

4 CSR 240-20.092 Definitions for Demand-Side Programs and Demand-Side Program Investment Mechanisms

PURPOSE: This rule incorporates definitions for all terms used in 4 CSR 240-20.093 Demand-Side Programs Investment Mechanisms (DSIM) and 4 CSR 240-20.094 Demand-Side Programs.

(1) As used in 4 CSR 240-20.093 and 4 CSR 240-20.094, the following terms mean:

(A) ~~Annual~~ demand savings target means the ~~annual~~ demand savings level approved by the commission ~~withinat the time of~~ each approved demand-side ~~portfolio program's approval in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094(3)(A).~~ Annual demand-side savings targets are the baseline for determining the utility's demand-side ~~portfolio's programs' annual~~ demand savings performance levels, ~~in the methodology for the utility incentive component of a demand-side programs investment mechanism (DSIM);~~

(B) ~~Annual~~ energy savings target means the ~~annual~~ energy savings level approved by the commission ~~withinat the time of~~ each approved demand-side ~~portfolio program's approval in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094(3)(A).~~ Annual energy savings targets are the baseline for determining the utility's demand-side ~~portfolio's programs' annual~~ energy savings performance levels in the methodology for the utility incentive component of a DSIM; Annual not used by Ameren in calculating incentivesavings. (Ameren)

~~(C) Annual net shared benefits means the utility's avoided costs measured and documented through evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) reports for approved demand side programs less the sum of the programs' costs including design, administration, delivery, end use measures, incentives, EM&V, utility market potential studies, and technical resource manual on an annual basis;~~

~~(CD)~~ Annual report means a report of information concerning a utility's demand-side programs having the content described in 4 CSR 240-3.163section (58);

~~(DE)~~ Approved demand-side program means a demand-side program or demand-side program pilot which is approved by the commission in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094 Demand-Side Programs;

~~(EF)~~ Avoided cost or avoided utility cost means the cost savings obtained by substituting demand-side programs for existing and new supply-side resources. Avoided costs include avoided utility costs resulting from demand-side programs' energy savings and demand savings associated with generation, transmission, and distribution facilities including avoided probable environmental compliance costs. The utility shall use the same methodology used in its most recently-adopted preferred resource plan to calculate its avoided costs;

~~(FG)~~ Baseline demand forecast means a reference forecast of summer and winter demand at the class level in the absence of any new demand-side programs but including the effects of naturally-occurring energy efficiency and any codes and standards that were in place and known to be enacted at the time the forecast is completed;

~~(GH)~~ Baseline energy forecast means a reference forecast of energy at the class level in the absence of any new demand-side programs but including the effects of naturally-occurring energy efficiency and any codes and standards that were in place and known to be enacted at the time the forecast is completed;

~~(HI)~~ Cost recovery component of a DSIM means the methodology approved by the commission in a utility's filing for demand-side program approval to allow the utility to receive recovery of costs of approved demand-side programs with interest;

~~(G)~~ Customer class means major customer rate groupings such as residential, small general service, large general service, and large power service;

~~(I)~~ Demand means the rate of electric power use over an hour measured in kilowatts (kW);

~~(JK)~~ Demand response means measures or consumer actions that can change any part of the load profile of a utility or region that decrease peak demand or shift demand to off-peak periods;

~~(I)~~ Demand-side portfolio or portfolio of programs means all of a utility's demand-side programs at a defined point in time;

~~(KL)~~ Demand-side program means any program conducted by the utility to modify the net consumption of ~~utility provided (enviro)~~ electricity on the retail customer's side of the electric meter including, or results in a net reduction of greenhouse gas emmissions, but not limited to, energy efficiency measures, load management, demand response, and interruptible or curtailable load, ~~combined heat and power, and distributed generation (enviro); objects distributed generation, no stance on CHP (OPC)~~

(L) Demand-side program plan means a particular combination of demand-side programs to be delivered according to a specified implementation schedule and budget;

(M) Demand-side programs investment mechanism, or DSIM, means a mechanism approved by the commission in a utility's filing for demand-side program approval to encourage investments in demand-side programs. The DSIM may include, in combination and without limitation:

1. Cost recovery of demand-side program costs through capitalization of investments in demand-side programs;

2. Cost recovery of demand-side program costs through a demand-side program cost tracker;

3. Accelerated depreciation on demand-side investments;

4. Recovery of lost revenues;

5. Recovery of Throughput Disincentive; and

5. Utility incentive based on the achieved performance level of approved demand-side programs; Lost revenue definition Rewrite definition of lost revenue to include throughput disincentive costs (Ameren)

(N) DSIM cost recovery revenue requirement means the revenue requirement approved by the commission in a utility's filing for demand-side program approval or a ~~semi-annual~~ DSIM rate adjustment case to provide the utility with cost recovery of demand-side program costs based on the approved cost recovery component of a DSIM;

(O) DSIM rate means the charge on customers' bills for the portion of the DSIM revenue requirement assigned by the commission to a rate class;

(P) DSIM revenue requirement means the sum of the DSIM cost recovery revenue requirement, DSIM utility lost revenue requirement, DSIM utility Throughput Disincentive revenue requirement, and DSIM utility incentive revenue requirement; Current definition of lost revenue needs to include throughput disincentive costs (Ameren)

(Q) DSIM utility incentive revenue requirement means the revenue requirement approved by the commission to provide the utility with a portion of ~~annual~~ net shared benefits based on the approved utility incentive component of a DSIM;

(R) DSIM utility lost revenue requirement means the revenue requirement explicitly approved (if any) by the commission to provide the utility with recovery of lost revenue based on the approved utility lost revenue component of a DSIM;

(New) DSIM utility throughput disincentive revenue requirement means the revenue requirement approved by the commission to provide the utility with a portion of net shared benefits based on the approved utility throughput disincentive component of a DSIM;

(P) Economic potential means energy savings and demand savings relative to a utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, respectively, resulting from customer adoption of all cost-effective measures, regardless of customer preferences;

The subset of the technical potential that is economically cost-effective as compared to conventional supply-side energy resources. Both technical and economic potential are theoretical numbers that assume immediate implementation of efficiency measures, with no regard for the gradual "ramping up" process of real-life programs. In addition, they ignore market barriers to ensuring actual implementation of efficiency. Finally, they only consider the costs of efficiency measures themselves, ignoring any programmatic costs (e.g., marketing, analysis, administration) that would be necessary to capture them. (NAPEE definition)

(S) Electric utility or utility means any electric corporation as defined in section 386.020, RSMo;

(T) Energy means the total amount of electric power that is used over a specified interval of time measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh);

(U) Energy efficiency means using less energy to provide the same service ~~means measures that reduce the amount of electricity required to achieve a given end use;~~

(V) Evaluation, measurement, and verification, or EM&V, means the performance of studies and activities intended to evaluate the process of the utility's program delivery and oversight and to estimate and/or verify the estimated actual energy and demand savings, utility lost revenue, cost effectiveness, and other effects from demand-side programs;

(W) Filing for demand-side program approval means a utility's filing for approval, modification, or discontinuance of demand-side program(s) which may also include a simultaneous request for the establishment, modification, or discontinuance of a DSIM;

(X) General rate proceeding means a general rate increase proceeding or complaint proceeding before the commission in which all relevant factors that may affect the costs or rates and charges of the electric utility are considered by the commission;

(V) Interruptible or curtailable rate means a rate under which a customer receives a reduced charge in exchange for agreeing to allow the utility to withdraw the supply of electricity under certain specified conditions;

(Y) Lost revenue means the net reduction in utility retail revenue, taking into account all changes in costs and all changes in any revenues relevant to the Missouri jurisdictional revenue requirement, that occurs when utility demand-side programs approved by the commission in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094 ~~cause a drop in net system retail kWh delivered to jurisdictional customers below the level used to set the electricity rates~~. Lost revenues are only those net revenues lost due to energy and demand savings from utility demand-side programs approved by the commission in accordance with 4 CSR 240-20.094 Demand-Side Programs ~~and measured and verified through EM&V;~~

~~(X) Market potential study means a quantitative analysis of the amount of energy savings that either exists, is cost effective, or could be realized through the implementation of energy efficiency programs and policies. Include language on energy and demand savings (OPC) "A potential study is a quantitative analysis of the amount of energy savings that either exists, is cost-effective, or could be realized through the implementation of energy efficiency programs and policies." (NAPEE definition)~~

~~(X) Maximum achievable potential means energy savings and demand savings relative to a utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, respectively, resulting from expected program participation and ideal implementation conditions. Maximum achievable potential establishes a maximum target for demand-side savings that a utility can expect to achieve through its demand-side programs and involves incentives that represent a very high portion of total programs costs and very short customer payback periods. Maximum achievable potential is considered the hypothetical upper-boundary of achievable demand-side savings potential, because it presumes conditions that are ideal and not typically observed;~~

~~(Y) Measure End-use measure means an energy-efficiency measure or an energy-management measure. (IRP definition) means any device, technology, or operating procedure that makes it possible to deliver an adequate level and quality of energy service while~~

~~1. Using less energy than would otherwise be required; or
2. Altering the time pattern of electricity so as to require less generating capacity or to allow the electric power to be supplied from more fuel-efficient units;~~

~~(Z) Net Shared Benefits means the utility's avoided costs measured and documented through evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) reports for approved demand-side programs less the sum of the programs' costs including design, administration, delivery, end-use measures, incentive payments, EM&V, utility market potential studies, and technical resource manual on an annual basis; include language regarding utility performance incentive (OPC) Parties not in agreement at this stage.~~

(Z) Non Energy Benefits means: Positive or negative effects attributable to energy efficiency programs apart from energy savings.

- Direct benefits to participants in utility demand side programs, including but not limited to, increased property values, decreased water and sewer bills, and increases to the comfort, health, and safety of participants and their families;
- Direct benefits to utilities such as reduced arrearage carrying costs, reduced customer collection calls/notices, reduced termination/reconnection costs, and reduced bad debt write-offs; and
- Indirect benefits to society at large, such as job creation, economic development, energy security, reduced emissions and emission-related health care costs, and other environmental benefits.
- In order to be included in cost tests such as the Total Resource Cost test, Non Energy Benefits must be quantifiable. Consider non-energy benefits adder (enviro) Non-energy benefits included in TRC definition or adder (enviro) have performance incentives tied to participation (OPC) Some things would be cost effective with an adder but unable to determine at this time. (Ameren)

(AA) Non-participant test (sometimes referred to as the ratepayer impact measure test or RIM test) is a measure of the difference between the change in total revenues paid to a utility and the change in total cost incurred by the utility as a result of the implementation of demand-side programs. The benefits are the avoided cost as a result of implementation. The costs consist of incentives paid to participants, other costs incurred by the utility, and the loss in revenue as a result of diminished consumption. Utility costs include the costs to administer, deliver, and evaluate each demand-side program;

(BB) Participant test means the test of the cost-effectiveness of demand-side programs that measures the economics of a demand-side program from the perspective of the customers participating in the program;

(CC) Preferred resource plan means the utility's resource plan that is contained in the resource acquisition strategy most recently adopted, at the time of filing of a demand side portfolio plan, by the utility's decision-makers in accordance with 4 CSR 240-22;

(AAZ) Probable environmental compliance cost means the expected cost to the utility of complying with new or additional environmental legal mandates, taxes, or other requirements that, in the judgment of the utility's decision-makers, may be imposed at some point within the planning horizon which would result in environmental compliance costs that could have a significant impact on utility rates;

(BBA) Program pilot means a demand-side program designed to operate on a limited basis for evaluation purposes before full implementation;

(FF) Realistic achievable potential means energy savings and demand savings relative to a utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, respectively, resulting from expected program participation and realistic implementation conditions. Realistic achievable potential establishes a realistic target for demand-side savings that a utility can expect to achieve through its demand-side programs and involves incentives that represent a moderate portion of total program costs and longer customer payback periods when compared to those associated with maximum achievable potential;

(GG) Societal cost test means the total resource cost test with the addition of societal benefits (externalities such as, but not limited to, environmental or economic benefits) to the total benefits of the total resource cost test;

(CCBB) Staff means all personnel employed by the commission, whether on a permanent or contract basis, except: commissioners; commissioner support staff, including technical advisory staff; personnel in the secretary's office; and personnel in the general counsel's office, including personnel in the adjudication department. Employees in the staff counsel's office are members of the commission's staff;

(DDEC) A TRM is technical document that is filed with the Missouri Public Service Commission so as to provide transparency to all parties regarding savings assumptions and calculations and the underlying sources of those assumptions and calculations. It is intended to meeting the following objectives:

- Deem energy and capacity savings on a prospective basis for purposes of program design, program implementation, and program evaluation

- Support the calculation of all cost effectiveness tests of DSM programs~~Statewide technical resource manual means a document that is used by electric utilities to assess energy savings and demand savings attributable to energy efficiency and demand response;~~

(II) Technical potential means energy savings and demand savings relative to a utility's baseline energy forecast and baseline demand forecast, respectively, resulting from a theoretical construct that assumes all feasible measures are adopted by customers of the utility regardless of cost or customer preference;

(EE) Throughput Disincentive means the electric utility's lost margin revenues that result from decreased retail sales volumes due to its demand-side programs.

~~(FFDD)~~ Total resource cost test, or TRC, means the test of the cost-effectiveness of demand-side programs that compares the avoided utility 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;

(KK) Utility cost test means the test that compares the avoided utility costs to the sum of all utility incentive payments, plus utility costs to administer, deliver, and evaluate each demand-side program to quantify the net savings obtained by substituting the demand-side program for supply-side resources;

~~(GGEE)~~ Utility incentive component of a DSIM means the methodology approved by the commission in a utility's filing for demand-side program approval to allow the utility to receive a portion of ~~annual~~ net shared benefits ~~achieved and documented through EM&V reports;~~

(HHFF) Utility lost revenue component of a DSIM means the methodology approved by the commission in a utility's filing for demand-side program approval to allow the utility to receive recovery of lost revenue; and

~~(IIGG) Utility market potential study means an evaluation and report by an independent third party of the energy savings and demand savings available in a utility's service territory broken down by customer class and major end-uses within each customer class. (Included above)~~

(JJ) Utility Throughput Disincentive component of a DSIM means the methodology approved by the commission in a utility's filing for demand-side program approval to allow the utility to receive recovery of Throughput Disincentive.

AUTHORITY: section 393.1075.11, RSMo Supp. 2010. Original rule filed Oct. 4, 2010, effective May 30, 2011.*

**Original authority: 393.1075, RSMo 2009.*