

- Eversource, Liberty and Unitil will explain their methodology as to how connected kW load reduction will be converted to kW savings for LBR – i.e., kW savings that represent savings that are “actually” lost revenue to the Utilities and included in LBR.

See ‘Estimating Customer Peak kW Impacts due to Energy Efficiency Measures’ slide deck.



Estimating
Customer Peak kW I

- Each Electric Utility (Eversource, Liberty and Unitil) discuss any follow-up responses from the 3-15-2018 working group meeting (see Key Takeaways from our 3-15-2018 LBR Working Group meeting, posted to Commission Website):
 - a. Impact of “ratchets” – i.e., Eversource (f/u), Liberty/Unitil (new)
As demonstrated at the March meeting, Eversource’s ratchet does not change the impact of energy efficiency on demand charge revenues.

Attached are Unitil’s ratchet calculations for 2017, similar to that provided by Eversource.



180406 Ratchet % of
Metered.pdf

- b. Uniformity of LBR Filing – i.e., One-Page Template
The utilities can use the uniform template provided for LBR forecasts.
- c. Supporting Doc for Key Factors – i.e., MDF, Savings Degradation, etc.
See ‘LBR template, Eversource - April 11’ spreadsheet



LBR template,
Eversource - April 11

See ‘NH Utilities Position on Degradation and Confidence and Precision, LBR Working Group, April 2018’



NH Utilities
Position on Degrad:

- d. Average Distribution Rates – i.e., Differentiated by Class for Accuracy

The NH utilities' position is that C&I ADR should be calculated and tracked as a single group, not differentiated by rate class. This is consistent with all prior LBR settlements and testimony, as well as Staff's Cunningham testimony in DE 17-136, which contemplated C&I as a single group with one ADR. Moreover, differentiating ADR by rate class would require administrative costs and burden, such as costs for energy efficiency tracking system enhancements and staff time for entering and tracking efficiency projects by rate class. It is not clear that the additional granularity in ADR values would be worth these added costs and administrative burden.

- e. Persistence – average life of measures, did DNV-GL update C&I measures? See 'NH Utilities Position on Degradation and Confidence and Precision' in item C above.

DNV-GL's evaluation provided updated values for kW savings persistence. See table 34 of their report, *New Hampshire Utilities Large Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Retrofit and New Equipment & Construction Program Impact Evaluation*, September 25, 2015. It did not provide updated measure life values.

- f. Retirement Adjustment – i.e., Utilities describe tracking of expirations
The utilities track the measure life and date of expiration for all energy efficiency measures. This information is currently used for our ISO-NE FCM portfolio to remove measures after they reach the end of their measure life. This same process can be applied for LBR purposes as well.
- Electric Utilities (Eversource, Liberty and Unitil) discuss their preliminary draft of the LBR Report. Possible Report contents could include:
 - a. Introduction/Executive Summary
 - b. Glossary of Terms
 - c. Derivation of kW savings
 - d. Conversion of kW savings reductions to kW for LBR calculation
 - e. Derivation of Average Distribution Rates (ADR)
 - f. Explanation of “ratchets”