SESSION 3A

EVALUATING THE DSM PORTFOLIO FROM BIRTH TO BENCHMARKING: MULTINATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Moderator: Maureen McNamara, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

PAPERS:

Energy Savings Calculations: What Are We Heading For? Increasing Libraries of Guidelines and Handbooks or Global Harmonization and (Inter)national Standards?

Harry Vreuls, SenterNovem, The Netherlands
Piet Boonekamp, ECN, The Netherlands
Klemens Leutgöb, E-Sieben, Austria

A Comprehensive Framework for Evaluating Demand Response in a Resource Planning Context

Nicole Hopper, Ontario Power Authority, Canada
Dr. Stephen George, Freeman, Sullivan & Co., United States
Josh Bode, Freeman, Sullivan & Co., United States

Using U.S. Energy Information Administration Data to Benchmark Electric Utility DSM Portfolios

Michael Reid, E Source, United States

SESSION SUMMARY:

Energy efficiency is an important resource that is increasingly being looked to as a key strategy for meeting future energy needs while also reducing global warming. If energy efficiency is to be relied upon in a resource planning context or as a key approach for meeting state, province, national, or international greenhouse gas reduction goals, program impacts need to be measured and accounted for in a consistent way without causing undo evaluation burden on the efficiency resource—a burden not similarly imposed on supply-side resources.

The first paper introduces emerging European standards for energy related topics and the role that new standards for energy savings calculations can play. These new standards allow for energy savings calculations from different perspectives: from top-down indicators, based on bottom-up information (e.g., from evaluation of actions and programs) and based on micro energy savings (e.g., for appliances and system components). The paper concentrates on bottom-up energy savings calculations, presenting the scope of the draft standard and discussing measure applicability and system boundaries.

The second paper describes the Ontario Power Authority framework for evaluating demand response as a resource in long-term planning so that its value is fully recognized as an option (or insurance policy), minimum evaluation requirements are standardized for comparing resources on common terms, burden is minimized, and relevance is maintained in a shifting policy environment.

The third paper puts forward a method for evaluating electric utility demand-side management programs at the portfolio level using a U.S Energy Information Agency (EIA) dataset. Top-ranked states and utilities are identified in several areas of DSM performance. Limitations of the current dataset are noted, along with recommendations for improving the quality and usefulness of the dataset.