### Utility Incentives for Refrigerant GWP Workshop NASRC Sustainable Refrigeration Summit October 28, 2022

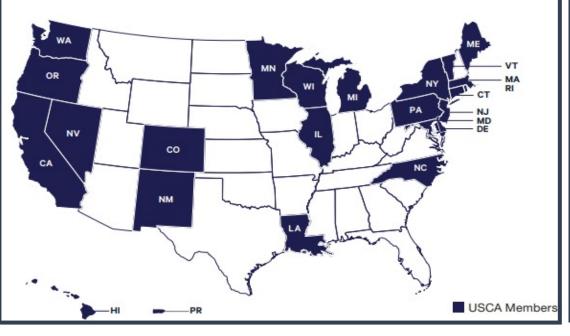
Andrew Sand, Senior Policy Advisor

UNITED STATES CLIMATE ALLIANCE

### **U.S. CLIMATE ALLIANCE**

#### **Bipartisan coalition of 24 Governors** cooperating to tackle climate challenge

- **59%** of the U.S. economy.
- **54%** of the U.S. population.
- 42% of U.S. emissions.

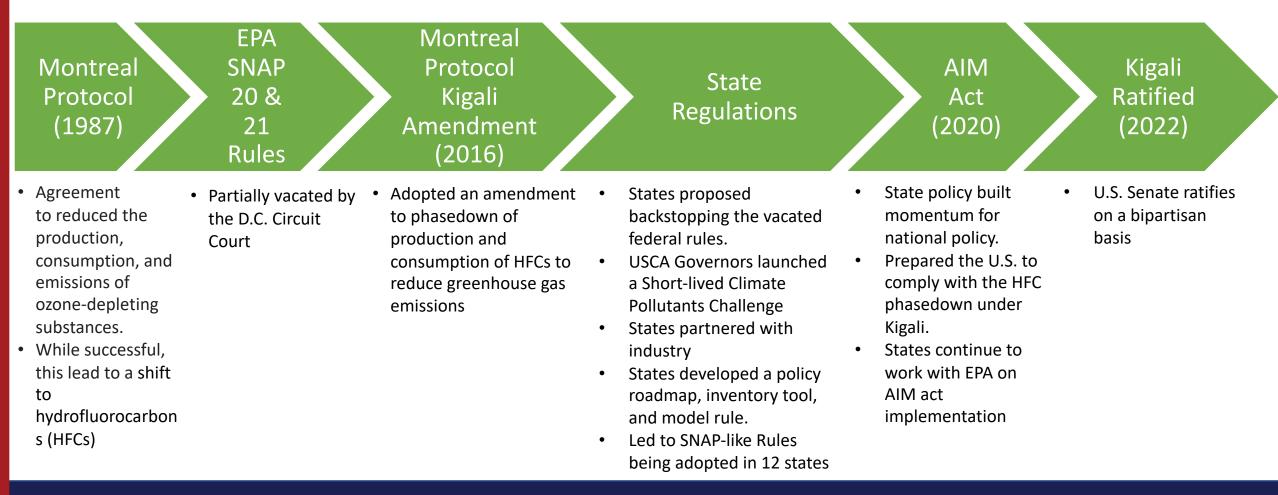


#### **Our Collective Goals**

- Reducing collective net GHG emissions at least 26-28 percent by 2025 and 50-52 percent by 2030, both below 2005 levels, and collectively achieving overall net-zero GHG emissions as soon as practicable, and no later than 2050.
  - Accelerating new and existing policies to reduce GHG pollution, building resilience to the impacts of climate change, and promoting clean energy deployment at the state and federal level.
- Centering equity, environmental justice, and a just
   economic transition in their efforts to achieve their
   climate goals and create high-quality jobs.
  - **Tracking and reporting progress** to the global community in appropriate settings, including when the world convenes to take stock of the Paris Agreement.

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## Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) Policy





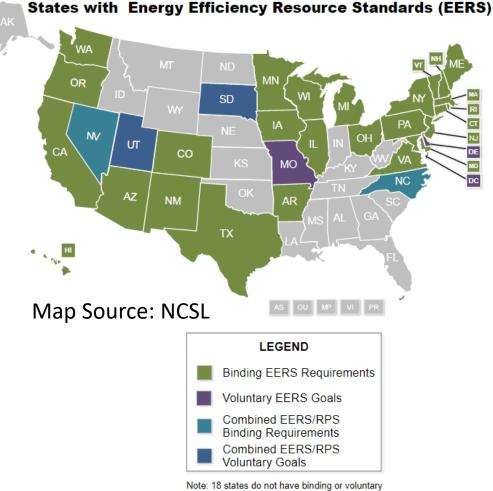
# **Economywide GHG Goals and Targets**

• At the same time, states are adopting policies, governance structures and determining compliance pathways for economy-wide emissions reductions.

IMATE ALLIANCE

- Across Alliance members:
  - 23 have economy-wide GHG goals
  - 14 have net-zero goals

# **Utility Energy Efficiency Programs**



EERS policies. Note that this analysis does not evaluate EERS policies in other territories.

- There is a long history of utility incentives for equipment to provide energy savings. States adopted efficiency standards (e.g. % of peak or sales) where system demand reductions are the quantifiable benefits.
- For Alliance Members: 20 electric & 15 gas EERS
- Other related Policy Trends:
  - Decoupling sales from revenues
  - Expanded use of performance incentive mechanisms under performance-based regulations
  - Locationally targeted EE
  - Demand response
  - Utilizing Social Cost of GHGs
  - Beneficial electrification planning & procurement
  - Low-GWP equipment incentives



### **Climate-aligned Utility Programs**

- How do utility EE programs account for economy-wide decarbonization (e.g. size, scope, measures)?
- What benefits should these programs measure (e.g. Energy savings only, GHG impacts, low-GWP, other policy goals)?
- What authority do utility commissions have to implement a state's climate policy? How does the agency
  mission and charge change with establishing new economywide climate goals? Air and utility regulators
  rely on different basis for their decisions.
- When considering low-GWP refrigeration:
  - New Frameworks: standalone incentive program and budget
  - Existing Frameworks:
    - Low-GWP equipment incentivized, but only for energy savings potential
    - Modification to cost tests to account for SCC/SC-GHGs
    - Modification to the underlying policy outcome and measurement (e.g. GHG reductions)

