

Subject Energy conservation

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Summary

House File 164 reorganizes and adds new language to the statute governing the Conservation Improvement Program (CIP), which for almost 40 years has required electric and gas utilities to invest in energy conservation measures that save energy at a lower cost than purchasing an additional unit of energy for consumption.

Although the language comprising the bill's first 15 pages appears to be new, the vast majority is taken verbatim from the current CIP statute (section 216B.241). That section of law—which applies to public utilities, cooperative electric associations, and municipal utilities, although these entities are often treated differently—is currently organized by issue rather than by the type of utility to which it applies. For example, provisions regarding a utility's annual energy savings goals are organized into a single subdivision, which contains some paragraphs that apply to all three utility types, and others that apply to two or only a single type.

House File 164 reorganizes the statute by grouping most of its provisions into two separate portions: regulations pertaining to cooperative electric associations and municipal utilities – jointly referred to as “consumer-owned utilities”—are contained in 10 subdivisions under section 5, most of which replicates the language of the existing statute that applies to those entities. Provisions governing public utilities (Xcel Energy, Minnesota Power) are in sections 6 to 19. The portion applying to public utilities is created largely by amending the existing statute, i.e., removing references to cooperatives and municipal utilities. This method of organization makes finding specific provisions easier, but also necessitates some repetition of language.

This bill summary will focus on only new provisions the bill adds to the existing statute.

Non-Conservation Improvement Program (CIP) Provision (Sec. 2, pp. 1-2)

Section 2 of the bill contains a new provision which is not part of CIP. It allows a public utility to recover through its energy rates, if approved by the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission, investments in “innovative clean technologies” that are not widely deployed among utilities and that provide net economic benefits to ratepayers. The amount of costs that can be recovered for these programs is limited to \$6 million over three consecutive years (Xcel and CenterPoint) and \$3 million for other public utilities.

State Energy Savings Goal (Sec. 3, pp. 2-3)

This bill increases the state's annual energy savings goal from 1.5 to 2.5 percent, and requires the commissioner of commerce to report annually to the legislature on actual savings realized and recommended strategies to reach the goal. Utilities are encouraged to implement load management programs.

Consumer-Owned Utilities (Sec. 5, pp. 7-15)

(1) Energy-Savings Goals

Current law requires all utilities to reduce retail energy sales by 1.5 percent annually. This energy-savings goal is retained for consumer-owned utilities, as is the requirement that at least 1.0 percent result from implementing traditional conservation measures, termed "energy conservation improvements." Under this bill, a new source of energy savings—from efficient fuel switching improvements (line 7.29)—may contribute to energy savings above that minimum 1.0 percent level. These are defined as measures that substitute electricity or natural gas for a customer's current fuel (lines 4.10 to 4.22) and that: (1) reduce the overall amount of energy used on a fuel-neutral basis; (2) reduce greenhouse gas emissions; (3) are cost-effective; and (4) improve the utility's load factor (lines 14.12 to 14.32). The commissioner of commerce is to develop a method utilities must use to calculate energy savings from fuel-switching improvements (lines 21.7 to 21.14).

An energy conservation and optimization plan submitted by a consumer-owned utility to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission for review may span up to three years, rather than the annual plans required now. A consumer-owned utility is not required to meet the 1.0 and 1.5 percent goals for each year of the plan, but must meet them both on an average basis over the plan's duration, unless the 1.5 percent goal is reduced by the commissioner of commerce, a reduction that current law also allows (lines 8.17 to 8.31 and 10.12 to 10.30).

Should a consumer-owned utility fall short of the minimum 1.0 percent goal three years in a row while spending less than 1.5 percent of its gross retail operating revenues on conservation investments for an electric utility, or 0.5 percent for a natural gas utility, those spending levels become a mandatory spending minimum until the 1.0 percent goal is reached for three consecutive years. The commissioner may reduce these measures under certain specified circumstances (lines 11.1 to 11.31).

(2) Energy Conservation for Low-Income Households

The minimum annual amount a municipal electric utility must spend on energy conservation programs for low-income households increases from 0.1 percent of its gross operating revenues to at least 0.2 percent (line 12.9). Up to 15 percent of a consumer-owned utility's spending on low-income programs may fund preweatherization measures (e.g., repairing a broken window or leaky roof), without which, by law, weatherization measures such as insulation may not be installed in a home. The commissioner of commerce must develop a list of approved preweatherization measures. A consumer-owned utility may also contribute to

preweatherization spending by paying into a newly-created account whose funds are used to remove asbestos insulation from homes (lines 13.21 to 13.30).

Public Utilities (Secs. 6-13, 15-19)

(1) Energy-Savings Goals

The annual energy-savings goal for a public utility providing electric service is increased from 1.5 to 1.75 percent, while the goal for a natural gas utility is lowered from 1.5 to 1.0 percent (lines 18.6 to 18.10).

(2) Energy Conservation and Optimization Plan

A public utility's energy conservation plan must include activities to improve energy efficiency in public schools served by the utility (lines 24.21 to 24.27).

(3) Energy Conservation for Low-Income Households

The annual amount a public electric utility must spend on energy conservation programs for low-income households increases from 0.1 to 0.4 percent of its gross operating revenues; for a natural gas utility, the increase is from 0.4 to 0.8 percent (lines 27.21 to 27.26).

The same provisions that apply to consumer-owned utilities regarding preweatherization measures and the asbestos removal account apply to public utilities (lines 28.32 to 29.11).

(4) Fuel-Switching Improvements

Unlike a consumer-owned utility, a public utility providing electric service may not count energy-savings from fuel-switching toward its energy-savings goal. Neither may the Public Utilities Commission approve a financial incentive to encourage fuel-switching for a public electric utility (since the utility, via fuel-switching, benefits financially by increasing its sales), although the utility may recover through its energy rates the costs of the fuel-switching improvement (lines 30.12 to 30.15).

However, the net benefits resulting from the implementation of a fuel-switching improvement (the amount by which the cost of purchasing and installing the improvement is exceeded by the reduction in the utility's costs to provide future service to that customer) may be counted toward the overall net benefits of the public utility's CIP (lines 30.8 to 30.11). A public utility's aggregate amount of net benefits determines how much of the total economic savings resulting from conservation investments a public utility is allowed to retain; the balance is allocated to ratepayers.

A public utility providing natural gas service may receive a financial incentive from the commission for installing an electric technology-based fuel-switching improvement that reduces natural gas consumption, e.g., an electric heat pump (lines 31.3 to 31.33).

(5) Load Management Programs

Load management programs shift energy demand from peak times when electricity is expensive (because less-efficient resources are brought on line to generate it, or it is purchased on the wholesale market at a time when demand is high) to times when it is cheaper. For example, a utility may place controls on residential water heaters that allow the utility to heat water at night when rates are low, rather than at peak daytime hours.

While current law allows cost recovery of load management programs, this bill also allows a public utility to obtain a financial incentive to encourage such investments, provided the commission finds the program in the interest of the utility's ratepayers. The financial incentive may, with commission approval, make load management investments an asset of the utility on which a rate of return may be earned, or the public utility may choose to count net benefits from load management towards the utility's overall program net benefits (lines 32.4 to 33.5).

Consumer-owned and Public Utilities (Sec. 14, pp. 26-27)

(1) LED Lighting

The bill updates existing law to require both public and consumer-owned electric utilities to encourage the use of LED lights (rather than fluorescents and high-intensity discharge lights, as the current statute requires) and to provide cost recovery for the collection of used LEDs by Xcel Energy and any other utility that elects to do so.

Repealer

The bill repeals three subdivisions of the current statute whose language is largely retained, but organized differently in the bill, and two subdivisions containing obsolete language.



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