



ENERGY

Behind the Curtain – The Relationship Between Behavior and Operational Savings

2015 BECC Conference

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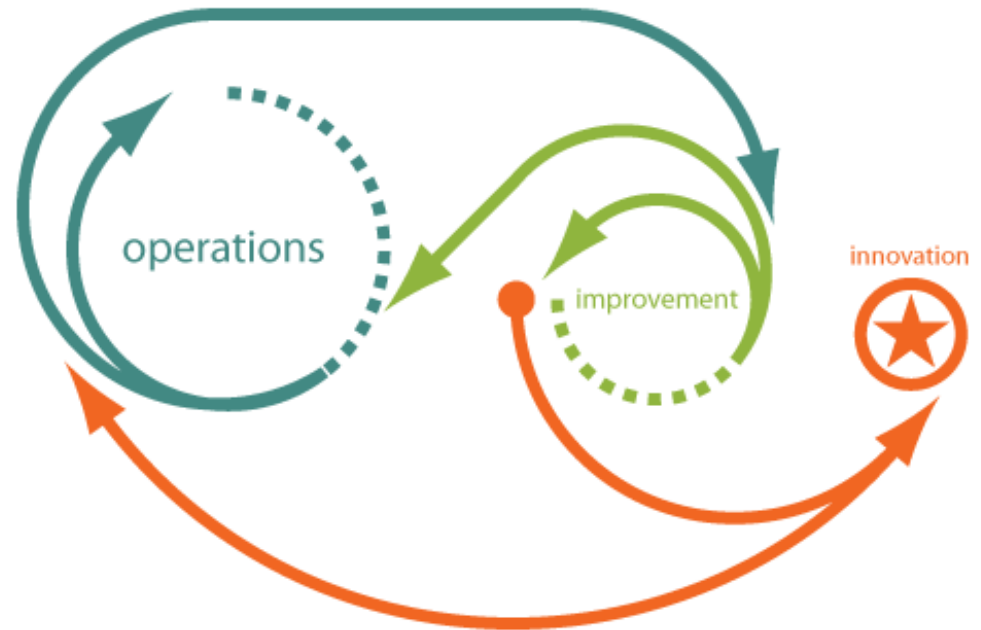
October 19, 2015

- » **Defining Operational Efficiency**
 - Within the context of “behavioral” initiatives
- » **Survey of the OE Program Environment**
 - Types and characteristics of OE programs
 - Trends and patterns, including the rise of data analytics
 - Measurement challenges
- » **Case Studies of OE Efforts**
 - Small commercial buildings – Opower perspective
 - Large commercial buildings – FirstFuel perspective
 - Industrial process optimization – NYSERDA program example
- » **Gaps and Opportunities**

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Defining Operational Efficiency

- » Operational efficiency (OE) is a **system or building approach** to energy savings, not necessarily at an individual measure level
- » OE represents efforts to increase the efficiency of how a building utilizes its existing equipment and systems
- » By providing opportunities to educate and inform energy managers about the energy usage in their facilities, operational changes lead to improvements and ultimate innovation
- » OE is becoming more important as it potentially represents a large portion of savings in C&I facilities



AB 802 – New Energy Efficiency Legislation in California

- » Requires the two energy regulatory agencies (California Energy Commission and California Public Utilities Commission) to develop new rules for the measurement and reporting of EE savings in existing buildings



Allows EE programs to broaden the scope of energy savings, including to-code, operational efficiency and behavioral initiatives drawing on meter-based performance data to set goals and determine cost-effectiveness



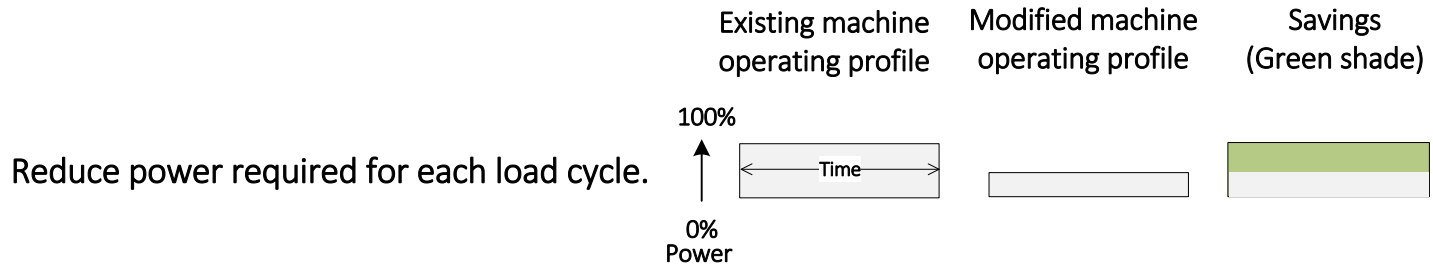
Provides for better access to energy usage and benchmark data for commercial and multi-family buildings



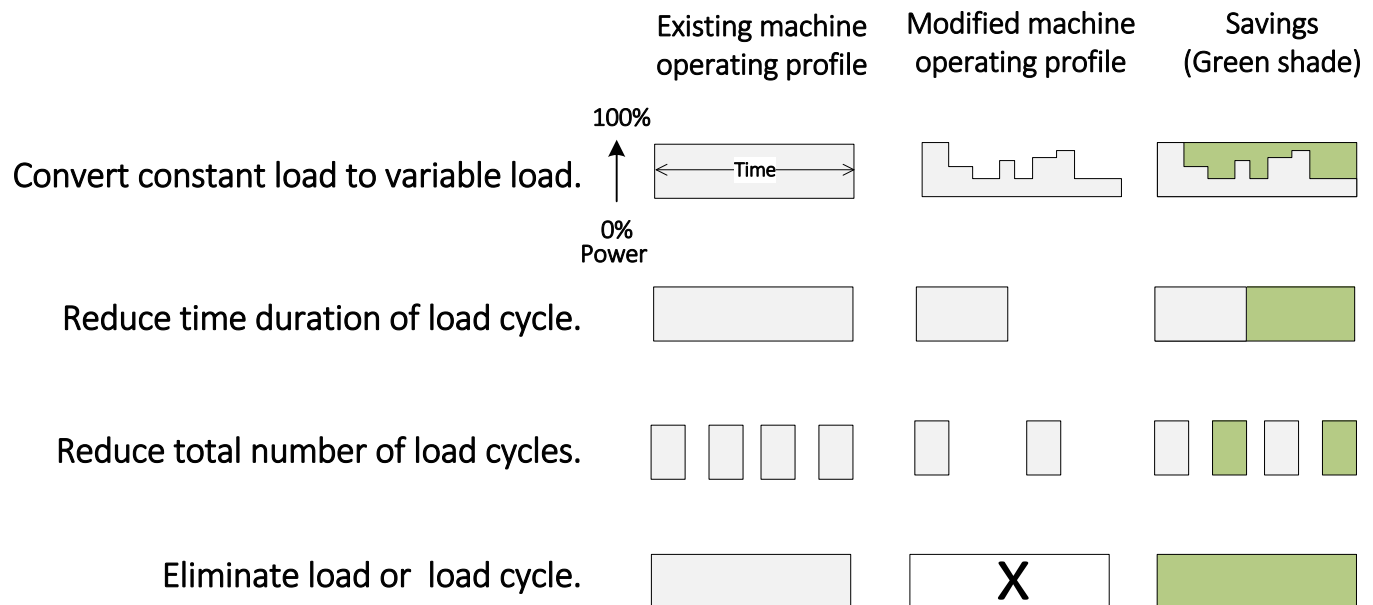
Creates a benchmarking program that allows large building owners to compare their buildings' energy use to similar buildings

Defining OE - Comparing EE and OE Load Shape Impacts

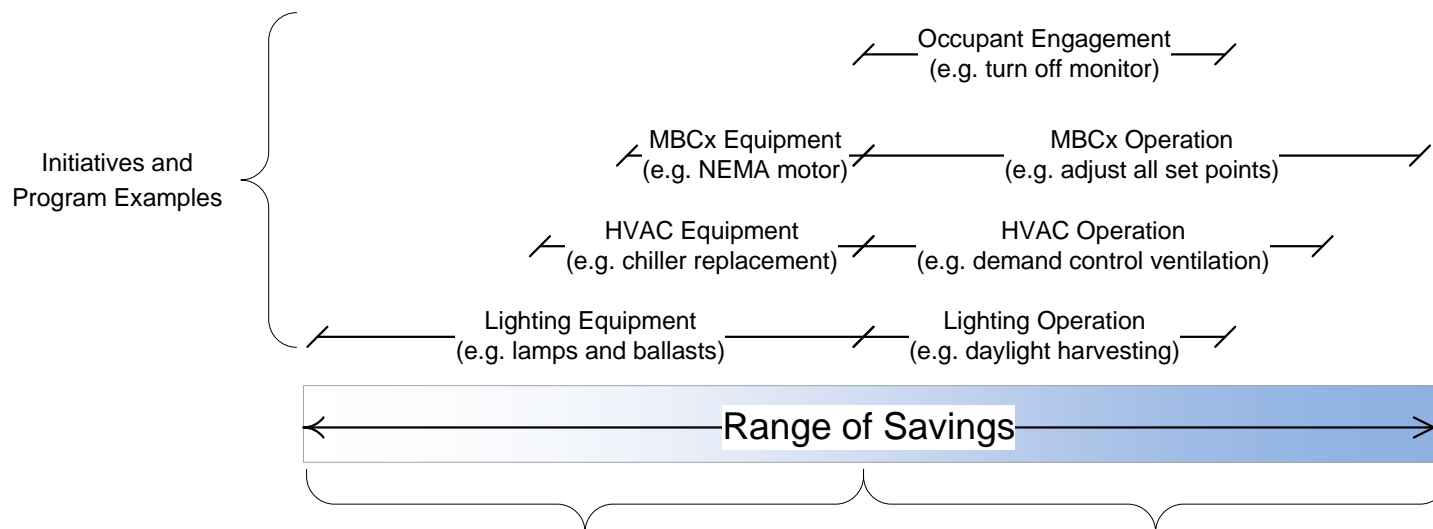
» Characteristics of load shape change from EE efforts



» Characteristics of load shape change from OE efforts



The OE Program Environment – A Continuum of Opportunities



Comparative	Equipment Selection	Equipment Operation
Relationship to Work	Doing the same work for less energy	Doing less work
Definition	Associated with 'efficiency'	Associated with 'conservation'
Fuel savings	Same operating duration at lower power	Different operating duration and / or variable power levels
Demand savings	Savings a certain	Savings are uncertain
Load shape impacts	Keeps load shape, but shifts it 'down'	Changes load shape
Organizational decisions	Purchasing decisions	Operating decision
Code intent	Specify equipment efficiency	Specify equipment control or maintenance
Forecasting EE potential	Potential is estimated by modelling equipment stock turnover	Potential is calculated by estimating the average change in load profile for a subset of the equipment stock.
Nature of measure costs	Many projects require capital budgets	Most projects are expense

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Introducing the 5 Identified OE Program Types

1. *Efficient Design/Construction (EDC)*

New Building Commissioning

Efficient Design Assistance

2. *Operations and Maintenance Improvement (O&M)*

Retro-Commissioning

Monitoring-Based Commissioning

3. *Strategic Energy Management (SEM)*

4. *Education and Training (E&T)*

5. *C& I Energy Dashboards (EDash)*

OE Utility Program Examples

Northwest:

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)
Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO)
Northwest EE Alliance (NEEA)
Snohomish PUD (SnoPUD)
Puget Sound Energy (PSE)

Midwest:

Wisconsin Focus on Energy
Xcel Energy – Minnesota
Consumers Energy
DTE
AEP – Ohio

Northeast:

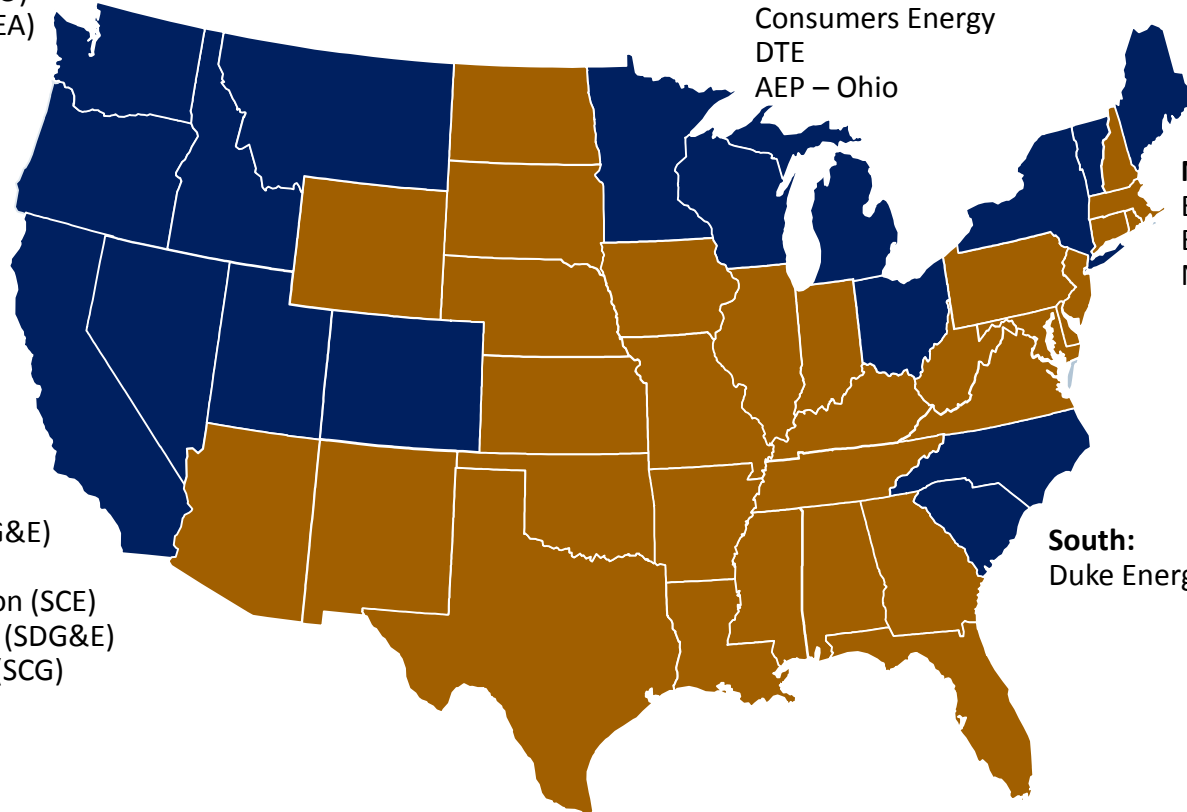
Efficiency Maine Trust
Efficiency Vermont
NYSERDA

Southwest:

NV Energy
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)
Rocky Mountain Power
Southern California Edison (SCE)
San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E)
Southern California Gas (SCG)
Xcel Energy – Colorado

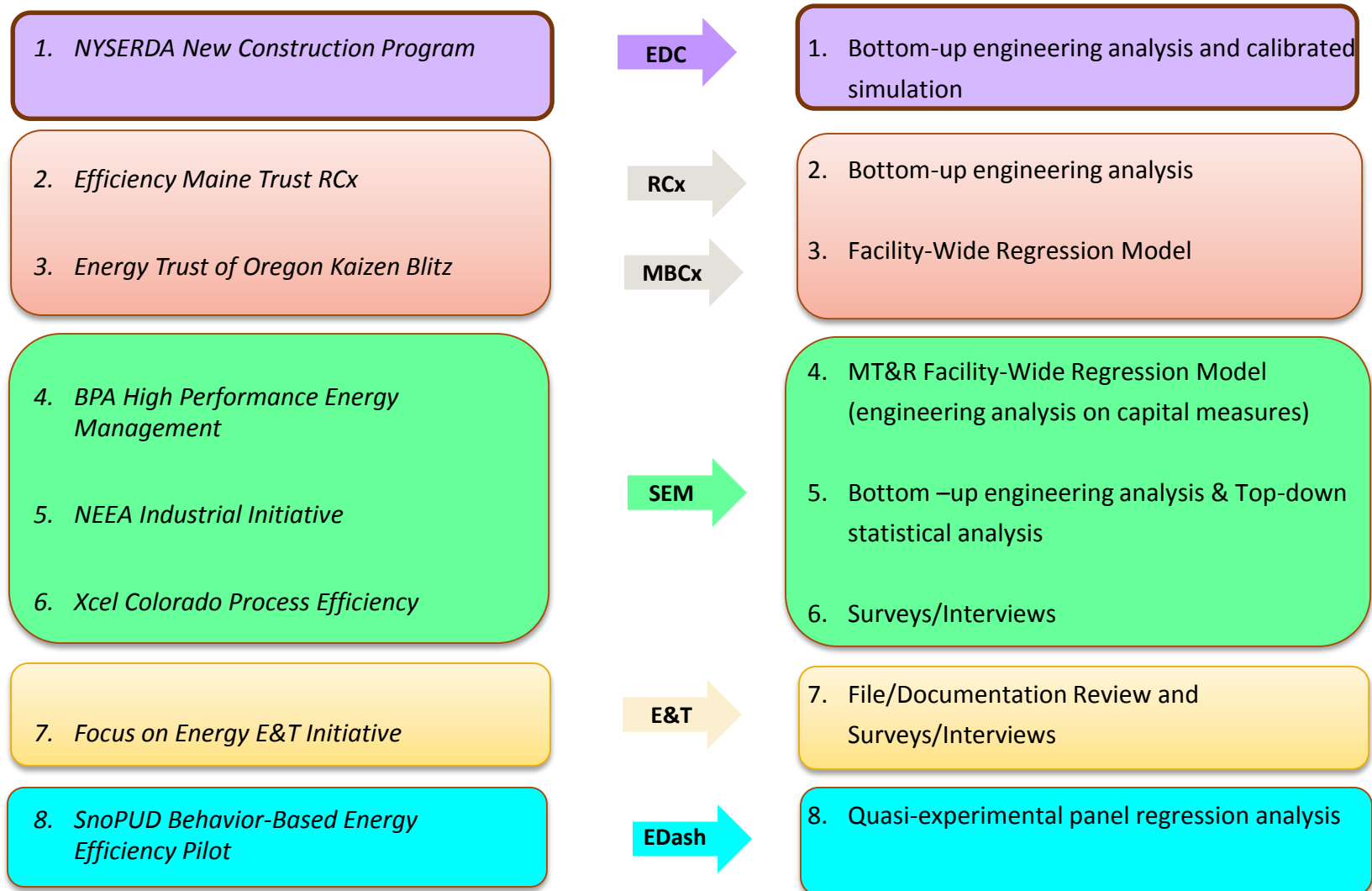
South:

Duke Energy



Sample OE Evaluation Approaches

➤ Results from OE Programs



OE Program Best Practices



Prioritize savings opportunities



Commit to improvement



Enable information flow



Educate & engage personnel



Establish tracking & feedback mechanism



Provide long-term technical support



Follow up & reward persistence

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SMB Reports: Driving savings through engagement

Proactive reporting

Tailored insights & tips by business type

Intro communications

Reach the person responsible for energy use

Data acquisition & validation

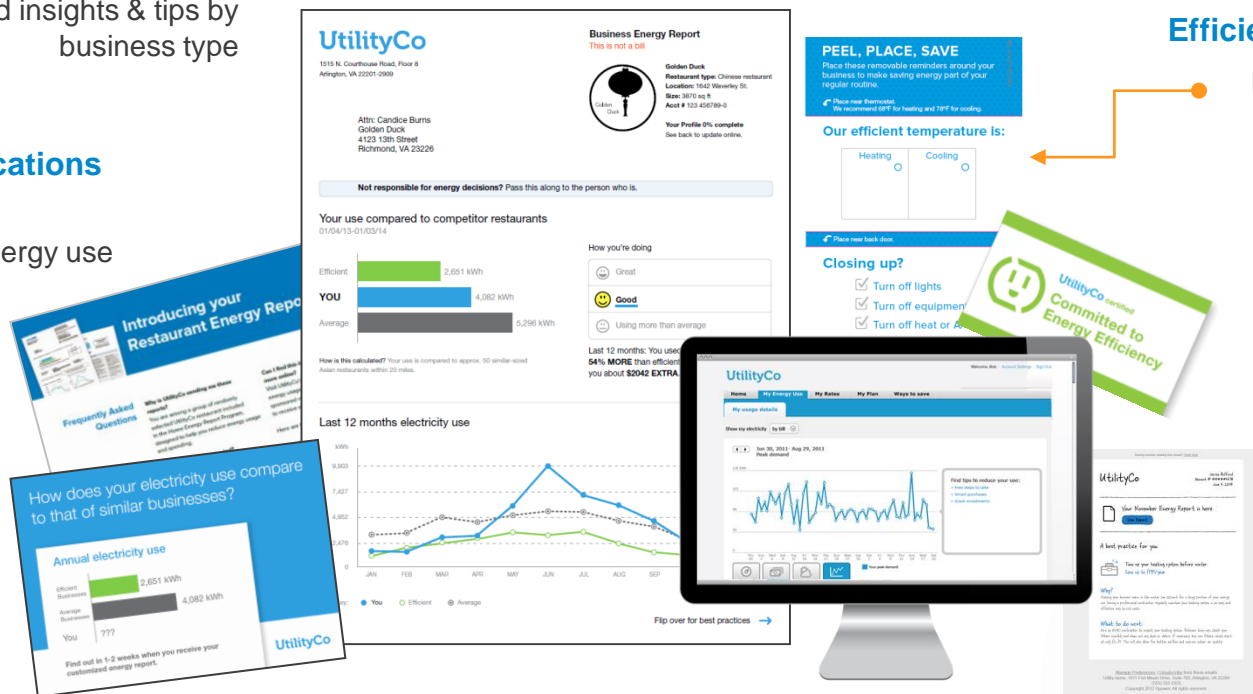
Get personal to grab attention

Efficiency Collateral

Enlist employees and customers

Web & Email

Encourage deeper engagement

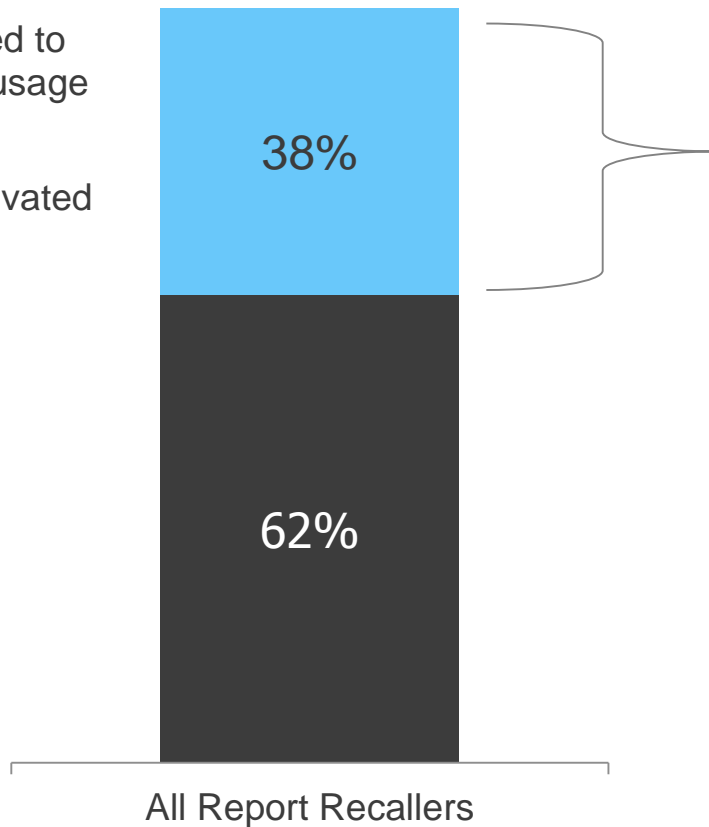


Third of customers report being motivated to action

Did the Business Energy Report motivate you to reduce your business' energy usage?

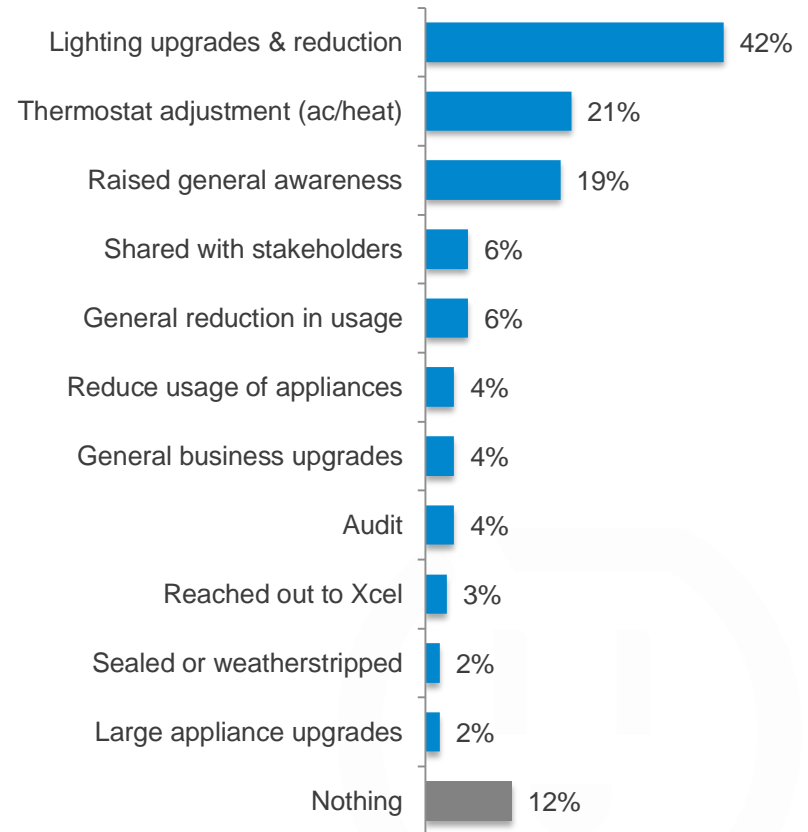
1,083 interviews with recalling SMB report recipients
Average across 3 deployments

■ Motivated to reduce usage
■ Not motivated



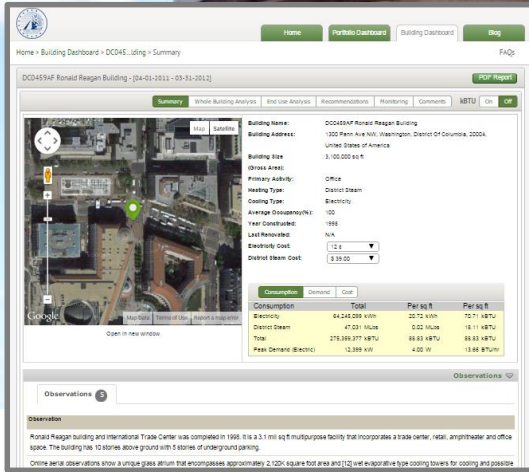
What have you done? (Open Ended)

Multiple codings allowed



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Comprehensive Portfolio Efficiency Management Using Analytics



"GSA has been very impressed by the energy usage information that FirstFuel provides for us. FirstFuel assists the GSA in meeting our energy efficiency and savings goals in our buildings."

Dorothy Robyn

Former Commissioner Public Buildings Service (former)

GSA won the 2014 Federal Energy & Water Management for this initiative

Meet congressional mandate EISA 432

100% compliant energy audits

Support 3% annual energy reduction goal

170GWh of identified energy savings opportunity

Gain building operator buy-in & commitment

All operators utilizing FirstFuel platform

Extract more value from smart meter investments

\$10M+ in total monitored energy savings

KEY DEPLOYMENT STATS

EE Roadmap Spans GSA's Entire Covered Services Portfolio

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
	26 Bdgs 13M Sq.ft.	90 Bdgs 47M Sq.ft.	178 Bdgs 89M Sq.ft.
	\$6.5M ID Savings 85% cheaper	\$14M ID Savings 85% cheaper	\$21M ID Savings 85% cheaper
	6 weeks vs. 6-8 months	12 weeks vs. 18-24 months	24 weeks vs. 3 years
	50% operational savings	60% operational savings	55% operational savings

FIRST FUEL

ANALYTICS | BUILDING SCIENCE | SOFTWARE

cumulative totals



- NYSERDA's Industrial and Process Efficiency program focus is on projects that improve manufacturing process productivity
- Incentives support projects that increase productivity including;
 - Throughput increases.
 - Scrap reduction
 - Quality improvements
 - Focus on reduced energy use per unit of production
- Integrates lean manufacturing principles into energy-saving approach by using advanced production management techniques.

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OE Challenges and Opportunities

1. *Data on observed savings are incomplete and limited*

Small sample sizes led to large uncertainties in estimated savings

Baseline energy use is difficult to measure

2. *Terminology is not consistent for reported savings across data sets*

Presented vs. Implemented Savings

Estimated vs. Actual Saving

3. *There are no standard naming conventions for OE-based measures*

It would be beneficial to develop a TRM for OE-based measures

4. *A rigorous M&V process is lacking for OE measures*

Regulators need to have confidence that savings are real and sustainable

OE Challenges and Opportunities (continued)

5. *What is the relationship of OE programs to improved economic output?*

The NYSERDA Industrial & Process Efficiency Program provides incentives for improvements such as capacity additions that improve the energy use per unit processed, quality improvement, scrap reduction, or increased throughput.

Other jurisdictions do not consider productivity metrics, such as increased throughput, in defining benefits

6. *Methodologies for estimating economic useful life are not developed*

Persistence of behavior is uncertain. E.g. impact of turnover of staff or residents

7. *Advancement in data access will allow for disaggregation of impacts and improved persistence.*

Smart thermostats collect data, wireless sensor are dropping in price

8. *Methodologies for estimating OE potential are not refined*

For EE, stock turnover models are studied, developed, and refined.

For OE, methods to disaggregate populations of users and define the impacted end uses are only now nascent.

Thank You!

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