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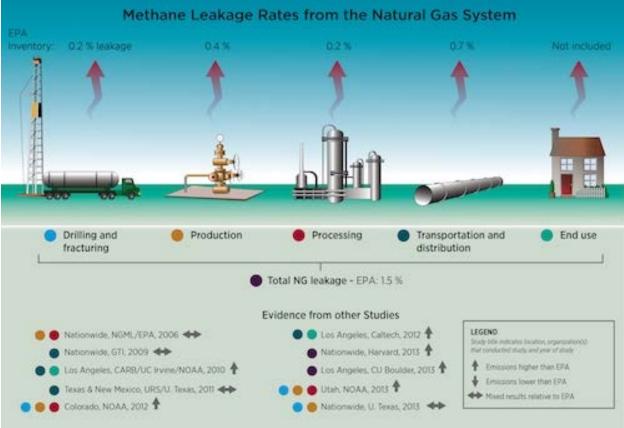
#### **Building Electrification and the CPUC**



#### California Energy Commission June 14, 2018 Rory Cox, Analyst, Energy Efficiency Branch



## The Problem We're Trying to Solve



Source: Stanford University/Science



### What is Electrification?

Definitions (Google):

- 1. The action or process of charging something with electricity
- 2. The conversion of a machine or a system to the use of electrical power





#### **Important Definitions**

**Fuel Switching**: Refers to replacing a non-IOU fuel with an IOU fuel



**Fuel Substitution:** Refers to replacing an IOU-fuel with another IOU fuel









#### To be more specific...



Heating: The carbon version



Heating: The electric version (an electric heat pump)



#### To be more specific...





Water heating: The carbon version

Water eating: The electric version (an electric water heater)



#### To be more specific...





Cooking: The carbon version

Cooking: The decarbonized version (induction stove)



## **CPUC's Approach to Electrification**

CPUC is currently exploring appropriate program concepts to promote electrification as a tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Our concerns:

- Grid integration
- Distribution deferral
- Locational benefits
- Time of Use



Photo: Scientific American



### **The Three-Prong Test**

- Currently, incentive programs that involve fuel substitution must pass the "Three Prong Test."
- The Prongs are:
  - 1. Program must not increase source BTU consumption
  - 2. Program must be cost effective (have a TRC and PAC benefit/cost ratio of 1 or greater)
  - 3. Program must not adversely impact the environment

CPUC is currently reconsidering the threeprong test in R.14-10-003 (the IDER proceeding)





- I. All Electric tariff
  - Currently this is available for the already existing electric homes
  - Customers receive a lower rate per kWh as they have higher electricity consumption
  - Revenue requirement may need to be made up for by increased rates for dual fuel customers





II. Resource Acquisition - Rebates

- Currently, electric appliances receive only small portion of EE incentives
- Incentives could be offered but decline over time as market uptake increases, similar to California Solar Initiative
- Incentives could be scaled to the amount of GHGs the appliance will reduce over it's lifecycle





III. Resource Acquisition - Financing

- On-bill financing could provide low- or no-interest loans for electric appliances
- Could have dedicated financing program for customers wishing to have all electric home or business
- Could target in disadvantaged communities



Image: Conroy Refrigeration & HVAC



IV. Resource Acquisition – Emerging Technologies

- Could develop "technology priority maps" to prioritize all electric appliances.
- This would provide a pipeline for products to go from the development stage to market adoption
- For example, a "grid interactive electric water heater" is now available, but is not part of the demand response programs



Image: Toonpool



- V. Market Transformation
- Energy Division now developing a market transformation framework
- Will recognize quantifiable energy and GHG savings from marketlevel activities
- May adopt a schedule of milestones and metrics including targets and timelines
- Could include offramps in case of failure





## Example of Combining Program Concepts

- Title 24 now requires solar on new residential construction
- Net Energy Metering (NEM) continues to offer bill credits for excess energy produced
- Program could combine wholesale NEM compensation for rooftop PV with an extra incentive for heat pump water heaters and demand response
- With the right mix of T24 requirements and design credit options, new buildings can become grid assets





## Other Agencies and Their Approaches

- California Energy Commission: Electric appliances increase the Energy Design Rating of a building, per Title 24. Considering allelectric buildings in the IEPR
- CARB: Developing a feasibility study for zero carbon buildings, as well as a spreadsheet tool that measure GHGs from all aspects of a building
- Department of Communities Services and Development (CSD): Administers Low Income Weatherization Program. Calculates perbuilding energy and GHG savings.



## **Pending Legislation**

- AB 3001 (Bonta): Would change building and public utilities code to encourage all electric buildings. Not advancing.
- AB 3232 (Friedman): Requires CEC to produce plans to make all buildings emission free by 2030. Advanced to floor.
- SB 1477 (Stern): Would create a Zero Emission Heating Market Transformation Fund at State Treasury. Advanced to Floor.



#### **Policy Initiatives**

- CA Energy Commission are considering an all electric building code for 2022, and is considering electrification in the next Integrated Energy Policy Report
- CARB is developing a tool to quantify reduction of GHG emissions at the building level from electrification strategies
- Three pieces of legislation this session dealing with electrification: Market Transformation, building codes, ratepayer funded programs. Two of the three have advanced to the floor



#### **Next Steps**

- CPUC will open up a proceeding to consider approaches to allelectric buildings
- Focus on how to combine program ideas (like NEM, DR, and rebates) to get more value from mandated rooftop solar
- Watch and research electrification programs of SMUD and SCE
- Develop and monitor pilots: disadvantaged communities in San Joaquin Valley and fire rebuilding effort in the North Bay



#### Discussion

