RAP Webinar on EE portfolio Planning and EM&V – Quiz Questions

1. Please indicate which of the following is not one of the five types of policy goals used to develop of energy efficiency program portfolios:
   a. Cost Effectiveness
   b. Savings
   c. Equity
   d. Job Creation
   e. Resource Planning
2. A Successful portfolio plan contains:
   a. Clear set of policy goals and objectives
   b. Clear mission statement with roles and responsibilities
   c. Program Budgets and Anticipated Load Impacts
   d. Clear metrics for how to measure program and portfolio success
   e. Buy in from relevant stakeholders and market actors on high level resource allocation and program strategies
   f. All of the above
   g. None of the above
3. Which of the following choices below was identified as the best practice that increases the chances of success for interveners to influence the scope or mix of energy efficiency programs in a portfolio?
   a. Making sure that interveners are adequately compensated
   b. Making sure the loop is closed between intervener comment and Program administrator response
   c. Making sure that all public meetings related to program design are transcribed
   d. Making sure that administrators include at least one intervener on any advisory group for portfolio development
   e. Making sure that utilities file the results of all the relevant cost effectiveness tests.
4. Which of the success metrics below were recommended as essential to include in any energy efficiency program portfolio during the presentation?
   a. Energy and Peaks Savings goals
   b. Levelized Program Cost Estimates
   c. Benefit Cost Tests
   d. Average bill savings
   e. All of the above
   f. Option A only Energy and Peak Savings
5. Please identify the definition of a portfolio provided in this seminar

   a. a diversified set of investments in renewable and energy management companies designed to maximize total return to the shareholders
   b. a blend of energy efficiency and demand response programs designed to reduce the need for building new peak generation facilities

     c. a cohesive set of energy efficiency programs designed to work strategically and comprehensively to promote specific technologies, practices, and programs at a market level to achieve specific policy objectives or goals

     d. a set of programs designed to ensure all customers have equal access and opportunity to save energy and money from a set of programs

     e. None of the above

6. Please indicate which of the following is not part of a typical impact evaluation.
  (a)   Cost Effectiveness
  (b)   Gross Savings
  (c)   Net Savings
  (d)   Market Effects
  (e)   Co-benefits

7. Please indicate which of the following is not an option defined in the IPMVP:
  (a)   Retrofit Isolation – All Parameter Measurement
  (b)   Deemed Savings
  (c)   Retrofit Isolation – Key Parameter Measurement
  (d)   Whole Facility Calibrated Simulation
  (e)   Whole Facility Energy Bill Analysis

8. True or False: "the two basic components to impact evaluation are:
    1. Verify potential to generate savings from the efficiency program AND
    2. Estimate the savings from the efficiency programs"
  (a)   True
  (b)   False

9. An energy efficiency measure involves the replacement of a lighting system in a commercial building, possible baselines are:
  (a)   A mandatory lighting standard applicable to the building or common practice
  (b)   Existing equipment
  (c)   Existing equipment for the remaining life of the replaced equipment and common practice thereafter
  (d)   (a) and (b)
  (e)   All of the above

10. Please indicate which of the following two statements are false:
  (a)   Net savings commonly include consideration of free riders and spillover.
  (b)   Free riders can be partial or full free riders but their status as free riders cannot vary over the lifetime of an installed project.
  (c)   Attribution tends to be the most policy critical issue associated with net savings and in many cases the most difficult parameter to document.
  (d)   Only net savings or gross savings should be reported to avoid confusion.
  (e)   Control groups are an effective way to determine net savings of a group of participants, but control groups are often hard to identify.