

Cal TF Data Charette

Data User Issues

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Together, Building
a Better California



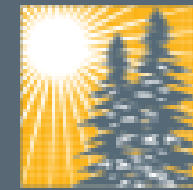
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I primarily work with...



CEDARS
CALIFORNIA ENERGY
DATA AND REPORTING SYSTEM



CET
COST EFFECTIVENESS TOOL



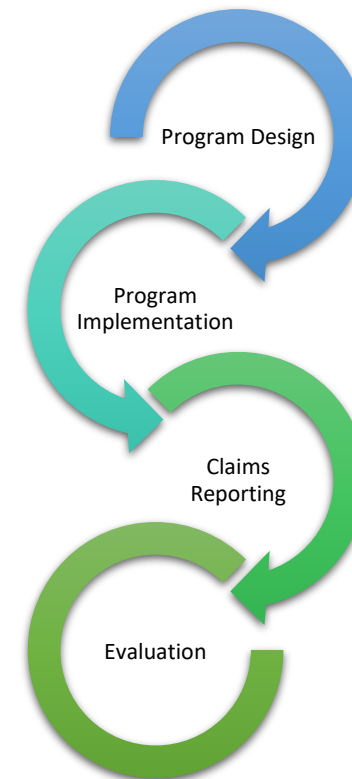
eTRM
OFFICIAL SOURCE
CA Energy Efficiency
Measure Data



1. The shift to total system benefit (TSB) for energy efficiency goals.

and...

2. How we collect, structure, and share data for tracking and evaluations.



Starting in 2024, Energy Efficiency goal attainment will be measured in Total System Benefit (TSB)





- Currently, goals are measured in net energy savings (kWh, kW, Therms).
- TSB is a calculated value, that is determined using the Cost Effectiveness Tool (CET)



- This brings some interesting challenges for our program implementers:
 - Determining which projects or technologies to focus on
 - Determining how these projects contribute to meeting goals
 - Determining how much they will be paid for their performance

When they are developing a measure, a secondary calculation must be run to determine how much that measure contributes to goal attainment.

A measure's value can no longer be determined by just determining the net energy savings. Now other factors come into play such as:

-  How long the life of the measure is
-  Where the measure was installed (which climate zone)
-  The savings profile of the energy savings
-  The year and quarter the project was completed in

The complexity of these calculations can put smaller implementers at a disadvantage to delivering programs, potentially stifling innovation.



The shift to Total System Benefit for Goals

When a project is actually completed and claimed, that project may now have a differing level of goal attainment over what was previously calculated.

Total System Benefit is based on values from the Avoided Cost Calculator (ACC).

Starting in 2022, this calculator has major revisions every two years in even years (2024, 2026, etc).

These revisions don't change the rate of avoided costs in predictable fashions.

Avoided costs change significantly between hours and days of the year, and between electric and gas models.

This results in large impacts on the achieved total system benefit for a project or an entire program's portfolio.

Even within ACC versions, smaller discrepancies exist

This is caused by a mixture of the Net-Present Value calculation done by the CET and the specific time period's avoided costs.

What data should we collect?

We continue to stack data collection requirements on top of each other, but we don't always do a good job considering some of the consequences:

- How much technical debt we are adding to each program administrator's systems, the eTRM, and CEDARS by adding or changing data requirements
- Whether we need all of the things we have been previously collecting still when we add new requirements
- Whether new collection requirements stifle certain types of program design or innovation





How can we better structure and share data

We need to consider holistically how we both structure our data systems and our evaluations to best serve ratepayers:

- Are program administrators making sure we provide all of the data points needed for an energy efficiency claim into the CEDARS system to be used in an evaluation
- Are we giving proper access to full claims data to evaluators to reduce the need for data requests
- Are evaluations being designed in ways to fit different program designs specifically, and not in a one-size-fits-all configuration