

## **SB184 Advisory Committee Meeting Questions**

- 1. Are ‘no regrets’ strategies intended to include only well developed strategies for which actual costs and savings for Texas businesses and consumers can be reasonably estimated?**

Option A: No regrets strategies are intended to include only those strategies that are currently available to be implemented and for which potential costs and savings for Texas businesses and consumers can be calculated and analyzed for compliance with SB184 requirements.

Option B: No regrets strategies can also include proposed programs with targeted reductions for which technologies, costs, and savings may not yet be demonstrated as long as organizations like the California Air Resources Board or McKinsey & Company have made programmatic cost and savings projections.

- 2. Does the requirement to result in net savings or without financial cost apply to individual Texas businesses and consumers or to Texas businesses in aggregate and Texas consumers in aggregate?**

Option A: Provide enough information that the conditions or parameters under which a strategy would be “no regrets’ to an individual Texas business or consumer could be determined from the report. A consumer or business could review the strategy and have a reasonable expectation that, if they met the conditions, implementing the strategy would result in no net costs to them over the lifetime of the strategy.

Option B: Make an analysis of the net cost to Texas consumers and businesses in aggregate. This option would require knowledge about the Texas-specific conditions, such as the number of consumers/businesses impacted, average cost of compliance, average savings, etc.

Option C: Make a judgment of net cost to Texas consumers and businesses in aggregate by extrapolating to Texas consumers and businesses the results of studies done by organizations such as the California Air Resources Board or McKinsey.

**3. Is the requirement to show short-term capital costs and lifetime costs and savings for a strategy an appropriate test of whether a strategy qualifies as ‘no regrets’?**

Option A: Short-term capital costs and lifetime cost and savings is the appropriate test to determine whether a strategy qualifies as ‘no regrets.’

Option B: The cost and savings information is generated only after a strategy has been determined to be a ‘no regrets’ strategy by a more general determination.

**4. If short-term capital costs and lifetime costs and savings are the appropriate measure of whether a strategy qualifies as ‘no regrets,’ how specifically should it be applied?**

Option A: Apply it a specific implementation of the strategy for a Texas business or consumer. The initial, short-term capital cost would be how much it cost for an individual consumer/business to adopt the strategy, and the costs/savings would be over the typical lifetime of a specific implementation of the strategy.

Option B: Make an analysis of the net cost to Texas consumers and businesses in aggregate. This option would require knowledge about the Texas-specific conditions, such as the number of consumers/businesses impacted, average cost of compliance, average savings, etc.

Option C: Make a judgment of net cost to Texas consumers and businesses in aggregate by extrapolating to Texas consumers and businesses the results of studies done by organizations such as the California Air Resources Board or McKinsey.

**5. How should the life of a strategy be factored into the analysis of measures?**

Option A: The life of a strategy should be specific to the strategy and represent the typical lifetime of the strategy.

Option B: A standardized strategy lifetime approach should be used.

**6. How should any collateral benefits or disbenefits (e.g., air quality, traffic congestion, energy security) of a greenhouse gas reduction strategy be captured in the review process and report?**

Option A: Senate Bill 184 addresses only greenhouse gas reductions and other factors need not be considered.

Option B: Collateral benefits or disbenefits should be documented but not play a role in determination of whether a strategy qualifies as a “no regrets” strategy.

Option C: Any costs or savings associated with collateral benefits or disbenefits should be included in the “no regrets” analysis.