Introduction to the Tool Part 2: Energy Efficiency Potential

MALE SPEAKER: Hi, and welcome to the second part of the introduction video. We just finished up the building block assessment path, and now we're onto the energy efficiency potential path.

Now, while there's only one input tab for the EE building block assessment path, for the potential path there's these four input tabs consisting of the three advanced input tabs, as well as the program indicators. And we'll go through them, starting with the advanced inputs country tab because this is where you would start for a new country. And you can go through and enter the country-specific information here, such as the total consumption for a sector, as well as the end-use breakdown. And then on the next tab is where you'd enter the measure-specific information for the energy efficiency measures that you want to consider. So, for instance, here, for an alternate compressor, we can enter the sector and end use that we want to look at, as well as things such as the anticipated savings from that measure.

We then roll up our measures into programs on this advanced inputs program tab. And this structure mirrors how it would be

done in the real, you know, implementation of a program, where often a program such as commercial lighting contains multiple measures. So, maybe the utility wants to look at encouraging both T8 and T5 lighting. And then you can apply some applicability factors to each of your measures here to scale what that opportunity that you're examining is.

Then the final set of inputs is on this program indicators tab, where for each program we can assess for six different areas here. And so, from one to five we rate each of these programs, and so this helps to then give an idea of the likelihood of success of the program based on this evaluation.

We can then view our outputs on either the technical or achievable potential tabs, depending on which potential we're interested in. And, we'll just go over the technical since the format is exactly the same. So, here we can see our first output graphic for this path is looking at a waterfall chart. And so, the width of the bars here indicate the size of the opportunity in terms of gigawatt hours. And the height of the bars indicates the cost-effectiveness, where the shorter indicates a lower cost of conserved energy, or more cost-

effective. So we have from most cost-effective to least cost-effective.

And then, the second chart that we can look at here is the bubble chart, which assesses our programs in three different areas. We have cost-effectiveness on the x-axis, the likelihood of success on the y-axis, and then the size of the bubble indicates the size of the opportunity. So, we can see from looking at this that, for instance, there’s a larger opportunity from the small business solution program, but the residential lighting program has a higher likelihood of success and is more cost-effective. So we’d likely want to implement that program first.

And lastly, we can see just a table showing the breakdown of the energy savings for each of the different programs, as well as the demand savings if we enter the demand-specific information.

A final note just before we wrap this video up is that while the tool can be used for regions that are country-size or smaller, we highly recommend that it not be used for regions larger than a country, because once you start generalizing onto

that large of an area, you really lose a lot of the meaning in being able to prioritize the different energy savings opportunities.

All right, thanks for tuning in, and see you for the next video.

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