

Powering Prosperity and Enabling Sustainability in South East Asia

Demand Side Management for the Philippines

DSM Case Study



Environment and Climate Change Canada Environment et Changement climatique Canada

Bу

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Table of Contents

1	Case Study 1: Interruptible Load Program (ILP) By MERALCO1
2	Case Study 2: Retrofits of 35 Government Office Buildings5
3	Case Study 3: Installation of Solar Powered LED Streetlights Along Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue (EDSA)9
4	Case Study 4: Demand Response Program for Large Consumers
5	Case Study 5: Energy Efficient Air Conditioner Program
6	Case Study 6: SRP Business Demand Response Program23

1 CASE STUDY 1: INTERRUPTIBLE LOAD PROGRAM (ILP) BY MERALCO

DSM Sector	Large Business (Commercial and Industrial) Customers	
Country	Philippines	
Program Name	Interruptible Load Program (ILP)	
Program Summa	ry	
	Interruptible Load Program (ILP) is a voluntary, demand-side management (DSM) program that allows customers to operate their generating sets and collectively reduce electricity drawn from the grid when power interruptions are imminent to ration limited power supply. The primary goal of the ILP is to enhance grid reliability and prevent power outages during critical times by reducing demand on the grid. It also provides financial incentives for participating businesses. For each 1 Megawatt (MW) of de-loaded capacity, ILP can help spare around 4,000 households and small businesses from power outages.	
	Participants of the ILP work closely with MERALCO's Customer Care and Enterprise and National Government Groups. MERALCO guides the participants during the whole process of de-loading. MERALCO has provided detailed implementation guidelines (protocols, compensation, and recovery mechanism) for this program participants that are based on ERC guidelines.	
Utility Character	istics	
	 MERALCO Manila Electric Company (MERALCO) Largest private sector electric distribution utility company in the Philippines covering 39 cities and 72 municipalities. Its franchise area is over 9,685 km² which accounts for 55% of the country's electricity output. Private owned utility. 	
Program Support Agencies		
Program Design	 Department of Energy (DOE) Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) 	

	The Interruptible Load Program (ILP) is designed to help utilities like MERALCO manage electricity demand during Red Alert (insufficient power supply in the grid). The relevant load shape objective of ILP is peak clipping. Given its successful implementation and existence of regulatory supports in the Philippines, ILP was selected as the DSM case study for distribution utilities across the Philippines. ILP encourages large industrial and commercial customers to voluntarily use their own backup power or shift operations to reduce electricity drawn from the grid when the grid is under stress. In exchange for participating in the program, these customers receive financial compensation for their reduced electricity usage. ILP is open to non-contestable customers (electricity end-users who can only procure their energy supplies from their distribution utility), Contestable customers (electricity end-users who meet the eligibility requirements for contestability and threshold level set by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) to qualify in the contestable market and be served by Retail Electricity Suppliers (RESs)), locators in economic and freeport zones, and directly connected customers of the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP).
Program Implem	entation Approach
	ILP was established by the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) and ERC and open to all distribution utilities (DUs) and the NGCP, the system operator in the Philippines. Implementation of ILP is guided by relevant ERC's resolutions. Prior to implementation, DU shall submit a manifestation in writing with supporting documents to ERC of its intent to offer ILP to its customers, and ERC shall then issue an Order authorizing DU to implement ILP. Interested customers can choose to enroll to ILP and sign the ILP agreement with the distribution utility for captive customers, with the distribution utility and their respective retail electricity suppliers for contestable customers, or with NGCP in the case of directly-connected customers. ILP was first implemented in Visayas and Mindanao to ration limited power supply and prevent prolonged power outages. In anticipation of a potential power supply shortage in Luzon, MERALCO began implementation of ILP in March 2014.
	5 Steps to Implementing MERALCO's ILP
	STEP 1: NOTIFICATION Upon official notification from NGCP of the existence of Yellow Alert and/or Red Alert, MERALCO's Customer Care notifies ILP Participants through their contact persons of grid conditions and requests ILP participants to prepare for possible ILP activation if grid conditions deteriorate and Red Alert is declared.
	STEP 2: ACTIVATIONParticipants choose between 2 deloading windows that capture morning and afternoon peak: 10AM-1PM and 12NN- 3PM.
	STEP 3: DETERMINATION OF COMPENSABLE KWH MERALCO will read consumption meters of participating accounts at the same time as the usual reading for billing & tag hours of ILP activation.

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	STEP 4: BILLING MERALCO will compute the Deloading Compensation based on ERC-prescribed formula and send to Participating Customer and/or RES for verification within 7 days from the regular reading date. STEP 5: SETTLEMENT The signed conforme letter must be returned to MERALCO within 8 days from receipt. Upon receipt of the signed conforme letter, MERALCO will process payment within 30 days.
Determination o	f Compensable kWh and Billing
	As allowed under the ERC's guidelines, the compensable kWh for ILP takes into account the participant's actual load profile on the day of activation, the baseline consumption profile under the ILP agreement, and one hour before and after the hours of Red Alert.
Cost Recovery M	echanism
	The participating customers are compensated by MERALCO the incremental cost incurred due to the full or partial de-loading, when it deloads as requested. The de- loading compensation is computed based on the formula approved by ERC. The amounts paid to the participating customers by MERALCO are recovered from all distribution wheeling load customers of MERALCO.
Program Benefit	s
	 Benefits for Utility Companies (e.g., MERALCO): Avoiding or Mitigating Emergency Situations: When the grid is placed on Red Alert, ILP can quickly allocate available supply by reducing consumption of customers with large load, which can help avoid or mitigate emergency situations like brownouts or blackouts for customers with smaller loads, such as households. Cost Savings: ILP is a cost-effective temporary solution for allocating available supply during grid emergencies until the grid can have sufficient generation capacity and reliable infrastructure to adequately serve demand requirements.
	Benefits for Participating Customers (e.g., Businesses):
	 <i>Financial Compensation</i>: ILP participants receive financial incentives through payment of De-loading Compensation for operating their backup power or shifting their operations to reduce consumption from the grid, which they would have done anyway even if they are not enrolled in ILP. This can lead to cost savings for businesses, which can be significant, especially for large industrial and commercial customers. <i>Risk Mitigation</i>¹: ILP participants are given advance notice on power situation outlooks, which allow them to adjust operations and advise their own customers /

 $^{^{1} \}text{ ILP participant testimonials: https://www.philstar.com/business/2023/04/04/2256622/meralco-secures-additional-ilp-capacity and the secure s$



2 CASE STUDY 2: RETROFITS OF 35 GOVERNMENT OFFICE BUILDINGS

DSM Sector	Government Buildings
Country	Philippines
Program Name	Retrofits of 35 Government Office Buildings
Program Summa	ry
	The Philippine Energy Efficiency Project (PEEP) was designed to implement a series of activities to reduce electricity consumption in the residential and public sectors, reduce peak load power demand, reduce health risk associated with residual mercury and kerosene (in the off-grid areas) and establish a certification process for energy and environmentally efficient commercial buildings.
	The Philippine Energy Efficiency Project (PEEP) was established by the Philippine Government and is being implemented by the Philippine Department of Energy (DOE) with support from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and IIEC. The project, with a total approved budget of 46.5 million US dollars, was implemented between 2010 to 2011 and covered a series of following activities:
	 Nationwide distribution of 5 million energy efficient lamps <i>Retrofits of 35 government buildings in Metro Manila</i> Retrofits of park lights in Baguio City Retrofits of streetlights and traffic lights in Cagayan de Oro City Retrofits of 159 traffic intersections with LED in Metro Manila
Program Funder	
	ADB Asian Development Bank (ADB)
Program Design	& Objective
	Retrofits of 35 Government Office Buildings aimed to reduce wasted energy in government office buildings resulting from the use of inefficient lighting equipment. Older-style fluorescent lamps, incandescent bulbs, and inefficient magnetic ballasts were replaced by energy-efficient alternatives – new T5 fluorescent lamps, CFLs, and electronic ballasts, respectively. The relevant load shape objective of the project is both energy conservation and peak clipping. The program is consistent with the Administrative Orders ² issued by the Philippine Government on the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP) which

² Administrative Order (AO) Nos. 103, 110, 110-A and 126

promotes the use of energy efficiency concepts and technologies for reducing energy
consumption by a minimum of 10%. This program demonstrates how low-hanging
fruit energy efficiency technologies deliver energy saving results in government
entities/facilities and, hence, this program was selected as the DSM case study for the
Philippines.

Program Implementation Approach

The 35 government office buildings were chosen based on the following main criteria:

- ✓ At least 45% of the total linear lamps installed are inefficient (T12 40W, T8 36W).
 - The office building is owned by the Government Agency.
- ✓ The office building is accessible or located in a non-restricted area.
- ✓ The office building operates its lighting system at extended/longer time.
- The office building has budget constraints to comply with Administrative Orders (AO) 126 and 183. This means Government Agency is still using T12 18W and 40W lamps.
- The office building can serve as a demonstration of an energy efficiency retrofitting for other buildings.

Prior to the implementation of the project, DOE signed memorandum of agreements (MOAs) with each of the government agencies. The MOA stipulated and defined the roles of the DOE, the recipients/beneficiaries of the retrofitting project, and IIEC. DOE was responsible for procurement of materials and services required for retrofits of 35 government buildings in Metro Manila and all installations of energy efficient lighting followed the Philippine Electrical Code.

Pre-Installation Site Visit

DOE and IIEC representatives conducted on-site visits and met with representatives from various government agencies specifically the designated energy officers to discuss the target area for retrofitting, the lighting surveys were conducted to determine the bill of quantities as well as the project implementation schedule.

Installation of Energy Efficient Lighting

The retrofits of 35 government buildings lighting were completed in 7 months (started in July 2011 and completed in February 2012). Completed installations were inspected by the DOE and IIEC representatives. Overall 40,067 units of luminaires including 63,602 fluorescent lamps and 59,165 fluorescent lamp ballasts were replaced and the total funding requirement was about 87.31 million pesos for materials and installation costs.



	BEFORE Image: Second secon
Program Measur	ement and Evaluation
	 Calculation of potential energy savings and GHG emission reductions followed the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) 2010 as described below. <i>Operating Hours:</i> Calculate average annual operating hours using installed hourmeters. <i>Savings in Energy Consumption:</i> Compute weighted unit savings (kW) by finding the difference in lighting load between existing and new luminaires. Multiply load reduction by the total number of retrofitted luminaires. Calculate total energy consumption (kWh) by multiplying load reduction (kW) by estimated annual operating hours for each luminaire. <i>Annual Emission Reductions:</i> Calculate potential GHG emission reduction by multiplying annual energy savings (kWh) by 0.54 kg CO₂e / kWh³. In addition, the financial benefits of these retrofits were also determined through the
Cost Recovery M	simple payback period of energy efficient lighting investment in each building.
	The lighting retrofits of 35 government buildings were funded by the government budget (ADB loan) and the investment costs by the government were recovered through electricity cost savings, hence the lower annual budget for operating expenses in the selected buildings. In addition, the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) directing the Institutionalization GEMP, approved in May 2008, allow government entities/facilities to utilize the savings generated to finance additional energy efficiency measures and incentivize employees for further energy efficiency improvements.
Program Benefit	s
	The results of the lighting retrofits directly support the Philippines in achieving the 10% energy reduction target in GEMP. This successful initiative can serve as the model for replication in other government entities/facilities and a useful guide for other private establishments on how to implement an energy efficient lighting retrofit project and to verify savings generated.
Program Results	
	The retrofits of lighting systems in 35 government buildings has decreased the power consumption by almost 24.50 % and increased illumination level by 52 %, based on the monitoring and measurements conducted before and after the installation of the replacement lamps. The payback period on the investment is 6.20 years. Longer payback periods may be due to luminaire costs for aesthetic improvements. Excluding the cost of the luminaires, the payback period is 3.91 years. The potential GHG emission reduction is 760,596.38 kg CO ₂ e / year and Total savings in energy consumption is 1,408,511.82 kWh / year.

³ Grid Emission Factor



3 CASE STUDY 3: INSTALLATION OF SOLAR POWERED LED STREETLIGHTS ALONG EPIFANIO DELOS SANTOS AVENUE (EDSA)

Country Philippines Program Name Installation of Solar Powered Light Emitting Diode (LED) Streetlights Along Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) Program Summetry The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) was created under Republic Act 7924 (R. A. 7924) on July 25, 1994. The main function of MMDA is to formulate, coordinate and regulate the implementation of medium- and long-term plans and priorities. MMDA is also involved in the installation of streetlighting along major roads in Metro Manila. Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, commonly referred to by its acronym EDSA, is a circumferential highway around Manila. The avenue which has 23.8 km stretch passes through 6 Metro Manila cities: Pasay, Makati, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Quezon City, and Calocan. According to MMDA's Traffic Engineering Center (TEC), there were a total of 6,344 solar powered LED streetlights installed in Metro Manila under MMDA, as of August 2022. Program Impleter Markati anguing and angust and angust and angust and angust	DSM Sector	Municipal Sector	
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solar powered LED streetlights installed in Metro Manila under MMDA, as of August 2022.		circumferential highway around Manila. The avenue which has 23.8 km stretch passes through 6 Metro Manila cities: Pasay, Makati, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Quezon	
Navotas Malabon Caloocan		solar powered LED streetlights installed in Metro Manila under MMDA, as of August 2022.	
Program Implementing Agencies		Navotas Malabon Caloocan B Caloocan B Caloocan CUBAO CUBAO CUBAO Antipolo CUBAO CUBA	
	Program Implementing Agencies		
The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)		The Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)	
Program Design & Objective	Program Design		

The goal of the project is to promote the use of renewable technology and energy efficiency through the deployment of solar-powered LED streetlights in cities and municipalities; and to help contribute in reducing their electricity consumption.

The relevant load shape objectives of the project include both energy conservation and peak clipping (evening). Given the replication potential in areas where evening peak demand and energy conservation in public lighting are concerns, the



installation of solar-powered LED streetlights was selected as the DSM case study for distribution utilities and local government units (LGUs).

Program Implementation Approach

The installation of solar powered LED streetlights was undertaken by MMDA. A total of 2,401 units of 250 watts high pressure sodium (HPS) lamps were replaced with 100 watts solar powered light emitting diode (LED) streetlights. MMDA started the replacements in December 2020 and completed in March 2022.



Photo by Google Street View



Photo by MMDA Website

Program Measurement and Evaluation

New solar powered LED streetlights are fully operating in an off-grid mode without consumption of grid electricity. Calculation of the total energy savings was undertaken by multiplying the estimated power of the old 250 watts



HPS streetlights with the estimated annual operating hours for streetlights in the Philippines. The total power consumption by a 250-watt HPS streetlight is about 335 watts, i.e., 250 watts for HPS lamp and about 80 watts by lamp accessories (ballast and ignitor). The international protocol for estimation of energy savings and emission reduction of energy efficient outdoor and street lighting technologies (AMS-II.L. -Version 2.0) allows the use of the average number of hours between sunset and sunrise for streetlights controlled by ambient light sensors. In case of the Philippines, the average daily hours of operation of streetlights is 12 hours.

Cost Recovery Mechanism The replacements of 2,401 250-watt HPS streetlights were funded by MMDA budget approved by the Congress as part of the General Appropriation Act (GAA), and the



4 CASE STUDY 4: DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM FOR LARGE CONSUMERS

DSM Sector	Large Commercial and Industrial Consumers	
Country	India	
Program Name	Demand Response Program for Large Consumers	
Program Summa	ry	
	Demand Response (DR) Program for Large Consumers is a voluntary, demand-side management program that involves high tension (HT) commercial and industrial consumers in Mumbai and expects them to reduce their demand during peak hours or in case of system constraints for the utility. The objective of the DR is to enhance grid reliability and prevent power outages during critical times by reducing load on the grid. It also provides financial incentives for participating consumers.	
	This program operates through an aggregator model, where the DR is additional emergency tool.Scheduling and Load Management	
	aggregator works as a bridge between utility and consumers. It	
	works closely with consumers for Short term through trader.	
	deciding protocols for demand reduction during DR event and	
	also provides financial incentives after measurement and verification of the demand reduction. The utility gives a call for DR events to the aggregator, which communicates with the eligible consumers.	
Utility Character	istics	
	Tata Power Company • One of the oldest power utilities in India having presence for more than 100 years. • It is India's one of the largest integrated power company.	
Program Support Agencies		
	सित्मेव जस्ते सत्यमेव जस्ते Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC)	
Program Design	& Objective	
	The DR Program was designed to involve customers during high-cost power purchase and transmission / distribution network constraints. The program was designed for maximum 100 hours in a year, with 2 hours maximum for each event. Customer	



	STEP 5: INCENTIVE PAYMENT Upon the calculation of kWh reduction, the aggregator will send the details to the utility. The utility will verify and process the payment to the aggregator, who will in turn pay incentive amount to the consumer. The aggregator will share the incentive payment details to the utility for records.
Program Measur	ement and Evaluation
	• Baseline Consumption In case of a DR event, the baseline for the participating consumer is established by collecting the utility meter data. The baseline for the DR event is calculated based on the previous days data as explained in the agreement.
	• Load Reduction Verification The aggregator collects the utility meter data for the event day and compares with the baseline consumption to verify that the load is actually reduced during the DR event.
	• Event Performance Analysis After the DR event, the aggregator evaluates the performance of the DR event. This includes assessing the overall load reduction achieved.
	• Incentive calculation The aggregator calculates the incentive for the participating consumer based on the agreed methodology established for M&V of the event. The financial settlement is done based on the energy consumption reduced during the DR event.
	• Reporting The aggregator provides a report to the participating consumer detailing their performance during the DR event, including kWh reduction achieved and incentive earned. This report is also sent to the utility company.
	• Regulatory Compliance The utility company ensures that the program is implemented as per the regulator's guidelines, which in effect benefits both the grid and the consumers.
	• Continuous Improvement Based on the results of evaluations and feedback, the pilot program can be converted to a full-scale program with revised incentive structure and improved participation.
Cost Recovery M	echanism
	As per the Maharashtra electricity regulatory commission (MERC) DSM regulations ⁴ , distribution licensees are authorized to recover justifiable costs associated with demand side management (DSM) activities, encompassing planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating DSM programs. These costs can be added to their annual revenue requirement for funding through tariffs. Alternatively, distribution licensees may implement programs at consumers' premises, ensuring an

⁴ https://merc.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/English-5-1.pdf





5 CASE STUDY 5: ENERGY EFFICIENT AIR CONDITIONER PROGRAM

DSM Sector	Residential Sector
Country	India
Program Name	Energy Efficient Air Conditioner Program
Program Summa	ry
	This initiative strives to encourage energy efficiency and environmentally friendly practices within households while reducing power consumption during peak loads. The program encompasses the substitution of non-star, outdated, and up to 3-star air conditioning units to 5-star-rated models. The air conditioning units subjected to the exchange program have rated capacity of 1, 1.5, and 2 tons. Domestic consumers possessing old air conditioners (up to 3 stars) in operational condition are eligible to voluntarily participate in this program. The project was implemented from May 2018 to May 2019. ^{5,6}
	The program components of BYPL's Air Conditioner Replacement Scheme involved a strategic collaboration with renowned air conditioner manufacturers, including Havells (Lloyd), Godrej, Blue Star, LG, and Voltas. This initiative, designed to promote energy efficiency in East and Central Delhi, aimed to replace old and inefficient air conditioners (ACs) with new, energy-efficient 5-star rated models. The scheme provided consumers with the opportunity to choose from a range of reliable brands. This collaborative effort with leading vendors played a pivotal role in the successful execution of the program, aligning with BYPL's commitment to fostering the adoption of sustainable and energy-efficient technologies in the region.
Utility Character	istics
	BSES Yamuna Power Limited
	BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)
	 Stands as a key player in driving power distribution reforms within Delhi. Recognized for its commitment to providing quality, reliable power, and customer- friendly services, BYPL was established in 2002 through a joint venture between Reliance Infrastructure Limited and the Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. Operating across a 200 sq.km. license area in Eastern and Central Delhi, the
	• Operating across a 200 sq.km. incense area in Eastern and Central Denii, the company ensures efficient service reach through three circles and fourteen divisions.

⁵ 'Compendium on DSM measures by Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOMs)', Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) https://beeindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/publications/files/Compendium_on_DSM_measures_by_DISCOMs_BEE.pdf

 $^{^{6} \ \}text{DERC}-https://www.derc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Petition\%20no\%2023_2018\%20filed\%20by\%20BYPL\%20-\%2018.05.2018\%20(1).pdf$



Eligibility extends to all domestic consumers with a BYPL metered connection, provided there are no outstanding electricity bills, and the old AC is up to 3 stars and operational.	
STEP 4: REGISTRATION PROCESS	
Consumers engage in the registration process through diverse channels, including the BYPL website, virtual call center, and mobile app.	
STEP 5: VERIFICATION AND PRE-INSTALLATION	
BYPL verifies consumer details and documents. Upon successful pre-registration, consumers submit the registration slip and signed indemnity bond during the booking of the selected AC model.	
STEP 6: INSTALLATION AND POST-INSTALLATION	
The implementing agency swiftly installs the new AC within 7 days from the order booking date. Consumers subsequently submit the signed post-installation form and indemnity bond.	
STEP 7: DOCUMENTATION AND PROOF SUBMISSION	
During the online registration, consumers upload essential forms such as the consumer application form, undertaking and indemnity bond, and AC installation form. ID and address proofs are also submitted for verification.	
STEP 8: AFTER SALES SUPPORT AND WARRANTY	
Post-installation issues, defects, or deficiencies are the sole responsibility of consumers and the respective AC manufacturer. BYPL explicitly disclaims responsibility for product quality, performance, or after-sale services.	
STEP 9: ENVIRONMENTAL DISPOSAL OF OLD ACS	
Old ACs collected under the scheme undergo environmentally friendly disposal in compliance with applicable laws and safety standards.	
STEP 10: DISBURSEMENT OF REBATE	
Upon successful supply and installation of the air conditioner at the consumer's end, BYPL initiates the transfer of the rebate amount to the original equipment manufacturer (OEM).	
Program Measurement and Evaluation	
 Base Load Research After conducting load research studies and reviewing energy audit reports at the distribution transformer (DT) level over the years, it has been observed that the highest utilization of air conditioning appliances takes place during late-night hours, specifically from 22:00 to 04:00. This indicates a rise in the average daily operating hours to 8 hours per day over a week, compared to the previous duration of 6 hours. Estimation of Energy Savings 	

Cost Recovery M	 Considering the efficiency of older AC's, base load profiles and operational time of AC's savings in energy consumption and power demand is calculated. Calculation of Rebate/Discount Rate From the estimated savings and cost of efficient AC's, rebate/discount rate on purchase of energy efficient AC's is calculated for ensuring benefits to utility and consumers. Calculation of Impact of Scheme on Utility Load Curve Impact of energy efficient AC's on reducing peak power demand for utility was estimated and benefit in terms of avoided purchase of expensive power is calculates. 	
Cost Recovery Mechanism		
	As per Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) DSM regulations ⁷ , the distribution licensee is required to identify any net incremental costs associated with the planning, design, and implementation of DSM programs. They have the flexibility to propose a methodology for recovering these costs through tariffs or other mechanisms. However, for any DSM program to qualify for cost recovery, certain conditions must be met. These include obtaining prior approval from the commission, implementing the program in accordance with specified conditions or guidelines, and ensuring cost-effectiveness and self-sustainability. Additionally, the commission reserves the right to direct distribution licensees to undertake DSM programs that may not be cost-effective but bring significant societal benefits, and in such cases, the commission will provide the necessary resources for these programs. This framework aims to balance the economic viability of DSM initiatives with the broader societal interests.	
Program Benefits		
	Image: Construction of the summer Peak Load: BYPL identified a surge in peak load during the integration of energy-efficient ACs through the scheme aimed to mitigate this peak, alleviating the need for expensive power procurement.9. Referse for Participating Customers (e.g., Residential consumer)	

 $^{^7\,}https://www.derc.gov.in/sites/default/files/DSM-Regulations-2014.pdf$



⁸ Equivalent to approximately 204,830 USD of cost savings.

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6 CASE STUDY 6: SRP BUSINESS DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM

DSM Sector	Large Business Electricity Customers	
Country	USA	
Program Name	SRP Business Demand Response Program	
Program Summary		
	The Salt River Project (SRP) Business Demand Response Program ⁹ ¹⁰ stands as a strategic solution to address the challenges posed by increasing energy demand, the retirement of generation assets, and the integration of renewable resources. In response to potential capacity needs, especially during hot summer period, SRP has pioneered an innovative approach demand reduction. This load-shaving program incentivizes larger electricity customers to curtail energy use during peak demand, contributing to grid stability. The program, a key component of SRP's sustainability goals, has a proven track record. The success underscores the program's resilience, adaptability, and crucial role in providing reliable power.	
	The project is rolled out for large consumers (commercial and industrial), and Salt River project (SRP) utility has partnered with Enel X (smart energy management solution provider) for implementation of the project. Enel X created a network operation center for monitoring and implantation of this demand response (DR) project. Consumers are provided with detailed guidelines for load reduction and are given financial incentives for providing DR at the time of event notified by SRP.	
Utility Character	istics	
	Salt River Project (SRP) Region - Central Arizona Annual Statistics for FY23 • Electricity service area = 2,800 square miles • Electricity customers = 1,135,988 • Peak - SRP retail customers (MW) = 7,620	
	 Total electricity sales (GWh) = 37,401 	

⁹ Case study- https://www.srpnet.com/assets/srpnet/pdf/energy-savings-rebates/business/rebates/BDR-Case-Study.pdf

 $^{^{10}\,}Fact\,sheet\,-\,https://www.srpnet.com/assets/srpnet/pdf/energy-savings-rebates/business/rebates/BDR-Fact-Sheet.pdf$





Cost Recovery Mechanism		
	According to SRP annual report 2022 ¹¹ , The district's price plans include a base price component and a Fuel and Purchased Power Adjustment Mechanism (FPPAM). Base prices recover costs for generation, transmission, distribution, customer services, metering, meter reading, billing and collections, and system benefits charges that are not otherwise recovered through the FPPAM. The difference between operating cost of DR programs and avoided cost of power generation (system benefits) is adjusted in base prices.	
Program Benefits		
	 Benefits for Utility Positive Impact on Grid Stability: By engaging in load-shaving during peak demand, the DR program positively contributes to grid stability. This proactive measure helps prevent overloads and potential disruptions, promoting a more stable and resilient energy infrastructure for the benefit of all SRP customers. Operational Flexibility: The DR program offers operational flexibility by allowing participating businesses to curtail energy use during specific high-demand events. This flexibility ensures that businesses can adapt to changing grid conditions while still contributing to the overall reliability of the power supply. Alignment with Sustainability Goals: The program aligns seamlessly with SRP's 2035 Sustainability Goals, reflecting a commitment to innovative and sustainable solutions for meeting energy challenges. 	
	 Achieve Corporate Sustainability Goals: Helps customers to contribute to corporate sustainability goals by participating in the grid stability programs. Financial Incentives: Customers receive financial incentives by participating and providing DR to the utility during the high demand periods. No-Cost, No-Risk Earnings: Customers need not to make any investment for the DR program as the energy reduction plan designed by Enel X is customized for each consumer considering their operational constraints. Customers also receive notification in advance which helps them plan their operations efficiently to gain maximum benefit. 	
Program Results		
	 Enlisted 300 response sites amounting to about 25 MW of available capacity. In summer 2020, enrolled consumers successfully delivered more than 25 MW demand response capacity over 8 events. The program is currently ongoing. 	
Contact Information		
	Salt River Project (SRP)	

¹¹ https://www.srpnet.com/assets/srpnet/pdf/about/2022-annual-report.pdf

