

M&V for Residential DR in Energy and Capacity Markets

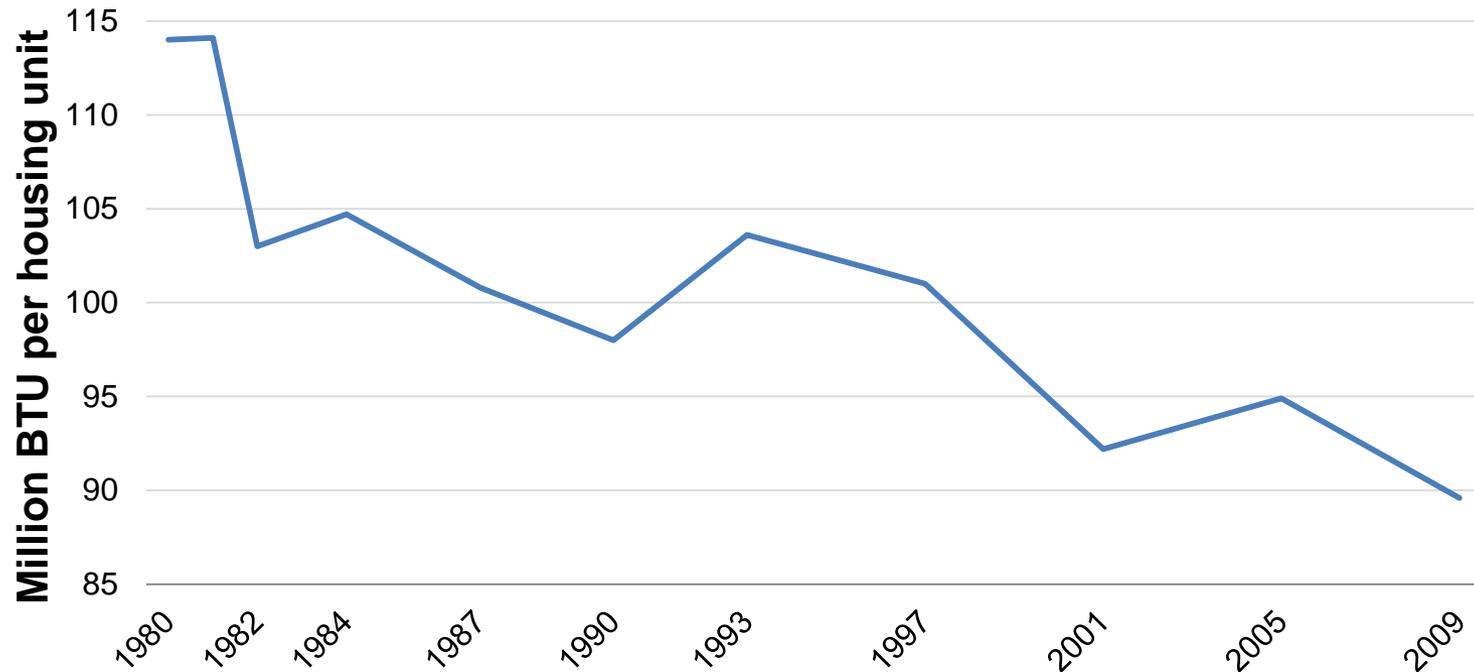
April 9, 2014
MIC

- Past
 - Direct load control (DLC)
 - Legacy DLC using radio controlled switches, one way communication, no AMI
 - All programs run by EDC
- Future
 - DLC (adaptive algorithm), thermostat controlled, behavioral programs
 - AMI
 - LSE and third party CSP participation
 - Dynamic management of customers that should be cycled

- **Interval metered**
 - M&V based on actual meter data
 - Must pass CBL test (like non-residential DR)
- **Non-interval metered**
 - M&V based on load research study using historic data
 - Deemed savings report – available for all PJM members
 - Load research study submitted by CSP
 - Switch operability study
- **Sub-sampled**
 - M&V based on actual meter data from a sample of customers

- **Outdated**
 - completed in March 2007 with data from 2001 – 2005
 - AC's are substantially more efficient, usage patterns change
- **Geographically limited**
 - Data from BGE, PSEG, JCPL
 - Footprint has substantially increased
 - Potentially settling DR in Chicago and Kentucky with data from NJ & MD
- **Assumptions may no longer be appropriate (new capacity products)**
 - Only used during design conditions
 - Focused on one specific hour
 - Impact of multi-day events

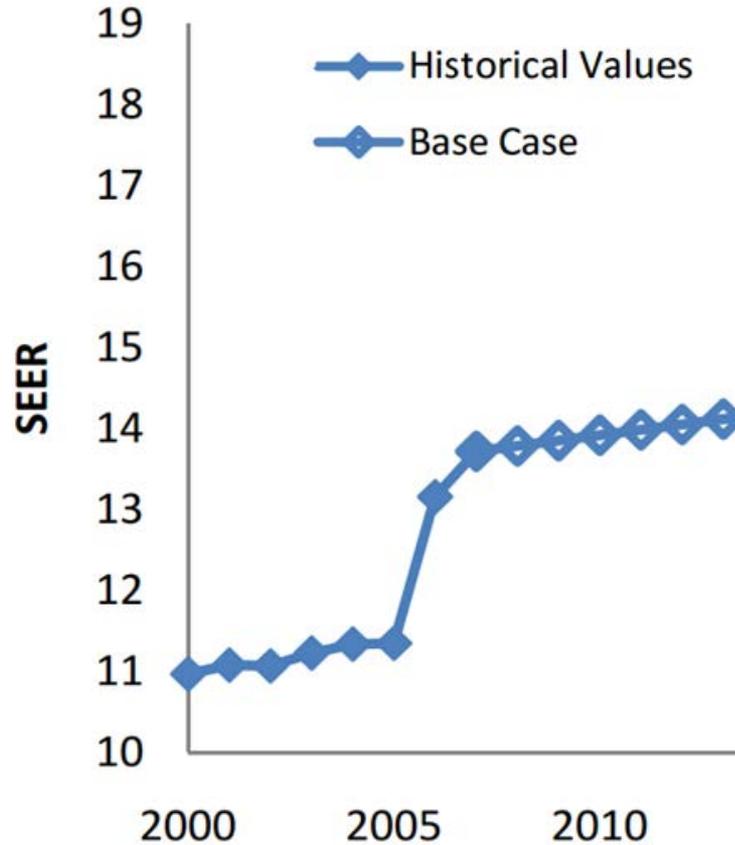
Average energy consumption per home



Source: EIA Residential Energy Consumption Survey 2009 — Release date: June 6, 2012

Air conditioner efficiency dramatically increased since 2005

SEER – measure of AC efficiency. Higher is more efficient.



Source: Robert De Kleine, “Life Cycle Optimization of Residential Air Conditioner Replacement” University of Michigan, Report No. CSS09-12, December 2009

- Cumbersome process to evaluate and administer
- Inconsistent methodology and detail across studies
- Quality and accuracy is not always transparent
- Valid for too long of a time period (5 years)
- Questions regarding optionality of results
 - If I do and don't like results can I just use my older results.