

Non-Energy Benefits (NEBs) language from the revised MEEIA rules effective Fall 2017

Non-Energy Benefits means—

1. Direct benefits to participants in utility demand side programs, including, but not limited to, increased property values, increased productivity, decreased water and sewer bills, reduced operations and maintenance costs, improved tenant satisfaction, and increases to the comfort, health, and safety of participants and their families;
2. Direct benefits to utilities, including, but not limited to, reduced arrearage carrying costs, reduced customer collection calls/notices, reduced termination/reconnection costs, and reduced bad debt write-offs; or
3. Indirect benefits to society at large, including, but not limited to, job creation, economic development, energy security, public safety, reduced emissions and emission related health care costs, and other environmental benefits;
4. Non-Energy Benefits may be included in the total resource cost test (TRC) only if they result in avoided utility costs that may be calculated with a reasonable degree of confidence. Non-energy benefits may always be considered in the societal cost test.

Also relevant in the rules:

- Total resource cost test or TRC means a test that compares the sum of avoided utility costs, including avoided probable environmental costs to the sum of all incremental costs of end-use measures that are implemented due to the program (including both utility and participant contributions), plus utility costs to administer, deliver, and evaluate each demand side program and costs of statewide TRM or TRM and statewide TRM
- Societal cost test means the total resource cost test with the addition of nonenergy benefits