#### CALFLEXHUB SYMPOSIUM

NOVEMBER 3 | 8am-4pm PT



**SARAH SMITH** 



SARAH OUTCAULT

## CALFLEXHUB RESEARCH SPOTLIGHTS

SPEAKERS:

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#### CalFlexHub Task 2

#### **Stakeholder Perspectives**

Sarah Outcault

Market Transformation Research Director

UC Davis Energy & Efficiency Institute

CalFlexHub Symposium November 3, 2023



#### Task 2 overview

- » Task 2.1 Stakeholder needs assessment
- Task 2.2 User assessments of CFH-tested load flexible devices
- Task 2.3 Market assessments CFH-tested load flexible devices



# Preliminary insights from user assessments (Task 2.2)

» Sub-task lead: Angela Sanguinetti

#### User assessment process for CFH

#### **Identify Users**

- Building occupants
- Equipment operators
- Installers
- Facility managers

#### **Interview Users**

- What motivated them to participate in the field demonstration?
- What is their level of knowledge about load flexibility?
- What did they experience?

#### Assess

- User experience and satisfaction with any new equipment, particularly LF operations
- Energy or nonenergy related impacts

#### **Insights from User Assessments**



Design interface components to inform users and enable key user interactions



Provide feedback to users about LF impacts



Consider and track possible rebound effects

## Task 2.1 – Stakeholder Needs Assessment (Year 2)

- » Acknowledgements
  - Eli Alston-Stepnitz, UC Davis
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  - Cinthia Magana, UC Davis
  - Margaret Taylor, LBNL

#### **Data collection**

- » Methods
  - · In-depth, semi-structured interviews, qualitative analysis

#### » Respondents

Stakeholder group	Individuals (n=68)	Organizations (n=50)
Technology providers (equipment & communications)	21	13
Service providers (Utilities, CCAs)	16	13
Large commercial customers (e.g., universities, government)	19	15
Environmental/energy interest groups	12	9

#### Stakeholders' view of CA's vision

- » Mostly positive: "bold", "ambitious"
- » Implementation challenges noted (e.g., grid capacity)
- »Stakeholders question overlap with other policies/goals (e.g., energy efficiency, electrification)



## Are load flexible technologies ready?

- » Technology providers: yes!
  - "I think there is zero hurdle with the actual devices... I don't think there's anything new that needs to be developed—I think it's all out there. I wouldn't spend another penny developing smart devices further."
- » Customers: not so fast! More testing to ensure technologies are:
  - Available, affordable, reliable, durable, interoperable, usable, ROI
- » Automation: balance efficiency and control
  - → Keeping humans in the loop with override options



#### **Customer priorities**

» Recognizing customers' priorities (which may compete with load flexibility) - hint, it's not energy!

"[Commercial] customers are delivering on a mission... If you're a lab, you don't care how much energy bill the fume hood uses. You want to make sure that you're operating a safe lab and that your freezers are never gonna go down. The mission is what matters.

[Residential customers] just want to come home and cook their kids a meal and get their kids to school and have visitors over and just get through their day."

» Maintaining comfort and control – Load flexible technologies need to minimize disruption



## Bill savings

- » Reducing customer bills thought necessary to attract participants
  - But will rate design allow for large differentials?
- » Minority of customers will be motivated by environmental values

"I think a majority of Californians would wanna do something that's good for the environment. If it's cost neutral, that would be an incentive for a lot of them to want to do it if they can and it wasn't super burdensome."



#### **Enrollment defaults**

» Voluntary participation is politically feasible but inadequate to achieve California's goals

"The idea of every customer facing a real time price is kind of insane. It's probably not gonna yield a good result, so the rate structures have to be **opt-in**."

- » Mandatory participation is effective but politically challenging
  - Bonus: Broad participation would minimize impact on individual participants



## Special considerations for disadvantaged communities

- » Ethics of inclusion/exclusion avoid exploitation!
- » Outreach to overcome language, cultural, and trust barriers
- » Infrastructure limitations (e.g., panel, WiFi) split incentives
- » Bill impacts
  - Savings important but limited?
  - Aversion to bill uncertainty
  - Need protection against bill spikes

"There would need to be especially strong safeguards for disadvantaged communities."



### Final thoughts

- » We only get one shot to get this right
- » Continued collaboration across stakeholder groups is the only way forward

The biggest need is for increased collaboration... you've gotta have equal involvement upfront from the policymakers, the utilities, the technology providers. And those engagements have to be really robust, because it's not gonna work unless everything's aligned, or at least in support of one another. ...We all have to be in concert together.

#### Thank you.

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For more information visit:

https://energy.ucdavis.edu/market-transformation-researchprogram/

