

Marisa Desautel, Esq. marisa@desautelbrowning.com 401.477.0023

November 17, 2023

VIA ELECTRONIC AND FIRST CLASS MAIL

Emma Rodvien emma.rodvien@puc.ri.gov Coordinator Energy Facility Siting Board 89 Jefferson Boulevard Warwick, RI 02888

RE: RIEFSB Docket #SB-2021-04

Ms. Rodvien:

Enclosed please find the Town of Middletown's pre-filed surrebuttal testimony with respect to the above-referenced matter, prepared by Jeff Loiter. An original and four copies of same is being mailed to you. Please note that a copy of this letter and the pre-filed testimony is being electronically delivered to the service list for this docket.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Marisa Desautel, Esq.

ec: service list

BEFORE THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND ENERGY FACILITY SITING BOARD

IN RE: AQUIDNECK ISLAND GAS)	
RELIABILITY PROJECT)	Docket NO. SB-2021-04

	IDDE	LOWER		
1	<u>JEFF</u>	LOITER		
2				
3	I. IN	TRODUCTION		
4				
5	Q:	Please state your name and business address.		
6	A:	My name is Jeffrey Loiter. My address is 11 Tracy Lane, Shelburne, Vermont 05482.		
7				
8	Q:	On whose behalf are you testifying?		
9 10 11	A:	I am employed by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners as a Technical Director, but in this proceeding, I am acting as an independent consultant on behalf of the Town of Middletown.		
12				
13 14	Q:	Please summarize your work relevant to your role in providing testimony in this docket.		
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A:	I hold a bachelor's degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering from Cornell University and a master's degree in Technology and Policy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I have over 20 years of experience in environmental policy, energy, and utility regulation. In previous consulting roles I became a trusted policy advisor and expert witness for advocacy groups, state consumer advocate offices, and energy efficiency advisory councils in three states, covering topics including integrated resource planning, cost-effectiveness and the economics of energy efficiency, and the available potential for efficiency.		
23				
24 25	Q:	Have you previously testified before the Public Utilities Commission or the Energy Facility Siting Board.		
26 27 28	A:	Yes. I testified before the PUC in Docket No. 22-42-NG, regarding the issuance of an advisory opinion to the EFSB on the application to construct LNG vaporization facility on Old Mill Lane. Additionally, I submitted pre-filed testimony in this docket.		
29				
30	Q:	What is the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony in this proceeding?		
31	A:	My testimony will address the following issues:		
32		1. Respond to Brett S. Feldman's pre-filed rebuttal testimony.		

Respond to Tyler Olney's pre-filed rebuttal testimony.

2.

33

1 II. RESPONSE TO BRETT S. FELDMAN'S REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

2

- 3 Q: Are you familiar with Mr. Feldman's rebuttal testimony submitted by the Narragansett Electric Company in this docket?
- 5 A: Yes. I reviewed the Narragansett Electric Company's pre-filled rebuttal testimony.

6

Q: Mr. Feldman's testimony states that the company is unaware of any studies supporting your statement that "Some customers in Rhode Island already choose electrified heating over fuel-oil, and recent increases in the incentives available for heating electrification are likely to further shift customers away from fuel-oil in cases where gas is not available. In some cases, customers may even select electric heating over natural gas heating equipment." What is your response to that statement?

To begin with, the fact that Mr. Feldman is not aware of any studies regarding customer 14 A: fuel choice in Rhode Island does not mean that relevant information is not available, nor 15 that my assertion itself is incorrect. Regardless, relevant information IS available. As I 16 noted in my testimony before the PUC, participants in Rhode Island's Residential New 17 Construction Energy Efficiency program have increasingly selected electric heat over gas 18 heating, choosing electric heating by more than a 3 to 1 margin in 2021. Furthermore, I 19 do not believe a study is needed to conclude that the presence of substantial federal 20 incentives for heating electrification will affect customer behavior. In fact, Mr. Feldman's 21 job is to do precisely that: provide incentives to customers that will encourage them to 22 change their energy consumption and purchasing behaviors. It is disingenuous to suggest 23 that one needs a specific study to intuit increased adoption of electric heating in the 24 25 presence of a strong state and federal policy and dramatically increased incentives directed at customers. 26

27

28

29

30

31

32

- Q: Mr. Feldman also testified that "The decision to offer significantly enhanced energy efficiency incentives to a discrete geographic area in the state involves a significant public policy question since it would likely result in energy efficiency funds, contractor resources and equipment being distributed inequitably throughout the state." Do you believe that is a correct assumption?
- A: I do not dispute that the decision to provide geographically-targeted incentives is a public policy question. Whether it is a "significant" public policy question is a matter of opinion. I would argue that the need to take actions that advance the statutory

²⁰²² Annual Report, Rhode Island Energy Efficiency and Resource Management Council, June 2022. http://rieermc.ri.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/eermc-2022-annual-report-final-6-16-22.pdf.

requirements of Rhode Island's 2021 Act on Climate is also a significant public policy question. And regardless of how "significant" it is, it is certainly within the purview of the EFSB and PUC to consider the question and weigh the pros and cons. Contrary to Mr. Feldman's implication, it is NOT the Company's role to make such a public policy determination, which they appear to be doing by using "equity" to rule out the possibility of a non-infrastructure solution that would require geo-targeted incentives. I would also note that the environmental, social, and individual financial impacts of the Company's preferred solution are not distributed equitably throughout the state, either. The Company has not provided any evidence that their solution is superior to the non-infrastructure solution based on equity considerations.

Q: Are you aware of other situations where enhanced incentives were provided in a discrete geographic area in order to achieve a public policy objective?

A: Yes, I am aware of at least two such instances. The first is the well-known Brooklyn-Queens Demand Management (BQDM) program implemented by Consolidated Edison in New York City. In 2014 the New York Public Service Commission issued an order detailing the requirements of a demand-side management program using nontraditional utility and customer-side solutions to offset or eliminate the need for traditional utility infrastructure.² As noted in recent reporting of program expenditures and results, one of the components of the program is "installing energy efficiency measures through incentive adders." I also note that the original order included the use of then-unspent funds from an existing Targeted DSM Program. The second program that I am aware of is the geo-targeted energy efficiency effort implemented by Efficiency Vermont beginning in 2007. Similar to the BQDM program (although preceding it), this was an effort to direct energy efficiency investments to areas targeted for transmission and distribution upgrades as an alternative to those investments.⁴

III. RESPONSE TO TYLER OLNEY'S REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

Q: Are you familiar with Mr. Olney's rebuttal testimony submitted by the Narragansett Electric Company in this docket?

31 A: Yes. I reviewed the Narragansett Electric Company's pre-filed rebuttal testimony.

² Case 14-E-0302, Petition of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. for Approval of Brooklyn Queens Demand Management Program. Order issued 11 December 2014.

³ BQDM Quarterly Expenditures & Program Report, Second Quarter 2023

⁴ Order at 3, Order Re Geographic Targeting of EEU Funds. January 8, 2007. publicservice.vermont.gov/energy-efficiency/orderregeographictargetingoriginal.pdf

1 2 3	Q:	Do you agree with Mr. Olney's testimony that providing 100 percent incentives to customers for energy efficiency projects would lower the cost-effectiveness of the Company's present energy efficiency program portfolio?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A:	No, I do not. The primary test for cost-effectiveness for the Company's energy efficiency programs is the Rhode Island Benefit Cost Test. ⁵ On the cost side of the equation this test includes both the financial incentive provided by the Company and the portion of the equipment and installation cost not covered by the customer incentive. The sum of these equals the total cost of the efficiency project. Whether the utility incentive is 20 percent of the measure cost, 75 percent, or 100 percent, the cost included in the Rhode Island test is the same. Therefore, providing 100 percent incentives for some measures in a targeted geographic area would not reduce the cost-effectiveness of the Company's portfolio.
L3 L4	Q:	Do you agree that EFSB Order No. 150 directs the company to use a moratorium scenario as a baseline for the analysis of greenhouse gas emissions?
15 16 17 18 19	A:	No, I do not. With respect to the requirement that the Company analyze a non-infrastructure solution, the EFSB Order states "[t]his analysis should provide two scenarios: One that assumes there is no moratorium on new gas connections, and a second which assumes a full moratorium". The Order is silent on the issue of which (if either) should be considered the baseline. In fact, the term "baseline" appears nowhere in the 38-page Order.
21 22	IV. (CONCLUSION
23	1,,,	
24	Q:	Does that conclude your testimony?
25	A:	Yes
26		
7		

bttp://rieermc.ri.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/04_2024-annual-plan_attachment-4_ri-test_9.7.2023.pdf