



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
**ENERGY EFFICIENCY &
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL**

MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, September 29, 2016 | 3:30 - 5:30 PM

Conference Room B, 2nd Floor, Department of Administration, One Capitol Hill, Providence, RI

Members in Attendance: Bob Bacon, Joe Cirillo, Carol Grant, Anthony Hubbard, Tom Magliocchetti, Michael McAteer, Shigeru Osada, Betsy Stubblefield Loucks, Karen Verrengia, Diane Williamson

Members Absent: Abigail Anthony, Roberta Fagan, Jennifer Hutchinson, Chris Powell

Others Present: Vito Buonano, Kat Burnham, Lindsay Foley, Mike Guerard, Alice Hourihan, Craig Johnson, Courtney Lane, Sam Marullo, Jeremy Newberger, Scudder Parker, Matthew Ray, Ben Rivers, Laura Rodormer, Rachel Sholly, Nick Ucci, Puja Vohra, Muxi Yang

1. Call to Order

In the absence of both Chair Chris Powell and Vice Chair Abigail Anthony, Executive Committee member Betsy Stubblefield Loucks called the meeting to order at 3:31 PM.

2. Approval of Meeting Minutes

Shigeru Osada noted a correction in the minutes. On page two, paragraph four, the sentence should refer to electric supply instead of gas supply. Joe Cirillo made a motion to approve the September 8th minutes. Bob Bacon seconded and all approved.

3. Executive Director Report

Commissioner Carol Grant of the Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources (OER) reported that the results of the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) State Scorecard results were released this week. Rhode Island ranked #4 in overall energy efficiency and was the only state to receive a perfect score for utility programs and policies. She also reported that the Rhode Island Farm Energy Efficiency Report, which identifies energy efficiency opportunities in the agricultural sector, is complete and posted on OER's website. Lastly, OER's LED streetlight incentive program for municipalities has received four applications to date from Providence, Bristol, Barrington and Warwick.

4. Executive Committee Report

There was no report.

5. Policy and Planning Issues

a) Savings Targets Development and Standards Revision Update

Mike Guerard of the consultant team explained that there will be a detailed update on the standards during the working session of the member retreat on October 19th. Scudder Parker noted that progress has been far beyond what was expected. On the targets, Guerard reported that that process has accelerated over the last two weeks. The primary activity is looking at the current portfolio of programs and trying to logically extend them out to 2020 to get a sense of potential savings. In addition, they are looking at "dial turners" that may also impact savings. There will be innovations that cannot be predicted.

b) Demand Response Update

Mr. Parker reported that he has directed Doug Hurley to propose a scenario of what a demand response program ramp-up might look like in Rhode Island. Demand response and load management is at an early stage in Rhode Island, but it is completely consistent with least-cost procurement (LCP) and we are starting to figure out what it should look like.

6. Energy Efficiency Programs and System Reliability Procurement Issues

a) Presentation and Vote on 2017 Energy Efficiency Program Plan

Mr. Guerard and Mr. Parker presented a review of their draft cost-effectiveness memo, which will be submitted to the Public Utilities Commission once finalized (*see attached*). Mr. Osada pointed out an error in the "Difference" and "% Difference" columns for "EE Program Charge per kWh" in the table on page six of the memo. Representatives from National Grid reviewed the highlights of the second and final draft 2017 Energy Efficiency Program Plan (EPPP) (*see attached*). Mr. Osada asked about the change in load forecast between the first and second drafts. Ms. Lane will ask the National Grid team and get back to Mr. Osada. The vote for both the EPPP and the System Reliability Plan was held in the next agenda item.

b) Presentation and Vote on 2017 System Reliability Plan

Lindsay Foley of National Grid presented an overview of the second and final draft 2017 System Reliability Plan (*see attached*). Mr. Parker said that there is a lot of work that goes into this explained that in docket #4100 there was a lot of talk about ConEd project in Brooklyn and Queens, which is struggling to get savings beyond lighting. There is also discussion as part of the NYREV proceeding on whether it would be best to just let the market take over. The approach Rhode Island has taken on aggressive energy efficiency system-wide may be negating the need for system reliability procurement to some extent. Mr. Guerard said that based on the consultant team review, the Plans are cost-effective and recommends that the EERMC vote to approve both Plans. Commissioner Grant said that OER has been fully engaged throughout the process and strongly supports the Plan. The Council reviewed a statement from Abigail Anthony on behalf of Acadia Center, which expressed support for the Plan (*see attached*). Mr. Osada distributed a handout illustrating the increase in the system benefit charge (SBC) over time, an example G-32 customer bill and the system benefit charge versus total energy use in Rhode Island over time (*see attached*). He expressed concern about continuing to increase the SBC over time, in part because it is a significant expense to large commercial customers. He also noted that National Grid has claimed 28% savings from efficiency since 2000, which means that energy usage would have been 28% higher if not for that efficiency. Rhode Island's actual usage is flat, however, with no growth in the number of residents or businesses and a declining number of industrial companies. Mr. Osada felt that knowing the drivers of that 28% increase in energy demand might give us a place to focus our efficiency efforts.

Karen Verrengia made a motion to approve the second drafts of the 2017 Energy Efficiency Program Plan and the 2017 System Reliability Plan. Mr. Cirillo seconded and all approved.

The consultant team will now prepare a cost-effectiveness memo which will be voted on at the October 19th meeting and filed with the Public Utilities Commission by the end of October per statute.

7. Council Business

a) EERMC Budget Report

Rachel Sholly of the OER provided a summary of EERMC expenses to date (*see attached*).

b) Dunsky Energy Consulting Contract Extension

The contract for the Council's finance expert, Dunsy Energy Consulting, expires on October 31, 2016. The Executive Committee has directed Dunsy to develop a draft proposal to continue work through 2017.

c) Draft Retreat Agenda

Ms. Sholly reviewed the draft agenda for the October 19th member retreat. The Council was supportive of the content.

8. Public Comment

Michael McAteer noted that this would be Jeremy Newberger's last EERMC meeting and expressed thanks for his incredible passion and boldness and keeping all of us in the lead. Commissioner Grant also thanked Mr. Newberger on behalf of OER.

Kat Burnham from People's Power & Light said that last year they were disappointed by the lifetime savings in the Plan, but this year they are glad to see a rebound. They feel that there are still more cost-effective savings out there, especially with renters and middle income customers, but the bottom line is that this is a great Plan.

Vito Buonano from Northeast Solar and Wind Power felt that the 70/30 incentive program should be increased from 200,000 kWh average per month to at least 300,000 kWh.

9. Adjournment

Bob Bacon made a motion to adjourn. Mr. Cirillo seconded and all approved. The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 PM.



Memorandum

To: Energy Efficiency & Resource Management Council (EERMC)
From: VEIC/Optimal Energy Consultant Team (C-Team)
Date: September 27, 2016
Subject: Summary of 2017 Final Draft Energy Efficiency Program Plan and System Reliability Procurement Report

On September 19th the second draft of the National Grid 2017 Energy Efficiency Program Plan (EEPP) was distributed by National Grid to the EERMC and the Demand-Side Management (DSM) Collaborative. On September 23rd National Grid also submitted the final draft of the System Reliability Procurement (SRP) Report. On September 26th a subsequent EEPP update with minor adjustments to the gas and electric tables was submitted.

The proposed 2017 plans for energy efficiency and system reliability represent the final chapter of the 2015-2017 Three-Year Plan. The C-Team was an active participant throughout the entire process leading to the submittal of these drafts, and has completed a final review and analysis of the draft Plans for review and consideration by the EERMC.

2017 Energy Efficiency Program Plan (EEPP) and System Reliability Procurement Report (SRP) Summary

The C-Team actively participated in key review and planning activities that led to the development of the final drafts of the 2017 EEPP and SRP under review by the EERMC. This included:

- Participating in all Collaborative meetings;
- Contributing to working group sessions with National Grid on the Technical Reference Manual (TRM)¹, which included extensive review of Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V) results;
- Participating in monthly Strategy & Implementation Oversight Meetings with National Grid's residential and C&I teams between June and September to plan out the EERP;
- Facilitating and supporting the input from the EERMC's Energy Efficiency Financing Expert (Alex Hill/Dunsky Energy Consultants (DEC)) on finance funding allocations;
- Preparing detailed redline edits and comments on the first draft of the Plans, and subsequent review of responses to input;
- Conducting comprehensive review meetings and exchanges with National Grid on the first and second drafts of the Benefit Cost Model (BC Model);

¹ The TRM is updated annually and contains the key attributes, parameters and variables that are utilized in the Benefit-Cost Model Screening to determine program and portfolio cost-effectiveness.

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- Partaking in numerous ad hoc discussions with National Grid staff and key stakeholders as the Plans evolved.

Based on these activities, the C-Team can represent that we find the Final Draft of the EEPP as submitted by National Grid to the Council and Collaborative is cost-effective and less than the cost of supply. We also find the SRP Report continues to remain cost-effective. We also note that there were appreciable enhancements between the first and second (final) draft of the EEPP based on the productive input from the EERMC, Collaborative and other key stakeholders, including the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB) and Office of Energy Resources on the Financing topic matters, and the resulting positive negotiations with National Grid that led to the improved final version. Finally, while there are some notable variances on key metrics between the proposed 2017 EEPP and the estimates for 2017 that were included in the 3-Year Plan, we find the variances to have sufficient and warranted justification.

The remainder of this memo details the findings on the SRP, and then focusses on the key values and issues in the 2017 EEPP, as it relates to changes between the first and second drafts of the 2017 EEPP and variances between the 3-Year Plan estimates for 2017 and the proposed 2017 EEPP.

A. Findings on the System Reliability Procurement (SRP) Report

The C-Team has reviewed the SRP filed by National Grid, and finds that it is cost-effective, with a cost/benefit ratio of 1.32 for the 6-year duration of the Pilot in Tiverton/Little Compton, and a cost/benefit ratio of 1.05 for 2017. The Report also contemplates the possibility of added years of deferral from the project which would significantly increase its cost-effectiveness.

The Pilot has become a learning ground for mobilizing a number of non-wires alternatives to costly investment in more traditional poles and wires solutions to capacity constraints. The C-Team (and other members of the Collaborative) have urged National Grid to continue working for successful deferral (and potential avoidance) of the upgrade under consideration, but to focus as well on gaining a deeper understanding of the opportunities for integrating multiple distributed resources (efficiency, distributed generation, demand response, and potentially storage) as a model for how much of the distribution system might be operated in the future.

Another emerging value of system reliability planning is that the deferral of the upgrade under consideration can allow for greater understanding of the actual load in the area relative to the forecasted load growth that appeared to make the infrastructure investment necessary. While actively seeking strategic peak load reduction the targeted SRP effort implements a “prudent delay” approach in which evolving consumption trends can reveal themselves, while real reductions in actual demand are also being secured.

B. Findings on the Energy Efficiency Program Plan

Key Differences Between 2017 Plan Drafts 1 and 2

We characterize the changes between drafts in three general areas:

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1. **Key Issues** - While a variety of measure, program, and portfolio components were modified to some degree, we highlight three key areas where changes were made:
 - a. *Financing allocations* – an important topic discussed extensively prior to the initial draft of the 2017 EPP and throughout the process leading to the final draft was the allocation of financing funds for National Grid’s Large C&I Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) and the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank’s (RIIB) Efficient Building Fund (EBF). Prior to the first draft, initial estimates were for a need of \$7 million for National Grid’s RLF and \$5 million for RIIB’s EBF. Through Collaborative discussions facilitated through data exchanges and analysis supported by the C-Team with support from DEC, the first draft modified those requests to \$4 million for National Grid’s RLF and \$3 million for RIIB’s EBF. Additional rounds of discussion and analysis led to a final draft allocation of \$1 million for National Grid’s RLF and \$5 million for RIIB’s EBF. This re-allocation of funding creates an effective path to support the expected 2017 savings that RIIB’s EBF will create with this infusion of capital for 2017, while also helping sustain an adequate balance in National Grid’s RLF to assure sustained funding for 2017, early 2018 and beyond. The allocations themselves are accompanied by ongoing program commitments to effectively calibrate needs for future financing allocations for these, and potentially other, finance products.
 - b. *Electric Cost per unit of energy saved*—The C-Team noted in its feedback on the first draft that the electric cost per unit of lifetime energy saved (6.2 cents) was at a level not supported by recent planning and performance evidence. The second draft reflects an appreciable reduction from that level (down to 5.8 cents), as well as a reduction from the planned 6.1 cents level for 2016.
 - c. *Delivered fuels funding and related proposed Performance Incentive* – While there was no change in the proposed funding of weatherization of delivered fuel residences (\$1.3 million for single-family and \$500,000 for multifamily properties) between drafts, the Performance Incentive that National Grid originally proposed to include has been removed. This accounts for a ~\$250,000 reduction in the proposed budget.
2. **Qualitative/Narrative** –Other than the adjustments based on the three items noted above, there were no significant changes in the narrative. The text was generally edited and cleaned up, with data tables updated, as well overall improvement including better clarity about assumptions, claims and descriptions detailing the objectives, and strategies and tactics of program design and implementation.
3. **Quantitative/Tables:** In addition to the impact of the key issues raised above, the C-Team’s extensive review and resulting communications with National Grid on the BC Model created some relatively minor variances in program level savings, cost and benefits. This can be seen in the tables below on the Benefit Cost Ratios (BCRs) and Budgets.

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Electric: Total Resource Cost (TRC) Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) by Sector and Program

	2017 Draft 1	2017 Draft 2	V2 - V1	% Change
Non-Income Eligible	1.75	1.40	-0.35	-20%
Residential New Construction	1.44	1.73	0.29	20%
ENERGY STAR HVAC	1.10	1.37	0.27	25%
EnergyWise	1.40	1.09	-0.31	-22%
EnergyWise Multifamily	1.46	1.74	0.28	19%
Home Energy Reports	1.00	1.02	0.02	2%
ENERGY STAR Lighting	2.78	1.95	-0.83	-30%
Residential Consumer Products	1.25	1.26	0.01	1%
Income Eligible Residential	2.98	3.38	0.40	13%
Single Family - Income Eligible Services	3.12	3.80	0.68	22%
Income Eligible Multifamily	3.17	2.69	-0.48	-15%
Commercial & Industrial	1.98	2.17	0.19	10%
Large Commercial New Construction	2.93	4.55	1.62	55%
Large Commercial Retrofit	2.31	2.54	0.23	10%
Small Business Direct Install	1.46	1.50	0.04	3%
Grand Total	1.94	2.00	0.06	3%

Gas: Total Resource Cost (TRC) Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) by Sector and Program

	2017 Draft 1	2017 Draft 2	V2 - V1	% Change
Non-Income Eligible	1.20	1.21	0.01	1%
Energy Star HVAC	1.19	1.25	0.06	5%
EnergyWise	1.25	1.27	0.02	2%
EnergyWise Multifamily	1.37	1.38	0.01	1%
Home Energy Reports	1.08	1.08	0.00	0%
Residential New Construction	1.26	1.27	0.01	1%
Income Eligible Residential	1.68	2.38	0.70	42%
Single Family - Income Eligible Services	1.17	2.35	1.18	101%
Income Eligible Multifamily	2.50	2.42	-0.08	-3%
Commercial & Industrial	2.09	2.08	-0.01	0%
Large Commercial New Construction	2.51	2.5	-0.01	0%
Large Commercial Retrofit	2.17	2.17	0.00	0%
Small Business Direct Install	1.52	1.52	0.00	0%
Commercial & Industrial Multifamily	2.20	2.33	0.13	6%
Grand Total	1.53	1.63	0.10	7%

The reasons for these variances are largely due to the ongoing process of extensive review of the Benefit-Cost BC Model first draft, and the C-Team identifying areas of potential inconsistency with the Technical Reference Manual (TRM), current results, and/or interpretation of Evaluation,

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Measurement and Verification (EM&V) reports. By way of illustration, the following items flagged during the final review of the BC Model between the C-Team and National Grid were factors in the recent update to the tables distributed on September 26th.

- Corrected the Income Eligible Services Multifamily (IES MF) gas boiler measure (reduction in a residential boiler savings). This caused the Total Resource Cost (TRC) to go down in Residential and costs went up slightly - \$0.724 to \$0.726.
- Electric benefits and lifetime savings went down due to change of Reflector and Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) exempt measure life. Total Resource Costs and Benefit Costs changed slightly in electric due to these changes.

On the overall budget, there was a reduction between drafts based on the changes in the key issues discussed at the beginning of this section as well as modifications to the BC Model assumptions for costs as reflected in the electric and gas tables below. The primary note on these tables relates to the significance variance in the “Regulatory” line. This large change is simply due to more proper characterization of the Finance funding for RIIB’s EBF – the variance of ~\$2.6 million is a function of moving the funding up to the “Commercial & Industrial” lines since they do represent program costs, not Regulatory.

Electric Budget by Sectors

	2017 Draft 1	2017 Draft 2	V2 - V1	% Change
Non-Income Eligible Residential	\$33,820.5	\$33,388.4	-\$432.1	-1.3%
Income Eligible Residential	\$12,745.9	\$12,575.4	-\$170.5	-1.3%
Commercial & Industrial	\$47,598.1	\$46,972.4	-\$625.7	-1.3%
Regulatory	\$4,103.8	\$1,634.0	-\$2,469.8	-60.2%
Grand Total	\$98,268.3	\$94,570.1	-\$3,698.2	-3.8%

Gas Budget by Sectors

	2017 Draft 1	2017 Draft 2	V2 - V1	% Change
Non-Income Eligible Residential	\$12,889.5	\$12,910.5	\$21.0	0.2%
Income Eligible Residential	\$6,288.2	\$6,150.0	-\$138.2	-2.2%
Commercial & Industrial	\$10,003.1	\$10,078.0	\$74.9	0.7%
Regulatory	\$710.9	\$608.5	-\$102.4	-14.4%
Grand Total	\$29,891.7	\$29,747.1	-\$144.6	-0.5%

Key Differences Between 3-Year 2017 estimates and the 2017 EEPP Final Draft

In addition to reviewing the variances between drafts of the 2017 EEPP, a high level comparison to the estimated 2017 values is presented in the chart below.

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Electric

Electric Programs	2017 3-Year Plan	2017 Final draft EEPP	Difference	% Difference
Savings and Benefits				
Annual MWh Savings	201,347	201,347	0	0.00%
Lifetime MWh Savings	2,164,927	2,065,732	-99,195	-4.58%
Annual Peak kW Savings (summer)	32,181	28,543	-3,638	-11.30%
Total Benefits	\$316,528,156	\$251,411,000	(\$65,117,156)	-20.57%
Costs				
Total Spending*	\$90,867,248	\$94,570,660	\$3,703,412	4.08%
TRC Dollars per lifetime kWh	\$0.053	\$0.058	\$0.01	9.43%
EE Program Charge per kWh**	\$0.00941	\$0.01124	\$0.00	19.45%
Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)	2.76	2.00	-0.76	-27.54%

*Total Spending includes implementation, evaluation, commitments, regulatory, and shareholder incentive; does not include any incremental funds for System Reliability Procurement

The key metric that the 2017 EEPP achieves for both electric and gas sectors are the proposed Annual electric (MWh) and gas (MMBtu) target levels that were proposed for 2017 in the 3-Year Plan.

As was the case in 2016, a key variance is in lifetime benefits that result from achieving the annual goal. Total electric lifetime benefits in the 2016 Plan are significantly lower (20%) than benefits in the 3-Year Plan. The reduced electric benefits are reflected in a benefit cost ratio that is 27% lower than the 3-Year Plan. Since “avoided costs” is a primary driver in the calculation of benefits, the update to the Regional Avoided Costs Study that went into effect in 2016 had a significant effect since it resulted in lower projected costs to be avoided – a good thing in the big picture, although the impact is lower benefits to be claimed. This effect was not anticipated when the 3-Year Plan was developed and filed in September, 2014.

The other significant driver that put downward pressure on the lifetime benefits starting with the 2016 EEPP and continuing into 2017 are the lower lifetime savings the utility is allowed to “claim” due to improved Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) standards. As noted in the introduction section of the EEPP, the improved standard resulting from the EISA has supported more rapid transition of the market. And, as the lighting standard increases, the baseline from which savings can be claimed is raised, leaving less per unit savings to be claimed for upgrades than was envisioned when the 3-Year Plan was developed. A resulting development that further altered the lifetime savings due to this development in lighting were portfolio shifts of some savings to programs that actually had lower annual costs, but also produced lower lifetime savings. For example, lighting savings might be counted in the Behavioral program (Home Energy Reports), which has a lower program cost but claims just a one-year measure life.

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Gas

Natural Gas Programs	2017 3-Year Plan	2017 Final Draft EEPP	Difference	% Difference
Savings and Benefits				
Annual MMBtu Savings	414,606	414,606	0	0.00%
Lifetime MMBtu Savings	4,536,303	4,945,564	409,261	9.02%
Total Benefits	\$67,758,168	\$66,558,400	(\$1,199,768)	-1.77%
Costs				
Total Spending*	\$27,388,832	\$29,747,100	\$2,358,268	8.61%
TRC Dollars per lifetime therm	\$7.28	\$7.96	\$0.68	9.34%
Average EE Program Charge per Dth	\$0.697	\$0.780	\$0.08	11.91%
- C&I EE Program Charge per Dth	\$0.603	\$0.73	\$0.12	20.42%
- Res EE Program Charge per Dth	\$0.768	\$0.89	\$0.12	15.63%
Benefit Cost Ratio	2.05	1.63	-0.42	-20.49%

*Total Spending includes implementation, evaluation, commitments, EERMC, and shareholder incentive; does not include any incremental funds for System Reliability Procurement

The proposed 2017 annual gas savings are the same as those identified in the 3-Year Plan. Lifetime savings for gas programs are approximately 9% higher than expected, though benefits are slightly lower (2%), and Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) are 20% lower due to higher costs.

C. Conclusion

The process to develop and present to the EERMC the annual plans for energy efficiency and system reliability is an extensive undertaking, spanning many months, and involving program strategy and design discussions, data analysis, and updates of core programmatic documents, with coordination and input from a wide range of stakeholders. On behalf of the EERMC, the C-Team is fully engaged in all aspects of this process. While a key focus of the EERMC, and all stakeholders, is cost-**effectiveness** per the Least Cost Procurement (LCP) statute, it is just as critical to maximize cost-**efficiency**. Cost-efficiency considerations are a vital part of crafting an appropriate budget that effectively invests ratepayer funds to meet the objectives of LCP, and is a constant element of many of the Collaborative level discussions.

The C-Team represents that the Final draft of the 2017 EEPP, as well as the 2016 SRP Report, are cost-effective and less than the cost of supply, and recommends that the EERMC vote to approve the plans, provisionally on finalization of minor edits that do not substantively affect the cost and savings.

2017 EE Annual Plan Second Draft

nationalgrid



RI EERMC

September 29, 2016

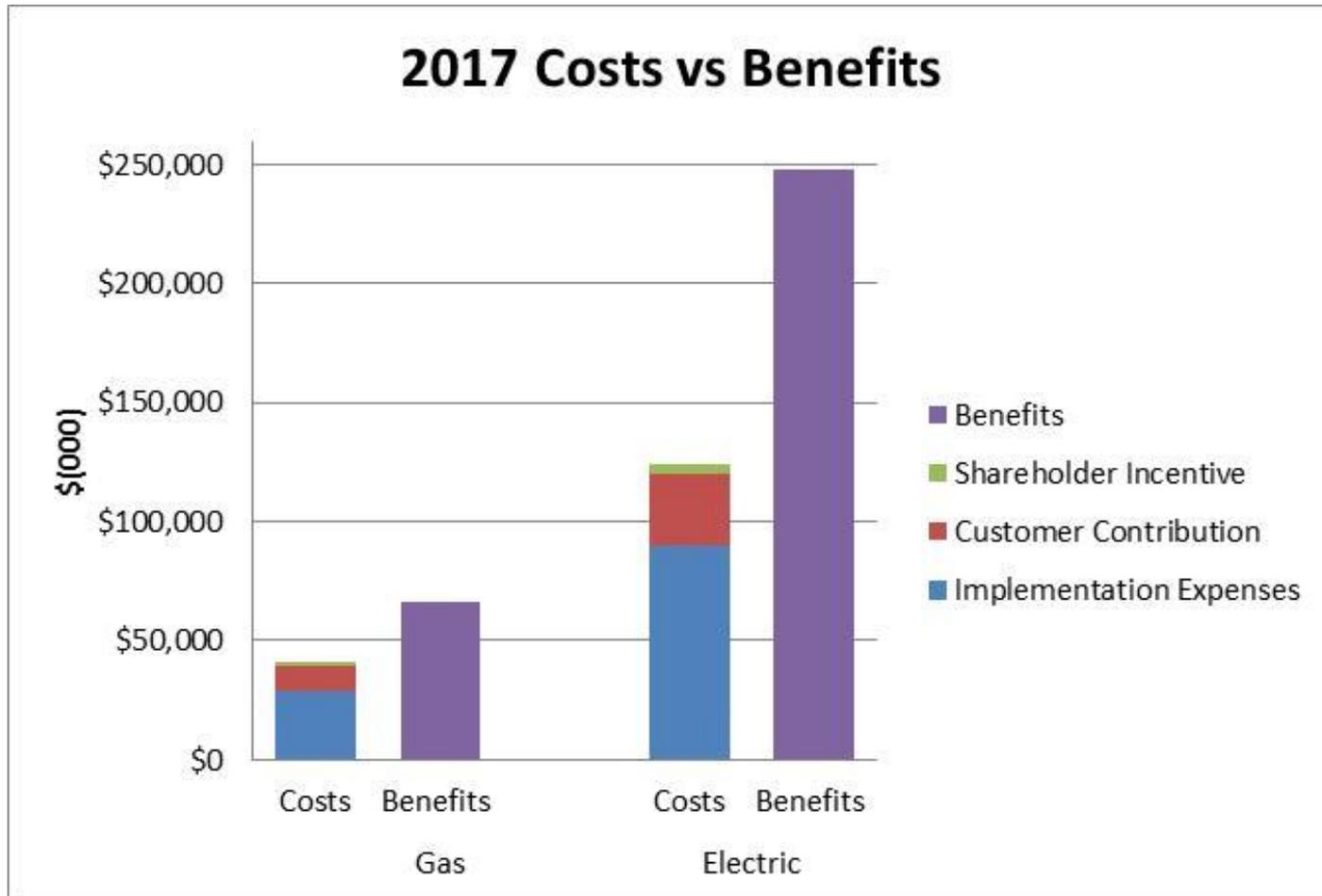
1. Highlight changes from first draft
2. Summarize 2017 Plan
3. Seek Council approval

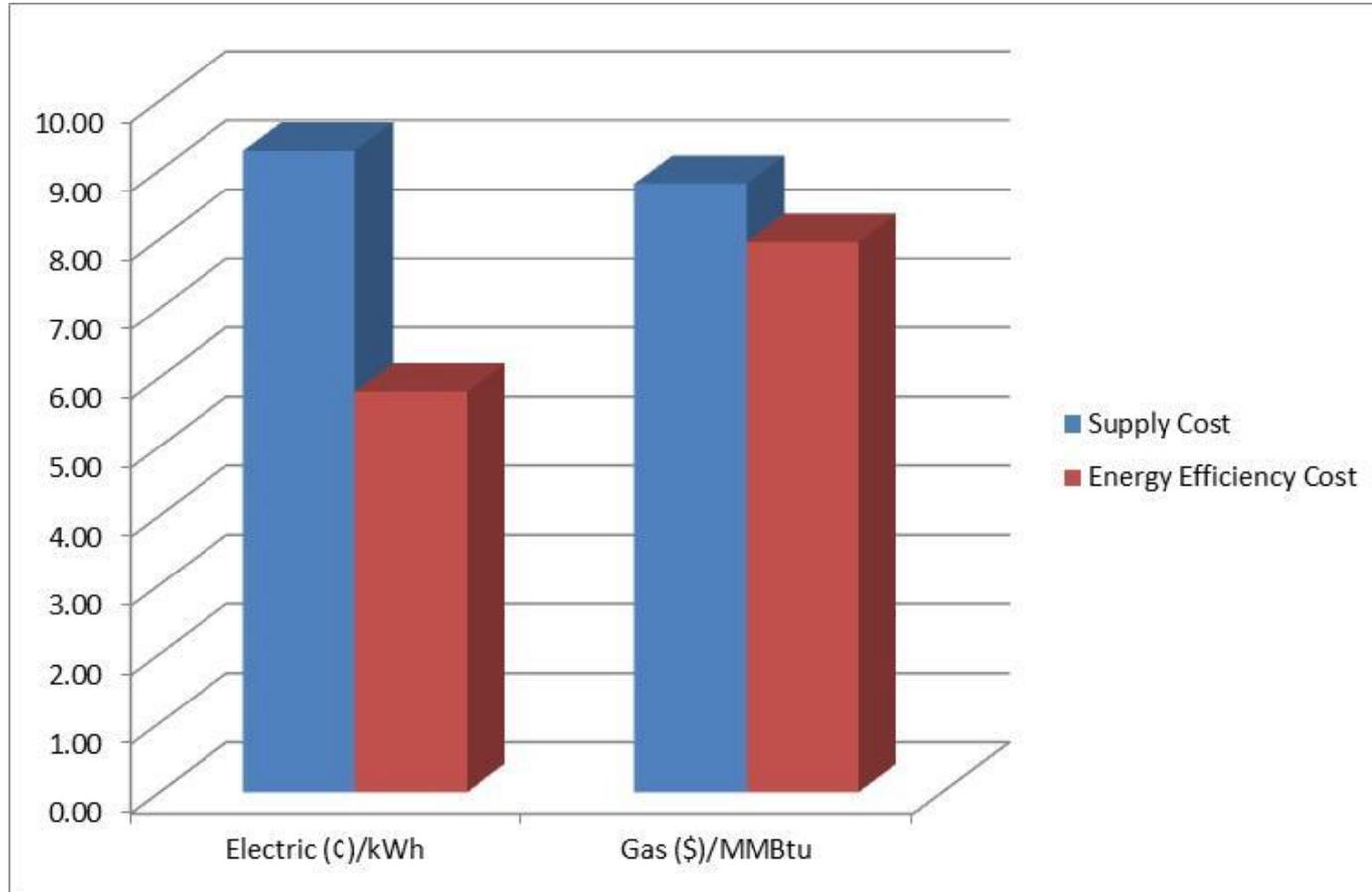
- The second draft incorporates feedback from:
 - Division of Public Utilities and Carriers
 - People's Power & Light
 - Emerald Cities
 - OER
 - EERMC C-Team
- Screening models, Technical Reference Manual (TRM) underwent extensive review by Consultant team
- Second draft balances many stakeholder interests while maintaining savings goals, equity, and cost-effectiveness

- Addressed comments of the Collaborative and Consulting team
- Removed delivered fuels shareholder incentive
- Updated electric sales forecast, which was 1.9% lower than first draft
- Reduced electric C&I budgets and cost of C&I savings
- Electric budget lower by \$3.6M – charge lower by 2.6%
- Reduced Large C&I injection to \$1M and added text to support Company's long-term C&I loan fund strategy
- Finalized savings assumptions and updated all tables and graphs

Second Draft Overview

Electric Programs by Sector	Implementation Spending in 2017 (\$000)	Customer Contribution (\$000)	Annual MWh Savings	Annual kW Savings	Lifetime MWh Savings	Total Benefits (\$000)	TRC B/C Ratio	TRC ¢/lifetime kWh	Participants
Non-Income Eligible Residential	\$31,798.4	\$9,350.9	90,254	10,337	591,825	\$59,704.9	1.40	7.0	517,648
Income Eligible Residential	\$11,976.5	\$0.0	7,076	797	74,174	\$42,526.7	3.38	16.1	5,519
Commercial and Industrial	\$44,735.6	\$20,183.7	104,017	17,409	1,399,733	\$145,640.2	2.17	4.6	3,133
Regulatory	\$1,634.0								
Subtotal	\$90,144.5	\$29,534.6	201,347	28,543	2,065,732	\$247,871.8	2.00	5.8	526,299
Gas Programs by Sector	Implementation Spending in 2017 (\$000)	Customer Contribution (\$000)	Annual MMBtu Savings		Lifetime MMBtu Savings	Total Benefits (\$000)	TRC B/C Ratio	TRC \$/lifetime MMBtu	Participants
Non-Income Eligible Residential	\$12,295.7	\$7,760.2	138,237		1,594,705	\$24,996.7	1.21	12.58	107,829
Income Eligible Residential	\$5,857.2	\$0.0	26,842		499,770	\$13,928.1	2.38	11.72	3,299
Commercial and Industrial	\$9,598.1	\$3,231.8	249,527		2,851,089	\$27,633.6	2.08	4.50	1,188
Regulatory	\$608.5								
Subtotal	\$28,359.5	\$10,992.0	414,606		4,945,564	\$66,558.4	1.63	7.96	112,316
Total for Plan	\$118,504.0	\$40,526.6				\$314,430.2	1.91		638,615





- Analysis models long term effects on bills from the proposed energy efficiency programs by aggregating rate and consumption changes.
- Findings:
 - Short-term rates may increase, but participation in EE programs balances out the costs of the EE surcharge and revenue recovery and will bring bill reduction in the long-run.
 - Non-participants will see system-wide benefits from the proposed energy efficiency programs, in terms of avoided infrastructure investment and price suppression.
 - Over the lifetime of proposed 2017 energy efficiency programs, average customer's bill will be less than if there were no programs.
- The proposed EE programs will bring net benefits to all types of electric and gas customers.

- Meets the 3-Year Plan savings targets
- Continues proven strategies while preparing for the future
- Provides savings opportunities to all customer segments
- Cost-effective and less than the cost of supply
- Plan benefits the citizens of Rhode Island
 - Generates benefits of more than \$314 million over the life of the measures
 - EE spending will add over \$432.5 million to Rhode Island's GSP
 - Creates lifetime savings of 2,065,732 MWh and 4,945,564 MMBtu
- Supported by members of the RI Collaborative

Feedback and Support

Bill Impacts

Summary

National Grid has performed an analysis of the electric and gas bill impacts resulting from the proposed 2017 Energy Efficiency Program Plan. Bill impacts are distinct from rate impacts because they model the long term effects of efficiency programs on customer bills by aggregating rate and consumption changes. In the electric bill impact analysis, rate impacts are modeled by mapping EE programs to rate classes and estimating changes in both delivery service rates and supply costs due to energy efficiency (EE) program charge proposed in the Plan. Consumption impacts are predicted from proposed participation and energy efficiency savings. Where possible, other effects of energy efficiency beyond direct energy savings – such as price suppression and avoided infrastructure investments – are also included. In the gas bill impact analysis, rate impacts for different sectors account for the EE charge, while consumption impacts are modeled based on predicted participation and energy savings in the 2017 plan.

The key finding of the bill impact analyses is that, over the lifetimes of the programs proposed for 2017, the average Rhode Island customer's (participants and non-participants combined) energy bill will be less than if there were no programs. Overall, rates may increase, but participation in EE programs balances out the costs of the EE program charge and revenue recovery.

Electric Bill Impacts

The electric bill impact models used to generate the electric results were adapted from models originally built by Synapse Energy Economics on behalf of the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers in 2013. These models are distinct from the traditional electric bill impacts models the Company presents in Rates proceedings before the PUC. The new models analyze two cases: the fulfillment of the 2017 Plan and the absence of an efficiency plan in 2017. This comparison isolates the effects of the proposed 2017 EE program charge and Fully Reconciling Funding Mechanism. It assumes efficiency plans have not been implemented before 2017 nor will be offered after 2017. The analysis also incorporates how system-wide reduction in energy consumption affects the different elements of rates such as transmission, distribution, and commodity charges.

Four separate electric models were developed, one for each of the main customer segments: Residential, Income Eligible, Small Commercial, and Large Commercial and Industrial. For all of the electric models, the key inputs are the net planned participation and savings numbers from Table E-7 in Attachment 5. The models combine these data with rate class information to determine the benefits to customer bills from program participation. Table 1 below shows the mapping of efficiency programs to rate classes for the four models.¹ The diversity of the commercial customer profile means that customers from multiple

¹ Delivery service rate docket used in the analysis are R.I.P.U.C No. 2100 for basic residential rate, R.I.P.U.C No. 2101 for low-income residential rate, R.I.P.U.C No. 2104 for small C&I rate, R.I.P.U.C No. 2147 for large C&I rate. Standard Offer Service rates used in the analysis are R.I.P.U.C. No. 2096 A-06 & A-16 total commodity charge for standard and low income residential rate group, C-06 total commodity charge for small C&I rate group, and G-32 total commodity charge for large C&I rate group.

rate classes can participate in any commercial program. Assumptions on these rate-class blends were made based on historical program participation data.

Table 1: Electric Rate and Program Mapping

Bill Impact Model	Rate Class(es)	Efficiency Programs
Residential Electric	A-16	Home Energy Reports
		ENERGY STAR® HVAC
		EnergyWise
		EnergyWise Multifamily
		ENERGY STAR® Lighting
		Residential Consumer Products
Income Eligible Electric	A-60	Income Eligible Single Family
		Income Eligible Multifamily
		Home Energy Reports
		ENERGY STAR® Lighting
Small Commercial Electric	C-06 and G-02	Small Business Direct Install
Large Commercial Electric	G-02 and G-32	Large Commercial New Construction
		Large Commercial Retrofit

The results of the models are shown in Tables 2 through 5 and Figure 1 and 2, and some highlights of the results are presented after the Tables and Figures. The columns in the Tables are as follows:

- Long-term rate impacts are defined as the average rate increase percentage from 2017 to 2037 (positive numbers indicate rate increase).
- Typical energy savings refer to the average percentage of energy savings to total annual consumption from 2017 to 2037 (positive numbers indicate electricity consumption reduction).
- Typical bill savings are defined as average percentage of bill decrease to total customer bill from 2017 to 2037 (positive numbers indicate electricity bill reduction).

The long-term rate impacts, typical energy savings, and typical bill savings are shown for average participants in energy efficiency programs, non-participants, and average customers within each of the four main customer segments.

On the residential side, rates and non-participant bills increase slightly, mostly from lost revenue recovery, while participant and average customer bills go down. The decreased average customer bills demonstrate that the scale and savings of program participation outweighs non-participant costs. On the commercial side, long-term rates increase slightly for small C&I customers and stay roughly constant for large C&I customers, while bills decrease for participants and average customers in both rate groups.

Table 2: 2017 Residential Bill Impact Analysis (2017 EE vs. No EE)

Residential	Long-Term Rate Impacts	Typical Energy Savings	Typical Bill Savings
	(% of Total Rate)	(% per Participant)	(% of Total Bill)
Average Participant	1.26%	3.21%	2.00%
Non-Participant	1.26%	0.00%	-1.26%
Average Customer	1.26%	2.91%	1.69%

Table 3: 2017 Income-eligible Bill Impact Analysis (2017 EE Plan vs. No EE)²

Income-Eligible	Long-Term Rate Impacts	Typical Energy Savings	Typical Bill Savings
	(% of Total Rate)	(% per Participant)	(% of Total Bill)
Average Participant	1.45%	5.23%	3.86%
Non-Participant	1.45%	0.00%	-1.45%
Average Customer	1.45%	4.53%	3.16%

Table 4: Small Commercial Bill Impact Analysis (2017 EE Plan vs. No EE)

	Long-Term Rate Impacts	Typical Energy Savings	Typical Bill Savings
	(% of Total Rate)	(% per Participant)	(% of Total Bill)
Small C&I Participant	0.41%	35.74%	35.47%
Non-Participant	0.41%	0.00%	-0.41%
Average Customer	0.41%	0.62%	0.16%

Table 5: Large Commercial & Industrial Bill Impact Analysis (2017 EE Plan vs. No EE)

Commercial & Industrial	Long-Term Rate Impacts	Typical Energy Savings	Typical Bill Savings
	(% of Total Rate)	(% per Participant)	(% of Total Bill)
Participant	0.10%	4.72%	4.63%
Non-Participant	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%
Average Customer	0.10%	3.54%	3.44%

Explanation of Electric Bill Impact Results

- Residential long-term rate impacts: EE programs bring system benefits in terms of avoided infrastructure investment in generation, transmission, and distribution in the long-run. These avoided investments will ultimately flow through rates and offset the short-term contribution of the EE program charge to 2017 rates (about 7%) and bring the long-term rate increase down to 1.26% for standard residential customers and 1.45% for income-eligible residential customers.
- Small and Large C&I long-term rate impact: avoided infrastructure costs flow through rates and partially offset the EE program charge for 2017 and beyond, leading to only 0.41% increase in rates for small C&I customers and roughly constant large C&I rates in the long-run.
- Average participant bill savings: the proposed EE programs will bring bill savings to participants in all rate groups. Specifically, typical bill savings are 2.00% for standard residential participants, 3.86% for income-eligible residential participants, 35.47% for small C&I participants, and 4.63% for large C&I participants (Table 2-5).
- The bill savings for small C&I average participants increased compared to 2016, even though the planned energy savings stayed relatively consistent. This is because the customer group split

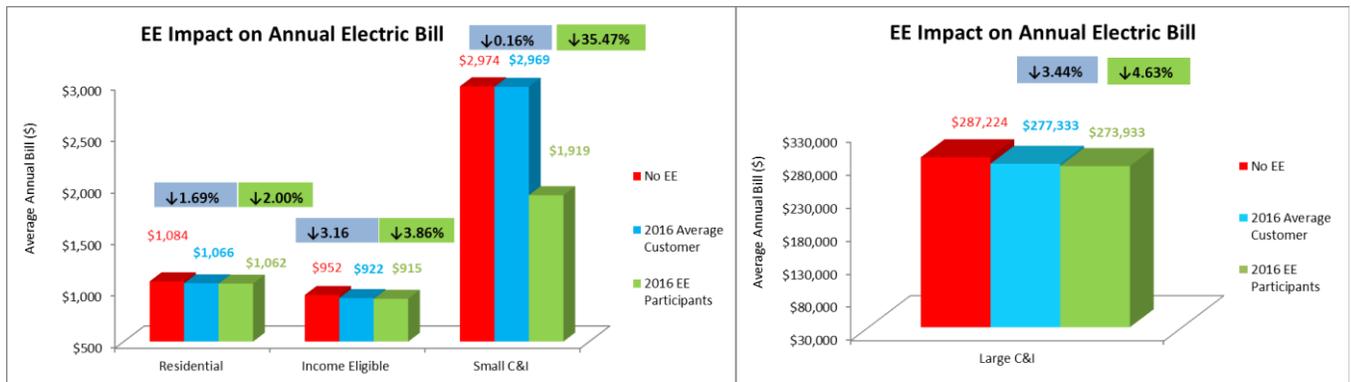
² Home Energy Reports and Energy Star Lighting participation and savings are split between standard residential and income-eligible customers, since these measures reach all residential customers. For analysis purposes, it is assumed that income-eligible customers account for 10% of participation and 10% of savings in the two programs.

between small C&I and large C&I customers was revised. The small C&I customer count in this analysis is higher than 2016, which reduces the consumption per customer and increases the size of the bill impact on each participant. The high average participant bill savings and low average customer bill savings indicate that the program participation is low, thus each participant sees significant benefit but average customer bill savings is then diluted by the slight increase in non-participants bills.

- Average customer typical bill savings: among all participants and non-participants, typical bill savings is 1.69% for standard residential customers, 3.16% for income-eligible residential customers, 0.16% for small C&I customers, and 3.44% for large C&I customers, indicating that the proposed EE programs will bring net benefits to all types of electric customers in Rhode Island (Table 2-5).

Figure 1 shows an example of electric bill reduction for average residential, income-eligible, small C&I, and large C&I customers and participants. Bills are calculated based on average annual consumption of a typical customer in Rhode Island (residential and low-income: 6000 kWh; small C&I in C-06 rate group: 18000 kWh, large C&I in G32 rate group: 2.4 million kWh). Rates used in this example are same as rates used in the bill impact analysis. This bill example is different from traditional incremental bill impact because it shows the long-term bill impact of the proposed EE programs.

Figure 1: Example of Typical Participant and Customer Annual Electric Bill Impact (2017 EE Plan v. No EE)



Gas Bill Impacts

The natural gas bill impacts were analyzed by adapting an existing gas bill impact model used by the Company in dockets 4634 and 4647.³ The updated model analyzes the effects of the 2017 Plan by looking at a change in average consumption due to energy efficiency. The adapted gas models do not account for efficiency's effects on future gas rates. They only look at direct energy savings for the rate classes that best map to the four efficiency customer segments: Residential, Income Eligible, Small Business, and Large Commercial and Industrial. The table below shows the mapping of rates to customer segments.⁴

³ Proposed DAC rates are in Docket 4634 and proposed GCR rate are in Docket 4647.

⁴ The analysis uses residential and income eligible heating to represent the two groups. As of August 2016, residential heating represents 91% of standard residential customers and income eligible heating represents 99% of income eligible customers.

Table 6: Gas Rate Mapping

Bill Impact Model	Rate Class(es)
Residential Gas	Residential Heating
Income Eligible Gas	Residential Heating – Low Income
Small Commercial Gas	C&I Small
Large Commercial Gas	C&I Medium, Large Low Load, Large High Load, Extra Large Low Load, Extra Large High Load

The proposed EE programs lead to reduction in participant bills. Moreover, the annual bills for average customer (participants and non-participants combined) are also projected to decrease for all four rate groups (residential heating, low-income heating, small commercial and large commercial). The detailed bill reduction percentages are shown in Table 7. The columns in the Tables are as follows:

- The rate impact is calculated as percent increase in rates due to EE (positive numbers indicate rate increase).
- The participant bill savings is defined as percent change in participant bill over the lifetime of the EE programs (positive numbers indicate participant bill decrease).
- The average customer bill savings is expressed as the percent change in total bill for average customers (participants and non-participants combined and positive numbers indicate average customer bill decrease).

Table 7: RI Gas Bill Impact Analysis (2017 EE Plan v No EE)

Rate Group	Rate Impact (% of 2017 Total Rate)	Average Participant Bill Savings (% Change in 2017 Bill)	Average Customer Bill Savings (% Change in 2017 Bill)
Residential Heating	6.23%	0.91%	0.65%
Low Income Heating	6.23%	9.10%	1.60%
Small Commercial	5.19%	3.74%	0.02%
Large Commercial	5.27%	3.18%	0.61%

Explanation of Gas Bill Impact Results:

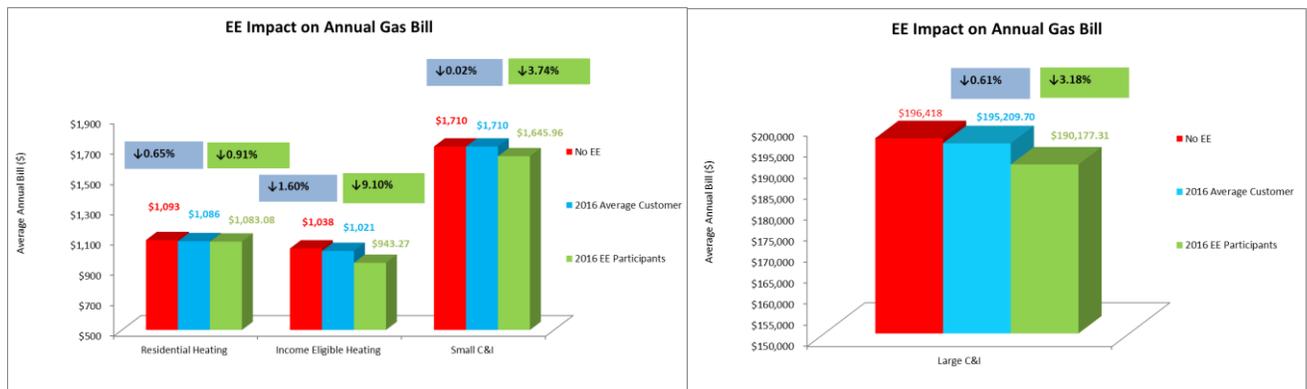
- The total EE contribution to the 2017 gas rate is 6.23% for residential rates and, 5.19% for small C&I rates, and 5.27% for large C&I rates.
- In the long-run energy savings from EE programs will offset rates increase and lead to bill reduction for participants in all rate groups. Specifically, typical bill savings is 0.91% for standard residential

participants, 9.1% for income-eligible residential participants, 3.74% for small C&I participants, and 3.18% for large C&I participants (Figure 2).⁵

- The average customer in all rate groups will experience bill decrease (0.65% for standard residential customers, 1.60% for income-eligible residential customers, 0.02% for small C&I customers, and 0.61% for large C&I customers), indicating that the proposed EE programs will bring net benefits to all types of gas customers in Rhode Island (Figure 2).

Figure 2 shows an example of gas bill reduction for average residential heating, income-eligible heating, small C&I, and large C&I customers and participants. Bills are calculated based on average annual consumption of a typical customer in Rhode Island (standard residential: 846 therms, low-income residential: 846 therms, small C&I: 1,352 therms, large C&I: 269,689 therms).

Figure 2. Example of Annual Gas Bill Impact on Typical Participant and Customer (2017 EE v. No EE)



⁵ The difference in bill reduction percentage between standard residential and income-eligible participants is mainly driven by Home Energy Reports for standard residential customers. Home Energy Report brings less direct energy savings to participants. This analysis assumes Home Energy Reports are offered to standard residential customers.

2017 System Reliability Procurement Report First Draft

Presentation to the EERMC
September 29, 2016

2015/2016 Review of NWAs

- 19 distribution projects initiated
- 1 project passed initial screening criteria
 - ◆ Bristol/Warren substations required 11MW of load relief by 2022 (approx 18,000 customers)
 - ◆ Traditional solution cost only \$2Million
- Partial solutions process now part of SIRI/SRP Standards revisions discussions

Tiverton Pilot – Load Forecast

- Data available from 2015 indicates substation upgrade can be deferred by at least one more year.
- Growth rates have evolved
 - ◆ Tiverton (0.6%) and Little Compton (0.5%) are still higher than statewide (0.4%)
 - ◆ Initial forecast (2011) closer to 2.6%
- 2016 peak load hasn't yet been determined

Tiverton Pilot – Update on Implementation

➤ 2016 Plan

- ◆ Integrating with ConnectedSolutions DR pilot
- ◆ Find Your Four targeted outreach achieved ~100 assessment sign-ups
- ◆ 18 DR events (9 in July, 8 in August, 1 in September)
- ◆ EW Leads continue to be strong, but not enhanced offers

➤ 2017 Plan

- ◆ Continue existing incentives for AC, water heating
- ◆ Advanced meter pilot
- ◆ Request for proposals

SRP 2017 - Quantitative Analysis

- With 2012 - 2015 actual results, 2016 projections and 2017 planned numbers:
 - ◆ Tiverton Pilot is still cost effective at 1.32.
 - 2016/2017 cost effectiveness are slightly lower (0.84/1.05)
 - ◆ Pilot still on track to meet deferral requirements with original goals
 - OER SRP Solar DG Pilot projected to provide additional peak impact; evaluation is ongoing
- 2017 proposed budget: \$399,302
 - ◆ Bill charge projected to be ~\$0.00002 with incorporation of fund balance

Sholly, Rachel (DOA)

From: Abigail Anthony <aanthony@acadiacenter.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2016 8:34 AM
To: Betsy Stubblefield Loucks
Cc: Chris Powell (Christopher_Powell@brown.edu); Mike Guerard (guerard@optenergy.com); Ucci, Nicholas (DOA); 'marisa@desautelesq.com'; Sholly, Rachel (DOA)
Subject: Statement for Thursday

Hi Betsy,

I will not be attending Thursday's EERMC meeting and therefore cannot vote on the 2017 EE and SRP Plan. Instead, could you please read this short statement of support for the plans? Alternatively, perhaps Rachel could print it for the folders since it probably isn't so short to read out loud. Thank you.

Acadia Center supports the 2017 Energy Efficiency and System Reliability Plans for the following reasons:

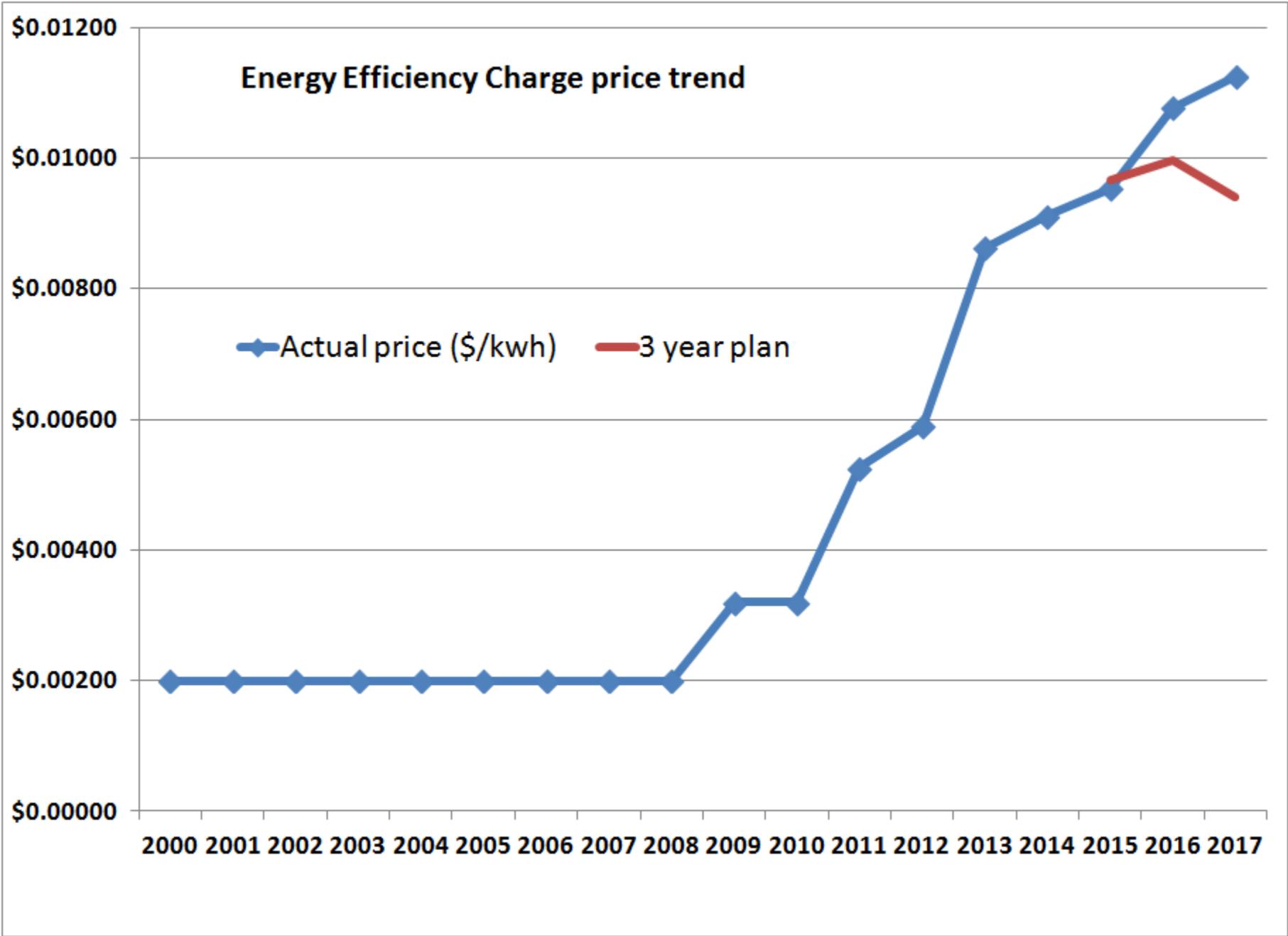
- The electric and natural gas energy efficiency plans are designed to achieve the energy savings levels approved by the PUC in the 2015-2017 3-Year Plan and both plans are cost-effective. The benefit-to-cost ratio for the electric and natural gas efficiency plans are 2.0 and 1.63, respectively.
- As an engaged participant in the Collaborative, I am confident that the Energy Efficiency plan strives to be equitable and reach all Rhode Island customers, including hard-to-reach customers. I am also pleased with the negotiations and work by all parties to reduce the cost of the 2017 plan, while also investing in new strategies that have potential to reduce future costs, like financing.
- In addition to Acadia Center's participation in the Collaborative, I have also been briefed by the Consultant Team and my understanding is that most, if not all, major issues identified by the C-Team have been resolved.
- I am encouraged that stakeholder input has been incorporated into the 2017 System Reliability Plan. RI's efforts to strategically deploy non-wires alternatives to infrastructure upgrades is nation-leading and the 2017 SRP Plan continues to advance this concept. National Grid and the EERMC have learned a lot from this pilot.
- Thus, I am confident that the 2017 EE and SRP Plans comply with both the word and the spirit of the Least Cost Procurement mandate and encourage the EERMC to vote to approve these plans.

Best,
Abigail

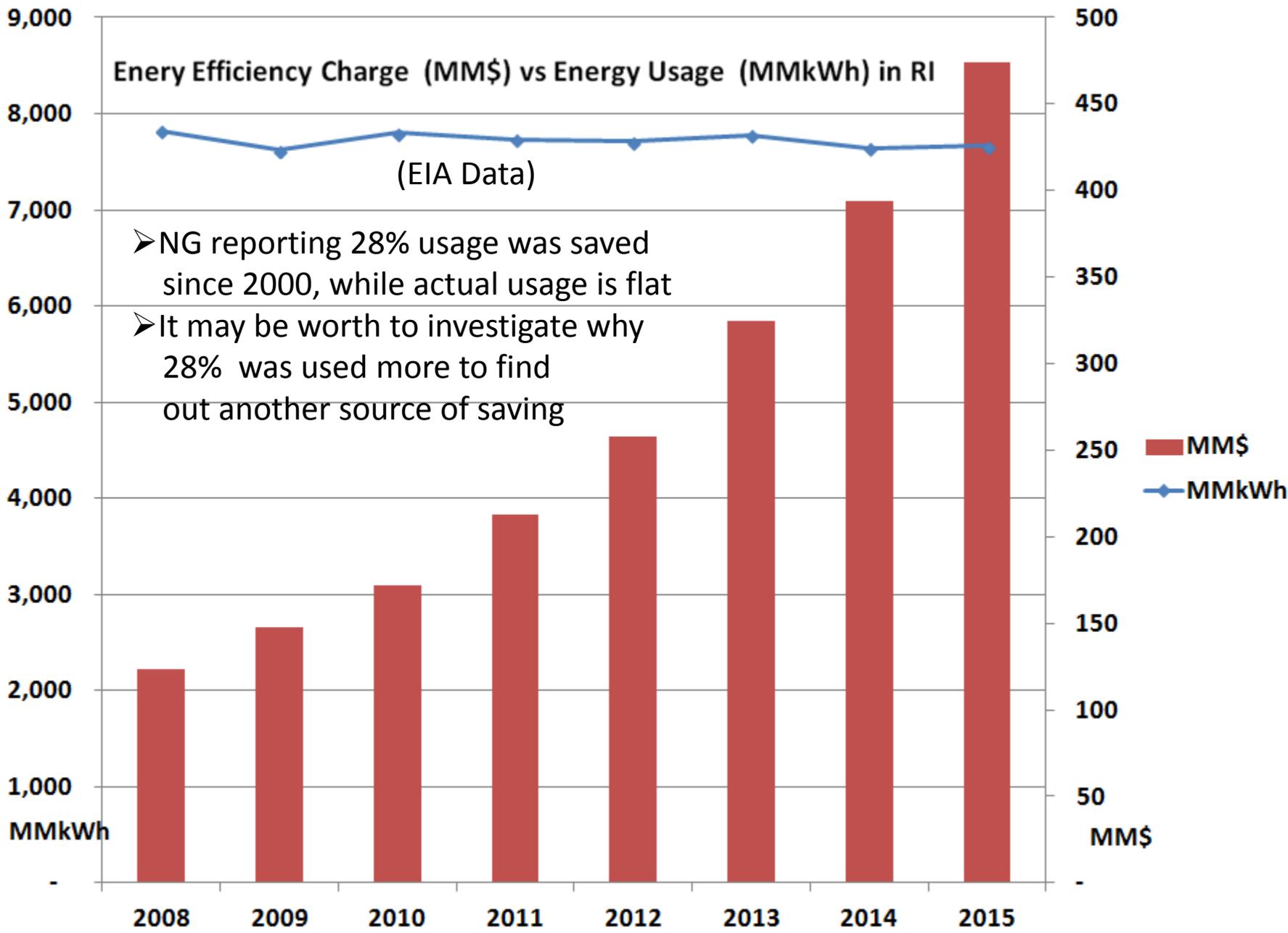
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2017 Final Draft					
G-32				2,500 kW	
				19,710,000 kWh/y	
Customer Charge		825.00 \$/Month		9,900 \$/Year	
Distribution Charge					
Demand in excess 200kw		4.10 \$/kW		113,160 \$/Year	
Distribution Energy Charge		0.759 c/kWh		149,599 \$/Year	19%
Renewable Energy Distribution Charge		0.232 c/kWh		45,727 \$/Year	
RE Growth Charge		17.78 \$/Month		213 \$/Year	
Transmossion Charge				\$/Year	
Demand		3.40 \$/kW		102,000 \$/Year	
Transmission Energy Charge		0.93 c/kWh		183,303 \$/Year	23%
Transition Charge (Credit)		-0.201 c/kWh		(39,617) \$/Year	
LIHEAP Charge		0.73 \$/Month		8.76 \$/Year	
Energy Efficiency Program		1.154 c/kWh		227,453 \$/Year	29%
(include renewable charge)					
Total				791,748 \$/Year	



Income	
2015 Carry Over - Client Fund	\$ 265,430
SBC - Electric (2016)	\$ 793,100
SBC - Gas (2016)	\$ 233,300
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 1,291,830

Expenses to Main Account	Budget	Quarterly Expense			Total Expended		Total Remaining		Projected EOY Balance	
	CY 2016	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Consultant Services	\$ 830,450.00	\$ 107,205.97	\$ 254,111.04	\$ 62,633.82	\$ 423,950.83	51.1%	\$ 406,499.17	48.9%	\$ -	0.0%
Core allocation	\$ 770,450.00	\$ 104,621.54	\$ 252,035.00	\$ 62,577.50	\$ 419,234.04	54.4%	\$ 351,215.96	45.6%	\$ -	0.0%
Travel/Expenses	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,584.43	\$ 2,076.04	\$ 56.32	\$ 4,716.79	94.3%	\$ 283.21	5.7%	\$ -	0.0%
Supplemental Budget	\$ 55,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 55,000.00	100.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Legal Counsel	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 4,230.00	\$ 5,630.00	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 13,610.00	34.0%	\$ 26,390.00	66.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Communications	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,507.48	\$ 2,507.48	16.7%	\$ 12,492.52	83.3%	\$ 12,492.52	83.3%
Council Travel	\$ 500.00	\$ 106.05	\$ 106.05	\$ -	\$ 212.10	42.4%	\$ 287.90	57.6%	\$ -	0.0%
Energy Expo 2016	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	100.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
EERMC Interns	\$ -	\$ 3,328.63	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,328.63	#DIV/0!	\$ (3,328.63)	#DIV/0!	\$ (3,328.63)	#DIV/0!
Member Retreat	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 1,000.00	100.0%	\$ 500.00	50.0%
Stretch Code Development	\$ 50,260.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 50,260.00	100.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Subtotal	\$ 987,210.00	\$ 114,870.65	\$ 309,847.09	\$ 68,891.30	\$ 493,609.04	50.0%	\$ 493,600.96	50.0%	\$ 9,663.89	1.0%
Unallocated	\$ 39,190.00								\$ 39,190.00	

Expenses to Client Fund	Budget	Quarterly Expense			Total Expended		Total Remaining		Projected EOY Balance	
	CY 2016	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Finance Study, Dunsky	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 475.00	\$ 28,000.00	\$ -	\$ 28,475.00	40.7%	\$ 41,525.00	59.3%	\$ -	0.0%
Energy Expo 2015	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00	100.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Synapse - Demand Response	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ 15,351.61	\$ 1,965.00	\$ 17,316.61	86.6%	\$ 2,683.39	13.4%	\$ -	0.0%
Subtotal	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 50,475.00	\$ 43,351.61	\$ 1,965.00	\$ 95,791.61	68.4%	\$ 44,208.39	31.6%	\$ -	0.0%
Unallocated	\$ 125,430.30								\$ 125,430.30	

TOTALS	\$ 1,127,210.00	\$ 165,345.65	\$ 353,198.70	\$ 70,856.30	\$ 589,400.65	118%	\$ 537,809.35	82%	\$ 174,284.19	
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SUMMARY

- \$1,026,400 System benefit funds available to the EERMC for 2016
- \$ 265,430 Amount carried over from 2015 budget into attorney's client fund
- \$1,291,830 Total available to the EERMC at the beginning of 2016
- \$1,127,210 Total allocated in 2016
- \$ 164,620 Total unallocated in 2016
- \$ 174,284 Projected end-of-year balance plus unallocated



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

MEMBER RETREAT Wednesday, October 19, 2016 Rhode Island College

12:00 – 12:30 PM	Lunch / Welcome / Introductions
12:30 – 1:00 PM	Introduction to Energy Efficiency <i>Overview of national energy efficiency history and major milestones of energy efficiency from 1970 to the present, including significant federal energy efficiency legislation and major energy efficiency concepts</i>
1:00 – 1:45 PM	Introduction to Energy Efficiency in Rhode Island <i>Overview of Rhode Island energy efficiency history, including legislative and programmatic milestones and context for energy efficiency accomplishments and challenges in Rhode Island</i>
1:45 – 2:00 PM	Break
2:00 – 3:00 PM	RI EERMC 101 <i>Overview of the RI EERMC, including mission, responsibilities, key annual tasks and roles of related organizations</i>
3:00 – 3:45 PM	RI Energy Efficiency Programs <i>Introduction to program administrators, annual program calendar, efficiency programs and financing</i>
3:45 – 4:00 PM	Break
4:00 – 5:00 PM	Business Meeting (separate agenda)