

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

**In Re: The Narragansett Electric Company
d/b/a National Grid
Annual Energy Efficiency Plan for 2020**

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|
| **Docket No. _____**
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ANNUAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY PLAN FOR 2020

SETTLEMENT OF THE PARTIES

October 15, 2019

Executive Summary

National Grid's 2020 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan (Plan) includes a suite of services to provide all customers with tools needed to take control of their energy usage and lower their costs. This is done through several different initiatives that stretch across three distinct program sectors: Residential, Commercial and Industrial, and Income Eligible. Within these program sectors, customers may participate in myriad ways. Some examples include: having a home energy assessment, purchasing products such as thermostats and lighting upgrades through upstream vendors, participating in an innovative pilot such as Zero Net Energy New Construction, or upgrading their large commercial manufacturing facility with the latest efficiency measures to increase productivity and reduce operating costs.

This Plan represents the third year of the 2018-2020 Three-Year Plan (Docket No. 4684). While the Plan continues to offer proven, nationally-leading customer energy efficiency services, the Company has also added several enhancements over previous years. Specifically, the Company has developed new customer engagement strategies, a bolstered approach to electrification of heat, and the utilization of new online tools to offer even more value to customers.

Further, this Plan was the product of an even more robust stakeholder¹ engagement process than in prior years. Beginning in March 2019, members of the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group (EE TWG), formerly called the Collaborative, gave presentations² on their priorities for the Plan. In June, Company compiled the priorities in a Plan Outline Memorandum that provided direction for the key anticipated changes between 2019 and 2020 based on stakeholder input. The Company believes that its commitment to stakeholder engagement in 2019 has aided in the creation of a holistic and innovative Plan that is responsive to stakeholders' priorities.

This Plan will create significant benefits to Rhode Island. The electric and delivered fuels portion of the Plan will save 178,056 net annual MWhs, 29,877 net annual kW, and 5,126,107 lifetime MMBtu for all-fuels (electric, gas, oil, propane) over the lifetime of the installed energy efficiency measures. The natural gas portion of the plan will save 446,621 annual MMBtu and 4,816,261 lifetime MMBtu over the lifetime of installed natural gas measures. Investments made in energy efficiency to achieve these savings will add \$280.0

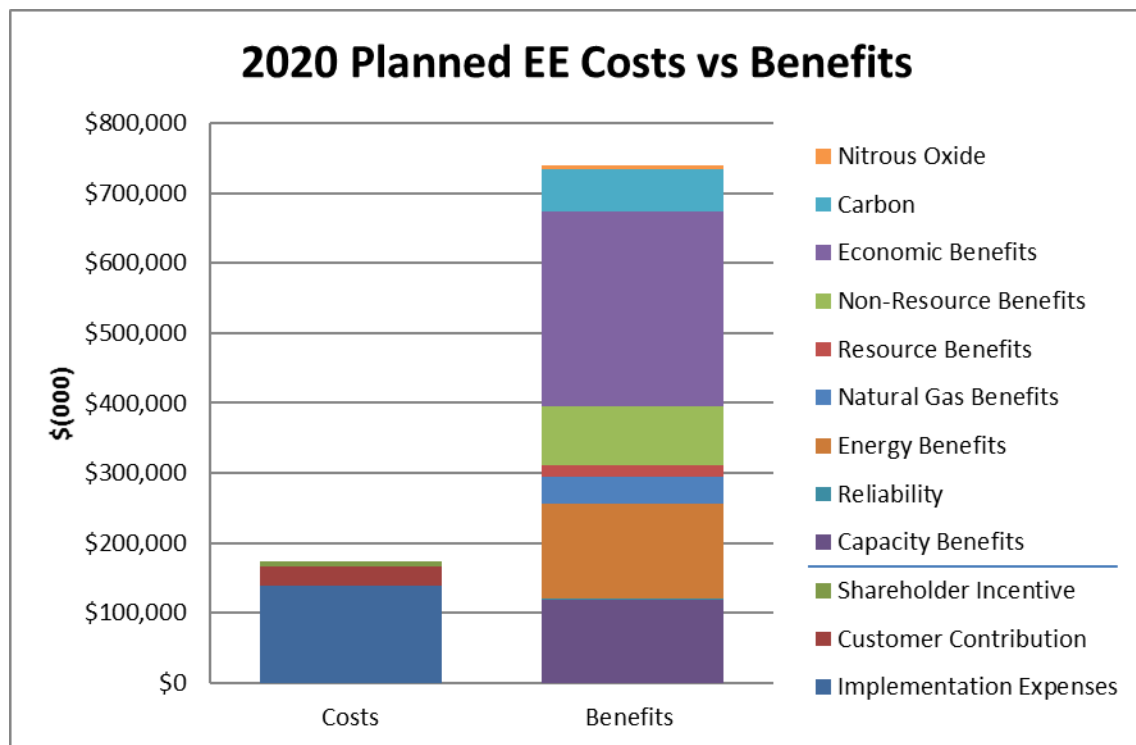
¹In this Plan, stakeholders are defined as parties that have an interest in the outcome of the energy efficiency Plan and engage with the Company during the annual planning process. Stakeholders may represent ratepayers, members of their organization, or environmental interests, etc. Stakeholders are not required to be members of the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group, but just need to engage with the Company regarding the outcome of the Plan.

²² Please see the Sec.1 "Introduction and Summary" for more information on the stakeholder engagement process in 2019.

million to Rhode Island's state gross domestic product (GDP). Through this Plan the Company continues its commitment to support the State's ongoing priorities; electrification of space and water heating and active demand reduction. The Plan includes expanded investments in air source heat pump market transformation efforts and driving customer adoption of these technologies, and continued development of demand response measures to help customers manage electricity and potentially in coming years, gas.

Each year, the Company collects a surcharge on all customer utility bills to fund the comprehensive suite of energy conservation and efficiency services across the three distinct program sectors. This funding is collected pursuant to the State's Least Cost Procurement Law (R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7) "which shall include procurement of energy efficiency and energy conservation measures that are prudent and reliable and when such measures are lower cost than acquisition of additional supply, including supply for periods of high demand."

The Plan is submitted in accordance with the Least Cost Procurement law, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7, the basis for which is the Comprehensive Energy Conservation, Efficiency, and Affordability Act of 2006, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-2-1.2, and the Least Cost Procurement Standards (Standards), as approved by the PUC at an Open Meeting on September 6, 2018 in Docket 4684. The Standards guide how energy efficiency services are delivered—in a manner that is optimally cost-effective, reliable, prudent, and environmentally responsible.

Figure 1. 2020 Energy Efficiency Plan Costs Compared to Benefits

The projected lifetime energy savings from this Plan will avoid 1.06 million tons of carbon, the equivalent of removing 205,137 passenger vehicles from the road for one year. In total, the Plan is expected to create over \$739 million in benefits over the life of the installed electric, demand response, and natural gas energy efficiency measures. Energy savings and benefits are measured and verified by third-party evaluation firms.

The Plan demonstrates National Grid's commitment to energy efficiency and customer energy management and balances pursuing energy and cost savings from current technologies and programs while also identifying new technologies and programs to continue delivering savings to Rhode Island customers for years to come.

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2. 2020 Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Energy Efficiency Solutions and Programs
3. 2020 Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification Plan
4. Rhode Island Benefit Cost Test Description
5. 2020 Electric Energy Efficiency Program Tables
6. 2020 Gas Energy Efficiency Program Tables
7. 2020 Energy Efficiency Program Plan Bill Impacts
8. 2020 Energy Efficiency Pilots Summary
9. 2020 Cross-Program Summary
10. Energy Efficiency Definitions

1. Introduction and Summary

The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid (National Grid or Company) is pleased to submit this 2020 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan (Plan) to the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC). This Plan has been developed by National Grid in collaboration with the EE TWG and endorsed by the Energy Efficiency and Resource Management Council (EERMC).³

This Plan is submitted in accordance with the Least Cost Procurement law, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7, the basis for which is the Comprehensive Energy Conservation, Efficiency, and Affordability Act of 2006, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-2-1.2, and the Least Cost Procurement Standards (Standards), as approved by the PUC at an Open Meeting on September 6, 2018 in Docket 4684. This Plan is jointly submitted as a Stipulation and Settlement, entered into by and National Grid (collectively, the Parties), and addresses issues raised by members of the public, members of the EE TWG, and the EERMC concerning the Company's electric and natural gas energy efficiency (EE) programs for calendar year 2020.

During the 2020 annual Planning process, from January 2019 to June 2019, stakeholder engagement was a top priority for the Company. In the first quarter of 2019, the Company created a set of guidelines for participation in the EE TWG to better define the roles of parties in the Plan creation process and be clear about the Company's responsibilities and deliverables. Soon thereafter, the Company created a new website for the EE TWG in order to post the location and agendas for upcoming meetings in an effort to make the process more transparent to interested parties and the public. Feedback from these EE TWG meetings was reported to the EERMC by the EERMC Consultant Team to ensure the EERMC was aware of current discussions.

To ensure a wide array of views and customer representation, the Company made several adjustments to the Plan schedule. Notably, in March and April of 2019, stakeholders presented to the Company regarding their organization's or constituents' priorities for inclusion in the Plan and invited new members to attend meetings for balanced and helpful feedback. In total over 107 priorities were put forward and influenced the

³ Since 1991, a collaborative group has been meeting regularly to analyze and inform the Company's electric and gas energy efficiency programs. The name of this group was modified in 2019 to the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group (EE TWG) to better reflect the roles of the parties. Presently, members of the EE TWG include: The Company, the Division and the Division's consultant, Synapse Energy Economics (Synapse), The City of Providence, Green Energy Consumers Alliance, TEC-RI, the Office of Energy Resources, and Acadia Center. In addition, the George Wiley Center, The Center for Justice, the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank (RIIB), and several EERMC members and representatives from the EERMC's Consulting Team participate in the EE TWG. Since 1991, membership in the EE TWG has varied because some organizations have withdrawn and others have joined. Further information available at: www.ngrid.com/rieetechgroup

subsequent Plan Outline Memorandum, in which high-level insights into the areas of focus for the upcoming Plan were documented. The majority of these comments focused on the electrification of heat and income eligible programs, and changes to savings goals and/or incentives.

Table 1. Key Focus Areas Noted by Stakeholders

1-4 Comments	5-9 Comments	10+ Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Pilots • Benefits • Electric Vehicles • Participation • Workforce • Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross Docket Coordination • Demand Response • Gas Programs • General Comments • Commercial Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification • Incentives, Goals and Metrics • Income Eligible Programs

Moreover, the schedule for review of the Plan was adjusted to provide additional time for external review, as requested by the stakeholders. To accommodate this request, the Company made the following adjustments to the schedule:

- Delivering a Plan Outline Memorandum on June 10th that provided high-level insights into the areas of focus for the upcoming Plan to give stakeholders an idea of what to expect in the first draft and an indication of how stakeholder comments would be addressed.
- Sending the first draft of the Plan to stakeholders one month earlier, on July 16th, instead of the traditional mid-August date.
- Adding a second draft on August 23rd to incorporate stakeholder feedback from the first draft into the text.

The outcome of the above stakeholder process is the Plan that is presented in this document and attachments. The Plan satisfies the statutory requirements for Least Cost Procurement and is consistent with the Three-Year Energy Efficiency Procurement Plan (Three-Year Plan) for 2018-2020.⁴ The Annual Plan is cost-effective and has a cost that is lower than the cost of energy supply for both electricity and natural gas, satisfying the requirements prescribed in R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7 (a)(2) and the Standards. The Plan also satisfies PUC Order No. 22851 by demonstrating how it advances the Docket 4600 principles and goals for the electric system detailed in Section 11.⁵

⁴ The Company submitted the Three-Year Plan to the PUC on August 30, 2017 in Docket 4684.

⁵ PUC Report and Order No. 22851 accepting the Stakeholder Report. Written Order issued July 31, 2017.

The primary goal of the Plan is to create energy and economic cost savings for Rhode Island consumers through energy efficiency, as required by R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7. To that end, the electric-funded portion of the Plan will create electric and delivered fuels savings of 178,056 net annual MWhs, equivalent to 5,126,107 lifetime MMBtus, and 29,877 net annual kW. The natural gas-funded portion of the Plan will create savings of 446,621 net annual MMBtus and 4,816,261 net lifetime MMBtus. The Plan will generate benefits of more than \$739 million over the life of the measures. Of these total benefits, \$599 million come from electric and delivered fuels efficiency, passive demand response, and active demand response. \$143.8 million in benefits from natural gas efficiency. The total benefits represent a significant benefit for Rhode Island's residential, commercial, industrial, and income eligible energy customers. Table 2 includes a high level summary of the Electric-funded and Natural Gas-funded portions of the Plan, and Table 3 gives a summary of the active demand response component.

Table 2. 2020 Energy Efficiency Program Plan Summary

Electric Programs by Sector ⁽³⁾	Implementation Spending (\$000) ⁽¹⁾	Customer Contribution (\$000)	Annual Savings (MWh)	Lifetime Savings (MWh)	Lifetime Savings (MMBtu) ^(Electric, Gas, Delivered Fuels)	¢/lifetime kWh	Summer Annual Demand Savings (kW) ⁽⁵⁾	Active Demand Response (kW)	Total Benefits (\$000)	RI Test B/C Ratio	Participants ⁽⁶⁾
Non-Income Eligible Residential	\$43,955	\$1,078	77,877	346,400	1,699,757	13.3	11,693	1,746	\$147,388	3.11	623,896
Income Eligible Residential ⁽³⁾	\$16,400	\$0	5,981	74,530	522,061	22.5	721		\$44,018	2.56	8,100
Commercial and Industrial	\$44,128	\$17,424	94,198	1,097,807	2,904,288	5.6	17,463	49,000	\$412,629	6.48	3,466
Regulatory	\$1,864										
Subtotal	\$106,348	\$18,502	178,056	1,518,737	5,126,107	8.3	29,877	50,746	\$604,034	4.64	635,462
Gas Programs by Sector	Implementation Spending (\$000)	Customer Contribution (\$000)	Annual Savings (MMBtu)		Lifetime Savings (MMBtu) ^(Gas)	\$/lifetime MMBtu			Total Benefits (\$000)	RI Test B/C Ratio	Participants
Non-Income Eligible Residential	\$13,567	\$6,500	189,948		1,527,333	13.14			\$43,200	2.08	162,367
Income Eligible Residential	\$8,962	\$0	34,508		649,878	13.79			\$34,449	3.64	4,402
Commercial and Industrial	\$9,164	\$2,710	222,164		2,639,051	4.50			\$66,150	5.35	945
Regulatory ⁽²⁾	\$725										
Subtotal	\$32,418	\$9,210	446,621		4,816,261	8.64			\$143,800	3.32	167,714
Total for Plan	\$138,766	\$27,712			9,942,368				\$747,834	4.33	803,176

Table 3. 2020 ConnectedSolutions (Active Demand Response) Summary Table

Programs	Implementation Spending (\$000)	Customer Contribution (\$000)	Active Demand Response (kW)	\$/kw	Total Benefits (\$000)	RI Test B/C Ratio
Residential ConnectedSolutions	\$ 476	-	1,746	\$ 272.86	\$ 1,905	4.00
Commercial ConnectedSolutions	\$ 2,078	-	49,000	\$ 42.42	\$ 27,031	13.01
Total	\$ 2,555	-	50,746	\$ 50.35	\$ 28,936	11.33

(1) All Residential electric customers (including Income Eligible customers) are eligible to participate in the Residential ConnectedSolutions program if they have the necessary equipment – a smart thermostat and central air conditioning, or a behind the meter battery.

The energy savings that will result from this Plan will provide a meaningful contribution to the Resilient Rhode Island Act (the Act). Under the Act, the State of Rhode Island set forth the goal to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.⁶ The Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan (GHG Plan) identifies energy efficiency as an important component for achieving the GHG targets set forth in the Act.⁷ The electric, gas, and delivered fuel energy efficiency measures proposed in this Plan will avoid over 1.05 million tons of carbon over the lifetime of the installed measures.⁸ This is the equivalent of removing 205,137 passenger vehicles from the road for one year.⁹

In addition to providing customers with cost-savings and contributing to the state's carbon reduction goals, the Plan will also create significant economic benefits in Rhode Island. The Company expects that investments made in energy efficiency under this Plan will add \$280.0 million to Rhode Island's state gross domestic product (GDP).¹⁰ The vast majority of jobs associated with the Annual Plan's energy efficiency investments are local because they are tied to the installation of equipment and other materials. An analysis of National Grid's 2018 energy efficiency programs found that 73% of companies involved in the Company's energy efficiency programs have a presence in Rhode Island.¹¹ Investments in energy efficiency contribute to Rhode Island's economy overall and benefit business owners and their employees who deliver these programs and services.

The savings in the Plan meet the requirements for cost-effectiveness. As defined by the Standards in Docket 4684, the Plan's RI Test benefit-cost ratio - the ratio of Total Benefits to Total Costs – must be greater than 1.0.¹² The overall electric EE Program RI Test ratio is 4.65, and the overall natural gas EE Program RI Test ratio is 3.32. This means that for each \$1 spent on energy efficiency, electric and delivered fuels programs will create \$4.65 of benefits over the lifetime of the investment, and natural gas programs will create \$3.32 in benefits over the lifetime of the investments. Figure 2 and Figure 3 detail the RI Test

⁶ R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-6.2.

⁷ Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan, December 2016.

⁸ Takes into account the net impact of EE measures on carbon emissions. The marginal carbon emission rates are from "Avoided Energy Supply Components in New England: 2018 Report" Appendix K. pages 368-370.

⁹ <https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

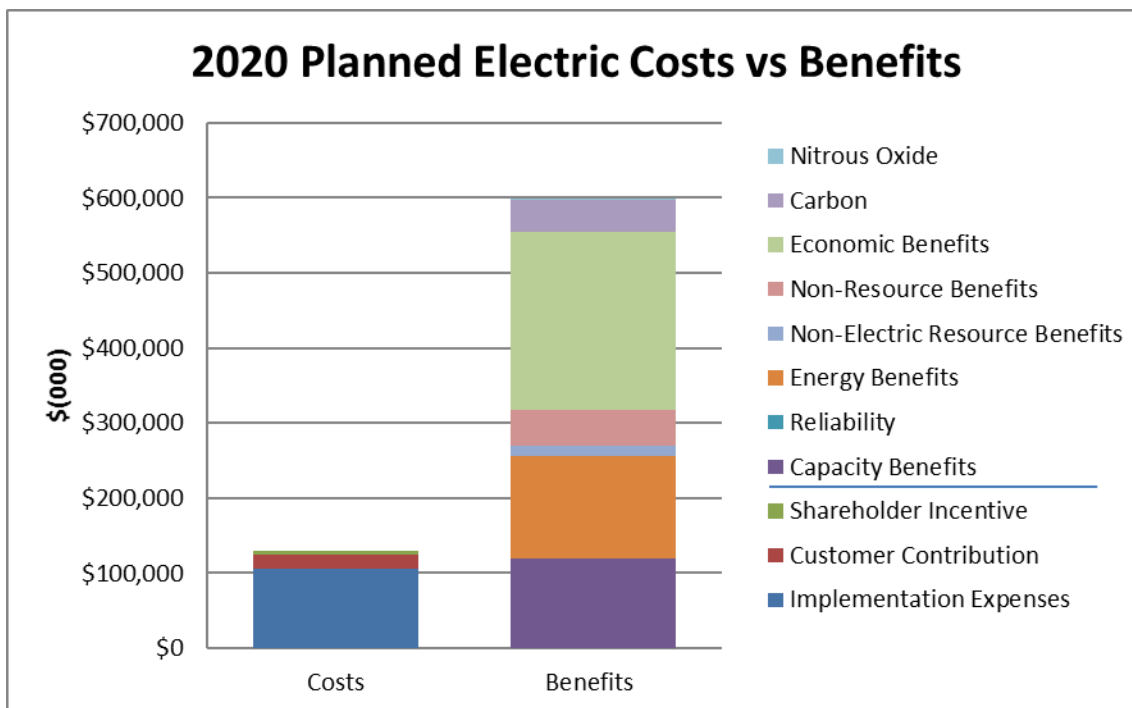
¹⁰ Macroeconomic multipliers for the economic growth and job creation benefits of investing in cost-effective energy efficiency from "Review of RI Test and Proposed Methodology" prepared for National Grid by the Brattle Group, January 31, 2019.

¹¹ Peregrine Energy Group, "Analysis and Recommendations regarding the Current and Future Workforce associated with Rhode Island Energy Efficiency Programs," May 5, 2019 (filed as part of National Grid's 2018 Year-End Report).

¹² Standards, Section 1.4(C).

costs and benefits for the electric and gas portfolios, respectively. A detailed summary of the benefits and costs included in the RI Test is included in Attachment 4.

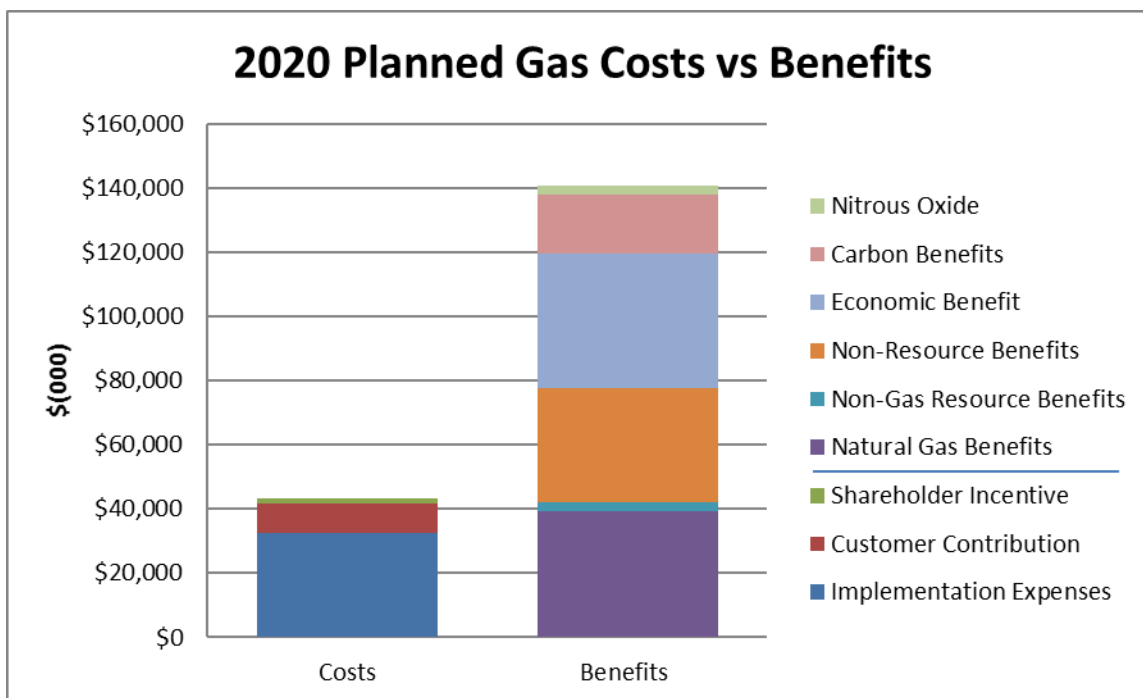
Figure 2. Annual Plan Total Benefits and Total Costs (RI Test) for the Electric Portfolio^{13, 14}



¹³ Nitrous Oxide benefits total approximately \$1,979K and Reliability totals approximately \$802K. These lines may not be visible in the above Figure.

¹⁴ For more information on how and why these costs and benefits are calculated and included, see Attachment 4 Rhode Island Test Description. For more information on the costs and expenses summarized here see Attachments 5 and 6.

Figure 3. Annual Plan Total Benefits and Total Costs (RI Test) for the Natural Gas Portfolio



The Standards further require the Company to show a comparison between the RI Test and the Total Resource Cost (TRC) Test. The TRC is a more conservative test than the RI Test that divides energy, capacity, and resource benefits by the same set of costs as the RI Test. The overall electric EE Program TRC Test ratio is 2.48, and the overall natural gas EE Program TRC Test ratio is 1.84. The TRC Test results are included in Tables E-5A and G-5A.

In addition to satisfying the primary statutory requirement of cost-effectiveness, the Plan satisfies the additional requirement that the cost of energy efficiency procured be less expensive than the cost of supply as detailed in Section 3. The cost of procuring 1,518,737 MWh lifetime electric energy efficiency savings through the Plan is \$192.1 million less than if that electric load was met by purchasing additional electric supply. The cost of procuring 4,816,261 MMBtu lifetime natural gas energy efficiency savings through the Plan is \$20.7 million less than if that natural gas load was met by purchasing additional natural gas supply.¹⁵

Over time, the benefits of procuring energy efficiency at a cost less than supply accrue to customers. From 2009 to projected year-end 2019, electric energy efficiency programs

¹⁵ For more information on how this was calculated, see section 3 of the Main Text, "Cost of Annual Plan Compared to the Cost of Energy Supply"

will have saved an estimated 8.88 million MWh. This number represents the cumulative energy savings for just those energy efficiency measures installed since 2009 (the first year of programs implemented under Least Cost Procurement). Because the average measure life of energy efficiency measures is 10 years, the Company expects that measures installed in 2010 are still providing the same level of energy savings through 2019. This is also true for those measures installed after 2010.¹⁶ The only exception is the savings from Home Energy Reports. This program only has a one-year measure life, and is counted as such, because it connects with customers annually to prompt them to continue taking energy saving actions. The cumulative 8.88 million MWh in savings were procured at a cost lower than the cost of supply.

This cost-effective Plan includes an investment of \$111.4 million for the electric energy efficiency portfolio in 2020. If approved, this will be funded by \$17.4 million in proceeds from the ISO New England (ISO-NE) Forward Capacity Market (FCM), revenues from the existing energy efficiency program charge of \$0.01121 per kWh, plus revenues from a fully reconciling mechanism of \$0.00233 per kWh pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7(c)(5) to fully fund the cost-effective electric energy efficiency programs for 2020.¹⁷

This Plan also includes a \$34.5 million investment in cost-effective natural gas energy efficiency. If approved, this investment will be funded by revenues from the existing energy efficiency program charge of \$0.715 per dekatherm for residential customers and \$0.420 per dekatherm for non-residential customers plus revenues from a fully reconciling mechanism of \$0.303 per dekatherm for residential customers and \$0.359 per dekatherm for non-residential customers pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7(c)(5) to fully fund the cost-effective natural gas energy efficiency programs for 2020.¹⁸

For context for these gas rate adjustments, the residential and commercial charges are closer to charges seen in the 2017 and 2018 energy efficiency annual plan than in the 2019 annual plan. The proposed residential charge for 2020 is \$1.018, per dekatherm compared to \$0.898 in 2018 and \$0.888 in 2017. The proposed non-residential charge for 2020 is \$0.779 per dekatherm, compared to \$0.727 in 2018 and \$0.726 in 2017.

All Rhode Island electric and gas customers will benefit from lower supply and transmission and distribution costs due to investments in energy efficiency whether they participate or not. The Company determines these savings through the Bill Impact analysis that is detailed in Attachment 7. The savings that customers will realize from participating in the energy efficiency programs will offset the energy efficiency program charge. The

¹⁶ Actual lifetime varies by measure but is not included in Figure 3 for ease of illustration. When the Company reports out on savings to ISO-NE it takes into account impact of each measure's life.

¹⁷ See Attachment 5, Table E-1 for list of funding sources and calculation of the charge.

¹⁸ See Attachment 6, Table G-1 for list of funding sources and calculation of the charge.

Bill Impact analyses of the gas and electric programs show that the average participant will save more than they invest in the energy efficiency program charge. As detailed in Attachment 7, the average participant will see the following annual reductions in their combined electric and gas bills over the lifetime of the installed measures when compared to not having the 2020 energy efficiency program charge: Residential (0.89%, \$22.53); Low Income (2.40%, \$58.24); Small C&I (17.50%, \$1,439.17); Medium C&I (10.59%, \$2,532.16); Large C&I (3.05%, \$17,091.45). In addition to environmental and economic benefits not reflected on customers' bills, non-participants also benefit from energy efficiency due to reductions in capacity demand and avoided investment in infrastructure that is reflected in rates. When the impacts on participants and non-participants are averaged, the analysis shows that, on average, the typical Rhode Island customer sees bill savings from energy efficiency. One of National Grid's objectives is to reach as many customers as possible to increase participation and overall bill savings in Rhode Island.

2. Savings Goals in 2020 Plan

Compared to 2019, in 2020, the Company proposes to maintain the same annual savings goal metrics for the majority of the Electric Portfolio and identical savings goal metrics for the Natural Gas Portfolio. Details are in Section 14.

The Company recognizes the long-term value of developing and achieving lifetime savings goals because of the focus on longer term customer savings and benefits it would drive. In 2020, the Company will continue to track and report lifetime savings as part of the proposed test metrics detailed in Section 15. Looking forward, the Company commits to working with the DPUC, EERMC, OER, and other stakeholders in 2020 to work to develop mutually agreeable savings goals that move toward lifetime. Changes will align with the forthcoming 2021-2023 Three Year Plan and will be able to rely on information from the EERMC Market Potential Study. More information is included in Section 15. For the 2020 Annual Plan, stakeholders provided feedback that it would be more prudent to for the third year of a Three-Year Plan to align with annual savings targets established in the 2018-2020 Three-Year Plan and used to plan and measure results in 2018 and 2019.

i. Electric Portfolio Savings Goals

Within the Electric Portfolio the Company proposes to continue measuring performance towards Net Annual MWh and annual passive kW savings goals for the electric programs and measures. The Company proposes to modify its performance incentive calculation from that used in 2019 to have a portion of the performance incentive tied to a savings goal based on all-fuel MMBtu savings attributable to (1) heat pump installations for customers converting from delivered fuels and (2) weatherization of homes heated by delivered fuels. The proposed performance incentive is detailed in Section 14 of this Plan.

In 2020 the Company will also track net annual all-fuel MMBtu (electric, gas, oil, and propane) savings as a test metric, see Section 15, and the electric tables included in Attachment 5 where columns from net annual all-fuel have been added.

Tracking net annual all-fuel savings (MMBtu) for customers converting from delivered fuels to heat pumps more fully captures the net effect of all-fuel savings efforts (electric, oil, and propane), as well as the impact of fuel conversions that result in overall lower energy use. The tracking effort allows the Company to better incorporate strategies that support electrification of the thermal energy sector and better support State and Company greenhouse gas reduction goals for the future while removing a disincentive to promote electrification.

To first convert electric energy savings from MWh to MMBtu, the Company proposes to multiply MWh by an industry standard conversion factor of 3.412 MMBtu per MWh.¹⁹ This conversion applies only to electric energy savings. Savings from natural gas and delivered fuel are tracked in MMBtu. In this plan document, the electric savings converted to MMBtu are shown in Table E-6A in Attachment 5. Equation 1 shows the calculation of electric MWh savings to MMBtu.

Equation 1. Conversion of MWh to MMBtu Calculation

$$MMBtu_{Electric} = MWh_{Electric} \times 3.412 \text{ MMBtu/MWh}$$

To calculate net all-fuel MMBtu as reported in Table E-6A in Attachment 5, the Company will sum electric savings (converted to MMBtu), natural gas savings, and delivered fuel savings. This summation captures savings impacts for all fuels, both positive and negative, attributable to an electric measure.²⁰ For the all-fuels savings from heat pump installations replacing delivered fuels and weatherization of homes heated with delivered fuels that are included and tracked as part of the separate performance incentive carveout, the same calculation is used as shown in Equation 2, however those measures have no natural gas savings associated with them.

¹⁹ The conversion factor of 3.412 MMBtu/MWh is a constant value. Energy Information Agency, EIA: https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/pdf/sec13_7.pdf

²⁰ In the context of savings, a positive value means a reduction in the consumption of energy and a negative means an increase in the consumption of energy. For example, a measure such as efficient LED lamps replacing incandescent lamps can generate positive electric energy savings but have negative natural gas or delivered fuel savings (depending on what is used to heat the home) because of the increased heating load required in the home. This is due to the decreased heat output from an LED lamp compared to an incandescent. In this case, the positive electric savings and negative natural gas or delivered fuel savings are captured in the all-fuel MMBtu calculation.

Equation 2. Calculation of Net All-Fuel MMBtu Calculation for Electric Savings Measures

$$MMBtu_{All\ Fuel} = MMBtu_{Electric} + MMBtu_{Natural\ Gas} + MMBtu_{Delivered\ Fuels}$$

ii. Natural Gas Portfolio Savings Goals

For the natural gas portfolio, the Company proposes to continue to have its energy goal in Net Annual MMBtu, as in 2019. The Company proposes to maintain the same Performance Incentive calculation for the natural gas portfolio as in 2019.

3. Cost of Annual Plan Compared to the Cost of Energy Supply

In accordance with the Standards the Company assessed the cost of energy supply and the cost of energy efficiency using all applicable costs enumerated in the Rhode Island Benefit Cost Framework (Framework) approved by the PUC in Docket 4600-A and the Rhode Island Test as described in Attachment 4 of the Plan. This method is the same as that used in the 2019 Plan.

The RI Test is an appropriate mechanism to determine which costs to include in this assessment. The RI Test, as detailed in Attachment 4, captures the aspects of the Framework that pertain to energy efficiency programs. The source for many of these values is the “Avoided Energy Supply Components in New England: 2018 Report” (2018 AESC Study) prepared by Synapse Energy Economics for the AESC 2018 Study Group, June 1, 2018. The benefits in the RI Test are associated with the cost savings to Rhode Island from investing in energy efficiency instead of investing in additional energy supply. For the purpose of the RI Test, these values are described as a benefit of energy efficiency in the form of avoided costs. The avoided cost values can also be applied as the costs of procuring additional energy supply for the purpose of this assessment. The RI Test also details what is considered a cost of energy efficiency. These are costs incurred by the utility to implement the Plan and the expense borne by the customer for its share of the energy efficiency measure cost.

The Company proposes to use the costs described in Table 4 to compare the cost of energy efficiency to the cost of energy supply. The categories listed in this table are all used in the RI Test, as proposed in Attachment 4 of the Plan. As directed by the Standards, the Company provides an explanation for why cost categories are either appropriate or not appropriate for inclusion in the assessment of the cost of energy supply compared to the cost of energy efficiency.

Table 4. List of the Costs of Energy Efficiency and Costs of Energy Supply

Cost of Energy Efficiency		
Cost	Included	Explanation
Utility Costs	Yes	These costs are incurred to achieve implementation of energy efficiency measures and programs. Includes all costs in Tables E-2 and G-2.
Participant Costs	Yes	Customer contribution to the installation cost of the efficient measure. Customer costs included in Tables E-5 and G-5.
Costs of Energy Supply		
Electric Energy Costs	Yes	Represents the cost of purchasing electric energy supply.
Electric Generation Costs	Yes	Represents cost of generation capacity in ISO-NE.
Electric Transmission Capacity Costs	Yes	Represents Pool Transmission Facilities (PTF) cost.
Electric Distribution Capacity Costs	Yes	Represents the cost of distribution capacity related to increased load.
Natural Gas Costs	Yes	Represents the cost of purchasing natural gas supply.
Fuel Costs	Yes	Non-regulated delivered fuels are an energy supply cost to customers that utilize these fuels for heating. The fuel costs in this category are separate from those embedded in the cost of the electric market. While not a direct cost of electric energy supply, National Grid includes incentives for delivered fuel energy efficiency measures in its electric portfolio. Therefore, to achieve symmetry with costs associated with electric energy efficiency, delivered fuels costs should be included in this comparison.
Water and Sewer Costs	No	While avoided water and sewer costs are a benefit of installing certain energy efficiency measures, they are not a direct cost of energy supply.

Non-Energy Impact Costs	No*	*Unless listed below. While non-energy impacts are a benefit of installing certain energy efficiency measures, they are not a direct cost of energy supply.
a) Income Eligible Rate Discount	Yes	Costs associated with energy being sold at the income eligible rate.
b) Arrearages	Yes	Costs associated with arrearage carrying costs as a result of customers not being able to pay their energy bills.
Price Effects	Yes	Represents costs associated with the impact of demand reduction on ISO-NE energy and capacity markets.
Non-embedded Greenhouse Gas Reduction Costs	Yes	Represents the social cost of carbon. The social cost of carbon is the cost associated with meeting the goals of the Resilient Rhode Island Act. Carbon emissions come from the production of energy and should be considered a cost of supplying that energy.
Economic Development	No	While economic development is a benefit of investment in energy efficiency measures it is not a direct cost of energy supply.
Non-embedded Nitrous Oxide (NOx) Costs	Yes	NOx emissions come from the production of energy and therefore the health impacts of NOx emissions should be considered part of the cost of supplying that energy.
Reliability Costs	Yes	Increased energy demand can lead to declining reserve margins and decrease reliability so should be associated with the cost of energy.

For the assessment, the Company applies the above costs of supply to the lifetime energy, lifetime MMBtu of delivered fuels, demand, and natural gas savings for each measure included in the Plan in present value terms. The costs of the 2020 Plan occur only in 2020 and are therefore not discounted.

Applying this methodology, based on the Company's calculation, the total cost of energy efficiency for the electric portfolio is \$129.9 million and the total cost of electric supply is \$322.0 million. This is a total savings of \$192.1 over the life of the installed energy efficiency measures from investing in energy efficiency instead of electric supply. The total cost of energy efficiency for the natural gas portfolio is \$43.3 million and the total cost of natural gas supply is \$ 64.1 million. This is a total savings of \$20.7 million over the

life of the installed energy efficiency measures from investing in energy efficiency instead of natural gas supply.

4. Annual Plan Compared to Three-Year Plan for Year 2020

The energy and cost savings for the 2020 program year are consistent with the objectives and requirements of Least Cost Procurement.

Cumulatively, the Three-Year Plan illustrated a path of achieving 564,154 Annual MWh, and 1,186,718 Annual MMBtu of savings over the three years. This Annual Plan delivers on that vision based on past and projected performance. With strong performance in 2018 and projected 2019 savings, the Plan has savings goals that are 12,627 Annual MWh above the cumulative Three-Year Annual MWh target and 210,500 Annual MMBtu above the cumulative Three-Year Annual Natural Gas MMBtu target. Proposing an Annual Plan that will deliver electric and natural gas savings above the cumulative Three-Year Plan goal demonstrates National Grid's continued commitment to planning nation-leading savings that are the highest achievable in practice, a principle described in the Three-Year Plan. Table 5 and Table 6 provide detail on the Plan's performance in context of 2018, 2019, and the Three-Year Plan.

Table 5. Comparison of 2020 Plan Electric Portfolio to 2018 Actuals, 2019 Planned, and Cumulative Three Year Plan Goals

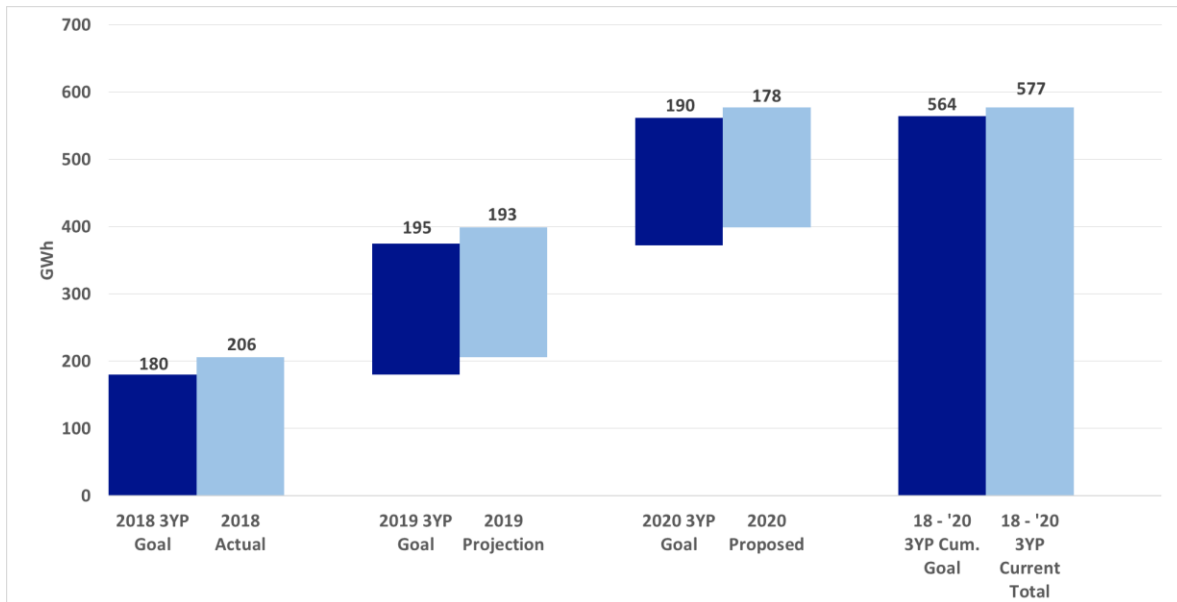
	2018	2019	2020	Cumulative 2018-2020 Annual Savings
Annual Goal, Three-Year Plan (MWh)	179,968	194,677	189,509	564,154
Annual Achieved/Projected (MWh)	206,209	192,516	178,056	576,781
Absolute Difference	26,241	-2,161	-11,453	12,627
Percent of Annual Goal Achieved/Planned	115%	99%	94%	102%

2019 achieved/projected is based on a portfolio level projection from the 2019 Second quarter report, Table 1

Table 6. Comparison of 2020 Plan Natural Gas Portfolio to 2018 Actuals, 2019 Planned, and Cumulative Three Year Plan Goals

	2018	2019	2020	Cumulative 2018-2020 Annual Savings
Annual Goal, Three-Year Plan (MMBtu)	384,486	396,859	405,373	1,186,718
Annual Achieved/Projected (MMBtu)	497,119	453,478	446,621	1,397,218
Absolute Difference	112,633	56,619	41,248	210,500
Percent of Annual Goal Achieved/Planned	129%	114%	110%	118%

2019 achieved/projected is based on a portfolio level projection from the 2019 Second quarter report, Table 2

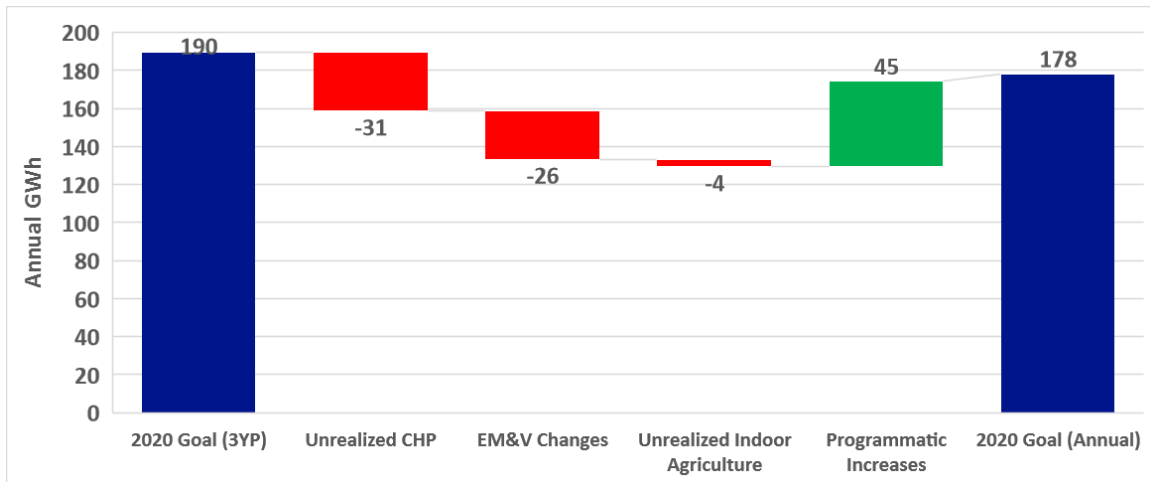
Figure 5. Cumulative Electric Goals Compared the Three-Year Plan

The annual electric savings proposed for 2020 is 178,056 MWh, or 2.37% of the 2015 load referenced in the 2018-2020 Three Year Plan. The Company has proposed goals consistent with Least Cost Procurement, however the 2020 annual electric savings differ from the Three-Year illustration for three reasons, illustrated in Figure 6, below. First, evaluations have found decreased attribution of savings, namely due to the successful transformation of the lighting market and more is described in Section 4.i below. the Three-Year Plan illustration assumed that 16% of the 2020 Annual savings and 29% of the lifetime savings would come from Combined Heat and Power (CHP). The Company worked with several customers on large projects that do not currently appear to be possible given current project statuses and required minimum lead times and no large-scale CHP project is planned for completion in 2020. The Three-Year Plan highlighted the challenges in predicting large CHP projects and noted that annual target illustrations depended on these projects. Lastly, there are several end-uses and customer opportunities where the Company has invested in initiatives and plans to achieve higher savings than those projected in the Three-Year Plan or created initiatives or pilots that were not envisioned at the time of the Three-Year Plan, examples are described in Section 4.iv, below.

The electric savings targets reflect the Company's sustained commitment to obtaining maximum achievable potential for 2020. Factors in achievable potential of EE resource acquisition include the likely rate of customers taking actions which can be driven by factors such as the rate of equipment turnover, incentive levels, investment levels, consumer awareness of and willingness to adopt efficient technologies. Prior EE success

is also a factor in achievable potential as numerous past customer actions make it more challenging to harvest additional savings.

Figure 6 Electric Savings Goals changes from Three Year Plan to 2020



The annual natural gas savings for 2020 is 446,621MMBtu, or 1.09% of the 2015 natural gas load referenced in the 2018-2020 Three Year Plan. The annual gas savings are 10% higher than illustrated for 2020 in the Three Year Plan and this demonstrates the Company's commitment to continue its sustained commitment to obtaining maximum achievable savings. The Annual savings are higher than the Three-Year Plan due primarily to evaluation results increasing attribution of savings, described more fully in section 4.i below, and higher customer savings from Home Energy Reports.

Table 7 and Table 8 compare the Annual Plan components to the Three-Year Plan for the electric and natural gas portfolios, respectively.

Table 7. Plan Electric Portfolio Compared to Three-Year Plan

Electric Programs	2020 3 Year Plan	2020 Annual Plan	% Change
Annual Savings (MWh)	189,509	178,056	-6%
Lifetime Savings (MWh)	2,160,318	1,518,737	-30%
Annual Summer Demand Savings (kW)	34,224	29,877	-13%
Total Benefits	\$ 451,782,884	\$ 604,034,226	34%
Total Spending	\$ 109,090,025	\$ 111,418,316	2%
Benefit Cost Ratio (RI Test)	3.23	4.64	44%
Cost/Lifetime kWh	\$ 0.062	\$ 0.083	33%
EE Program Charge per kWh	\$ 0.01193	\$ 0.01354	13%

Table 8. Plan Natural Gas Portfolio Compared to Three-Year Plan

Gas Programs	2020 3 Year Plan	2020 Annual Plan	% Change
Annual Savings (MMBtu)	405,373	446,621	10%
Lifetime Savings (MMBtu)	4,682,906	4,816,261	3%
Cost/Lifetime MMBtu	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.64	0%
Total Benefits	\$ 104,184,334	\$ 143,799,748	38%
Total Spending	\$ 31,846,313	\$ 34,524,335	8%
Benefit Cost Ratio (RI Test)	2.47	3.32	34%
C&I EE Program Charge per Dth	\$ 0.758	\$ 0.779	3%
Residential EE Program Charge per Dth	\$ 0.928	\$ 1.018	10%

As noted in previous PUC dockets, Annual Plans may contain budgets and energy efficiency program charges that vary from those contained in the Three-Year Plan.²¹ The Three-Year Plan creates savings targets and illustrative budgets to guide the Company in the development and long-term strategy of its Annual Plans over the upcoming three-year period. After the Company files the Three-Year Plan, there are numerous factors that may lead to changes in funding needs and factors that contribute to EE savings achievability. These factors include: updates to the Avoided Energy Cost Study, electric and gas sales, available fund balance, ISO-NE's FCM auction proceeds, evaluation results, market conditions, customer preferences, and changes in legislation.

For the Annual Plan, the electric and natural gas energy efficiency portfolio savings, benefits, budgets, and energy efficiency program charges differ compared to the illustration presented in the Three-Year Plan. There are several factors contributing to this difference.

i. Evaluation Results

Since the Three-Year Plan was created, numerous impact evaluations have been completed by independent third-part evaluation contractors. These more recent impacts have been applied and savings estimates have been updated since the Three-Year Plan. Table 9 quantifies the changes in savings estimations from the Three-Year Plan for 2020 to the savings estimations which will be used in 2020. A positive number indicates where the attributable savings estimates have increased for a product or service and negative numbers indicate where the attributable savings estimates have decreased. Evaluation

²¹ PUC Order No. 21781 approving National Grid's September 2, 2014 Energy Efficiency and System Reliability Procurement Plan for three-year period 2015-2017. Written Order issued 12/19/14.

results impact the portion of gross savings that the Company can claim as attributable to its energy efficiency programs.

Table 9. Changes from 2020 in the 2018-2020 Three Year Plan to the 2020 Annual Plan

Electric Programs	Change from 3YP to 2020 Plan	
	Annual MWh	%
C&I Total	-13,979	-11%
Large Commercial New Construction	-890	-5%
Large Commercial Retrofit	-13,776	-14%
Small Business Direct Install	687	10%
Income Eligible Total	-1,539	-20%
Income Eligible Single Family	-1,530	-37%
Income Eligible Multifamily	-9	0%
Residential Total	-10,047	-18%
Residential New Construction	-66	-9%
Energy Star HVAC	-212	-7%
EnergyWise	-1,334	-24%
EnergyWise Multifamily	58	1%
Home Energy Reports	-5,690	-23%
Energy Star Lighting	-2,509	-15%
Energy Star Products	-294	-12%
Grand Total	-25,564	-13%

Several impact evaluations such as the C&I Upstream HVAC, C&I Upstream Lighting impact, and net-to-gross studies, Residential Lighting and Products net-to-gross studies, and Income Eligible Services Single Family Program Impact study found lower electric savings for participants or measures than initially anticipated. The 2018 Income Eligible Services Single Family Impact Study found lower savings than the previous evaluation for heating systems and weatherization, and the study exhibited much better precision and relied on a considerably larger sample of participants. The application of these evaluation findings results in lowered annual and lifetime electric savings that can be attributed to the energy efficiency programs in the proposed 2020 Annual Plan compared to 2020 in the Three-Year Plan. As a result of these evaluation studies, the Company estimates it will claim 25,564 annual MWh less in the 2020 annual plan than was planned for 2020 in the three-year plan for delivering the same quantity and type of energy saving measures that

were planned in 2018. More information about specific evaluation results is included in Attachment 3.

Table 10 quantifies the changes in savings estimations from the Three Year Plan for 2020 to the savings estimations which will be used in 2020 specific to gas programs. Similar to the table above, a positive number indicates where the attributable savings estimates have increased for a product or service and negative numbers indicate where the attributable savings estimates have decreased.

Table 10. Evaluation Result Changes from 2020 in the 2018-2020 Three-Year Plan to the 2020 Plan, Natural Gas Programs

Gas Programs	Change from 3YP to 2020 Plan	
	MMBtu	%
C&I Total	16,230	7%
Large Commercial New Construction	2,140	6%
Large Commercial Retrofit	13,692	8%
Small Business Direct Install	49	2%
Commercial & Industrial Multifamily	350	5%
	-	
Income Eligible Total	(5,283)	-18%
Income Eligible Single Family	(5,289)	-40%
Income Eligible Multifamily	6	0%
	-	
Residential Total	26,159	17%
Energy Star Heating System	(1,912)	-6%
EnergyWise Multifamily	630	5%
Home Energy Reports	27,700	36%
Residential New Construction	177	4%
EnergyWise Single Family	(436)	-2%
Grand Total	37,106	9%

For gas, the C&I Free Ridership and Spillover Study showed that programs estimate higher gas savings for participants than originally estimated through either realization raters or attribution. Conversely, recent C&I Custom Impact evaluations have provided more updated savings estimates for custom measures which are slightly lower than those used in 2017 at the time of the Three Year Plan. In addition, an impact evaluation found that there were higher estimated savings per participant in the gas Home Energy Report

program which increased attributable savings. The application of these evaluation findings and the higher savings per participant for the gas Home Energy Report program resulted in the Company setting higher annual and lifetime gas savings goals in the Annual Plan than in the Three-Year Plan. As a result of these evaluation studies, the Company estimates it will claim 37,106 annual MMBtu more in the 2020 annual plan than was planned for 2020 in the three-year plan.

ii. Updated Sales and Fund Balance Projections

The energy efficiency program charge for electric and gas customers varies from the 2020 Year in the Three-Year Plan to current proposed 2020 the Annual Plan for several reasons, including updates to the sales projections, fund balance projections, and program budgets, which are all factors in the calculation of the charge. These values could change further when the Company files an updated fund balance on December 2, 2019 as proposed in Section 6(a).

The combination of a decrease in the electric sales forecast since the Three-Year Plan was filed, a higher electric budget, lower revenue from the ISO-NE Forward Capacity Market, and a negative projected year-end 2019 fund balance of \$ \$0.1 million have increased the electric energy efficiency program charge from \$0.01193 per kWh in the Three-Year Plan to \$0.01354 per kWh in the Annual Plan.

The natural gas energy efficiency program charge increased from \$0.928 per Dth in the Three-Year Plan to \$1.018 per Dth in the Annual Plan for residential customers and from \$0.758 per Dth to \$0.778 per Dth for C&I customers. The increase in these charges is primarily driven by a negative projected 2019 year-end fund balance of \$2.7 million

iii. Lifetime Savings and Benefits

In the proposed 2020 Annual Plan, electric Lifetime MWh savings are lower than in the Three-Year Plan for many of the same reasons described above, specifically the application of more recent evaluation findings including changes in attribution and impacts. In addition, more of the annual electric MWh savings are coming from the residential sector, specifically ENERGYSTAR lighting, than was anticipated at the time of the Three-Year Plan filing. Residential measures on average have fewer attributable lifetime MWh savings than C&I measures and lighting lifetimes savings across all residential programs because the federal Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) lighting standard discounts the measure life that energy efficiency programs claim. For example, a customer may replace an incandescent filament style candelabra in their dining room chandelier with an LED filament bulb and realize the energy savings for the next 15 years. However, the EISA standards will likely be in effect in the next 1-2 years for

that bulb so the measure life claimed by the utility is reduced to 5 years. The measure life falls short of how many hours the LED bulb is expected to work because the Company will not be able to claim the savings as the baseline delta watts approach those of the efficient bulb.

As stated in section 4, the Three-Year Plan illustrated annual and lifetime MWh, kW and benefits if a large CHP project was installed in 2020 and that some large CHP opportunities have been deferred and will not move forward within the three-year time frame.

Gas lifetime savings are slightly higher than projected in the Three-Year Plan for 2020. There are two factors driving the increase. First, the Company plans to help more customers install more longer-saving measures and programs such as C&I Retrofit and Low Income Multifamily which will save more gas lifetime MMBtu than illustrated previously. Second, the application of more recent evaluation findings may contribute. Specifically, the C&I Free Ridership and Spillover Study results, completed in 2018, have been applied and they increase attribution rates compared to the Three Year Plan assumptions. Conversely, the recent C&I Custom Impact evaluations has provided more updated savings estimates for custom measures which are slightly lower than those used in 2017 at the time of the Three-Year Plan.

Total benefits increased in the electric and gas sectors due to the application of updated avoided cost values from the “Avoided Energy Supply Components in New England: 2018 Report” (2018 AESC Study). The 2018 AESC Study found higher avoided costs for fuel oil and values for electric capacity demand reduction induced price effect (DRIPE) and oil DRIPE, which were estimated to be non-existent or were not calculated in the AESC 2015 Study shown in 2018 dollars in Table 11.

Table 11. 2018 AESC Study DRIPE Values Relative to 2015 AESC Study²²

	AESC 2015 cents/kWh	AESC 2018 cents/kWh	% Difference
Capacity DRIPE	0.00	0.91	-
Energy DRIPE	1.24	1.91	54%
Subtotal: DRIPE	1.24	2.81	128%

The study also quantified new benefits for non-embedded NOx reduction benefits, the value of improved reliability, and avoided pool transmission facilities (PTF) costs. The

²² Values from 2018 Avoided Cost Study ES-Table 1.

macroeconomic multipliers for the economic benefits of investing in cost-effective energy efficiency were also updated from a recent study “Review of RI Test and Proposed Methodology” prepared for National Grid by the Brattle Group, January 31, 2019. Due to all these factors the benefits have increased in 2020 when compared to 2020 in the Three-Year Plan.

iv. Increased Savings or Customer Offerings beyond Three-Year Plan

The Company has strived for innovative or increased savings beyond those projected in the Three-Year Plan. For example, the Plan proposes a significant increase in residential lighting products compared to what was illustrated in the Three-Year Plan: 2.8 million versus 1 million. That is because the Company continues to actively market, incent, ease access to customers who are interested in making lighting changes. The Company also proposes to serve approximately 50,000 more homes with home energy reports than in the Three-Year Plan. Additionally, the 2020 Plan proposes to serve more customers through than planned in Income Eligible Single Family, Residential New Construction and Small Business Direct Install through increased marketing, growing and training the contractor network, and by increasing the workforce in the vendor network. Although the evaluation changes and lack of large-scale CHP, described above, make the Three-Year electric savings targets harder to achieve, the Company has continued its sustained commitment to obtaining maximum achievable savings potential by finding ways to serve more customers. This includes launching new go-to-market strategies like Strategic Energy Management (SEM) for industrial customers, creating tailored initiatives for chain restaurants, hotel and motels, commercial laundry facilities. The Company also expanded Strategic Energy Management Partnerships (SEMP) to more large customers like universities and colleges. The SEMP help develop and implement multi-year comprehensive savings plans. Details on the initiatives is in Attachment 2.

Additionally, the company has proposed four new demonstrations related to HVAC, lighting and gas technologies has proposed expanding the existing pilots and demonstrations like the heat pump demonstration as well as with gas active DR pilot, in 2020. Details are in Attachment 8.

The Company has also focused on longer-life, all fuel savings for customers, not just electric, as evidenced by increased promotion and participation in delivered fuel savings measures such as weatherization and heat pumps for customers currently relying on delivered fuels for heating needs. The Company plans to serve more customers and save more MMBtu than was planned in the Three-Year Plan and that is not reflected in the Annual MWh target.

5. Strategies to Achieve Goals

The primary goal of the Annual Plan is to create cost-effective energy savings for Rhode Island electric and gas customers through energy efficiency. This Plan has sought to balance pursuing energy and financial savings from current technologies and programs while also seeking to identify new technologies, finance channels, and programs to continue delivering savings to Rhode Island customers for years to come. The Plan achieves the goals laid out above by implementing the following key priorities, introduced in Docket 4684:

1. **Customers** - Deliver comprehensive energy efficiency services that encompass all market segments and customers. Such services will enable customers to control their energy use, manage their peak energy use, reduce their bills, and help support their financial well-being.
2. **Least Cost** - Deliver energy efficiency services as cost-effectively as possible through optimizing finance and promoting upstream initiatives. Continuing to deliver cost-effective energy savings under Least-Cost Procurement will create cost savings to all customers, while creating economic benefits that create and maintain local jobs and businesses.
3. **Environment** - Provide solutions that minimize greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to Rhode Island's clean energy policy goals, including the Resilient Rhode Island Act.
4. **Future** - Innovate to capture savings from new technologies and strategies to position energy efficiency programs for the future including the integration of energy efficiency with active demand response, electrification of heat and hot water, renewable energy, and smart grid technologies. This includes incorporating outcomes from the Rhode Island Power Sector Transformation Initiative and Docket 4600.

6. Delivering 2020 Goals

National Grid will build on its almost 30-years of experience to deliver the energy and cost savings goals in this Plan.²³ Below are some key considerations impacting the planning of 2020 energy efficiency programs. These key considerations include:

- Customer Strategy, Segmentation Insights, and Feedback
- Electrification of Heat and Hot Water
- Commitment to Active Demand Response
- Natural Gas Program Offerings
- The Future of Lighting

Also included is an explanation of the Residential and Commercial and Industrial programs, and a high level summary of what has changed for the 2020 program year.

i. Customer Strategy, Segmentation Insights, and Feedback

Today's customers are enjoying new and higher levels of service and convenience thanks to the application of advanced technology, digitalization, and big data across industries. While safety, reliability and affordability remain the foundation of the Company's services for its customers, the Company is expanding its efforts to respond to a growing range of personalized customer needs for visibility, control, choice, and convenience in their energy experience. Based on ongoing surveys and industry intelligence, National Grid customers:

- Expect their energy experience to be affordable;
- Show a willingness to alter energy use to achieve savings;
- Want to easily access their energy usage data from a variety of channels;
- Use connected devices for greater control of the power coming into their homes;
- Request tailored, personalized choices for energy consumption options; and
- Need convenient energy services and solutions.

The Company also recognizes that maximizing customer engagement requires a deeper understanding of who the Company's customers are, what they need, and what they want. To better understand how those needs and desires differ across customers, the Company recently completed a deep needs-based customer segmentation analysis of

²³ Throughout the program year, the Parties may consider additional enhancements beyond those identified in this Plan as more information becomes available to support an informed review of those potential changes. As part of this process of identifying additional enhancements, in addition to continuing to meet with the EE TWG, the Company will continue its work sessions with the EERMC's consultants.

residential and commercial customers across its territory, based on surveys²⁴ around needs, attitudes, product awareness and interest. Through this process, the Company identified six residential and five commercial segments, each of which contains in-depth profiles of energy-related attitudes, products and services customers are interested in, engagement preferences and favored means of interaction. As a result of this work, the Company is well positioned to engage customers on relevant energy efficiency program offerings.

Further, the Company is constantly in contact with customers and works diligently to address customers' concerns and implement recommendations that lead to a better customer experience. Some avenues customers use to provide feedback to the Company include the contact center, vendors, surveys, letters to management, and the website. The Company's program managers work through all these avenues to ensure that the feedback provided is actionable and the customer receives a response when appropriate. In many circumstances, programs have been modified to better align with the customer needs based on feedback gathered through these channels.

In 2018, the Company held a "Customer Listening Forum" in downtown Providence at the Omni Hotel to present information on energy efficiency programs and solicit open feedback. A white paper summarizing the outcomes of this event was provided as Attachment 9 to the 2019 Energy Efficiency Plan. The Company will use learnings gathered from this event, such as focusing on improving data quality and marketing programs in new and innovative ways, to improve the program experience in 2020. To help inform the next three-year planning cycle, the Company intends to hold another Customer Listening Forum in 2020.

ii. Electrification of Heat

Electrification of heat is a key pillar in the support of RI's carbon reduction goals and National Grid's Northeast 80 x 50 Pathway.²⁵ An integrated strategy across market segments will be fundamental to reduce greenhouse gas emissions deeply below 1990 levels while supporting economic growth and maintaining affordability and customer choice.

At the end of 2018, a small number of high efficiency air source heat pumps were planned as a heating solution for customers with electric resistance, oil and propane heat to transition to a more energy efficient and less carbon intensive heating option. In 2019,

²⁴ This survey included over 2,400 residential customers and 1,900 commercial customers across the Company's jurisdictions.

²⁵ <https://news.nationalgridus.com/2018/06/national-grid-releases-northeast-80x50-pathway/>

this heating option was broadened by increasing quantities and the number of approved contractors for installing the systems.

In 2020, the Company is proposing to double the number of residential homes (market rate, multifamily, and income eligible) to be incentivized to replace or displace their existing oil, propane or electric resistance heat with high efficiency electric heat provided by air source heat pumps. This growth will be supported by continuing to grow the number of approved contractors to design and install the systems, and through improved financing processes. In 2020, the Company will continue to improve the electrification of heat program offering based on lessons learned, engaging with vendor networks, continued contractor training, and the development of a customer segmentation strategy.

		2019	2020	% change
HVAC	oil/propane to electric	45	155	244%
	electric to electric	40	25	-38%
	SUBTOTAL	85	180	112%
IES	oil/propane to electric	15	20	33%
	electric to electric	15	20	33%
	SUBTOTAL	30	40	33%
MF	oil/propane to electric	15	0	-100%
	electric to electric	60	175	192%
	SUBTOTAL	75	175	133%
Small Business	oil/propane to electric	10	20	100%
	electric to electric	10	10	0%
	SUBTOTAL	20	30	50%

Coordination and collaboration among the Company, RI OER, RI Division, RI EERMC, Oil Heat Institute, Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP) and other stakeholders will drive the anticipated acceleration of electrification strategies across RI.

The electrification of heat program will continue to concentrate on the following program elements:

- Working with the RI OER and the Division to support Executive Order 19-06 and the development of a comprehensive approach for a lower-carbon heating future

- Increasing collaboration with stakeholders (the Company, RI OER, RI Division, RI Oil Heat Institute, NEEP and manufacturers), to accelerate the electrification of the residential heating sector by reducing barriers.
- Training contractors on accurate sizing, installation and customer education
- Educating customer pre-purchase and post-installation
- Coordinating across National Grid business units to identify opportunities to advance electrification of heat
- Supporting manufacturers as they advance the effectiveness of integrated controls for optimizing use of electric heat and the ability to support active demand response capabilities
- Supporting the development of customer-facing tools to assist customers in choosing the appropriate heating type for the situation based on variables including type of home, cost, carbon, and timing. Stakeholders involved in this effort may include stakeholders from the Company's MA and NY EE HVAC teams, NEEP, tool manufacturers.
- Incorporating high efficiency electric heat as a metric in the Community Program (see Attachment 1)
- Supporting the development of – or transition to - low load and net zero energy homes heated by energy efficient air source heat pumps

iii. Commitment to Active Demand Response:

In this Plan, the Company is proposing to grow the active demand response offerings and expand them into new technologies. Active demand response relies on a connected device or customer receiving a signal to change how they typically use energy for a defined period of time. The most common example is a signal to reduce electric energy use during time of high electrical system load. For over three years, the Company has offered active demand response programs. These programs were offered as demonstrations in 2017 and 2018. These active demand response programs, residential and commercial, proved to cost effectively reduce peak loads and were converted into standard programs in 2019.

Initially, the active demand response programs focused on customer-initiated active demand response for commercial and industrial customers and thermostat-based active demand response for residential customers. Using this as a base, the Company has expanded this to include battery storage on the residential side and is proposing to further expand the program to battery storage on the commercial and industrial side as well as incorporating electric vehicles (EV). The EV demand response program is still in the scoping stage and will be carefully designed to avoid any negative impacts on the Off

Peak EV Charging Rebate Pilot evaluation. For more details on the residential customer active demand response program including EVs, please see Attachment 1: Residential Programs under the Residential Connected Solutions section. For more details on the commercial and industrial customer active demand response program, please see Attachment under the Connected Solutions (Active Demand Response) section.

The Company has discovered some hurdles that could slow the growth of battery-enabled active demand response in the Net Metering and RE-Growth programs. The Company is working proactively with stakeholders to adapt these programs to allow paired solar + storage facilities greater than 25kW.

Natural Gas Program Offerings:

For more than a decade the Company has helped customers reduce their natural gas consumption and associated costs and carbon footprint through energy efficiency. While Rhode Island pursues the Heating Sector Transformation per Executive Order 19-06,²⁶ there are near term customer and environmental benefits to be gained from energy efficiency. Consistent with the Comprehensive Energy Conservation, Efficiency, and Affordability Act of 2006, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-2-1.2, and the Least Cost Procurement Standards, the Company will continue to offer cost effective natural gas energy efficiency in 2020 and has set targets above the 2018 – 2020 Three Year Plan in order to achieve these savings and benefits.

The Plan includes an emphasis on gas peak hourly demand reduction through energy efficiency in several ways. First, the Company will expand the Commercial and Industrial Gas active demand response (DR) pilot that was launched in winter of 2018-2019 to address grid constraints and help provide reliable service to our customers. The pilot will be statewide and initial outreach will focus in areas of high potential value. With this pilot the Company will continue to learn about the opportunities for reduction of gas system peak demand via both reductions in overall natural gas consumption as well as in intra-day shifting of customer gas consumption, about patterns of customer adoption of gas DR as well as about incentive levels necessary to drive customer participation. An in-depth study will also be completed to quantify winter demand benefits (more information on this is available in Attachment 3). Piloting gas DR will allow the Company to understand the impact on gas and electric systems, as well as understanding if National Grid's role in the market influences rates of adoption. More information is available in Attachment 8. Second, the Plan includes a proposed approach to tracking an estimate of peak hour gas demand savings resulting from implemented energy efficiency measures. These estimates will be based on the utilization of existing heuristics that estimate the

²⁶ <http://www.governor.ri.gov/documents/orders/Executive%20Order%2019-06.pdf>

relationship between annual, peak day, and peak hour gas consumption for heating and non-heating based usage of natural gas. The Company also commits to studying how peak gas demand savings from gas energy efficiency measures are quantified in residential and commercial end-uses. More information on both of these approaches is included in Section 15, and additional details on relevant proposed studies are included in a description of studies in Attachment 4.

The Company commits, subject to stakeholder agreement, to working towards quantifying peak gas demand savings resulting from gas energy efficiency measures for application in future years and for potential inclusion in future performance incentive mechanisms.

Looking forward to the 2021 – 2023 Three Year Plan, the Company will assess gas energy efficiency incentives to determine customer needs while satisfying the goals of Executive Order 19-06, Heating Sector Transformation in Rhode Island.

iv. Future of Lighting

The 2018-2020 3YP had 2020 slated as a transition year where the majority of residential lighting products would be required to meet the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) 2007 legislation that granted the Department of Energy (DOE) the authority to improve the efficiency of light products. EISA, as originally designed, would have made the majority of lighting products in the residential lighting program the baseline product and no longer eligible for lighting incentives.

However, in early July of 2019, DOE sent its final rule on the general service lamp (GSL) definition which withdraws seven categories of lightbulbs from the GSL category. The Office of Management and Budget has up to 90 days to review and release the final rule. The policy update indicates that there is uncertainty in the specific federal ruling for efficient lighting with a definitive ruling unavailable during the 2020 planning timeline.

Given the uncertainty on the regulatory level, the Company still views residential lighting as an important offering in capturing all cost-effective savings. Even with claimable savings reduced to account for the market transformation of efficient lighting, the ENERGY STAR® Lighting program is still the most cost-effective residential offering. Efficient lighting makes electric bills more cost effective and the low cost offered by energy efficiency programs make efficient lighting accessible to all. The Company will be following the federal policy and will work to adapt the programs to serve customers, capture all cost-effective savings, and support local retailers. Evaluations (explained in more detail in the ENERGY STAR Lighting section in Attachment 1) identify that opportunities still exist with specialty bulbs and for lighting that is much brighter than 60-

Watt incandescent bulbs or low-level lights that produce less illumination than a 40-Watt incandescent bulb.

Looking beyond 2020, lighting will be supported in accordance with least cost procurement. While the claimable savings available through residential lighting continue to decline, resources will be redirected to other residential areas and to new technologies or processes that may yield new energy savings opportunities.

v. Residential Programs

In 2020, the Company will continue the residential programs offered in 2019. The Company also agrees to examine the potential of new technologies for inclusion in programs in future years. The programs are summarized in Table 12 below and described in greater detail in Attachment 1.

Table 12. Overview of Residential Energy Efficiency Programs

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
EnergyWise Program (Funded by Electric and Gas)	EnergyWise offers single-family customers (buildings with 1-4 dwelling units) home energy assessments, weatherization services, and information regarding their actual energy usage. Participants in this program receive energy efficiency recommendations and technical assistance as well as financial incentives to replace items such as inefficient lighting fixtures, appliances, thermostats, and insulation levels with models that are more energy efficient. Upgrades to efficient lighting, advanced power strips, and water saving devices are made if opportunities exist during the initial visit. The program addresses base load electric use and heating, cooling, and water heating energy loads in all residential buildings. The program recommends efficient products that are delivered through National Grid's various programs as well as solar opportunities provided through statewide solar initiatives. The program will continue to deliver finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EnergyWise is proposing the largest participation goal in the history of the program. An increased participation will result in more customers weatherizing their homes and receiving long-term benefits from their upgrades.

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
	opportunities to customers such as the Heat Loan and the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank's residential financing opportunities, when available.	
EnergyWise Multifamily Program Income Eligible, Residential and Commercial sectors (Funded by Electric and Gas)	Comprehensive energy services for market-rate multifamily customers (buildings with 5+ dwelling units) include energy assessments, incentives for heating and domestic hot water systems, cooling equipment, lighting, and appliances. Coordinated services will be offered for all types of multifamily properties. An approach tailored for multifamily properties designates a primary point-of-contact to manage and coordinate services offered through the Company's existing portfolio, including EnergyWise, C&I Retrofit, Residential New Construction, Income Eligible, and the ENERGY STAR® HVAC programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 the Company will review and assess multifamily marketing efforts to identify how the program can make improvements in its marketing efforts.
Residential New Construction and Building Energy Code Support (Funded by Electric and Gas)	The Residential New Construction (RNC) program promotes the construction of high-performing energy efficient single family, multifamily, and income eligible homes, as well as the education of builders, tradespeople, designers, and code officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New incentive for all-electric homes to promote fossil-fuel free new construction. • New air tightness requirements will be added to the existing tiered incentive structure for Tier 2 and above. • Provide technical guidance during the state's upcoming 2018 IECC code adoption process to help increase the efficiency of the State's next energy code.
Residential Home Energy Report Program (Funded by	The Home Energy Reports (HER) program is the Company's key program to achieve energy savings through changes in customer behavior by presenting personalized energy usage data and encouraging desired behaviors to reduce energy consumption. The	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company will launch a Target Rank campaign over six months showing customers their energy use rank compared to similar neighbors. Target Rank reports are designed to

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
Electric and Gas)	Company will continue to deliver Home Energy Reports that offer enhanced feedback tools to inspire customers to take actions that reduce their energy consumption and also increase their participation in other energy efficiency programs.	<p>encourage consistently high users to lower their energy use by providing an alternative experience and an achievable goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context-aware tips and personalized tip savings estimates will be provided in 2020.
ENERGY STAR® Lighting (Funded by Electric Only)	This program is implemented jointly with other regional utilities. It provides discounts to customers for the purchase of ENERGY STAR® lighting through instant rebates, special promotions at retail stores, pop-up retailers, and social marketing campaigns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company will focus on tracking policy changes to residential lighting standards and the market to adapt the ENERGY STAR lighting program appropriately. The goal is to support the market as needed without a negative impact to market transformation as incentives decline and ultimately are no longer required. As in prior years, the food banks and hard-to-reach opportunities will continue to be supported.
Residential Consumer Products (Funded by Electric Only)	This program is run in collaboration with other regional utilities to promote the purchase of high efficiency household appliances, including kitchen appliances and electronics. These appliances carry an ENERGY STAR® label. The program also offers refrigerator recycling, which promotes more efficient refrigerators while removing non-efficient units from the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020, National Grid is planning to test instant consumer rebates. Consumers will be able to prequalify for a retailer's in-store coupon and have the incentive applied during the sale transaction of select consumer products. The benefit is that post purchase consumer incentives will not be required along with the wait time that results with post purchase processing. The Online Marketplace, which was refreshed in 2019, will include modules that

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
		<p>assist the consumer in selecting more efficient consumer products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company will also be continuing the low-e storm windows offering that began in late-2019.
ENERGY STAR® HVAC Program (Funded by Electric and Gas)	<p>This program promotes the installation of high efficiency central air conditioners for electric customers and new energy efficient natural gas related equipment including boilers, furnaces, water heating equipment, thermostats, and boiler reset controls. Incentives for energy efficient air source heat pumps for space and water heating equipment are available for customers with oil, propane or electric resistance heating/hot water.. The program provides training of contractors to increase accurate installation practices, testing of the high efficiency systems, tiered rebates for new ENERGY STAR® systems, and incentives for checking new and existing systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new Online Marketplace will promote the following energy efficient HVAC equipment: Thermostats, Water Savings Equipment, heat pump water heaters.
Residential Connected-Solutions (Active Demand Response) (Funded by Electric)	<p>Residential ConnectedSolutions focuses on reducing peak load through the use of Smart thermostats and other eligible technologies which may include batteries, lighting, water heaters, pool pumps, electric vehicles, and other devices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The electric vehicle program will be new for 2020 if manufacturer data reporting can be accomplished. This offering was scoped in 2019 but was not feasible due to limited manufacturer data reporting. The program will also look to add additional product manufacturers for Smart thermostats and batteries as a means of growing the program.

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
Residential Pilots (Funded by Electric and Gas)	In 2020, the Company will continue the Zero Energy Home pilot to help accelerate the zero energy home market in Rhode Island. In 2020 the pilot will focus on four main areas: Education and Awareness, Workforce Development, Project Incentives, and Marketing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company will continue the Zero Energy Home pilot to help accelerate the zero energy home market in Rhode Island. In 2020 the pilot will focus on four main areas: Education and Awareness, Workforce Development, Project Incentives, and Marketing.
Education Programs (Funded by Electric Only)	The Company promotes energy education to private and public schools and youth groups through the National Energy Education Development (N.E.E.D) Program. This program provides curriculum materials and training to students and teachers in grades K-12.	

vi. Residential Income Eligible Programs

The Company and the Parties want customers who have a high energy burden and/or difficulty paying their electric bills to participate in, and benefit from, the Company's energy efficiency programs. Therefore, this segment of the customer base is designated as a unique sector, and funding for this sector will be subsidized by both residential customers who do not qualify for income-eligible services and commercial and industrial customers using 15% of total implementation funding for the electric programs, and 27% for natural gas programs. Total implementation funding for income eligible electric programs increased 9% from 2019 levels from \$15.1M to \$16.4M, leading to the overall proportion of funding to of funding going the income eligible sector to increase from 14% in 2019 to 15% in 2020. Total implementation funding for income eligible gas programs increased 13% from 2019 levels from \$7.9M to \$8.9M, leading to the overall proportion of funding going the income eligible sector to increase from 26% in 2019 to 27% in 2020.

In addition to the Income Eligible Single Family and Multifamily programs, the Residential New Construction Program also works with housing authorities and developers to build energy-efficient multifamily properties. Additional details about the services offered to customers who are economically disadvantaged are described in the residential programs in Attachment 1. Please see Table 13 below for an overview of the Company's Income Eligible Programs.

Table 13. Overview of Income Eligible Programs

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
Income Eligible Single Family (Funded by Electric and Gas)	Income Eligible Single (IES) Family Services are delivered by local Community Action Program (CAP) agencies with oversight provided by a Lead Industry Partner. Three levels of home energy assessments are offered: (1) lighting and appliance, (2) heating and weatherization, and (3) comprehensive. Customers who qualify for the A-60 rate and for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) are eligible to receive all services and equipment upgrades at no cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the National Grid Customer Service Center efforts to encourage income-eligible customers to register for the income-eligible rates and sign up for no-cost IES energy efficiency services. • Collaborate with the CAPS and RI Department of Human Services (DHS) to increase the number of qualified AMP/weatherization and heating auditors to meet the needs for anticipated growth in EE services. • Incorporate improvements based on the learnings from the 2018 process evaluation. • Engage with local and national stakeholders and thought-leaders to discuss the interplay of benefits between energy efficiency, healthcare and renewable energy industries.
Income Eligible Multifamily Program Income Eligible (Funded by Electric and Gas)	Comprehensive energy services for multifamily customers (buildings with 5+ dwelling units) that also meet the criteria for “income eligible” as defined in the Attachment 1 section titled “Multifamily”. These services include energy assessments, incentives for heating and domestic hot water systems, Air Source Heat Pumps, cooling equipment, lighting, and appliances. There are no costs to the customer for these services as all income eligible upgrades are covered at 100%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included in this will be outreach to Community Development Corporations (CDCs) to see how the Company and its vendor can best work with these organizations to identify additional project sites.

vii. **Commercial and Industrial Programs**

In 2020, the Company agrees to continue the commercial and industrial programs offered in 2019 and assess new technologies for potential inclusion in programs in future years. These programs are summarized in Table 14 below. For greater detail on the program, please see Attachment 2.

Table 14. Overview of Commercial and Industrial Energy Efficiency Programs

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
Large Commercial New Construction and Building Energy Code Support (Funded by Electric and Gas)	This program promotes energy efficient design and construction practices in new and renovated commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings. The program promotes and incentivizes the installation of high efficiency equipment in existing facilities during building remodeling and at the time of equipment failure and replacement. Large Commercial New Construction aims to prevent or mitigate lost opportunities because a customer who does not install energy efficient equipment at the time of new construction or equipment replacement will likely never make the investment for that equipment or will make the investment at a much greater cost at a later time. The program also promotes energy efficient building design for new construction projects and for major renovations. The program provides both technical and design assistance to help customers identify efficiency opportunities in their new building designs and to help them refine their designs to pursue these opportunities. Incentives are also offered to owner's design teams for their time and effort to meet program requirements. Operations Verification or quality assurance is also offered to ensure that the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhode Island is currently using the code IECC 2012; the State of Rhode Island will adopt the IECC 2015 code in November of 2019. The Company has revised the program incentive structure and set the level of performance above code for incentives at 10% or 15%, depending on building size, based on an internal analysis conducted in 2019. • The Company will provide technical guidance during the state's upcoming 2018 IECC code adoption process to help increase the efficiency of the State's next energy code.

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
	<p>equipment and systems operate as intended.</p> <p>The program also promotes compliance with the building energy code and increased use of the Stretch Code to support the State's goals and objectives. In addition, it provides technical assistance in advancing the development and adoption of minimum efficiency standards for appliances and equipment. Finally, the program supports the States Zero Energy Building (ZEB) goals through engagement and development of ZEB programs in the future.</p>	
<p>Large Commercial Retrofit (Funded by Electric and Gas)</p>	<p>Large Commercial Retrofit is a comprehensive retrofit program designed to promote the installation of energy efficient equipment such as lighting, motors, and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, thermal envelope measures, and custom measures in existing buildings. All commercial, industrial, and institutional customers are eligible to participate. The Company offers technical assistance to customers to help them identify cost-effective efficiency opportunities and pays incentives to assist in defraying part of the material and labor costs associated with the energy efficient measures.</p> <p>The Company also offers education and training, such as the building operator certification (BOC) training, to support the implementation and adoption of energy efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 the Company will use a targeted approach for chain restaurants (not participating in the National Chain Restaurant Strategic Energy Management Plan initiative), in Rhode Island. • The Company will provide a targeted offering for the Lodging/Hospitality customer segment for more comprehensive energy efficiency savings than has previously been achieved by this segment. • K-12 schools will be part of the State SEMP in 2020. • New Lighting and HVAC demonstrations have been proposed in 2020 that include, a high efficiency kitchen exhaust demonstration, air filtration

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
		technology for HVAC savings and a comprehensive HVAC and Lighting controls demonstration.
Small Business Direct Install (Funded by Electric and Gas)	The Small Business Direct Install Program provides direct installation of energy efficient lighting, non-lighting retrofit measures, and gas efficiency measures. Electric customers who consume less than 1,000,000 kWh per year are eligible to participate. There is no eligibility criterion for gas consumption. The program's lighting and non-refrigeration measures are delivered through one labor and one product vendor selected through a competitive bidding process. The Customer share of the total project cost of a retrofit is discounted 15% for a lump sum payment or the customer has the option of spreading the payments over a two-year period, interest free.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company will also explore the door to door direct install/audit scheduling model in municipalities not participating in the Community Initiative within areas dense enough to support this type of effort. • In 2020, the Company will be working with community leaders and stakeholders to set appropriate goals for serving businesses in areas that have lower incomes and those in Environmental Justice zones. A number of tools will be used in this effort including past participation data and EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool
Commercial Pilots (Funded by Electric and Gas)	In 2020, the Company will expand the Commercial and Industrial Active Demand Response gas pilot that was launched in the winter of 2018-2019, to address grid constraints and help provide reliable service to our customers. In addition, the Company will continue the Zero Energy Buildings pilot in 2020 and focus on such areas as: training and education for the building industry, benchmarking and building energy labeling effort. The Company will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2019- 2020, the Company will expand the Commercial and Industrial Gas Active Demand Response pilot that was launched in 2018-2019 winter, with incentive enhancements, expanded program offerings and targeted marketing, to address distribution constraints and help provide reliable service to our customers.

Program Name	Program Description	Changes for 2020
	also look to partner with building owners and developers on potential Zero Energy Building projects in 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company plans to enhance its website for ZEB offerings in 2020. The Company plans to target ground up new construction school projects to be ZEB.
C&I Connected Solutions (Active Demand Response) (Funded by Electric)	C&I Connected Solutions is technology agnostic and provides an incentive to C&I customers for verifiable shedding of load in response to a signal or communication from the Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020 the program has a goal of enrolling 49 MW. In 2020 the Company will incent the performance of customers adopting innovative and emerging demand reduction technologies, like battery storage.
C&I Multifamily Program Commercial sector (Funded by Gas)	Comprehensive energy services for market-rate multifamily customers (buildings with 5+ dwelling units) include energy assessments and incentives for heating and domestic hot water systems and weatherization. Coordinated services will be offered for all types of multifamily properties. An approach tailored for multifamily properties designates a primary point-of-contact to manage and coordinate services offered through the Company's existing portfolio, including EnergyWise, C&I Retrofit, Residential New Construction, Income Eligible, and the ENERGY STAR® HVAC programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020 the Company will review and assess multifamily marketing efforts to identify how the program can make improvements in its marketing efforts.

viii. **Portfolio-Wide Strategies**ix. **Community-Based Initiative**

The Rhode Island Community-Based Initiative is the Company's energy efficiency awareness campaign that drives program participation by deep municipal engagement with residents and small businesses through the advocacy of local officials. The Company provides goals to the municipality to drive end-customer adoption of efficiency measures and small business program projects. These municipalities, in turn, work to achieve the goals with the help of volunteers and promotions at local events. Small businesses are

invited to workshops organized in conjunction with the local chamber of commerce or other local business organizations. These workshops will inform customers about the National Grid Small Business Direct Install Program, Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) financing, and active demand response.

Comprehensive marketing toolkits are provided to the municipality, along with trainings empowering employees to discuss energy efficiency with their residents and small businesses. Frequent check-in calls allow the communities to speak with the Company regarding progress and share tactics and ideas with other participating municipalities. Events are staffed by the company, municipality or volunteers throughout the campaign at various events and school functions. At the end of the year, municipalities earn grant monies based on achieving the agreed percentage increase in the identified goal. These funds are then utilized for energy saving projects on a municipal property, or on educational energy programs for community members.

In the first quarter of 2020, the Company will recruit Rhode Island municipalities based on opportunities for increases in residential and small business program participation as well as possible active demand response opportunities. As the Company has run this effort successfully since 2013, prior participating communities may again be invited to take part. The initiative will continue to coordinate with the System Reliability Procurement (SRP) team to determine whether the RI System Data Portal (Portal), which was developed in 2018, could be a valuable tool for the use of educating municipal leadership, as well as the company in recruiting municipal participation.

A continued focus for 2020 will be the promotion of new technologies within the communities such as cold climate air source heat pumps, Wi-Fi Thermostats, and active demand response offerings. The Company will also consider including locational program incentives to drive increased participation in a measure that may be underrepresented within that community. Examples could include special flash-sales for a measure such as a Wi-Fi thermostat, or a promotional increase in an incentive from \$75 to \$100. Any increase in incentive would be determined by the Company considering budget and cost-effectiveness. The purpose of this may be for driving community participation, meeting energy efficiency goals or creating equity. If it is a part of SRP, it would follow SRP considerations noted in section 7.ii and the SRP Plan.

Small Business project promotions were included in the prior year and an increased focus will be placed on recruiting small business participation in 2020. Specifically, the company will utilize the “Main Street” approach through which the Company’s lead vendor for the Small Business program will go door to door in the community’s main business district to offer direct install measures on-site and propose larger energy saving opportunities upon a follow up visit.

x. Building Energy Code Support

The Company will provide two distinct types of technical guidance – code compliance support and code development support – to both the residential and commercial construction markets. These initiatives are included within the Residential and Commercial New Construction programs with the estimated budgets indicated below.

Initiative Name	2020 Estimated Budget
Code Compliance Support	\$200,000
Codes and Standards Development Support	<\$5,000*

*note: most of this cost will be incurred in 2019 based on the latest State code schedule

1) Code Compliance Support

The state's new building energy code, which is based on the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (2015 IECC), will go into full effect in fall 2019. The Company has supported improved compliance with the energy code since 2013 and will continue its support as the state updates to a new code version.

The Code Compliance Enhancement Initiative (CCEI) includes robust stakeholder engagement and industry group outreach, in-person classroom and hands-on trainings, project-specific technical assistance circuit riding, development and dissemination of documentation/compliance tools, and other services. CCEI will also continue to provide information to promote market awareness and uptake of the R.I. Stretch Code as well as high-level technical support for projects pursuing use of this voluntary standard. CCEI focuses on ground-up new construction for residential and commercial buildings but also addresses additions, renovations, and retrofits.

The primary target audiences for CCEI are code officials, construction professionals (builders and developers), and design professionals (architects and engineers), but the program has also historically reached energy specialists, vocational students, real estate appraisers, and several other stakeholder groups. CCEI plans to deliver 35-40 trainings and reach at least 500 participants in 2020, which aligns with the Initiative's achievement in 2018 (40 trainings and 532 participants) and 2019 (20 trainings and 394 participants through June).

2) Codes and Standards Development Support

The State plans to update to the 2018 IECC in 2020. The Company will – for the first time – provide technical guidance to the state code update process to help increase the efficiency of the state energy code.

Supporting the development and adoption of more efficient minimum energy efficiency requirements for buildings and the energy-using products within them is a significant untapped energy savings opportunity. Presently, the state receives only 5.5 of the 11 points available for Codes & Standards in the ACEEE scoring²⁷ which holds Rhode Island back from increasing its rank.

The Company is uniquely qualified to provide technical guidance that advances adoption of more efficient codes and standards. The Company's repository of energy efficiency program data and significant financial resources for R&D provide a unique and well-supported perspective on the technical specifications inherent in establishing new codes and standards. In addition, the Company's vast network of relationships with product manufacturers, construction industry players, and other relevant stakeholders enables deep outreach that ensures any new requirements not only save energy but are practical in local markets. The Company is committed to working with stakeholders including OER, EERMC and DPUC, to create a proposal for future codes and standards enhancement efforts in the 2021 Plan.

The Company will provide technical guidance during the State's upcoming 2018 IECC code adoption process to help increase the efficiency of the State's next energy code. Specifically, the Company will prepare energy code change proposals and backup analysis, engage relevant new construction market stakeholders to refine these proposals, and provide technical guidance to the State's Building Code Standards Committee throughout their review of the proposals.

Furthermore, the Company will coordinate with stakeholders to develop an evaluation framework that may facilitate savings claims in the 2021-2023 Plan years for successfully adopted codes and standards. See Attachment 3 for further details. There is typically a multi-year time lag between when new codes and standards are proposed for adoption by the State, when they become effective, and when the buildings constructed under these codes are completed. Due to this time lag, no savings are expected to come to maturity from this potential effort until 2021 at the earliest.

²⁷ ACEEE. 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard. <https://database.aceee.org/state/rhode-island>

xi. Workforce Development

National Grid is committed to promoting leadership in the community, various market sectors, trade organizations and associations by providing and sponsoring initiatives and outreach efforts for education, training, and workforce development.

As in previous years, the Company will continue to support opportunities to inform customers and trade allies/vendors/contractors, which serve various market sectors, about existing and new or emerging energy efficient technologies, building systems and design, building energy codes and standards, improved installation practices, and up-to-date operation and maintenance (O&M) procedures. By integrating local, regional, and national educational and training initiatives throughout National Grid's various C&I and Residential programs, the Company strives to build awareness about the benefits of energy efficient technologies, market National Grid's energy efficiency programs, support integrated design, and improve construction and installation practices for existing or new construction building projects. The C&I and Residential energy efficiency programs cross promote and, at times, co-sponsor training opportunities with organizations including the Electrical League of Rhode Island, ASHRAE, TEC-RI and the Rhode Island Builder Association.

Energy Efficiency Jobs: One of the most evident economic benefits from energy efficiency programs in Rhode Island is the number of associated jobs in the energy sector. Each year, the Company is required to report on the number of jobs associated with its energy efficiency programs in the annual Rhode Island Jobs Report. The report is included in National Grid's Year-End Report, which is submitted to the PUC, and available on the Council's website²⁸. The report completed in May 2019 found that 804 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers were associated with National Grid expenditures in 2018. These workers were spread across 1,109 different firms, 73% of which have a presence in Rhode Island.

The Company has conducted several workforce development activities throughout the state that it will continue in 2020. To help our contractors develop the skills needed to effectively deliver Rhode Island's energy efficiency programs, the Company conducts code training for residential new construction; in-field technical training for residential new construction; weatherization training for our Community Action Agency partners and their weatherization staff; and technical training for HVAC contractors. Additionally, the Company offers professional certifications for facility managers through a Building Operator Certification course, which teaches energy efficient techniques for optimizing energy management. As the heating market moves away from the use of fossil fuels for

²⁸ <https://rieermc.ri.gov/plans-reports/evaluation-studies/cross-cutting/>

heating, oil and propane dealers will need opportunities for re-training in the professions serving energy efficiency as well as electrification of heat. In 2020, the Company will support the Rhode Island Oil Heat Institute as it offers energy efficiency and air source heat pump training and certification programs to oil and propane dealers. Additional details of these offerings are included in Attachments 1 and 2.

The workforce report filed in the 2018 year-end report included a recommendation to “commission a comprehensive study of workforce labor and training needs for all future programs, including issues and barriers and strategies to mitigate them.” The Company is committed to supporting a study on future workforce development. The completion of the 2021 - 2026 Potential Study in early 2020 will provide much needed evidence regarding anticipated programmatic and measure shifts needed for the next three-year plan. After the completion of the potential study, followed by programmatic and strategy planning for the three-year plan, anticipated shifts in the energy efficiency market should then be more closely studied through a forward-looking workforce study after the completion of the three-year plan.

1) Building Operator Certification Training (BOC)

BOC Levels I & II include HVAC, lighting and building controls. Students gain knowledge of their own building by completing projects involving documentation of building equipment, systems and controls, benchmarking the building’s performance by using ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager™, updating occupancy profiles, reviewing HVAC systems and operation, and mapping the facility’s electrical distribution system. In addition, the course addresses maintenance of building systems, equipment troubleshooting, preventive maintenance, advanced electrical diagnostics, HVAC optimization, and information on National Grid’s energy efficiency programs.

In 2020, the Company plans to support Building Operator Certification (BOC) training by holding one Level I BOC class in Rhode Island and one Level II BOC class in Massachusetts. Classes will be held in the spring and the fall. The audience includes facility managers, operating engineers, building technicians, and maintenance mechanics. The course provides a core foundation across the various building systems and maintenance practices of a typical commercial building –instructors encourage class participation. In addition to the knowledge gained by listening to the instructors and completing both in classroom as well as out of classroom projects, the participants benefit from networking and learning from each other’s experiences with building maintenance and energy efficiency. Survey results have shown that student satisfaction with the BOC training is high and that they would recommend it to others and their companies are likely to engage utility energy efficiency incentives for energy projects. The average class size usually ranges between 20 and 30 students.

In addition to the classroom training, National Grid also sponsors BOC webinars for customers and staff. The webinars are on specific topics of interest to facility managers.

2) Code Compliance Enhancement Initiative (CCEI) Training

As mentioned in the preceding Building Energy Code support section, CCEI includes in-person classroom and hands-on trainings, webinar presentations, project-specific technical assistance circuit riding, and development and dissemination of documentation/compliance tools.

3) Advanced Workforce & Channel Development

Online Trade Ally Training on Advanced Lighting Systems

Online Trade Ally targeted training, for Performance Lighting PLUS program, consolidates the best-of-class subject-matter expertise into one common platform with an electronic learning training program built to track the progress of participants. This online, on-demand learning platform complements face-to-face and webinar based education and is a proven way to meet the time demands of all trade allies. This online learning platform will provide efficient and effective education on Advanced Lighting Systems including controls and design. This online training is developed to increase program participation and improve program process. This training will target trade allies (ESCOs contractors), internal sales teams, vendors, architects, designers, manufacturers' representatives, distributors and customers. The Online Trade Ally training platform was launched in 2019 and will continue in 2020. The platform is managed by a vendor, who will also track participation through the online training platform.

Table 15. Overview of Online Trade Ally Training Platform

Utility Benefits	Trade Ally Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automates onboarding tasks • Deploys program changes faster • Pushes fresh content to engage allies • Provides metrics for ally tiering programs • Shares in industry-provided content • Uses portal customized with utility branding • Increased energy savings from knowledgeable trade allies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers training access organization-wide • Educates all staff to increase project sales • Affords on-demand training when needed • Offers accredited CEU and certifications • Aligns real-time trainings with program changes • Recognizes achievement with rewards • Reports real-time metrics to track progress

4) Developing Workforce for Electrification

HVAC Check Training, offered through the Rhode Island Heating and Cooling program, trains technicians with skills to calculate proper airflow and charge protocols and to ensure that electric heating/cooling equipment is sized, installed and operates according to manufacturer's specifications. These skills are essential for the success of the electrification of the heating sector

Through the Residential EE HVAC program, HVAC Check training is offered to contractors and trade schools that are interested in being approved to install heat pumps and being listed on the program's Heating and Cooling Program Approved Contractor List. The training provides participants with skills to calculate accurate equipment sizing, installation best practices and verification, distribution system improvement, quality control, and customer education.

In addition to heating and cooling equipment training, the electrification of the heating sector relies heavily on other RI EE program services including, Home Energy Assessment and weatherization, both of which require trained professionals. Therefore, as we anticipate the growth of the electric heat market, we are planning to match that growth with the professional resources needed to complete the prerequisites of the electric heat program.

The Company will continue to assess and identify electrification of heat workforce development opportunities by coordinating and collaborating with RI OER, the Division, RI Oil Heat Institute, Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP), and other

stakeholders. Specifically, the Company will work with RI Oil Heat Institute to support their Real-Jobs Grant, issued through the Department of Labor, to introduce and train oil and propane contractors to transition to for electric HVAC and weatherization contractors.

xii. **Participation**

Each program described in this Plan seeks to drive customer participation to deliver the benefits of energy efficiency to customers throughout Rhode Island. The Plan is designed to provide equitable access to savings and programs across sectors and market segments. For 2020, the Company will continue to plan and report participation in ‘net’ terms, which takes into account free-ridership and spillover, which are commonly referred to as net-to-gross factors. This method of accounting for participants aligns participation numbers with energy savings numbers, which are already recorded in net terms. This approach provides a more accurate connection between energy savings and the number of customers who benefit from efficiency programs. Planned participation estimates are included in Attachment 5, Table E-7 and Attachment 6, Table G-7.

The following table describes the definitions for how National Grid projects, tracks, and reports participation in the efficiency programs.

Table 16. Participation Definitions

Fuel	Sector	Program	Participation Unit
Gas	Commercial & Industrial	Large Commercial New Construction	Unique Billing Account
		Large Commercial Retrofit	Unique Billing Account
		Small Business Direct Install	Unique Billing Account
		C&I Multifamily	Housing Units
	Income Eligible Residential	Single Family – Income Eligible Services	Unique Billing Account
		Income Eligible Multifamily	Housing Units
	Residential	ENERGY STAR® HVAC	Unique Billing Account
		EnergyWise	Unique Billing Account
		EnergyWise Multifamily	Housing Units
		Home Energy Reports	Unique Billing Account
		Residential New Construction	Housing Units

Fuel	Sector	Program	Participation Unit
Electric	Commercial & Industrial	Large Commercial New Construction	Unique Billing Account
		Large Commercial Retrofit	Unique Billing Account + Unique Customer names from Upstream Lighting
		Small Business Direct Install	Unique Billing Account
	Income Eligible Residential	Single Family – Income Eligible Services	Unique Billing Account
		Income Eligible Multifamily	Housing Units
	Residential	ENERGY STAR® HVAC	Unique Billing Account
		EnergyWise	Unique Billing Account
		EnergyWise Multifamily	Housing Units
		Home Energy Reports	Unique Billing Account
		Residential New Construction	Housing Units
		ENERGY STAR® Lighting	Estimated Housing Units
		ENERGY STAR® Products	Number of Rebates

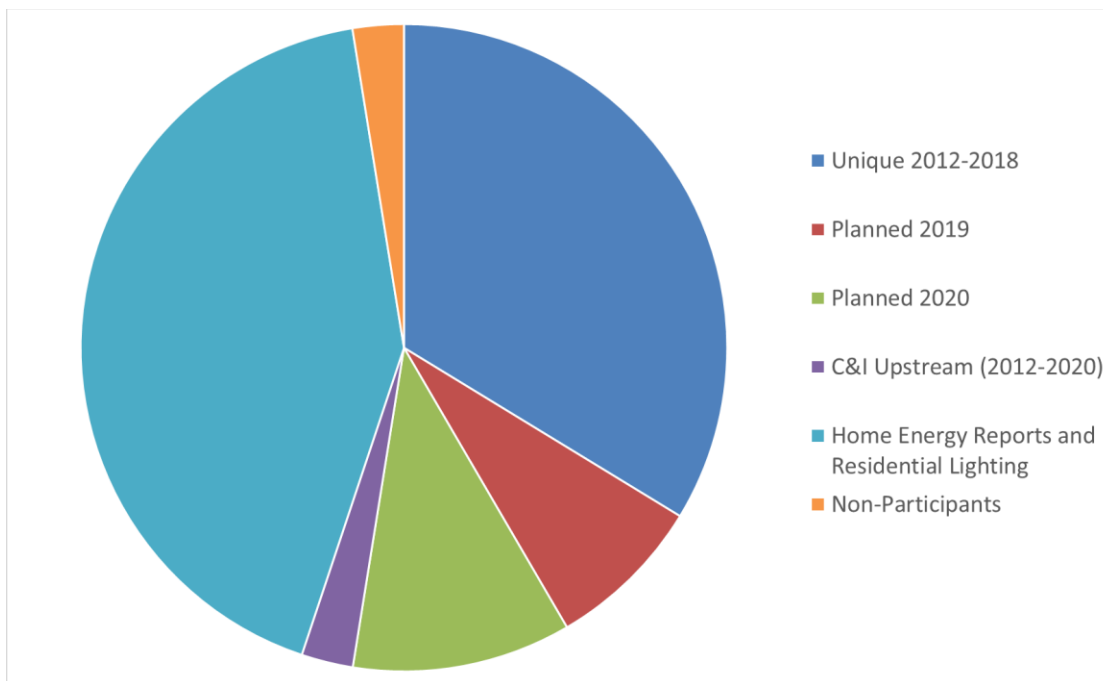
The Company will estimate the number of unique participants for each program. For some programs such as ENERGY STAR® Lighting and ENERGY STAR® HVAC, one measure does not necessarily equal one participant. This is because a customer can purchase more than one measure. Therefore, the Company also considers the previous year's unique accounts to savings ratio in order to estimate the planned unique participants in 2020. This method allows for a better estimation of unique participants but can make it more difficult to compare planned numbers across years.

In 2020, the Company will continue to drive participation through two main pathways – targeted programs and broad-based programs. Targeted programs include the Company's retrofit, new construction, product rebate, and small business initiatives. These programs serve to drive deeper savings to targeted customer segments and offer a wide array of energy efficiency measures. The Company also reaches broad participation by promoting products upstream and through Home Energy Reports. These broader based programs provide value by reaching a wide and diverse set of customers,

helping to provide more customers with access to energy savings, as well as acting as a gateway to drive participation in other Company energy efficiency programs.

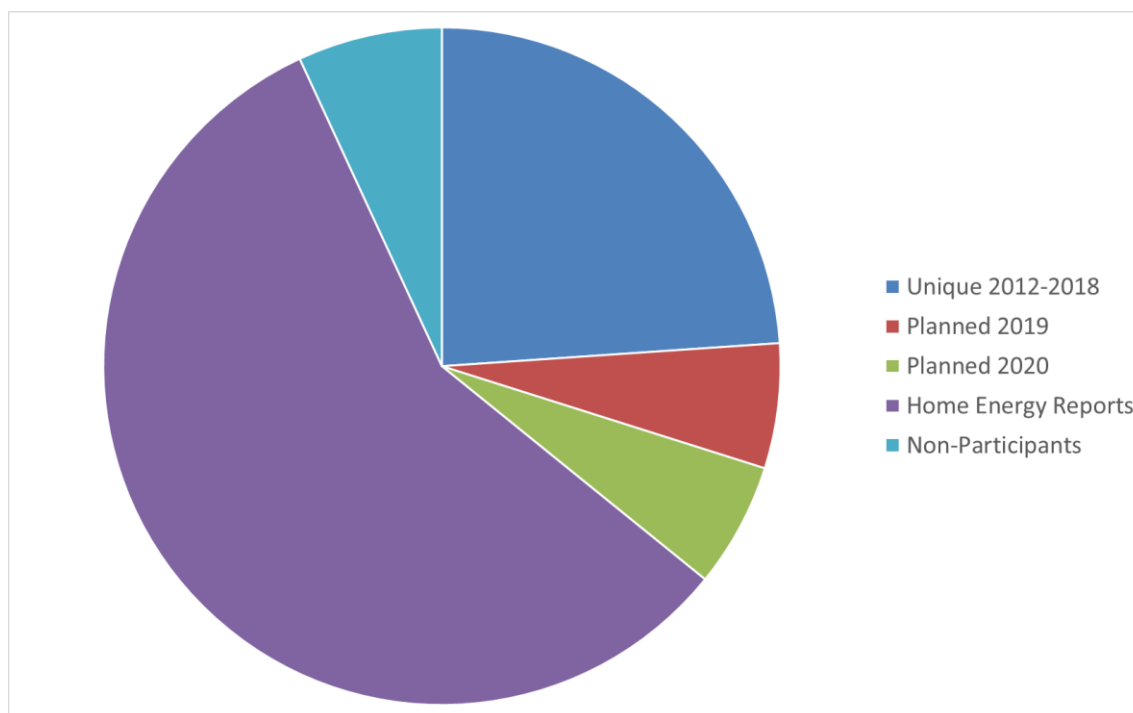
An analysis of unique participation since 2012 is detailed in Figure 4 and Figure 5 below. These graphs highlight that the Company has made steady progress with reaching new participants each year. From 2012-2018 the Company served approximately 34% of its electric customers and 24% of its gas customers from its targeted programs at least once (these graphs have removed duplicate participation across programs and across years from 2012-2018). When Home Energy Reports and C&I upstream lighting participation are added to these counts, a total of 88% of electric customers and 76% of gas customers participated over this period.²⁹ Home Energy Reports are included here because the program offers significant savings and benefits to customers as well as drives customers to participate in other energy efficiency programs.³⁰ Planned 2019 and 2020 participants are also included in these graphs for illustrative purposes. Importantly, planned participants in 2019 and 2020 may have participated in prior years. In the 2019 Year-End report, the Company will remove any participation overlap to report unique 2019 participants.

Figure 4. Electric Energy Efficiency Portfolio Participation, 2012 - 2020



²⁹ For the 2020 Annual Plan the methodology of estimating unique participation of Home Energy Reports and EnergyStar Lighting was updated to more accurately account for overlap with other programs.

³⁰ The full participation analysis can be found in Docket 4755 - National Grid Electric and Gas Energy Efficiency Programs 2018 Year-End Report, filed May 15, 2019.

Figure 5. Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Portfolio Participation, 2012 - 2020

In 2020, the Company will continue its efforts to reach customers that have never participated in its energy efficiency programs. The Company will also continue its efforts to reach customers that have previously participated in its energy efficiency programs but who can still benefit from the installation of additional energy efficiency measures. Many of the unique participants captured above are still eligible for additional programs. For example, a participant in the EnergyWise Single Family program may participate in the HVAC program. In 2020, the Company will enhance the Customer Call Service experience to promote energy efficiency programs to customers.

The Company will continue to deliver innovative strategies to increase customer participation and reach customer segments that are historically underrepresented. Also, the Company will continue to track participation trends and will again provide a detailed analysis in its 2019 Year-End Report showing additive and cumulative portfolio participation.

xiii. **Equity**

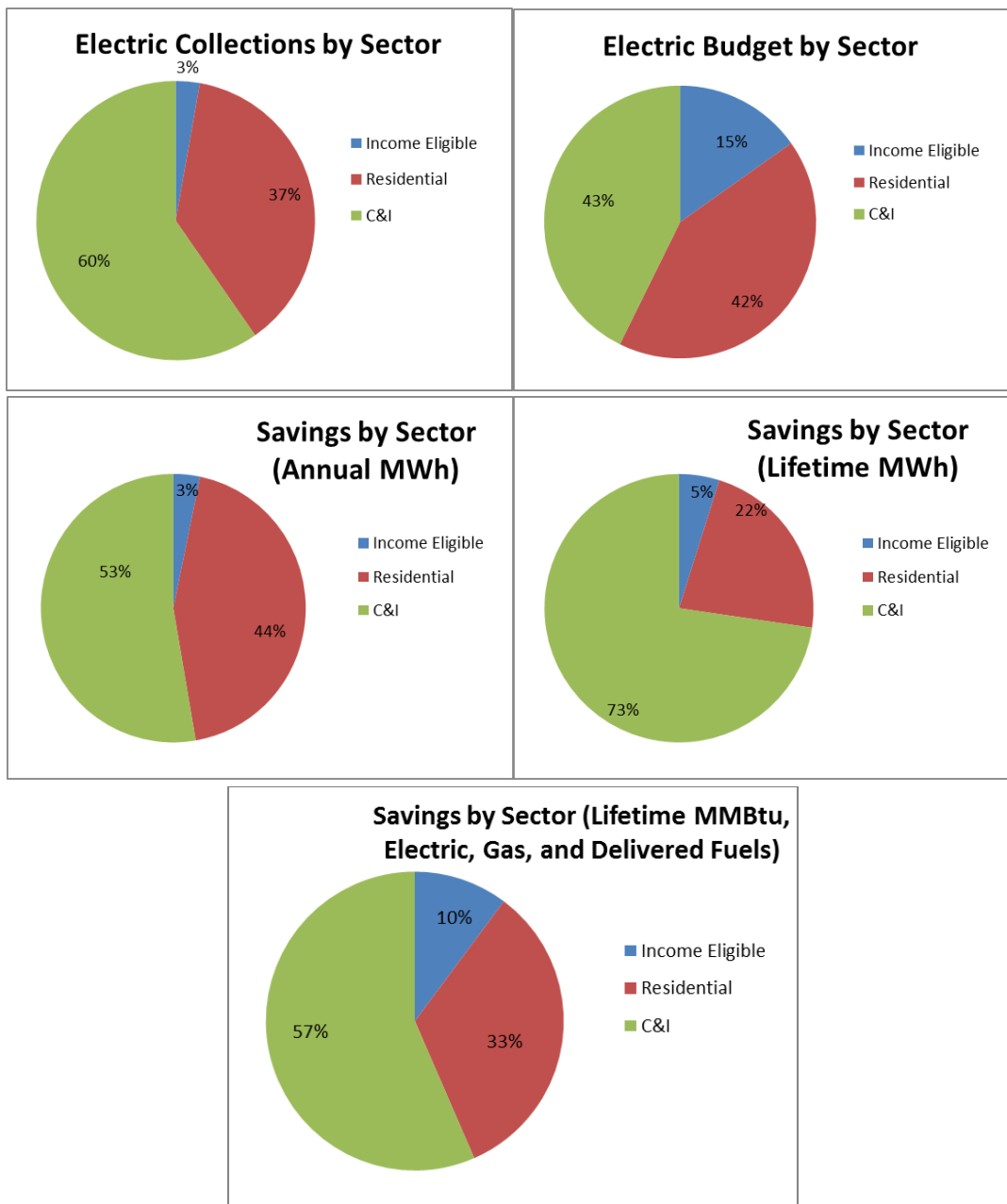
The Annual Plan is designed to ensure equity, and in the context of energy efficiency that means programs are serving all customer segments, that the energy efficiency rate has parity, and that the energy efficiency services provided help the most vulnerable customers that may pay a higher proportion of their income towards energy costs.

The Participation section above cites that from 2012-2018, 88% of electric customers and 76% of gas customers have participated in energy efficiency programs from 2012-2018 when Home Energy Reports and upstream programs are included. This demonstrates that the majority of Rhode Islanders participate in energy efficiency programs. Moving forward the Company will continue to work to provide energy efficiency programs that are accessible to all customer classes. Since each customer pays into the energy efficiency programs, the Company designs programs to allow for all customers to participate and receive benefits. All customers, regardless of participation, benefit from energy efficiency because of lower future costs of energy, as demonstrated through the bill impact analysis as described in detail in Attachment 7.

The pie charts below are a graphical representation of Attachments 5 and 6, Tables E-1 and G-1. The Company first provided these charts at the 2017 Annual Plan hearing and has since included them in Annual Plans to better display the difference between customer class rates, budgets, and savings.

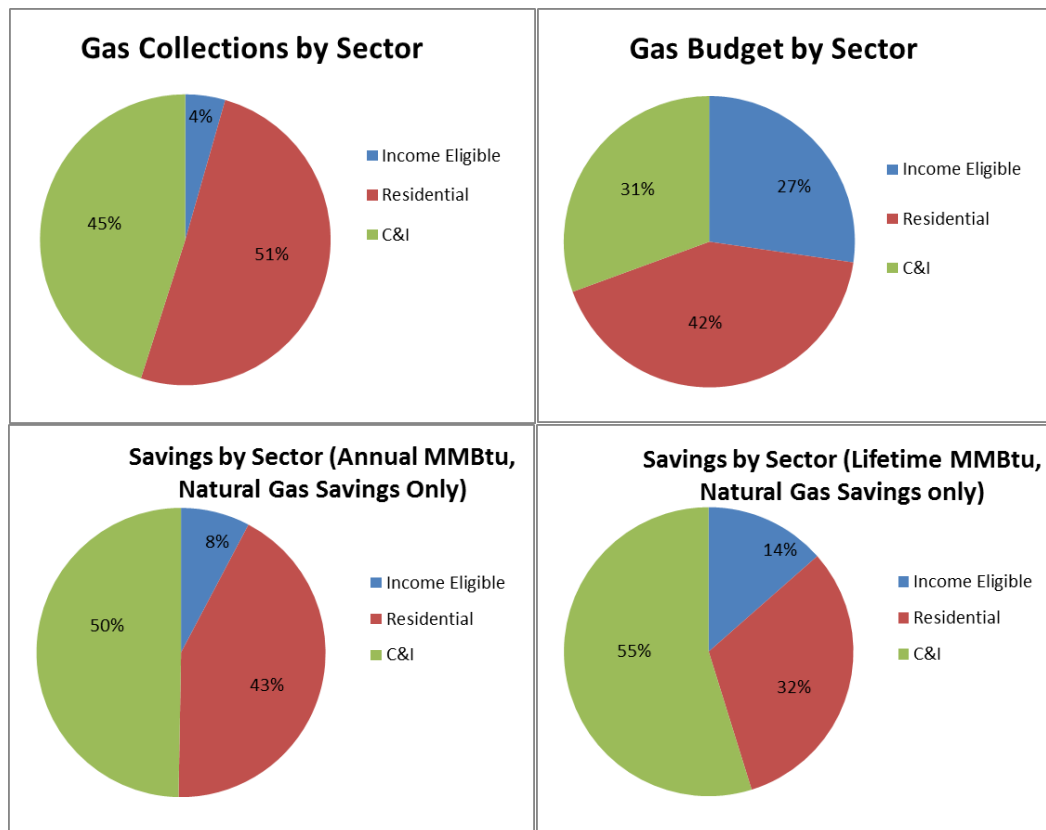
As shown in Figure 6, there is approximate parity between the collections by a customer class and its resulting budget and savings in the electric portfolio. The only exception is the income-eligible sector where there is an established agreement amongst the Parties that the residential and C&I customer classes use part of its collections to help cover the income-eligible sector funding needs. The income-eligible budget is higher compared to its savings due to several factors: incentives are 100% of the cost, the programs are more expensive because they are delivered in-home (compared to at retail sites or via rebates) which requires more labor and management, and the programs have fewer economies of scale (compared to C&I). Overall, \$26.7 million is budgeted for the delivery of the Income Eligible sector programs (electric and gas) in 2020, representing 18% of the overall electric and gas portfolio budgets. More information on the services offered through the Income Eligible sector programs can be found in Attachment 1, in sections 3 and 4.

Figure 6. 2020 Graphical representation of Attachment 5 Table E-1 and total Electric Savings by Sector, Cumulative



For the gas portfolio, there is also parity between the collections by a customer class and the resulting savings. There is less parity between budgets and savings. This is due to several factors. First, the energy efficiency program charge varies by customer segment, which changes collections. Second, C&I projects tend to create more savings per dollar. This is due to larger economies of scale, larger projects, different delivery channels that require less labor or management and are more cost-effective, evaluation factors such as free-ridership and spillover, and different customer opportunities.

Figure 7. Graphical representation of Attachment 6 Table G-1 and total Electric Savings by Sector Cumulative



xiv. Pilots, Demonstrations and Assessments

In accordance with Docket 4600-A PUC Guidance Document, the Plan includes a description of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential pilots, demonstrations and assessments in Attachment 8. Please refer to Attachment 8 for all details on pilots, demonstrations and assessments.

As defined in the Docket 4600-A Guidance Document, “A pilot is a small scale, targeted program that is limited in scope, time, and spending and is designed to test the feasibility of a future program or rate design. It is incumbent upon the proponent of a pilot to define these limits in a proposal for PUC review. Ideally, a pilot can provide net benefits and achieve goals, but the primary design and value of a pilot is to test rather than to achieve.”³¹

For actions in the Plan that do not fall under Docket 4600-A PUC Guidance Document’s definition of pilots, the Company includes demonstrations and assessments within the programs. The Company expects that demonstrations will contribute savings to the

³¹ Docket 4600-A PUC Guidance Document, October 27, 2017. Section V. Pilots.

programs in which they are offered and are included in costs, benefits, and savings and in the calculation of the performance incentive. A demonstration tests a new technology or solution that is delivered as part of an existing program. An assessment tests a measure, a bundle of measures, or a solution, that can be delivered as part of existing program where the savings are not known but will be explored as part of the assessment. Assessments do not contribute to savings of the programs in which they are offered and are not included in the benefits and savings nor in the calculation of the performance incentive. Costs for managing and implementing an assessment are included in the program budget.

In 2019, as part of its commitment to innovation, the Company has a new dedicated team called the Customer Energy Management Growth team that oversees all innovation for energy efficiency. This new team will be responsible for all pilots, demonstrations and assessments for the Company in New England and will be responsible for testing new technologies, go-to market strategies, and enhancements within established programs. The goal of the team is to test, develop, and determine scalability of new energy efficiency and active demand response solutions for customers and achieve savings targets in the future.

The Customer Energy Management Growth team will lead all energy efficiency and active demand response demonstrations, assessments, and pilots in Rhode Island. They will develop concepts, plan and design, test, and coordinate evaluations for the demonstrations, assessments, and pilots. The Customer Energy Management Growth team will work closely with the OER, EERMC and DPUC on these efforts.

The evaluation pathway for demonstrations, assessments, and pilots is based on each demonstration, assessment, or pilot's scale, budget, type, and the availability of external data. The Company's evaluation team is engaged early on at the concept stage and determines whether the demonstration, assessment, or pilot needs an independent evaluation, or a vendor evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine impact and process learnings such that they can be used to establish a new measure, go-to market strategy, or program. Please refer to Attachment 8 for details on evaluations for pilots, demonstrations and assessments.

7. Cross Docket Coordination

i. Coordination with the Grid Modernization Plan (GMP) and Advanced Metering Functionality (AMF)

The Company is progressing toward filing a Grid Modernization Plan (GMP) and an updated Advanced Metering Functionality (AMF) business case as directed in the Docket 4770 Amended Settlement agreement. In late 2018 and throughout 2019, the Company engaged a subcommittee as part of the PST Advisory Group in order to derive valuable input from stakeholders as it progressed the development of both the GMP and the updated AMF Business case.

Through this process, the Company's GMP and AMF team have worked closely³² with the Energy Efficiency team to ensure that the Company has a comprehensive view of the benefits and impacts of the roll out of grid modernization and AMF. Specifically, the Company is working to ensure that the benefits estimated in the GMP and AMF Benefit-Cost Analyses (BCA) would constitute a new baseline of savings upon which future energy efficiency goals are based and to ensure energy savings are not double counted. Future Energy Efficiency programs would benefit from the increased visibility into customer usage from AMF and insights to the constraints of the local distribution system from grid modernization. This visibility would allow for improved marketing, increased personalized energy-saving offers for customers, more targeted energy-saving measure deployment, and optimization of demand side resources.

In addition to the calculation of benefits, the Company also examined the overlap of costs. After a potential launch of AMF, the Company still anticipates energy efficiency programs would continue to offer customer incentives for in-home/in-business technologies, such as Wi-Fi programmable thermostats and smart appliances to drive the achievement of additional incremental energy savings to meet annual energy savings targets. The Company recognizes that the future energy efficiency Plans would include the total participant costs (i.e., ratepayer-funded rebates and customer contribution costs) associated with such measures in its BCA methodology.

While the Energy Efficiency, GMP, and AMF teams have been coordinating closely through this filing process, the need to bifurcate savings and costs associated with these plans would not arise until any actual grid modernization and AMF deployment begins and data is collected and visualized for customers in later years. Therefore, should the PUC approve the AMF Plan presented, the important overlap and distinction between

³² At the May 2019 Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group, the AMF team presented to energy efficiency stakeholders so that they were aware of the coming technology and possible benefits and impacts to energy efficiency plans.

GMP, AMF, and the energy efficiency Plans would most likely not arise until the Company's next 3-year EE Plan (2021-2023), when the Company anticipates a more robust discussion of evaluation methodologies and other key considerations. In the interim, the Company will continue to work with the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group to ensure all stakeholders are aware of any future transition.

ii. System Reliability Procurement

In a contemporaneous filing, the Company is submitting its System Reliability Procurement (SRP) Annual Report for 2020 for the PUC's review and consideration. The SRP Annual Report describes the strategies, goals, and funding request for SRP in 2020. The SRP funding charge is included as part of the total energy efficiency program charge shown on line 14 of Table E-1 in Attachment 5. For 2020, the charge is positive \$0.00015 due to a negative projected SRP fund balance.

The purpose of SRP is to identify targeted alternative solutions, through customer-side and grid-side opportunities, for the electric distribution system that are cost-effective, reliable, prudent and environmentally responsible and provide the path to lower supply and delivery costs to customers in Rhode Island.

The SRP Plan and its Non- Wires Alternative (NWA) proposals are separate and unique from the Energy Efficiency Program Plan customer measures because NWA projects are targeted solutions for electric grid reliability as compared to energy efficiency's goal of bulk energy savings from customers for the regional electric grid. These two main differences are illustrated by a difference in scope of area, feeder- or substation-level for SRP and state or regional for energy efficiency, and in scope of intent, electric grid reliability for SRP via NWA projects and energy savings for EEP via energy efficiency measures and programs.

The Company continues coordination between SRP and customer offerings in the Energy Efficiency Program Plan (EE Plan) to ensure that efforts, projects, and programs are optimal and not duplicated. As is the practice now and going forward, energy efficiency including demand response are examined during National Grid's distribution planning process as part of the development of NWA opportunities. This assessment of energy efficiency including demand response for NWAs occurs before the Company goes out to market with requests for proposals (RFPs) for solution bids from third-party solution providers. Energy efficiency including demand response may be deployed as part of an NWA solution so long as the targeted energy efficiency or demand response programs are least-cost, cost-effective, reliable, and technically feasible for the electric system need. The Company ensures cost-competitive utilization of targeted active DR by evaluating market prices and comparing third-party active demand response proposals to

the incremental costs of targeted active DR which would build upon National Grid's existing ConnectedSolutions program.

Additionally, the Company also coordinates communications between the SRP Technical Working Group and the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group. The Company will also work with these groups and the PUC regarding changes in filing schedules to better align the SRP filing with the Infrastructure, Safety, Safety and Reliability (ISR) filing.

8. Advancing Docket 4600 Principles and Goals

Along with the quantitative benefits detailed in the Plan, as measured by the RI Test, the energy efficiency investments and innovation planned for 2020 also advance the Docket 4600 principles and goals.³³

The Docket 4600-A Guidance Document directed that "the proposing party must provide accompanying evidence that addresses how the proposal advances, detracts from, or is neutral to each of the stated goals of the electric system."³⁴

To meet this directive, the Company describes how the Plan either advances, detracts, or remains neutral on achieving the Docket 4600 goals for the electric system in Table 17.

Table 17. Docket 4600 Goals for the Electric System

4600 Goals for Electric System	Advances/Detracts/Neutral
Provide reliable, safe, clean, and affordable energy to Rhode Island customers over the long term.	Advances: The Plan gives customers tools to reduce their energy consumption. The safest, most reliable, most affordable energy is energy that is never used. Lowering energy consumption avoids investments in the installation, upgrade, or replacement of transmission and distribution infrastructure, and reduces strain on the system.
Strengthen the Rhode Island economy, support economic competitiveness, retain and create jobs by optimizing the benefits of a modern grid and attaining appropriate rate design structures.	Advances: The Plan will create significant economic benefits in Rhode Island. The Company expects that investments made in energy efficiency under this Plan will add 280.0 million to Rhode Island's state gross domestic product (GDP)
Address the challenge of climate change and other forms of pollution.	Advances: The Plan will avoid over 1.06million tons of carbon over the

³³ PUC Report and Order No. 22851 accepting the Stakeholder Report. Written Order issued July 31, 2017.

³⁴ Approved final clean version of Guidance Document 10/27/17.

4600 Goals for Electric System	Advances/Detracts/Neutral
	lifetime of the installed measures as well as reduce other pollutants associated with the generation and combustion of electricity, natural gas, and delivered fuels.
Prioritize and facilitate increasing customer investment in their facilities (efficiency, distributed generation, storage, responsive demand, and the electrification of vehicles and heating) where that investment provides recognizable net benefits.	Advances: The Plan provides incentives for customers to invest in cost-effective energy efficiency measures in their facilities and participate in demand response programs.
Appropriately compensate distributed energy resources for the value they provide to the electricity system, customers, and society.	Neutral
Appropriately charge customers for the cost they impose on the grid.	Neutral
Appropriately compensate the distribution utility for the services it provides.	Advances: The performance incentive contained in this Plan compensates the Company for achieving the energy savings goals through delivering cost-effective energy efficiency programs to customers.
Align distribution utility, customer, and policy objectives and interests through the regulatory framework, including rate design, cost recovery, and incentive.	Advances: The Plan aligns Company, customer, and policy objectives and interests by incentivizing energy savings measures that enable customers to manage and reduce their energy consumption, which in turn contributes to the greenhouse gas reduction goals of the Resilient Rhode Island Act of 2014, and Power Sector Transformation goals, while allowing the Company to earn a performance incentive.

9. Funding and Budgets

Funding, budgets, goals, and cost-effectiveness information is provided in Attachment 5 for the proposed electric energy efficiency programs and in Attachment 6 for the proposed natural gas energy efficiency programs.

i. Annual Plan Funding Sources

The sources of funding and the amounts of the funding proposed for the cost-effective 2020 EE Programs are shown in Table E-1 for electric programs and Table G-1 for natural gas programs.

The sources of funding for the 2020 electric programs are shown in Attachment 5, Table E-1. To collect these funding sources for the 2020 cost-effective programs, the Company proposes: (1) one line on the customers' bill labeled "Energy Efficiency Charge" at \$0.01354 per kWh, as calculated in Attachment 5, Table E-1 (composed of the existing energy efficiency program charge of \$0.01121 per kWh plus a fully reconciling funding mechanism charge of \$0.00233 per kWh in accordance with the requirements of R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7); (2) projected Large C&I commitments from 2019, if any; (3) projected carryover of the year-end 2018 fund balance, as applicable, including interest at the rate in effect for customer deposits; (4) forecast revenue generated by ISO-NE's Forward Capacity Market (FCM); and (5) other potential outside revenue sources, including but not limited to those generated through RGGI permit auctions. Funding sources do not include revolving loan funds.

The sources of funding for the 2020 natural gas programs are shown in Attachment 6, Table G-1. The Company proposes that the 2020 budget should be funded from the following sources: (1) one line on the customers' bill labeled "Energy Efficiency Charge" at \$1.018 per dekatherm for residential customers and \$0.779 per dekatherm for non-residential customers as calculated in Attachment 6, Table G-1 (composed of the existing energy efficiency program charge of \$0.715 per dekatherm plus a fully reconciling funding mechanism of \$0.303 per dekatherm for residential customers and the existing energy efficiency program charge of \$0.420 per dekatherm plus a fully reconciling funding mechanism of \$0.359 for non-residential customers in accordance with the requirements of R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7); (2) projected carryovers or under-recoveries of the year-end 2019 fund balance, including interest at the rate in effect for customer deposits; and (3) low income weatherization funding in base rates. Funding sources do not include revolving loan funds.

For context for these gas rate adjustments, the residential and commercial charges are closer to charges seen in the 2017 and 2018 energy efficiency annual plan than in the

2019 annual plan. The proposed residential charge for 2020 is \$1.018, per dekatherm compared to \$0.898 in 2018 and \$0.888 in 2017. The proposed non-residential charge for 2020 is \$0.779 per dekatherm, compared to \$0.727 in 2018 and \$0.726 in 2017.

The 2020 budgets for cost-effective electric and natural gas efficiency investments are dependent on a number of projections that inform the amount of funding, including projections of electricity and natural gas sales, year-end 2019 large C&I program commitments, capacity payments received from ISO-NE (electric only), and year-end 2019 spending. The Company estimates that the electric projected fund balance at year-end 2019 will be negative \$ 0.1 million, as shown in Attachment 5, Table E-1; the gas fund balance at year-end 2019 is estimated to be negative \$2.7 million, as shown in Attachment 6, Table G-1.

It is likely that the actual year-end 2019 fund balance will be higher or lower than the dollar amounts projected in this Plan. To ensure that the 2020 Energy Efficiency Charge reflects the most current fund balance projections possible, the Company proposes to submit revised Tables E-1 and G-1 on December 2, 2019 to include several additional months of actual expenses and revenues in the calculation of the Charge. The Company proposes to submit revised tables on December 2, 2019 and not at the end of the year to provide the PUC with time to review the Company's proposed charges in advance of the Annual Plan hearing. This would allow the charges, if approved, to have an effective date of January 1, 2020. This will allow the Company to begin collecting the most accurate charge possible at the start of the program year and avoid any market confusion surrounding the status and implementation of the 2020 energy efficiency programs. If the actual year-end 2019 fund balance as filed in the Year-End Report on May 1, 2020 is higher or lower than that amount projected in the December 3, 2019 revised Tables E-1 and G-1, any deviation will be fully reconciled in the next program year in accordance with the requirements of R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7.

Other considerations regarding funding sources include:

ii. ISO-NE Capacity Market Revenue

Consistent with the PUC's Standards, Annual Plan, and PUC decisions regarding Annual Plans since 2008, the Company and the Parties agree that kW-demand savings achieved via the electric energy efficiency and Combined Heat and Power programs continue to participate in the FCM as Passive On-Peak Demand Resources. The Company will manage and direct the revenues by bidding the demand savings attributed to energy efficiency measures and Combined Heat and Power facilities in the FCM and managing the associated capacity resources to maximize the resulting FCM revenue. The revenues from

measures installed through this Plan, as well as all previous Plans, will continue to be reinvested in energy savings for the life of the measure.

The Parties fully agree that the Company should recover all prudently incurred FCM expenses from ISO-NE capacity-payment revenue generated by the demand savings from efficiency programs represented by the Company. The Company expects that capacity payments received from the ISO-NE will exceed its administrative and Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V) compliance costs of participation in the FCM and will result in additional funds being made available to fund efficiency programs for customers. If these participation costs exceed the capacity payments, the Parties agree that the Company may recover its prudently incurred costs from the energy efficiency program fund. The Parties reserve the right to examine the actions and expenses of the Company to ensure that only prudently incurred expenses are deducted from ISO-NE capacity payments or the energy efficiency program fund.

In addition, as part of the FCM, all qualified auction participants are required to post Financial Assurance to provide security that the promised resource will deliver the promised MW at the promised time. If, as a result of circumstances beyond the Company's control,³⁵ the Company is unable to provide all or a portion of the megawatts of capacity proposed in its qualification packages and capacity auction bids, some or all of the financial assurance monies would be forfeited.

iii. Exceptions to the Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Program Charge

All natural gas used for distributed generation projects approved since 2014 will be subject to the natural gas energy efficiency surcharge.³⁶

The 2006 Act allows the PUC to exempt natural gas used for manufacturing processes from the energy efficiency surcharge where the customer has established a self-directed program to invest in and achieve best effective energy efficiency in accordance with a plan approved by the PUC and subject to periodic review and approval by the PUC. Consistent with prior PUC decisions, the Parties have developed recommendations for a process under which a manufacturer may submit its self-directed program and the

³⁵ Such circumstances may include legislative action to alter the EE Program Charge or discontinue the Company's authority to implement the energy efficiency programs underlying the Qualifications Package or a PUC decision limiting the Company's role in bidding the demand savings acquired through program efforts into the FCM.

³⁶ Natural gas used for distributed generation (excluding natural gas used by emergency generators) for distributed generation projects approved under the energy efficiency programs in 2013 and prior years - independent of the date those facilities become commercially operable - are not subject to the energy efficiency surcharge when natural gas used for that purpose can be clearly identified through uniquely metered use and when so requested in writing by the customer.

required annual reports for approval. The Parties recognize that this process may need to be reviewed and modified after the PUC has accumulated sufficient experience with these programs. Any customer that receives this exemption from the natural gas energy efficiency program charge will not be eligible to receive natural gas energy efficiency program services.

iv. Budgets

The Parties agree that the portfolio of energy efficiency programs and services for 2020 will have an overall budget of approximately \$111.4 million for electric programs and \$34.5 million for natural gas programs. The Parties agree to segment the budget into three sectors: residential income eligible, residential non-income eligible, and commercial and industrial (C&I). Proposed sector and program budgets are provided in Attachment 5, Table E-2 and Attachment 6, Table G-2. The derivations of the spending budget and implementation expenses are illustrated in Attachment 5, Table E-3 and Attachment 6, Table G-3. A comparison of these proposed budgets to the 2019 budget is provided in Attachment 5, Table E-4 and Attachment 6, Table G-4.

The Parties agree to review the status of budgets regularly to assess whether they are likely to be fully utilized. If not being utilized, the Parties agree to review the advisability of transferring funds to other programs where the money could be more effectively used. Fund transfer guidelines are presented in Section C, below.

The Company will continue the practice of funding commitments established in the 2014 Plan, Docket 4451. Specifically, the Company will continue to make funding commitments for projects with a projected incentive in excess of \$3 million. For all other projects, except those with incentives greater than \$3 million, there would be no commitment budget.

v. Transferring Funds

The Parties will regularly review the amount of funds needed and available for each program (as well as any changes to the overall fund balance, as discussed in Section III.A above) and will transfer monies as needed. Transfers during the program year may occur as follows:

1. Transfers within a Sector: For transfers of less than 20% of the originating program's budget, the Company can transfer funds from one program to another program or pilot in the same sector. For transfers of 20% or more of the originating program or pilot's budget, the Company can transfer funds from one program to another program in the same sector with the Division's prior approval. Upon seeking the Division's approval, the Company shall simultaneously notify the

EERMC and OER. For all transfers in a sector, the Company will reflect changes in the quarterly report(s) following the transfer and the year-end report.

2. Transfers between Sectors. The Company can transfer funds from one sector to another sector with the Division's prior approval. Upon seeking the Division's approval, the Company shall simultaneously notify the EERMC and OER. If a transfer reduces the originating sector's budget by more than 20% in aggregate over the course of the program year, the transfer will also require PUC approval. For all transfers between sectors, the Company will reflect changes in the quarterly report(s) following the transfer and the year-end report.
3. Transfers among residential retrofit programs. The Company can transfer among EnergyWise, EnergyWise Multifamily, Income Eligible Multifamily, and C&I Multifamily (which are in different sectors) programs in order to achieve the overall savings goals of all programs. Although these are listed as separate lines in the program tables, they are essentially one program from an implementation standpoint. For all transfers between residential retrofit programs, the Company will reflect changes in the quarterly report(s) following the transfer and the year-end report.
4. For transfers requiring Division and/or EERMC, but not PUC approval, the Parties will inform the PUC of the transfers, both between sectors and within sectors, in a timely fashion.
5. The Company will not be permitted to adjust its goals or incentive target calculations as a result of any transfers between sector budgets. However, after any budget transfers between sectors are made, the sector spending budgets will be recalculated for the purposes of the performance incentive calculation. Any changes will be communicated and reported consistent with 9.c.1 Transfers between Sector, above.

vi. **Budget Management**

It is possible that there could be deviations from the planned budget for 2020 that could occur during the program year. The Parties contemplate three scenarios, and have agreed to address them as follows:

1. The Company's expenditures for 2020 may exceed the total budget by up to 10% so long as written notification is provided to the EERMC, OER, PUC, and DPUC for any deviation. The Company will track expected expenditures relative to planned budgets and will report to stakeholders through inclusion in the quarterly reports, or earlier, if the Company believes such overage is likely to occur. Any such

notification will occur as soon as possible, and no later than the distribution of the Company's Third Quarter Report in mid-November 2020, and must explain the need for a higher budget and must justify how the expenditures are reasonably consistent with the original annual plan and in accordance with Least Cost Procurement.

2. The Company agrees that, during 2020, if the Company anticipates that continued operation of its programs is likely to result in actual expenditures exceeding the total budget by more than 10%, the Company will seek a vote of approval from the EERMC. OER commits to making all reasonable efforts to schedule such vote as soon as feasible following notification, but no later than thirty days from receipt of notification. Following EERMC action, the Company will be required to obtain approval from the PUC for expenditures in excess of 15% higher than the total budget, which would be collected through reconciliation in the next year's energy efficiency program charge.
3. During a program year, if the Company did not anticipate and notify parties identified above that its actual expenditures would exceed the total budget by more than 10%, but actual expenditures do exceed such threshold, such expenditures above 110% of approved budget will be at the Company's risk, and in order to secure cost recovery, the Company will bear the burden of demonstrating the reasonableness of its actions to the PUC, including an explanation of why the over-spending occurred and how the expenditures are reasonably consistent with the original plan and in accordance with Least Cost Procurement. Such demonstration would be required to be part of the 2020 Year-End Report, if not sooner.

In each of these three instances, the PUC retains its traditional ratemaking authority to review the prudence and reasonableness of the Company's actions.

vii. Notification of large customer incentives

The Company shall inform the PUC, DPUC, OER, and EERMC in writing of any energy efficiency incentive annual offer in excess of \$3 million per a measure. The Company shall inform the DPUC, OER, and EERMC in writing of any CHP project with a net output of 1 MW or greater (where net is the nameplate MW output minus CHP auxiliary kW). The process for notification of CHP projects is described in Attachment 2.

To prevent customer delays and to facilitate the Company's ability to meet customer expectation and annual energy savings targets, the OER, EERMC and Division agree to ask

questions and provide comments on any non-CHP energy efficiency incentive annual offer in excess of \$3 million within thirty days. The Company, through its own discretion, may proceed with an incentive offer. The incentive, and any other related proposals will be authorized to proceed after thirty days from the date on which the Company notified the PUC, OER, Division, and EERMC of the incentive unless the PUC suspends the filing and/or issues an order within such 30-day period to extend the time for purposes of further review.

10. Goals and Cost-Effectiveness

The Company has projected cost-effectiveness for the proposed 2020 programs using the RI Test as required by the Standards. The RI Test requires that the total lifetime savings from the efficiency measures will exceed the total costs of the measures (i.e., program and customers' costs).

As provided for under the Standards, benefits include primary fuel energy savings (electricity and natural gas), the value of other resource (fuel and water) benefits, price effects, non-embedded greenhouse gas reduction benefits, economic development benefits, non-embedded NO_x reduction benefits, the value of improved reliability, and non-energy impacts (NEIs). Costs include all projects costs, program planning and administration, sales, technical assistance and training, evaluation, and the performance incentive. To illustrate the detailed components of the RI Test as well as the sources of the values, the Company has provided Attachment 4.

Two key supporting documents for cost effectiveness are the Technical Reference Manual (TRM) and the Avoided Cost Study. For the Annual Plan, the Company developed the 2020 Rhode Island Technical Reference Manual, which documents the savings or savings algorithms and costs for measures proposed to be offered through its programs in 2020. The TRM identifies the sources for the savings estimates. Sources can be evaluation studies, engineering analyses, and/or other research. This TRM is a public document and was provided to the EERMC and its consultants to support and facilitate the determination of the Plan's cost-effectiveness. The TRM is reviewed and updated annually to reflect changes in technology, baselines, and evaluation results.

The cost-effectiveness analyses of the proposed programs use avoided energy supply costs that were developed by Synapse Energy Economics as part of the "Avoided Energy Supply Components in New England: 2018 Report" (2018 AESC Study) that was sponsored by all the electric and gas efficiency program administrators in New England and was

designed to be used for cost effectiveness screening in 2019 through 2021.³⁷ The avoided costs reflect current and expected market conditions and are highly influenced by the cost of fossil fuels and expectations about ISO-NE's forward capacity market. Company-specific transmission and distribution capacity values are also included. The avoided costs from the report used for 2020 are shown in Attachment 5, Table E-8 and Attachment 6, Table G-8. There were several noted changes to the avoided costs in the 2018 AESC Study (Study).

The Study found lower avoided costs of energy due to sustained low natural gas prices at national hubs and lower estimated costs of complying with the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). Avoided capacity costs were also lower due to changes in market rules and a lower estimate for the cost of new entry. Avoided costs of natural gas were lower based on shale gas breakeven prices. Avoided costs for fuel oil and other fuels increased. There was also an increase in the values for electric capacity demand reduction induced price effects (DRIPE) and oil DRIPE, where these were estimated to be non-existent or were not calculated in AESC 2015 Study. The Study also quantified new benefits for non-embedded NO_x reduction benefits, the value of improved reliability, and avoided pool transmission facilities (PTF) costs. Due to all these factors, the avoided costs benefits have increased in 2020 compared to years before the 2018 AESC Study.

Attachment 5, Table E-5 and Attachment 6, Table G-5 provide the calculations of 2020 program year cost-effectiveness. Attachment 5, Table E-6 and Attachment 6, Table G-6 show the energy savings goals based on the proposed budgets. Attachment 5, Table E-7 and Attachment 6, Table G-7 show a comparison of the goals with the approved program goals from 2019. Attachment 5, Table E-5 shows that the proposed portfolio of electric programs, including active demand response, is expected to have a benefit/cost ratio of \$4.65, which means that approximately \$4.65 in benefits is expected to be created for each \$1 spent on the programs. Attachment 6, Table G-5 shows that the proposed portfolio of gas programs is expected to have a benefit/cost ratio of \$3.32, which means that \$3.32 in benefits is expected to be created for each \$1 spent on the programs. This increase in efficiency investment continues the progress of acquiring all energy efficiency resources that are cost-effective and lower cost than supply.

³⁷ The report is available online at: <http://ma-eeac.org/studies/special-cross-sector-studies/>. This study forecasts avoided costs for three years, compared to prior studies which developed avoided costs applicable to a two-year period.

11. Bill Impacts

In addition to energy efficiency being a cost effective investment for Rhode Island, an analysis of bill impacts from the proposed investment in energy efficiency indicates that the average Rhode Islander who participates in the electric programs will realize an annual bill reduction of XX% to XX% over the lifetime of the measure mix, depending on rate class. The average Rhode Islander who participates in the gas programs will realize a bill reduction of XX% to XX% over the lifetime of the measure mix depending on rate class.³⁸ The average Rhode Island consumer (blending participants and non-participants) will see an average annual bill reduction of XX% to XX% for electricity over the lifetime of the installed energy efficiency measures, compared to no investment. For gas bills, the average Rhode Island consumer will realize a XX% to XX% bill reduction over the lifetime of the measure mix, depending on rate class. The bill impacts analysis uses models that were first used in the 2015 Plan and considers bill savings to participants compared to the incremental cost to all consumers of investing in energy efficiency in 2020. It also factors in that non-participants will benefit through avoided infrastructure investments as well as market effects. The full bill impacts analyses for electric and gas programs may be found in Attachment 7.

13. Reporting Obligations

- a. In 2020, the Company will provide quarterly reports to the EERMC, the Division, OER, the EE TWG, and the PUC on the most currently available program performance for both natural gas and electric efficiency programs. These reports will include a comparison of budgets and goals by program to actual expenses and savings on a year-to-date basis, and a status report on revolving loan funds. The Company will also coordinate reporting of loan funds with the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank. The reports will also include a brief summary of program progress and will highlight issues by sector for EERMC, Division, OER, and Technical Working Group attention. Within the C&I sector, there will be separate highlighting of large and small customer program progress and issues. Beginning in the second quarter, the quarterly reports also include a forecast of expected results.
- b. In 2020, for months during which quarterly reports are not produced, the Company will provide to the EERMC, the Division, and the EE TWG monthly summaries of year-to-date spending and savings and results by sector.

³⁸ Due to differences in the electric and gas Bill Impacts models, electric bill reductions indicate average annual bill savings over the lifetime of the measure mix, while gas bill reductions are the overall lifetime bill savings converted to 2019 present value and shown as a percentage reduction of the 2019 bill.

- c. The Company will provide to the Parties and file with the PUC its 2020 Year-End Report no later than May 1, 2021. This report will include achieved natural gas and electric energy savings in 2020 and earned incentives for 2020.
- d. The Company will provide the Parties with a summary of evaluation results obtained since October 1, 2016, including a description of the impact of those results in planning the Company's 2020 programs, in the Plan to be filed by October 15, 2019.

12. Evaluation Measurement and Verification Plan

To verify the impacts that programs are having on energy savings, the Company hires independent third-party consulting firms to regularly conduct evaluation studies as part of its evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) process. These evaluations incorporate industry standard methods such as engineering analysis, metering analysis, billing analysis, site visits, surveys, and market studies to realize the actual energy savings that particular measures are having. The EERMC's Consultant Team and OER provide direct oversight of each evaluation study conducted. Every year, the results of the studies are used to update the benefit-cost calculations during planning. Attachment 3 lists the evaluations that have occurred since 2007, that are still being used, and their influence on program planning.³⁹ All completed evaluations are submitted electronically to the PUC; executive summaries of evaluations completed in prior years are available in the dockets for previous years, or upon request.⁴⁰

Additionally, the EM&V Plan for 2020 is presented in Attachment 3 and includes brief descriptions of each of the proposed studies. The areas proposed for study in 2020 have been chosen based on a number of factors: the relative amount of savings in that program or end use, the vintage of the most recent evaluation study, the relative precision of the recent evaluation study, and the available evaluation budget. In addition, some new program areas are designated for both impact and process evaluations. This list may be added to as the year progresses and different evaluation priorities are identified. In particular, the parties will consider the value of using evaluations from other jurisdictions as well as adding Rhode Island-specific impact or process evaluations, as appropriate, that will help inform the Company's efforts towards achieving the goals of least cost procurement.

³⁹ The information in the Attachment is also intended to meet the specific requirement from the 2016 EE Program Plan to provide "a summary of evaluation results obtained since October 1, 2015, together with an attachment summarizing the impact of those results in planning the Company's 2019 programs."

⁴⁰ All evaluation studies can be found at the EERMC's website: <https://rieermc.ri.gov/plans-reports/evaluation-studies/>

The Office of Energy Resources is conducting a study to review and confirm reported energy savings. In 2019, \$275,000 was transferred to OER for the study and OER has not requested additional 2020 funding for the study. This study was legislated in Senate Bill 2500, enacted in June 2018.⁴¹ The purpose of this study is to independently verify the energy savings of National Grid's energy efficiency programs and to review the evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) process to ensure quality data, rigorous methods, and appropriate assumptions are being used. The legislation states that "The office of energy resources [*sic*], in consultation with the electric and gas distribution company and representatives referenced in §39-1-27.7(f)(2) shall be authorized to hire an energy consulting company or firm to carry out the energy efficiency verification study. The costs associated with this study, including, but not limited to, those associated with the consultant or firm contract and reasonable administrative costs incurred by the office in the execution of subsection (f) of this section, shall be recoverable through the system benefit charge subject to commission approval. Funding shall be transferred from the electric and gas distribution utility to the office of energy resources upon request by the office."⁴²

14. Performance Incentive

i. Proposed Modifications

The anticipated transformation of energy efficiency delivery during the next three years and the continued saturation of low-hanging, least cost measures will necessitate a shift in the management, sale, and development of energy efficiency services. It is important to begin sending the correct signal to the Company to begin this shift in 2020 to prepare for the future. In this environment, it is essential that the performance incentive mechanism not create a financial disincentive for the Company to drive these changes. The Company proposes incremental modifications to the 2019 performance incentive mechanism that better align company incentives with changing savings goals and evolving state policy goals. For the electric portfolio, the performance incentive will continue to be calculated in a similar manner as 2019 with savings targets for annual energy savings and passive demand reduction savings target as it did in 2019. Collectively, these two components are now referred to as the Core Electric Performance Incentive (PI). One modification in 2020 is the creation of the Delivered Fuel PI, a separate earning mechanism for heat pumps and weatherization measures that save customers delivered fuels, described below. For the natural gas portfolio, the performance incentive calculation will be unchanged from the 2019 calculation. The second modification for

⁴¹ <http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/PublicLaws/law18/law18079.htm>

⁴² <http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/PublicLaws/law18/law18079.htm>

2020 is changes to the adjustment of performance based on actual spend and savings, described below.

The new Delivered Fuel PI removes the current disincentive to promote the strategic electrification of heating and measures that save delivered fuels. It will help to create the needed step change to move towards providing customers with an energy optimization approach that focuses on holistic opportunities to reduce overall energy use in a least-cost manner. It also more fully captures the net effect of all-fuel savings efforts (electric, oil, and propane), as well as the impact of fuel conversions that result in overall lower energy use.

The Company proposes to maintain a target performance incentive of 5.0% of the spending budget in 2020, equal to the overall rate in 2019.

ii. Electric Performance Incentive

The Core Electric PI mechanism as well as a new Delivered Fuel PI mechanism are both established based on the electric portfolio spending budget. The Delivered Fuel PI mechanism is a carveout that ties a portion of the Company's earning opportunity to achievement of all-fuel MMBtu savings for certain delivered fuel measures. The Core Electric PI mechanism is based on achieving annual MWh for all measures not included in the Delivered Fuel PI mechanism, and all electric measures for passive kW savings. The overall target incentive for the combined Core Electric PI and Delivered Fuel PI mechanism is set at 5% of the combined electric portfolio spending budget.

For the electric-funded programs, the Company can earn a target-based incentive rate equal to 3.116% of the eligible annual spending budget for achieving annual MWh savings goals, 0.549% of the annual spending budget for achieving annual all-fuels MMBtu savings goals for specific delivered fuel measures, and 1.339% of the annual spending budget for achieving passive annual kW savings goals. These fractions were determined by distributing the overall performance incentive target of 5.0% using the following process.

- First, determined the relative fractions of the spending budget attributable to the (1) delivered fuel measures included in the carveout and (2) the rest of the electric portfolio. This determination was based on direct customer rebates tied to the applicable delivered fuel measures, plus a proportionate amount of overall program fixed costs, resulting in approximately 11% of the spending budget being tied to the delivered fuel measures in the carveout.
- Next, this percentage was multiplied by 5.0% to arrive at the 0.549% allocation of the Performance Incentive to the Delivered Fuel PI mechanism.

- The distribution of the remaining 4.451% target performance incentive between MWh and passive kW savings goals used the same split that was used in 2019:
 - 70% was allocated to MWh and 30% to passive kW.
 - These fractions were multiplied by 4.451% to arrive at an allocation of 3.116% for MWh savings and 1.339% for passive kW.

In application to the calculations of the performance incentive, these allocations translate into the following absolute percentages:

- Core Electric PI Mechanism
 - MWh allocation: 0.623 for annual electric energy MWh savings
 - kW allocation: 0.267 for annual electric demand kW savings
- Delivered Fuel PI Mechanism
 - Delivered Fuel MMBtu allocation: 0.110 for all-fuels MMBtu savings from specific delivered fuel measures

Each component of the Core Electric PI mechanism establishes an incentive of 1.25% of the annual spending budget, multiplied by the appropriate allocation, for achieving 75% of the savings goals in a sector. This would increase linearly to 5% of the annual spending budget, multiplied by the appropriate allocation, for achieving 100% and increase linearly from that point to 6.25% of the annual spending budget, multiplied by the appropriate allocation, for achieving 125% of the savings goals.

- From 75% of savings to 100% of savings:
 - Performance Incentive = $SB \times (1.25\% + (\% \text{ of Savings Achieved} - 75\%) \times 0.15)$
 - x MWh allocation
 - x kW allocation
- From 100% of savings to 125% of savings:
 - Performance Incentive = $SB \times (5.00\% + (\% \text{ of Savings Achieved} - 100\%) \times 0.05)$
 - x MWh allocation
 - x kW allocation
- Performance Incentive is capped at 6.25% above 125% of savings

The Delivered Fuel PI mechanism establishes an incentive of 1.25% of the annual electric spending budget, multiplied by the appropriate allocation, for achieving 50% of the all-fuels MMBtu carve out savings target in a sector. This would increase linearly to 5% of the annual spending budget, multiplied by the appropriate allocation, for achieving 100% of the all-fuels MMBtu carve out savings target. While the Delivered Fuel PI mechanism would not be subject to an earnings cap, the overall earning potential of the Combined

Electric portfolio PI mechanism would be capped at 6.25% of the annual electric spending budget.

- From 50% of savings to 100% of savings:
 - Performance Incentive = $SB \times (1.25\% + (\% \text{ of Savings Achieved} - 50\%) \times 0.075)$
 - x Delivered Fuel MMBtu allocation
- From 100% of savings and above:
 - Performance Incentive = $CI \times (5.00\% + (\% \text{ of Savings Achieved} - 100\%) \times 0.05)$
 - x Delivered Fuel MMBtu allocation
- Performance Incentive is uncapped above 100% of savings

Additionally, in accordance with the Amended Settlement Agreement in Docket Nos. 4770 and 4780 filed with the PUC on August 10, 2018, the Company is not eligible to earn an energy efficiency incentive on its Energy Efficiency Active Demand Response Programs. To comply with this requirement, the Company excluded spending on Active Demand Response Programs from the eligible spending budget as shown in Table E-3.

iii. **Natural Gas Performance Incentive**

For natural gas, where there is no demand savings component, the Company can earn a target-based performance incentive rate equal to 5.0% of the eligible annual spending budget for achieving the annual MMBtu savings target.

The Gas PI mechanism establishes an incentive of 1.25% of the annual spending budget for achieving 75% of the savings goals in a sector. This would increase linearly to 5% of the annual spending budget for achieving 100% and increase linearly from that point to 6.25% of the annual spending budget for achieving 125% of the savings goals.

- From 75% of savings to 100% of savings:
 - Performance Incentive = $SB \times (1.25\% + (\% \text{ of Savings Achieved} - 75\%) \times 0.15)$
 - x 1.0 for gas MMBtu savings
- From 100% of savings to 125% of savings:
 - Performance Incentive = $SB \times (5.00\% + (\% \text{ of Savings Achieved} - 100\%) \times 0.05)$
 - X 1.0 for gas MMBtu savings
- Performance Incentive is capped at 6.25% above 125% of savings

iv. Adjustments to PI for Actual Spend and Savings

In previous years, the performance incentive mechanism has included adjustments to savings goals in order to promote cost efficiency in spending in the achievement of the energy the savings targets. The Company proposes that this adjustment continue with new and modified circumstances for the adjustment. For the Combined Electric PI mechanism (composed of the Core Electric and Delivered Fuel PI mechanisms) and the Gas PI mechanism:

1. (i) if the actual implementation expenses in a sector at year-end are less than 100% of the planned implementation expenses for that sector and (ii) the achieved savings in the sector exceed 100% of the target savings goal, the savings goal for that sector will be adjusted by the ratio of actual implementation expenses to the planned implementation expenses.
2. if (i) the actual implementation expenses in a sector at year end are less than 100% of the planned implementation expenses, (ii) the achieved Core Electric or Gas savings are greater than 75% and less than 100% of the target savings goal, and (iii) the percentage of Core Electric or Gas savings achieved under the target savings goal is less than or equal to the percentage of actual implementation expenses to planned budget, the savings goal for that sector will be adjusted by the delta between the ratios of actual implementation expenses to planned expense and achieved savings to planned savings. However, in no case shall an adjustment to Core Electric or Gas savings goal result in the adjusted goal being reduced to less than 100% of achieved savings.
3. if (i) the actual implementation expenses in a sector at year end are greater than the planned implementation expenses, (ii) the achieved savings in that sector are greater than 100%, and (iii) the percentage of Core Electric or Gas savings achieved over the target savings goal is equal to or greater than the percentage by which the actual implementation expenses exceeded the planned expenses, then no adjustment to the savings goal shall be made.
4. if (i) the actual implementation expenses in a sector at year end are greater than the planned implementation expenses, (ii) the achieved Core Electric or Gas savings in that sector are greater than 100%, and (iii) the percentage of Core Electric or Gas savings achieved over the target savings goal is less than the percentage by which the actual implementation expenses exceeded the planned expense, the savings goal for that sector will be adjusted by the delta between the ratios of actual implementation expenses to planned expenses and achieved savings to planned savings. In the case of

an adjustment to savings goal due to these conditions being met, the adjusted goal will not be adjusted to more than 100% of achieved savings.

v. Performance Incentive Tables and Reporting

Attachment 5, Tables E-3 and Attachment 6, Table G-3 provide the derivations of the eligible electric spending budget that are used to determine the performance incentive amounts that the Company may earn if it is successful in achieving its goals for energy and passive demand savings. As noted above, the Residential ConnectedSolutions and Commercial ConnectedSolutions program budgets are subtracted from the “Eligible Sector Spending Budgets for Performance Incentive” in tables E-3 and G-3. Attachment 5, Table E-9 and Attachment 6, Table G-9 provide a summary of the incentives related to annual energy-savings targets by sector. These targets by sector reflect the expected cost of savings in each sector informed by evaluation studies, and these targets have been adjusted to take into account changing rebate policies and the changing market being served. The targets have been carefully reviewed by the EE TWG and EERMC representatives to ensure that they represent reasonable and challenging targets for the year.

The projected electric eligible spending budget for 2020 is approximately \$ 101.4 million (see Attachment 5, Table E-3).⁴³ The total electric target incentive for 2020 is 5.0% of the proposed spending budget, or approximately \$5.07 million (see Attachment 5, Table E-9).⁴⁴ The eligible spending budget includes the \$5.21 million for Finance Costs which is transferred to the Rhode Island Infrastructure Bank for the Efficient Building Fund. The Company takes actions to help the deployment of EBF funds which have proven to deliver incremental benefits, see Attachment 2.

For natural gas efficiency programs, the proposed target base incentive is equal to 5.0% of the eligible budget. The projected natural gas eligible spending budget for 2020 is approximately \$31.8 million (see Attachment 6, Table G-3). The total natural gas target incentive for 2020 is 5.0% of the proposed spending budget, or approximately \$1.6 million (see Attachment 6, Table G-9).

⁴³ Of this total electric spending budget, approximately \$92.7 million of the spending budget would be eligible for performance incentive earnings under the Core Electric Shareholder Incentive mechanism and \$8.0 million of the spending budget would be eligible for performance incentive earnings under the Delivered Fuel Measure Shareholder Incentive mechanism.

⁴⁴ Of this total electric target incentive, approximately \$4.6 million of the target incentive would be earned under the Core Electric Shareholder Incentive mechanism and \$0.4 million would be earned under the Delivered Fuel Measure Shareholder Incentive mechanism.

The Company will report final program results and earned incentive in its Year-End Report regarding 2020 Energy Efficiency Program efforts.

15. Future Performance Metrics

i. Relationship of Proposed Modification to Future Performance Incentive Mechanisms in Rhode Island

The Company recognizes that there are ongoing conversations about how performance incentives will evolve in Rhode Island, most notably under Docket 4943, which aims to provide guidance and principles for performance incentive mechanisms in Rhode Island. The Company has provided comments on Commissioner Anthony's proposed principles.⁴⁵ The memo raises some broader priorities and considerations for performance incentive mechanisms in Rhode Island with which the Company is largely in agreement, including:

- rationalization of incentives across dockets, to avoid the potential for duplicative earning for a single outcome or action;
- avoiding differently sized incentives for the same action or outcome in different dockets;⁴⁶
- movement toward incentives focused on key outcomes and benefits, rather than actions or programs; and
- ensuring benefits of incentives exceed costs to customers and limit the risks to customers.

The Company believes that the proposed change to the performance incentive discussed above is consistent with these priorities. First, in incorporating the Electric Delivered Fuel Incentive, the disincentive for the Company to pursue electrification of heat and thermal improvements is mitigated, and better aligns the Company's financial interest with Rhode Island's GHG goals.

The Company believes that this proposal represents an important incremental step in moving toward broader outcome-based performance incentive mechanisms tied to customer benefits and savings from all fuels. The Company expects that the next Three-Year Plan will provide an opportunity to consider further changes to the performance incentive structure that align with the outcomes of Docket 4943, as well as the impacts of other relevant filings (e.g., AMF and GMP). The proposed change is not intended to set precedent for future iterations of performance incentive mechanisms.

⁴⁵ National Grid comments available at: [http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4943-NGrid-Comments\(5-13-19\).pdf](http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4943-NGrid-Comments(5-13-19).pdf)

⁴⁶ The Company did note in its comments on Commissioner Anthony's memo, however, that in certain circumstances, ancillary benefits might warrant differently sized incentives.

ii. Testing Performance Metrics

In 2020, the Company proposes to continue the tracking and reporting performance related to certain metrics in order to test progress towards several key objectives. In 2019, the Company began testing and reporting out annual and lifetime carbon reductions resulting from investments in the electrification of heating and delivered fuels measures, lifetime MWh and MMBtu savings, program costs per energy savings, and a customer satisfaction metric. The Company continues to work towards tracking greenhouse gas equivalent savings (in carbon dioxide equivalents) resulting from all electric and natural gas measures. These efforts were to assist in collecting information in order to consider new performance metrics for future Annual Plans that would better align the plans with Rhode Island's goals for Power Sector Transformation and greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

The Company will provide updates on progress, challenges, and lessons learned with the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group and the EERMC during 2020. While Company performance against a test metric may help inform future goals, it will not predetermine these goals. At the end of 2020, the Company, in consultation with the Division, OER, EERMC Consultants, the EE TWG, and the PST Advisory Group may determine that a metric is not appropriate for use in the future. The Company will work with the Division, OER, EERMC Consultants, and the EE TWG in the development of future baselines and financial rewards for any new annual goals resulting from these test metrics.

i. Carbon Reductions

The Company proposes to continue tracking annual and lifetime carbon reductions resulting from investments in the electrification of heating and delivered fuels measures. This approach mirrors what was proposed in the Company's Power Sector Transformation Vision and Implementation Plan (PST Plan), as detailed in the Docket Nos. 4770/4780 Settlement Agreement. The carbon reductions will be calculated using emission rates from the 2018 AESC Study shown in Table 18. below, multiplied by the resulting annual and lifetime avoided oil or propane from this suite of measures.

Table 18. 2018 AESC Study Emission Rates

Fuel	Emissions Rate	Unit
#2 Fuel Oil	0.081	CO2 (tons/MMBtu)
Propane	0.070	CO2 (tons/MMBtu)

The carbon metric will provide additional visibility on this suite of measures that do not significantly contribute to existing electric and demand savings goals but contribute to Rhode Island's greenhouse gas reduction goals.⁴⁷

The Company appreciates the direction given by the PUC at the Open Meeting on Docket Nos. 4770/4780 held on August 3, 2018 indicating that the Company could propose a performance incentive for achieving carbon reductions from the electrification of heating in future energy efficiency Annual Plans. For 2020, the Company proposes to only continue testing a performance metric for carbon. The Company believes it is prudent to track this metric to help inform the development of an annual goal and appropriate performance incentive level in the future.

In addition to tracking carbon reductions for the purpose of this metric, the Company will strive to track greenhouse gas equivalent savings (in carbon dioxide equivalents) resulting from all electric and natural gas measures in the Plan. The Company will report out on any issues it encounters in striving to report in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents.

ii. Lifetime MWh and MMBtu Savings

National Grid currently includes lifetime electric and gas savings in its Annual Plans. These values are based on the lifetime savings associated with the measures in the Plan. In the 2019 Plan, the Company committed to show planned and achieved lifetime savings and will continue to do so in 2020. As described in Section 2, the Company will track and report on all-fuels annual and lifetime MMBtu savings in 2020.

iii. Program costs per energy savings

The Company currently includes the projected costs of lifetime electric and gas savings in its Annual Plans. The Company recently began including the actual costs of lifetime savings compared to planned values in its quarterly reports. In 2020, the Company will continue this reporting in its quarterly reports and will add this metric to its Year-End Report.

The Company will also report on the cost of saved peak demand for the residential and C&I active demand response programs. This metric will be important to track as these new program offerings scale up.

iv. Customer Satisfaction

The Company proposes to continue to track a Customer Satisfaction metric in 2020. Initially the metric will be applied to whole house programs such as EnergyWise Single

⁴⁷ Rhode Island Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan, December 2016.

Family and Income Eligible Single Family with the potential to expand to other residential programs over time.

The Company proposes to utilize a third-party vendor to conduct the customer survey. The metric would be based off customer responses to the following questions:

- How likely are you to recommend this program to a friend or colleague? (0-10 point scale)
- How can we improve your experience? (Open ended question.)

The Company will track customer responses and report out on the average satisfaction across tracked programs. The Company will detail progress on the above proposed metrics in its quarterly reports as well as a detailed summary of the results, lessons learned, and any needed improvements in its 2020 Year-End Report to the PUC.

v. Peak Hour Gas Demand Savings

In 2020 the Company will track an estimate of peak-hour gas demand savings based on existing heuristics that assume fixed, but distinct, relationships between annual and peak day and peak hour gas consumption for heating and non-heating based customer usage of natural gas. The Company will be clear in all reporting that the Company considers this to be a rough approximation of peak-hour gas demand impacts.

iii. Forward Looking Performance Metrics

The Company commits to working with the DPUC, EERMC, OER, and other stakeholders in 2020 to propose mutually agreeable performance incentive structures for 2021 and beyond that continue to appropriately align incentives between the Company and state policy objectives, while delinking PI earning opportunities from energy efficiency program budgets and moving towards lifetime savings metrics, in accordance with evolving PIM guidance from the PUC.

The Company commits, subject to stakeholder agreement, to working towards quantifying peak gas demand savings resulting from gas energy efficiency measures for application in future years and for potential inclusion in future performance incentive mechanisms. In order to quantify, the Company commits to joining an existing residential study in Massachusetts in 2020 to expand the study scope to Rhode Island homes in order to measure peak gas demand savings resulting from residential sector energy efficiency measures. More information is included in Attachment 3. Further, the Company commits to proposing a commercial and industrial study of peak gas demand in 2020. The Company

will budget a small amount in 2020 to scope and start the commercial and industrial study with an expectation of full study execution and budget request in the calendar year 2021 plan. If possible, the Company will look to partner with other jurisdictions to leverage additional study scale and funding. Subject to stakeholder and PUC agreement approval of relevant study budget the Company agrees to propose in the calendar year 2022 plan a gas energy efficiency performance incentive mechanism that will include a portion of the incentive tied to gas peak demand savings. The share of this performance incentive component relative to the overall gas energy efficiency performance incentive pool will be aligned with the underlying mechanisms that determine the total pool and the Company's pathway to achieving linked customer outcomes.

16. Miscellaneous Provisions

- a. Other than as expressly stated herein, this Settlement establishes no principles and shall not be deemed to foreclose any party from making any contention in any future proceeding or investigation before the PUC.
- b. This Settlement is the product of settlement negotiations. The content of those negotiations is privileged and all offers of settlement shall be without prejudice to the position of any party.
- c. Other than as expressly stated herein, the approval of this Settlement by the PUC shall not in any way constitute a determination as to the merits of any issue in any other PUC proceeding.
- d. The Parties agree that the Energy Efficiency Technical Working Group shall meet no less than six times in 2020 to review the status and performance of the Company's 2020 energy efficiency programs and advise the Company on potential energy efficiency programs for 2021.

The Parties respectfully request that the PUC approve this Stipulation and Settlement as a final resolution of all issues in this proceeding.

Respectfully submitted,
THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC COMPANY D/B/A NATIONAL GRID

By its Attorney,
Raquel J. Webster

Date