DSM Portfolio Development: City of Tallahassee

Florida Public Service Commission Staff Workshop 4/25/08



City's DSM Portfolio

- Developed during the most recent IRP Study
- Measures identified using a unique dynamic analysis method to establish cost-effectiveness
- Represents an ambitious expansion of the City's existing DSM/EE efforts
- Projected to provide significant benefits
 - Demand savings of 167 MW (21% of 2026 peak)
 - Energy savings of 561 GWh (14% of 2026 sales)
 - Eliminates need to add resources until 2016 based on latest load forecast



Initial DSM Evaluation

- Utilized traditional RIM + PT approach to select DSM for use in the IRP Study
 - 191 measures evaluated
 - Avoided unit was gas combined cycle
- No measures passed RIM
 - Avoided unit economics too attractive vs. existing generation
- City Commission authorized alternative screening method
 - Measures must pass PT and TRC
 - Choose measures with RIM > 0.75



Initial DSM Evaluation

 Alternative screening method resulted in only 38 measures selected for use in the IRP

- 52 residential measures: 19 passed PT; 10 passed TRC; 5 with RIM > 0.75
- 139 commercial measures: 86 passed PT; 76 passed TRC; 33 with RIM > 0.75

City Commission directed staff to seek other methods that would allow more robust consideration of DSM in the study



Developing the DSM Portfolio

- Characterized more complete list of measures
 Compared DSM measure and supply-side levelized costs
- Estimated market size, penetration and implementation rate for discrete DSM "bundle"
- Meta-analysis of DSM potential studies used as crosscheck on overall estimated level of savings
- Developed measure load shapes, to "subtract" from base system forecast load profile
- Assessed cost-effectiveness using IRP tools (present worth revenue requirements comparisons)



DSM/EE Measure Data

Definitions of DSM measure/baseline technologies, energy savings, incremental cost, and measure life Candidate measures from available datasets (CA, New England, Austin Energy, GA Power and FL utility filings, etc.) Energy Gauge software used to model savings for certain weather-sensitive measures Included measures accounting for bulk of available savings (not all conceivable measures) and measure bundles



Busbar Screening Step

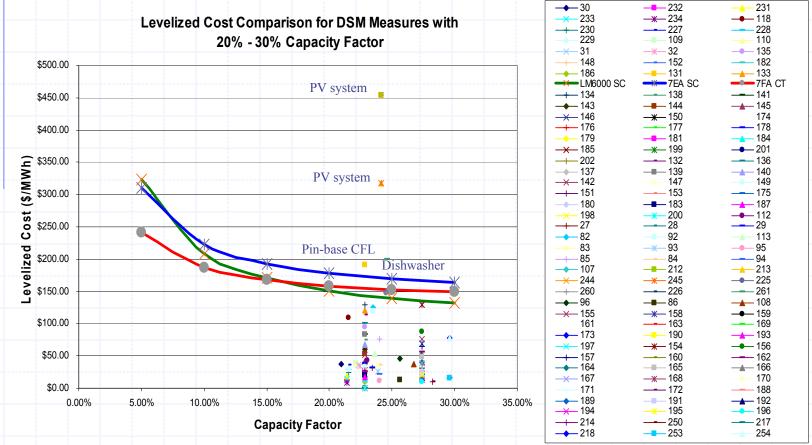
Individual DSM/EE measure costs compared to busbar cost of similar supply-side resources

- Levelized cost of the measure savings computed over the measure life
- Busbar cost of a comparable supply-side resource computed over the measure life of the DSM/EE alternative(s)

Most DSM/EE measures were lower cost than the supply-side resource



Sample Busbar Screening Chart



DSM Measures/Generation Options



Estimate of Market Size & Penetration

Market Size

Overall Market Size

Only Facilities with End use

> Only Feasible Situations

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Non-Free Riders

Only Willing Customers

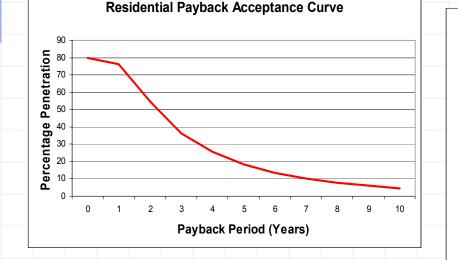
Market Penetration

- Assumed aggressive utility incentives depending on the measure:
 - 2-year payback buydown (e.g., attic insulation)
 - 50% of capital cost
 - (e.g., CFL)
 - \$750/kW
 - (e.g., PV)
- Payback acceptance curve estimated penetration for each payback period
 Residential examples: 2-year payback – 68%
 3-year payback – 45%
- Penetration ceiling 80% of willing & feasible market size



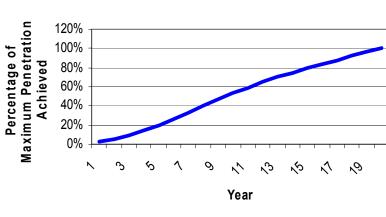
Market Penetration & Ramp-up Rate

Payback acceptance curve – based on measure economics for the customer, used to estimate market penetration for various payback periods.



Implementation rate curve – used to estimate percentage of maximum penetration occurring each year – assumed gradual ramp-up to maximum penetration over 20 years.

20-Year Penetration Curve



Note: This curve implicitly includes factors such as stock turnover, new construction, program ramp-up rates.



Meta-analysis of DSM Potential Studies

Essentially a top-down analysis

- Reviewed achievable savings estimates from 17 studies
- Selected most recent/most geographically appropriate studies
- As needed, converted maximum savings potential estimates to average annual estimates
- Accounted for limited activities that a single Florida municipal utility could undertake
- Results: 0.7-0.9%/year savings potential (sales)

Compared results to bottom-up results:
 0.7% savings potential



Load Shape Development

 Used end-use load shapes developed and vetted for California utilities
 Compiled DSM measures into bundles addressing specific end uses
 Mapped each measure bundle to appropriate end-use load shape
 Results used to develop overall DSM portfolio savings load shape (subtracted from system load shape for IRP analysis)

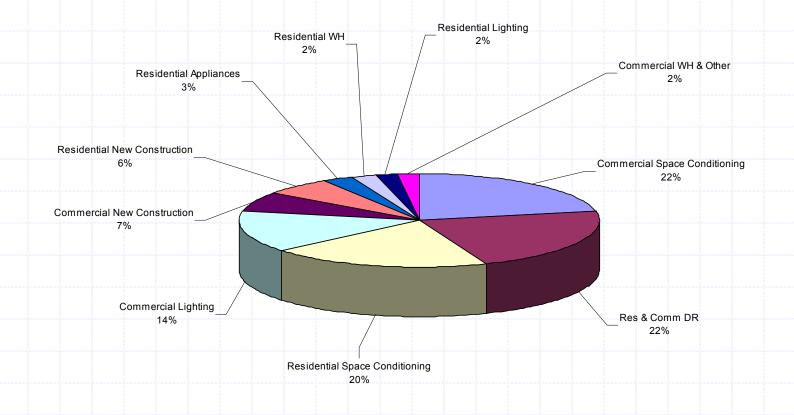


Cost-Effectiveness Test

- DSM portfolio cost effectiveness was confirmed using IRP tools (optimization & production costing)
- Plans were developed and costs estimated both with and without DSM
 - Variations of DSM portfolio also tested
- Plans with DSM had lower system costs (Present Worth of Revenue Requirements)
 - Recognizes the dynamics of system dispatch
 - Also reflects changes in the optimized resource plan(s) when DSM is included

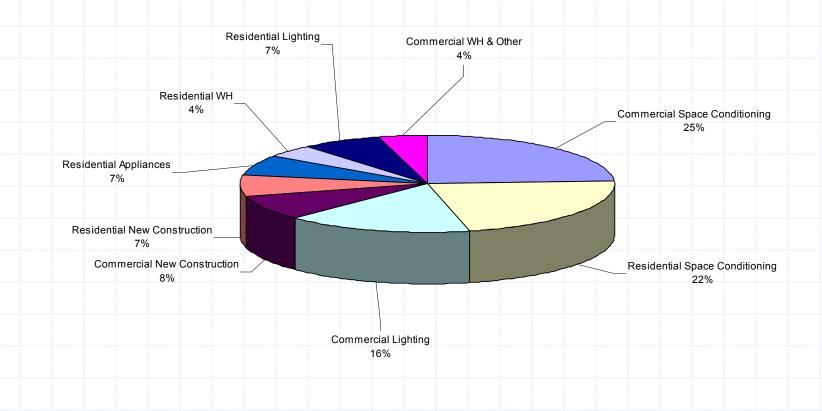


Portfolio Contribution (Summer Peak Reduction)



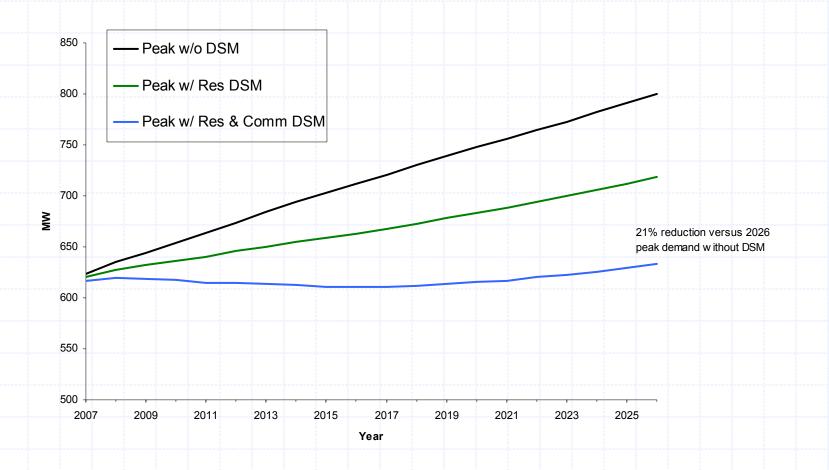


Portfolio Contribution (Annual Energy Savings)



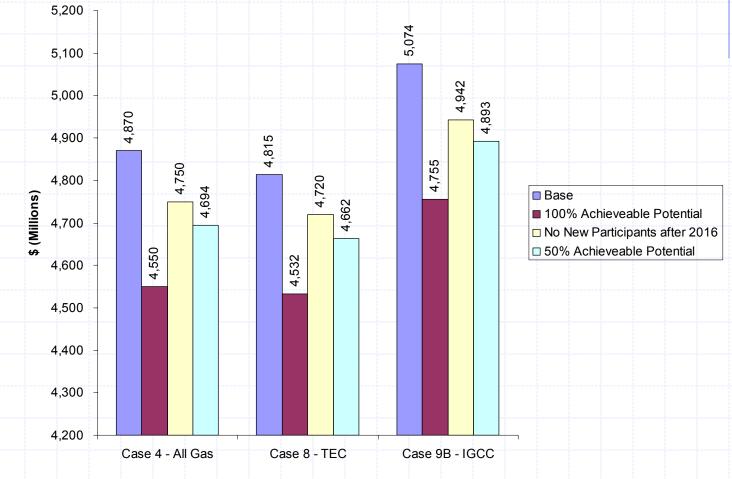


DSM Portfolio Impact





Plan Cost Savings w/DSM





Pros & Cons

Pros

- Cost-effective screening
- Reflects reality of program designs
 - More focus on end uses and programs than on individual measures
- Dynamic, rather than static assessment
- Understandable from decision-makers' viewpoint

Cons

- Not as good for supply vs. DSM scenarios in which DSM measure cost effectiveness is generally marginal
 - Lower cost supply options
- Requires more complete dataset (impacts, load shapes) & effort to develop bundles



Questions?

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