments for “D-R enabling technologies”**
 - D-R audits
 - interval meters and (real-time) data access
 - demand-management automation
- **“Long-term portfolio management” urged by some former regulators**
 - “least-cost planning” revisited?

California's Summer Peak Savings Results (2001 vs 2000)



Source: California Energy Commission

Major US concerns:

1) Demand-as-resource

- Demand-side bidding
- Enabling technologies: metering, services, consumer feedback (?)

2) Grid reliability/security

3) Regional and state issues:

- transmission planning and pricing
- tax implications of utility restructuring

4) Distributed energy generation (DER)

OPPORTUNITY AREAS



1) Near-term:

- **Customer response to (dynamic) pricing**
 - do customers understand price signals? (today's bills vs RTP)
 - response to D-R: short-term vs long-term; large vs small customers
 - importance of “enabling” technologies + services
- **Public Sector Leadership:**
 - procurement (market leadership),
 - public buildings
 - water + other infrastructure (systems efficiency, as a D-R resource)
- **“Best-Practice” Benchmarking**
(build on INDEEP: not just descriptive but *prescriptive*)
 - buildings, products, processes
 - policies and practices (M&V, risk mgmt., pgm. evaluation)
 - metering, billing, pricing
- **Efficiency labels (+ testing, standards?): CLASP, APEC-ESIS**

2) Longer term:

- **Developing & Transition Countries:**
 - technical assistance, training, technology
- **Human capital: invest in education, training**
 - “feedback” to today's consumers vs “feed-forward” to tomorrow's

1) “Energy Demand Management”

– includes fuel + elec., eliminates “DSM”

2) “Energy Demand and Systems Management” (EDSM)

– adds “system mgmt” and allows DER