





STRATEGIC ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- Strategic Energy Management ("SEM") is a long-term approach to pursue energy efficiency that focuses on setting goals, tracking progress, and reporting results.
- Offered in CT by the utilities as an initiative of Business and Energy Sustainability (BES) program.
- Major objectives:
 - Establish long-term relationships with energy users
 - Target persistent energy savings
- SEM is new in CT and has no participation or energy savings claimed thus far.
- SEM is a behavioral and organizational-based practice and savings estimations are thus "complex".
- Challenges in estimating savings due to limited (less than one year) baseline and monitoring data.



3



STUDY DESIGN - EVALUATION METHODS DEVELOPMENT



SEM EVALUATION COMPLEXITIES

- SEM programs are complicated to evaluate.
 - Claiming energy savings for C&I customers from behavioral changes is challenging
 - Need to control for factors that influence energy use at facilities (weather, production, capital improvements, etc.)
 - Need for coordination between ex-ante and ex-post impact evaluation
 - Looking for a small effect size at an individual facility
 - Program is targeting large/diverse C&I customers different businesses, types of equipment
- These challenges are solvable but require a thoughtful evaluation design.
- Refine approach based on best practices in other jurisdictions and tailor to CT.
- Provide defensible energy savings so CT programs can claim them.

energyグ resource

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BEST PRACTICES RESEARCH TO REFINE EVALUATION METHODS

Key topics:

- · Similar SEM programs in other jurisdictions that have measured their outcomes
- Common SEM program evaluation challenges and strategies to overcome them
 - Standards, guides, and methods to implement and evaluate SEM program outcomes (DOE, LBNL, ACEEE, California, etc.)
 - Examples and cases of SEM program evaluations (Bonneville Power Administration, Energy Trust of Oregon, NYSERDA, Rocky Mountain Power, Vermont Energy Investment Corp., etc.)
- Conduct 15-20 interviews
 - C&I SEM experts identified in literature review
 - SEM program leaders
 - Technical vendors
 - Large customers with active SEM programs in CT (outside of current utility SEM programs)
 - Participants in previous BSC/SEM roundtable cohorts





STUDY DESIGN – PROCESS EVALUATION



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PROCESS EVALUATION

- Process evaluation begins after SEM program(s) are rolled out and have participants.
- Areas of focus:
 - Feedback on SEM program structure
 - · Gauge effectiveness and user-friendliness of the program
 - Customer and implementer satisfaction
 - Differences in SEM approaches across vendors or utility territories (to the extent possible)
 - Attribution (SEM's role that led to participation in other programs)
- Program documentation analysis
- Conduct deeper research on focus areas listed above by administering surveys for:
 - Participating customers
 - Nonparticipating customers
 - Vendors
 - PAs

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11

STUDY DESIGN – IMPACT EVALUATION





13

IMPACT EVALUATION OUTCOMES

- Program-level results (gross kWh, coincident peak kW, natural gas MMBtu, realization rates etc.) using statistical expansion analysis
- Quantitative assessment of the key drivers of the program-level RRs
- Depending on participation, additional post-hoc analysis of programwide results among different segments will be provided (e.g., by utility, by implementer)
- Total savings estimate of non-SEM project overlap and scored attribution to the SEM

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C1906 OVERALL OUTCOMES

- Recommend practical and defensible approaches for estimating ex-ante savings based on literature review
- Recommend evaluation methodologies based on refinements to best practices for SEM
 - Discuss the options to collect data required to quantify the ex-post program savings and realization rates.
 - Discuss ex-post savings analysis methodologies.
- Provide feedback on SEM program processes based on in-depth interviews with participating and non-participating customers, PAs and vendors
 - Discuss findings about program design, implementation, customer awareness, communication, program influence, project timelines, partial participation etc.
- Estimate ex-post program savings and realization rates from facility-level regression models which takes pre-/post-billed energy consumption into consideration among other factors
- Provide recommendations on future research topics based on study findings.



