Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Standardized, Sustainable and Transparent EM&V – Integrating New Approaches in Connecticut

Michele Melley
NEEP Public Meeting: Stellar EM&V
Providence, Rhode Island
May 21, 2019

Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Standardized, Sustainable and Transparent EM&V- Integrating New Approaches in Connecticut

Funding:

DOE Funding: Office of Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy.
Cost Match: Project Partners

Project Goals:

This project will test the use of advanced data analytics and collection tools (M&V 2.0) through a statewide pilot and compare these findings with traditional M&V practices.

The project team will transfer those results and experiences to other states along with additional EM&V 2.0 research and experiences from across the country.

Impact:

- Develop M&V 2.0 software tool standards and protocols

- Broad scale adoption and use of M&V 2.0 tools in CT based on pilot results

- State and regional education on automated versus traditional approaches to EM&V

Partners:

- NH, NY, RI, VT, NEEP, LBNL
- Eversource Connecticut (utility)
- United Illuminating (utility)

Stakeholders:

- State energy offices, regulators, utilities, program administrators, evaluators, system planners, facility managers

Commercial Pilot-Completed

- Targeted 2-3 Dozen Commercial Buildings
- AMI Data
- RCx, Energy Opportunities, SBEA
- Compared Advanced M&V to "Traditional – savings estimates, time and cost.

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CT Advanced M&V Pilot: Status

Commercial Pilot- Completed

Resources/Deliverables-

- Utilities Traditional Savings Memo
- LBNL'S Implementation Resource Guide
- Pilot Results Memo-Coming Soon
- State Partner Workshops
- Outreach Plan
- Research Briefs/Guidance

Progress

Transfer M&V Tool to Industry

- **Utilities-Considering Use of Tool in Implementation Phase**

    Project Criteria: expected savings > 5%, retrofit baseline, no DG

- **LBNL-Trained CT Utility Staff**

Residential Pilot-Planning Phase

Scope:

- Targeting ~ 2,000-3,000 CT "HES" homes

- Monthly Consumption Data- (not AMI)

- Compare the advanced M&V to "Traditional" -savings estimates, time and costs

- NEEP will track the process of using these tools and share results with states.

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NEXT STEPS

- **Residential Tool Selected-Finalize Contract**

- **CT Utilities Provide HES Data –input Advanced M&V tool.**

- **Finalize Pilot Design**

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THANK YOU

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M&V 2.0: Connecticut C&I Pilot

Stellar EM&V Annual Public Meeting

21 May 2019

Research Team

Jessica Granderson, Eliot Crowe, Samir Touzani, Sam Fernandes

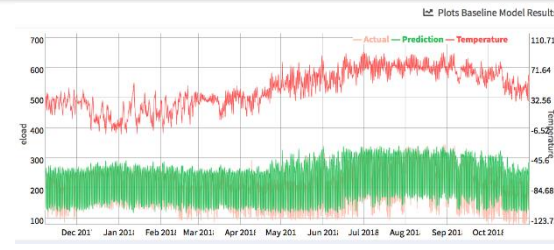Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Advanced M&V Savings Estimate Process

3-step project review sequence:

- Expected savings > 5%
- CUSUM chart profile relatively straight
- Compare advanced M&V savings estimate to traditional M&V savings estimate
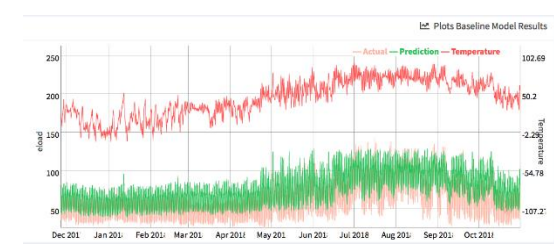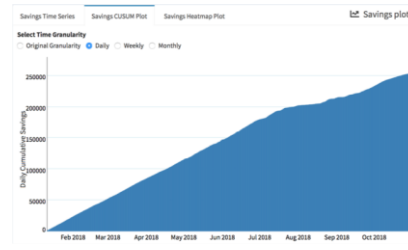
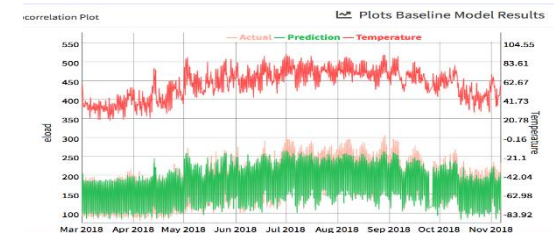# Findings kWh and Fractional Savings

Category 1

Trad.	Adv.
234,032	231,361
12%	11.9%

Category 2

Trad.	Adv.
588,840	254,604
26%	13.8%

Category 3

Trad.	Adv.
59,738	-16,555
4.4%	-1.6%

Category 4
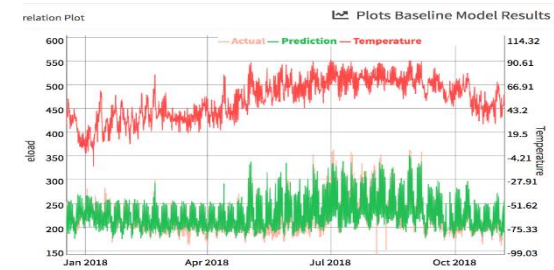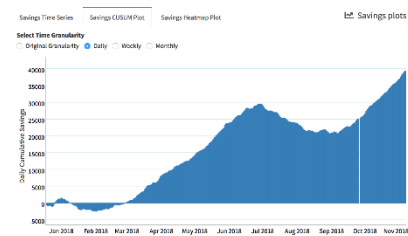
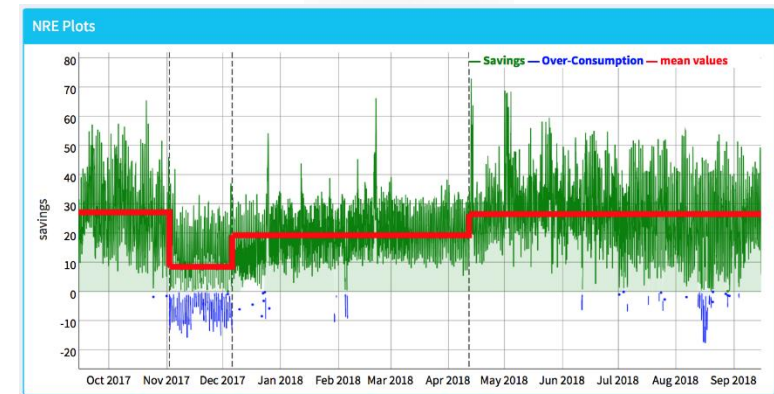| Trad.	Adv.
49,013	39,377
2.3%	2.2%

Key Takeaways

- Early feedback + visibility into savings as they accrue.
- Identify underperforming projects
- Non-routine events could be detected in a timely manner

- Advanced M&V not proposed as a direct replacement for comprehensive EM&V
- Pilots in other regions reveal similar trends

For more information: https://buildings.lbl.gov/emis/assessment-automated-mv-methods

ecrowe@lbl.gov , sgfernandes@lbl.gov

THANK YOU!

More details on our tool:

https://github.com/LBNL-ETA/RMV2.0

PERFORMANCE SYSTEMS
D E V E L O P M E N T

We Speak Building

M&V Lessons Learned –

Duke Energy "Smart Energy Now" Behavioral
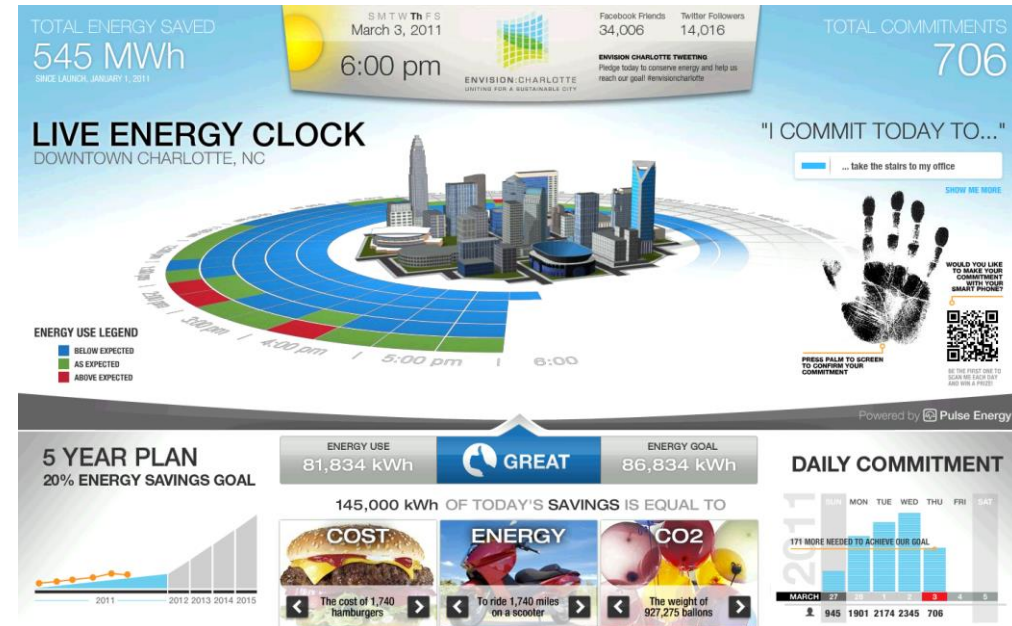
Energy Savings Program

neep
Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships

Chris Balbach, PE, CMVP, CEM, BESA

NEEP Stellar EM&V

Annual Public Meeting

May 21, 2019

~ 65 participating buildings

- 11 million+ conditioned square foot

- Savings compared to "2010" baseline period

- Savings target (%) set at community level

Variety of Building Types

- Offices / Financial Services

- Hotels / Retail

  - Mixed Use Buildings

- Municipally Owned Buildings

  - Jail / Courthouse

All Buildings represented by EPA Portfolio Manager

ENERGY STAR®
PortfolioManager®

The most-used energy measurement and tracking tool for commercial buildings.

GOAL:

- Leverage large quantities of data

BARRIERS / ISSUES:

- Need to create *meaning* from the flood of *measured* data

- Real time (max 15 minute delay) feedback required
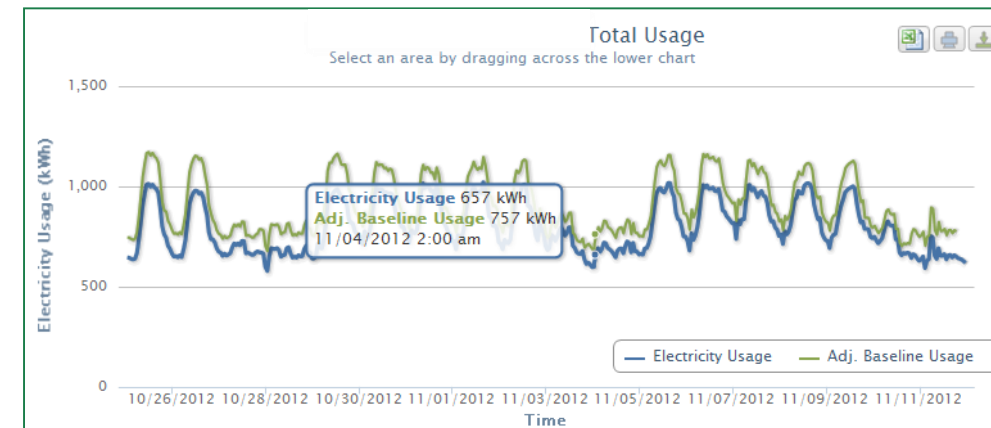
- Maintain Privacy

PSD SOLUTION:

- Real time **Whole Community** "efficiency meter" with a **community wide view of performance**

- Real time **Whole Building** "efficiency meter" for Building mngrs

INNOVATIONS REQUIRED:

- Provide guidance to building owners & occupants to operate efficiently **and neither reward nor penalize economic growth**

- Use t**ransparent** M&V approach to developing savings adjustments (eventual third party EM&V review)

Issues with Non Routine Event(s)

Issue 1: Buildings gain / lose tenants…

Office Bldg x - Total Conditioned Gross ft^2

Issue 2: Building Specific "Savings" can be difficult to interpret…

Electricity Usage 657 kWh
Adj. Baseline Usage 757 kWh
11/04/2012 2:00 am

Issue 3: Automated analysis of 'savings' data can reveals patterns - but not causes…

Space attribute change recorded on 1/1/2012

Consecutive pattern of weekend spikes

Savings spikes occuring on two consecutive mondays

Space attribute change recorded on 1/1/2012

Pattern of Mondays having negative savings spikes
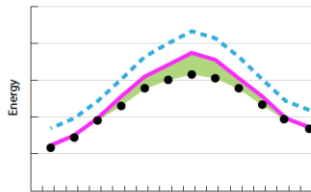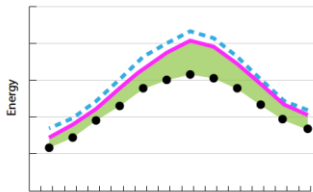
(Left panel)

Recording Changes (Non-routine Adjustments)
Overestimated Savings

Reduced number of PCs
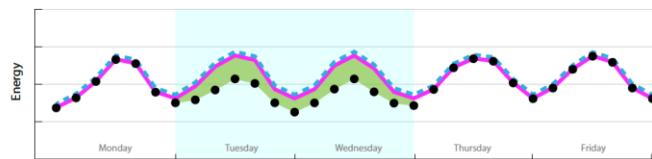
Reduced number of occupants

Unadjusted | Adjusted

- - - Weather Adjusted Baseline Energy
— Adjustment of Baseline Energy to Reporting Period Space Conditions
• Reporting Period Energy
▉ Energy Savings

Behavioral Experiment Savings
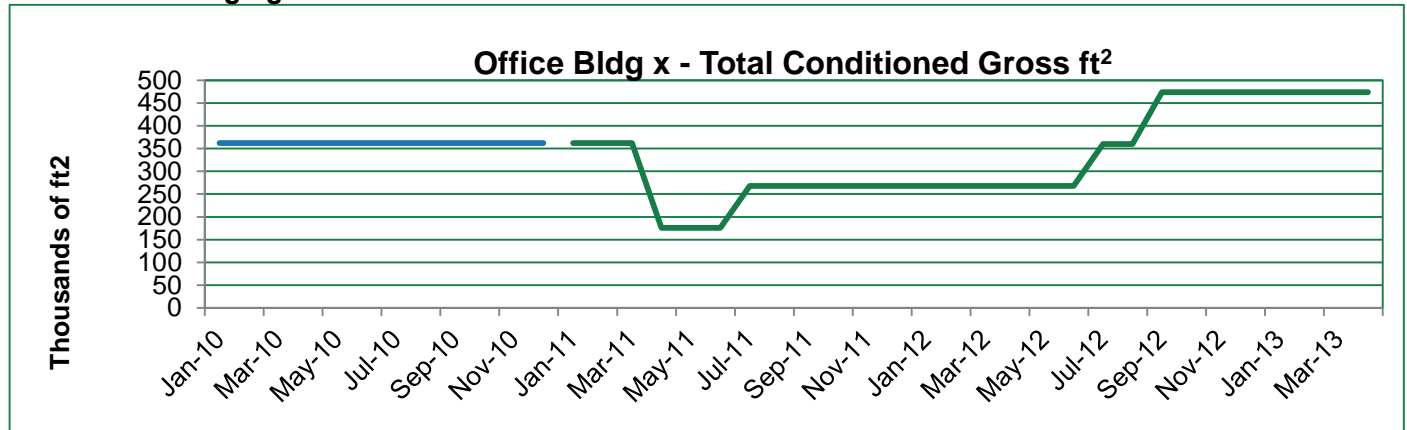
Reduced lighting use behavioral experiment

Reporting Week (First Week of July, 2012)
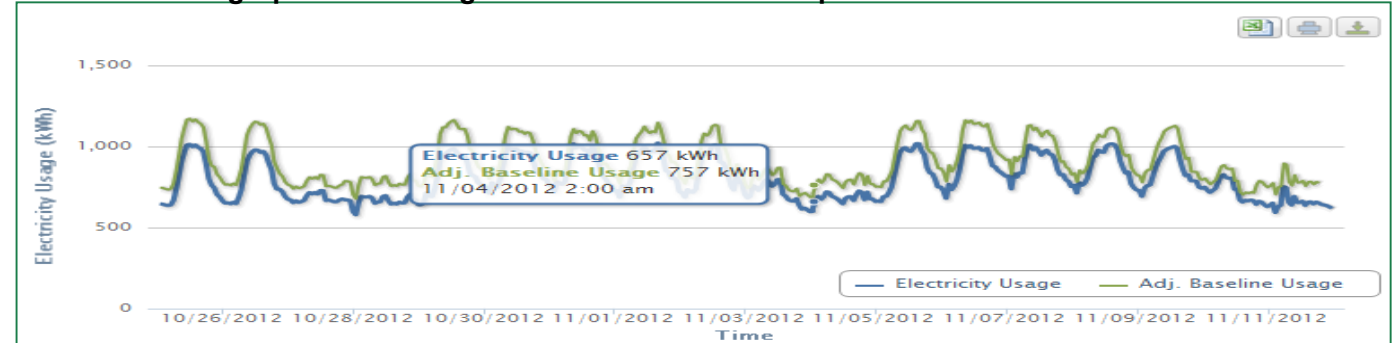
- - - Weather Adjusted Baseline Energy
— Adjustment of Baseline Energy to Reporting Period Space Conditions
▉ Affected Days for Behavior Experiment
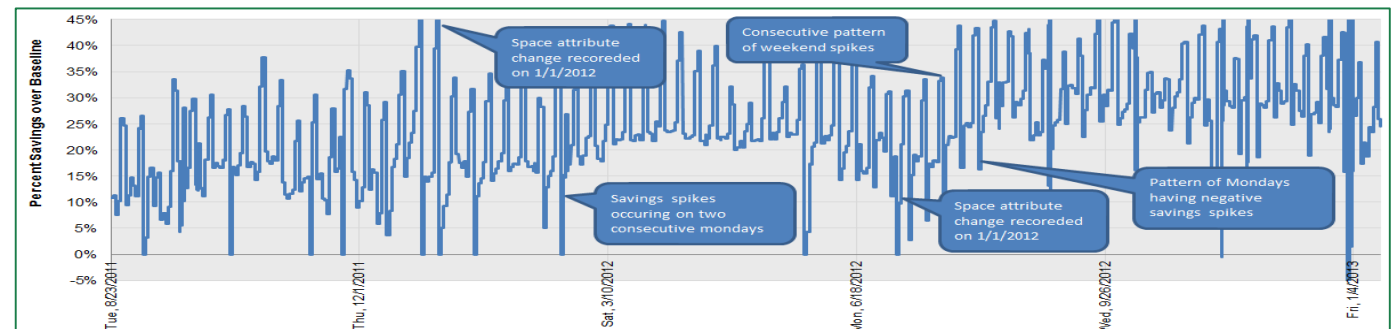• Reporting Period Energy
▉ Energy Savings

- **Issues Discovered**

  - Customers lacked incentive to record/ update "Building Characteristics".

  - Building Managers lacked a "Peer Comparison" to drive competition.

  - Economic Impact of recession was significant (2011+).

  - Duke Energy unable to leverage system data for program claimed savings (3rd party EM&V)

- **Lessons Learned**

  - Improve approach by 'custom' building generation of 'EPA Scaling Factor'.

  - Onboard EM&V consultant with technology approach as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time and attention!

Chris Balbach, PE, CEM, CMVP, BESA

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Pay for Performance

- ✓ What is P4P?
- ✓ What are the objectives?
- ✓ How can it be achieved?
- ✓ What else should be considered?

Pay for Performance

What is it?

- ✓ P4P programs reward energy savings on an ongoing basis as the savings occur
- ✓ Savings - and payments - based on metered data

Sort of like this… but smarter.

What are the objectives?

- ✓ Procure EE investment
- ✓ Shift from flat-rate rebate to market-based
- ✓ Increase EE savings and persistence over time
- ✓ Deliver locational and time savings to support/secure grid
- ✓ Stimulate innovation in program design

How can it be achieved?

- ✓ Smart metering infrastructure
- ✓ NMEC: Normalized Metered Energy Consumption
- ✓ Transparent open source tools, such as OpenEEMeter
- ✓ Empirically tested methods, such as CalTRACK

Considering Actionable Intelligence to…

Engage Customers

What are customers likely to do in the near and longer-term future?

Pay for Performance

What financial incentives drive the desired behavior?

Energy Forecasts/ Grid Management

How does a program design change affect energy forecasts?

Inform Design & Delivery

What is the baseline? How are customers using energy?

Actionable

Embedded Research and Evaluation

Intelligence

THANK YOU!

Teri Lutz

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Common Sense M&V

Goals, AMI Analytics Methods & Outcomes

NEEP Stellar Evaluation
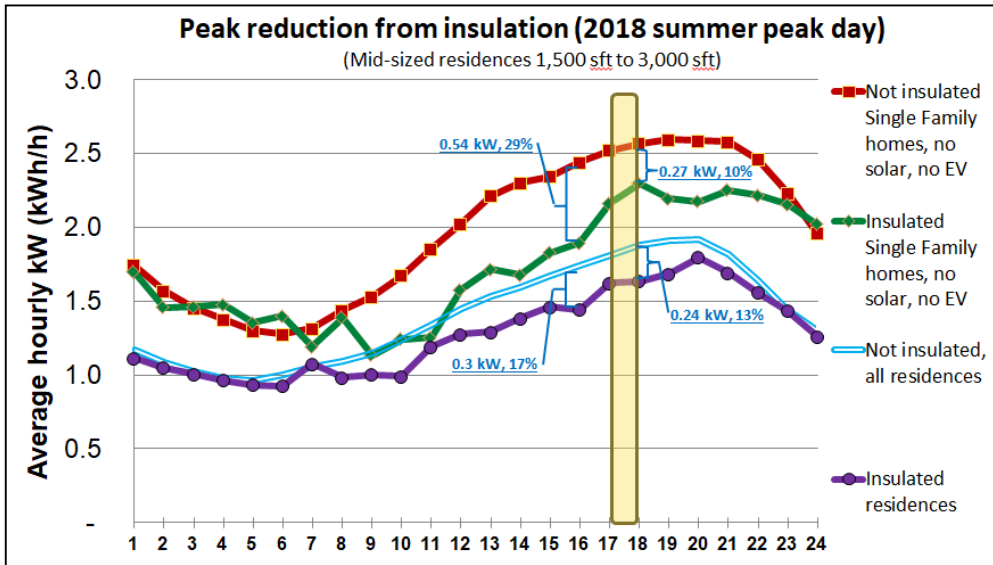**May 21, 2019**

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sagewell℠
Energy Analytics

Energy efficiency – a success story?

Peak day AMI Meter data analysis

Peak reduction: typically 10% to 15%
Programs often assume 40%+

Effectiveness requires: $\underline{Q * I}$
(Quantity times impact)

Total housing stock:	**100** %	
% of all homes that get energy audit/yr:	**3** %	
% of above homes that weatherize:	**33** %	
Avg. weatherized home energy Savings:	~~10~~ %	**100%**
Annual energy savings from weatheriz.:	~~0.1~~ %	**1%**
Weatherization savings from last 10 years:	**1** %	
Spending on EE programs/yr in MA:	**$500** Million	

#EEexit?

Heat pump trends

MA Heat pump sales Q4 2014 – Q4 2018

December 2014

MA Residential Heat Pump Market share – through '17

- More than 3%
- 2% - 3%
- 1% - 2%
- 0.5% - 1%
- Less than 0.5%

Excludes municipal utilities

MA Residential Heat Pump Market share – through '18

- More than 3%
- 2% - 3%
- 1% - 2%
- 0.5% - 1%
- Less than 0.5%

sagewell
Energy Analytics
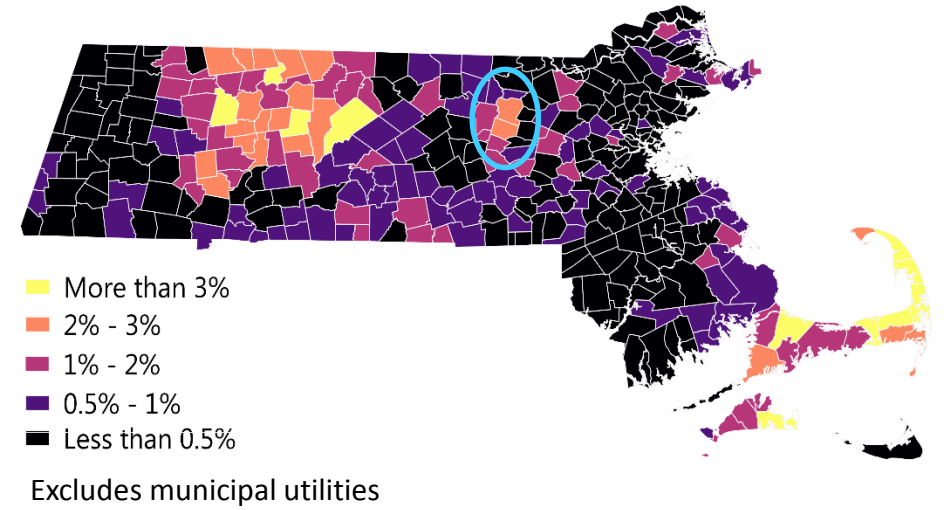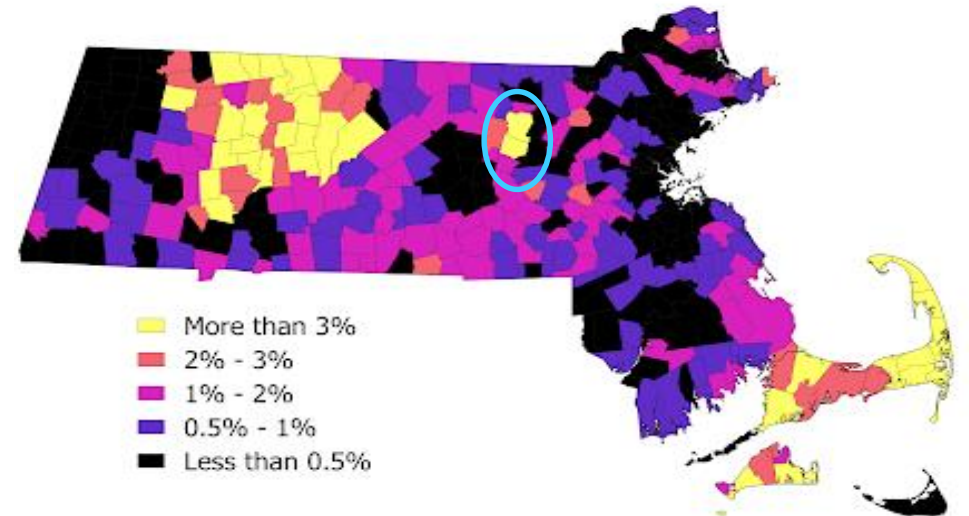
If we electrify home heating, what technology should we use?

Heat pump winter average load shape
5 months: Nov 2017 – March 2018

- 1-family homes
- Single Head-HP
- Multi Head-HP
- Central ducted-HP
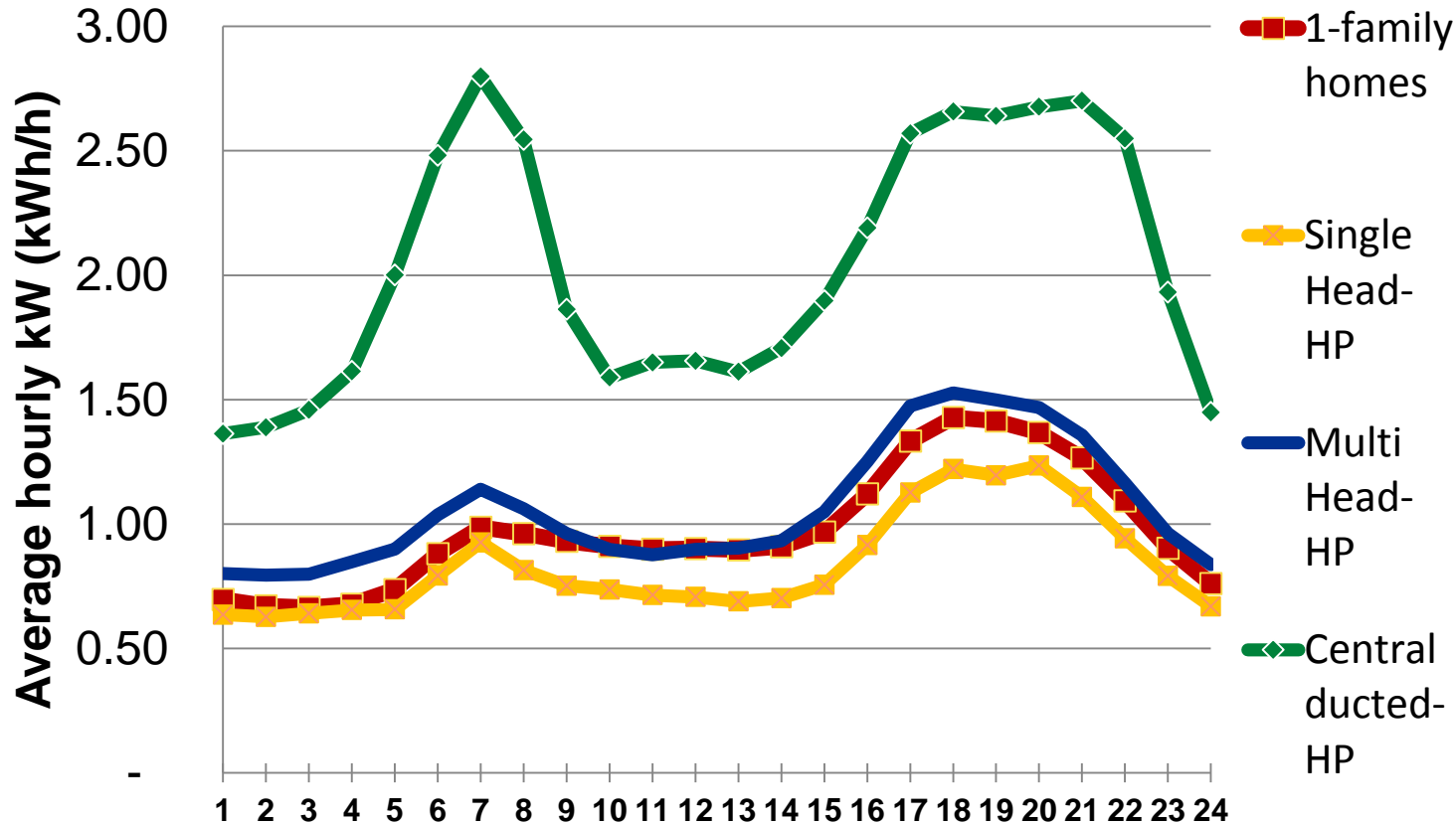
- Not all heat pumps are worth the same environmentally or economically
- Ductless heat pumps are typically not used for heating
  - **Must remove fossil fuel system to achieve results**
- Ducted heat pumps use about 4,000 kWh/yr more than average home
  - Reduce C02 by 30% to 50% over natural gas and oil

Data from **Sagewell SageSight**[SM] AMI meter data analytics software and Sagewell's AMI meter data library

Importance of experimentation & failure

- "Fail fast" is important
- Celebrate failure, but change programs!
- EV Case study: trial and error
- Success! Finally! AMI data to the rescue.

	Option 1: AMI Data-driven prgrm	Option 2: hardware	Option 3: hardware	TOU Rate
Market penetration potential	85%	<30%	<30%	<30%
Effective off-peak charging success	95%+	80%+	50%+	33%
Works with Teslas?	✓	✗	✓	✓
Works without connectivity issues?	✓	✗	✗	✓
Market penetration potential	85%	30%	30%	25%
Effective off-peak charging success	95%	80%	50%	33%
Maximum peak reduction	**81%**	**24%**	**15%**	**8%**

WHAT IF:				
Market penetration potential	85%	30%	30%	5%
Effective off-peak charging success	30%	80%	50%	99%
Maximum peak reduction	**26%**	**24%**	**15%**	**5.0%**

Load shapes – EV, load management & solar

Legend: Residential, 1-Family, EV with solar, EV - solar & off-peak charging, Solar