



Massachusetts Department
of Energy Resources

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Deval L. Patrick, Governor
Richard K. Sullivan, Jr., Secretary
Mark Sylvia, Commissioner

Energy Management Services

Energy Saving Performance Contracting

Webinar

March 12, 2014



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**Introduction:
Green Communities Division**

Lisa Capone

Deputy Director

Green Communities Division

Green Communities Division

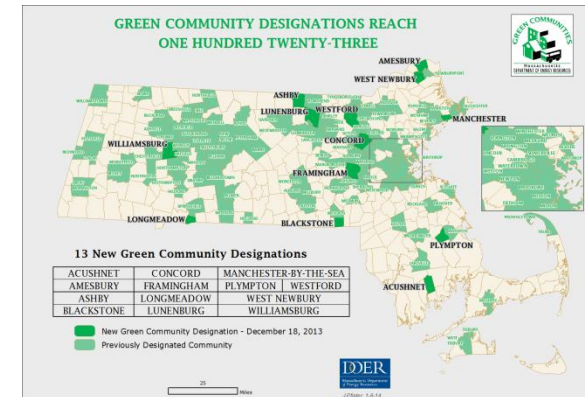
Serves as the hub for all Massachusetts cities and towns on energy matters



Green Communities Division

Programs & Resources for Municipalities

- Green Communities Designation and Grant Program
- **MassEnergyInsight** energy tracking tool
● ● ● ● POWERING EFFICIENCY
- Municipal Energy Efficiency Program
- Energy Management Services Technical Assistance (EMS)
- Mass Municipal Energy Group (MMEG)
- Website filled with tools & resources - www.mass.gov/doer
- Email updates via listserv – Sign up by sending an email to: join-ene-greencommunities@listserv.state.ma.us



Outreach - Regional Coordinators

- Regional Coordinators act as direct liaisons with cities and towns on energy efficiency and renewable energy activities
- Located at each of the DEP Regional Offices:

SERO – LAKEVILLE: Seth Pickering
Seth.Pickering@state.ma.us

NERO – WILMINGTON: Joanne Bissetta
Joanne.Bissetta@state.ma.us

CERO – WORCESTER: Kelly Brown
Kelly.Brown@state.ma.us

WERO – SPRINGFIELD: Jim Barry
Jim.Barry@state.ma.us



Massachusetts Department
of Energy Resources

Helping Massachusetts Municipalities Create a Cleaner Energy Future



Recording & Presentation

- The webinar is being recorded and will be available on our website in approximately 48 hours at:
www.mass.gov/energy/greencommunities
- The slide presentation will also be posted at:
www.mass.gov/energy/greencommunities
- Website and contact information is listed at end of presentation

Presenters

Eileen McHugh

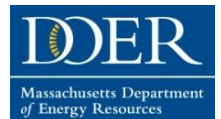
Program Coordinator, Department of Energy
Resources

Chris Halpin

President, Celtic Energy



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Question #1

Who in the audience? Are you:

- A. in some stage of a performance contract
- B. considering a performance contract
- C. just interested in learning about M&V
- D. none of the above

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Measuring and Verifying Savings

Eileen McHugh
Program Coordinator

Agenda

Eileen McHugh

- Overview of Massachusetts M&V Requirements

Chris Halpin

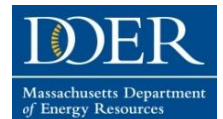
- Overview; M&V Definitions and Process
- M&V Guidelines and Options
- Basic Energy Savings Calculation
- M&V and Risk in a Performance Contract
- M&V Cost
- Case Studies: State and Local Government Projects

Energy Management Services (EMS)

- ✦ Energy Saving Performance Contracting (ESPC)
- ✦ Install energy efficient and/or renewable facility improvements
- ✦ Provides guaranteed energy cost savings or guaranteed onsite energy generation



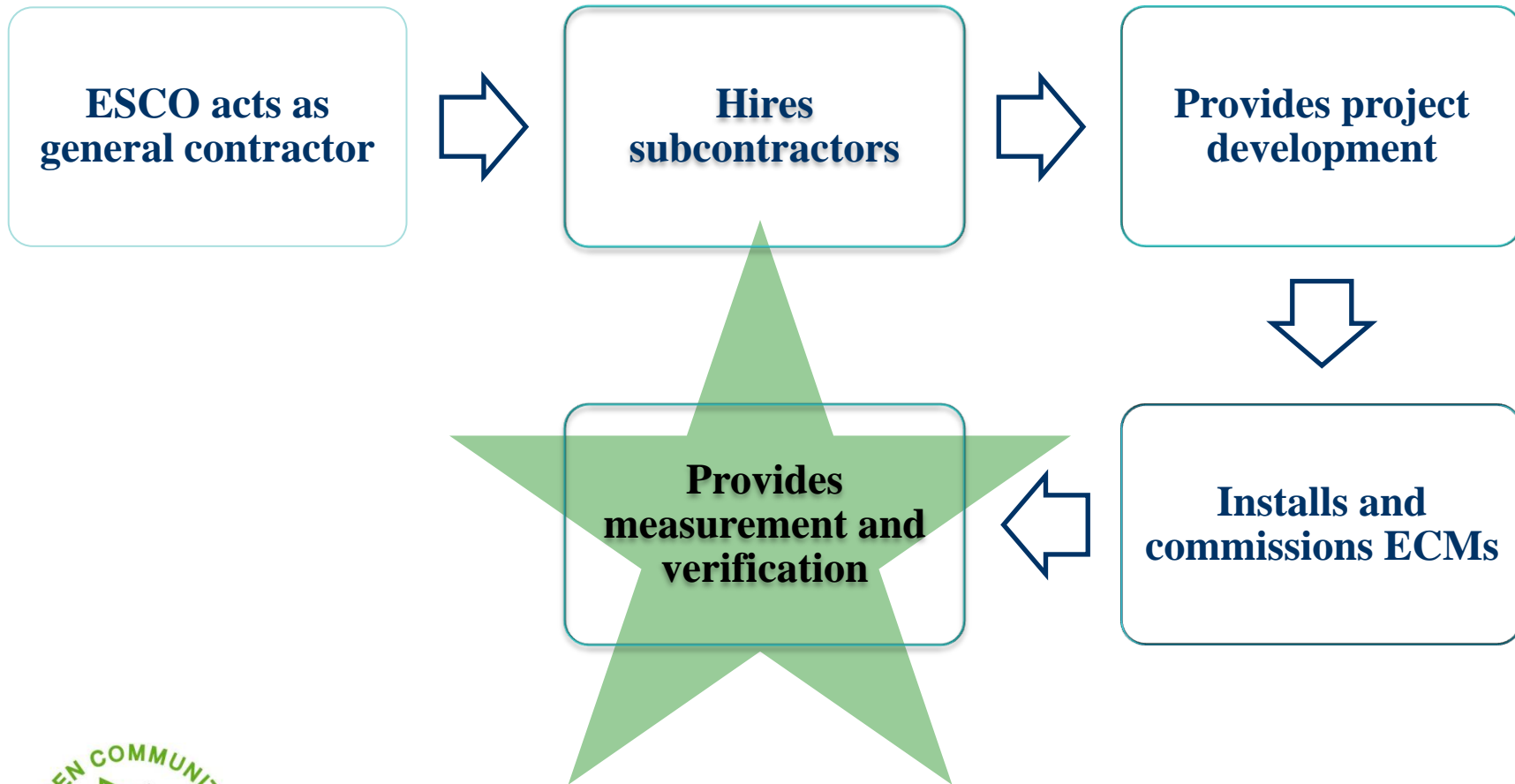
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Guaranteed Energy Cost Savings

- ✦ Guarantee - ESCO must warrant annual guaranteed energy cost savings for the term of the contract
- ✦ Shortfall – ESCO must reimburse owner
- ✦ Excess savings – Excess savings remain the property of the owner. ESCO prohibited from “banking” to cover future or past shortfalls

ESCO Services



Requirements

- ✦ Must Use Most Recent Version of FEMP
M&V Guideline
- ✦ Measurement and Verification for the Full
Term of Contract
- ✦ ESCO M&V Report at least Annually
- ✦ DOER Annual Report

Contract Administration

- + Insurance & Bonds
- + Review Design & Installation
- + Coordinate Access
- + Witness Progress
- + Review Annual M&V Reports

DOER Resources

- ✚ EMS Web Page
- ✚ Model Documents
- ✚ In-house Expertise
- ✚ Regional Coordinators
- ✚ Education and Presentations

“Education is not
the filling of a pail,
but the lighting of
a torch”

William Butler Yeats



Chris Halpin
PE, CEM, CMVP, LEED AP
PRESIDENT
CELTIC ENERGY

Definitions

What is a Performance Contract?

When a project includes a guarantee of *performance* (and savings), it is classified as a Performance Contract.

Some Owner's say: "Why do I need all this M&V stuff when the ESCO is guaranteeing the savings?"

Because the "devil is in the details" of the contract. Depending on contract language, guarantee can be worthless.

Definitions

What is M&V?

Measurement and Verification (M&V) is the *process* of determining savings in a Performance Contract

- Measurement of Performance
- Verification of Savings

The bank wants its money whether or not you achieve the savings, so it's important you have a robust M&V process. Most problems in ESPC projects are due to bad M&V.

Definitions

Savings as a Contractual Term...

- Energy Savings and Energy Cost Savings, when defined in a Performance Contract, are contractual terms

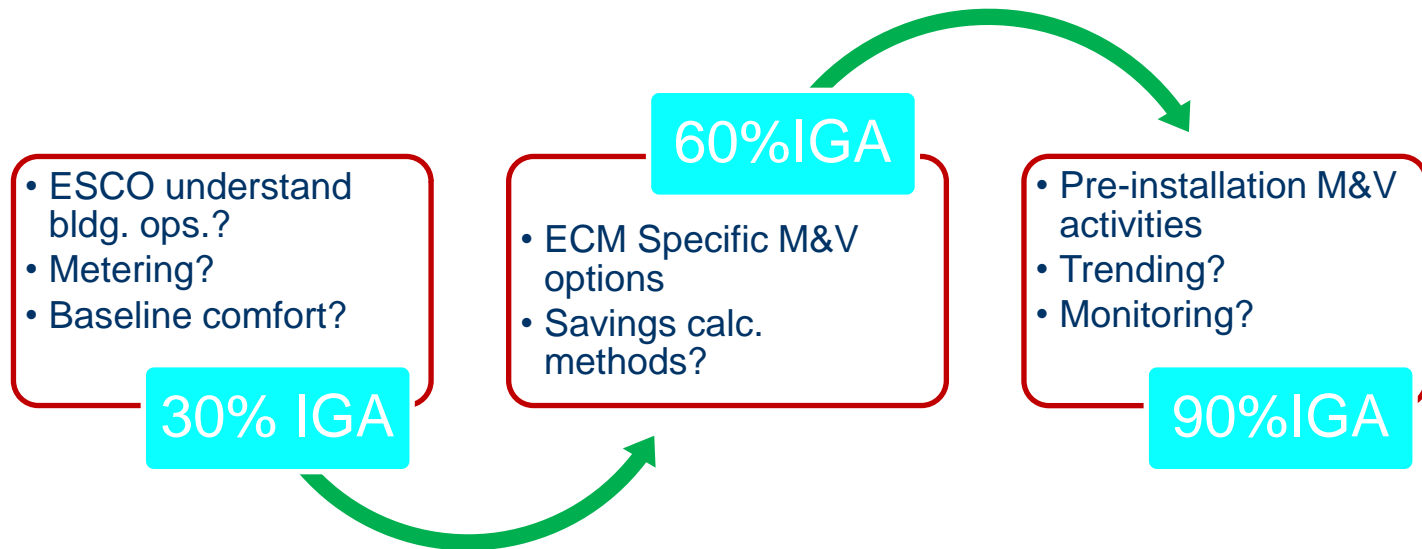
M&V Plan

- Fundamentally defines the meaning of the word “savings” for each project and the contract
- Project specific M&V plans are developed during the detailed Investment Grade Audit
- M&V Plan determines “contractual savings,” instead of “actual savings” you may want to see on the bills

M&V Process

| Phase | M&V Activity |
|------------------------|--|
| ESCOs RFP Response | Conceptual M&V approach |
| Investment Grade Audit | Detailed M&V Plans, Baseline documentation → Contract |
| Installation | Various M&V activities → Post Installation Verification |
| Performance Period | Quarterly reporting, Annual Reconciliation, Regular Inspections → End of Term |

Development of the M&V Plan



- Particular focus on M&V Plan development – “M&V” is a process – not something that happens at the end of construction. M&V interaction from beginning to end.
- Need robust Baseline development and detailed documentation to provide necessary confidence for M&V options/methods > credible ECMs and savings calcs

M&V Guidelines

- International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol: *Concepts and Options for Determining Energy and Water Savings Volume I* IPMVP – January 2012
- M&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Federal Energy Projects (*Required in Massachusetts*)
FEMP/DOE – Version 3.0 – April 2008
- ASHRAE Guideline 14: Measurement of Energy and Demand Savings ASHRAE 14 – 2002
- Environmental Defense Fund's Investor Confidence Project
 - define open standards in order to enable the flow of private investment required to launch a global market for energy efficiency in the built environment.

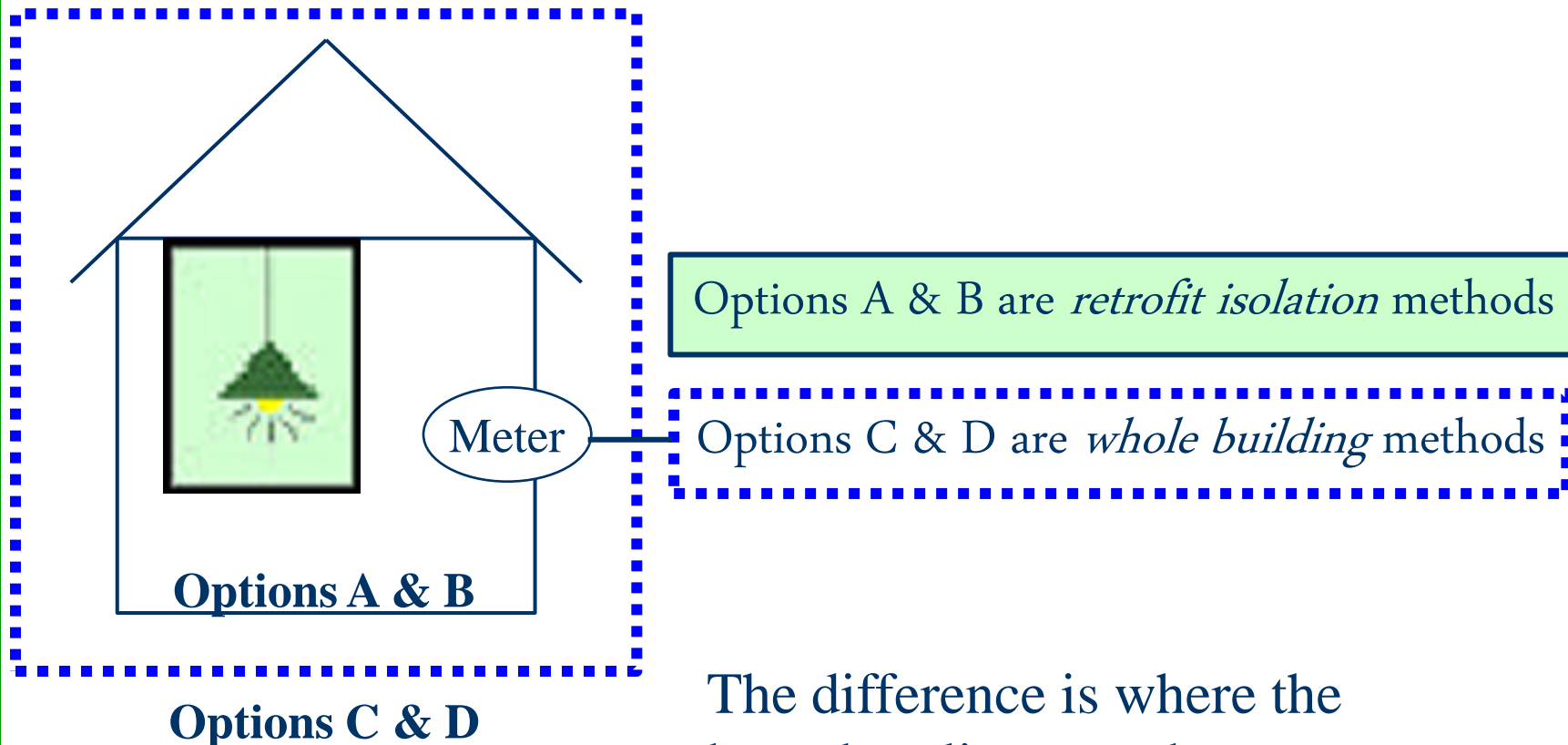
M&V Options

There are 4 basic methodologies or options used in the Industry today (IPMVP 2012)

- **Option A** - Retrofit Isolation: Key Parameter Measurement (e.g., lighting kW & operating hours)
- **Option B** - Retrofit Isolation: All Parameter Measurement (e.g., chiller kW, flows, temps)
- **Option C** - Whole Facility (e.g. electric meter reading)
- **Option D** - Calibrated Simulation (e.g., EQuest, Trace)

M&V Options

Retrofit Isolation vs. Whole Facility Methods



M&V Options

Which option?

Depends on your specific project and contract needs

- Work through it with your internal team and with your ESCO
- Some situations are more obvious than others – work through the M&V plan creation process
- Document all assumptions & negotiations to create a “contract record” for posterity

Basic Energy Savings Equation

Energy Savings =

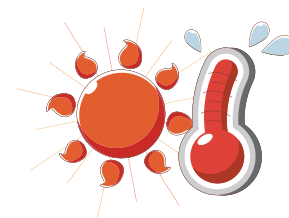
Baseline Energy Use – Post-retrofit

Energy Use \pm Adjustments

Basic Energy Savings Equation

Adjustments.....

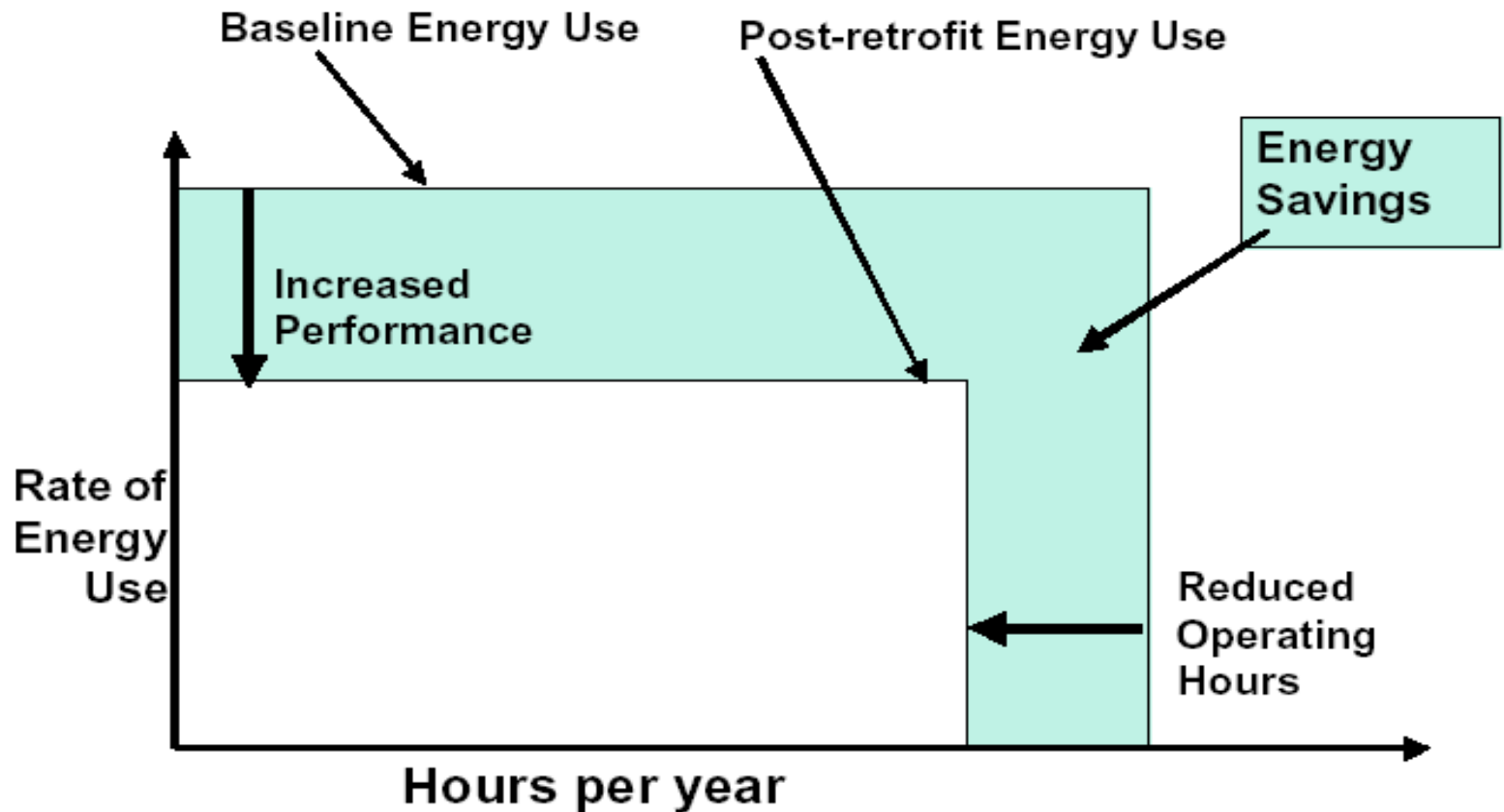
Option C terminology



- Derived from identifiable physical facts
 - Routine → weather, production level
 - Non-routine → additional equipment, changes in occupancy



Basic Energy Savings Equation



Keys to a Successful ESPC



Risk Mitigation

- Team-based approach
- Process-focused, details, details, details (Documentation driven)
- 1st Priority - Maintain health, safety, and integrity of space
- Robust M&V plan is sole determinant for achievement of ROI
- Technical & EPC process Expertise enables effective vetting of proposed IGA measures, costs & contract

M&V and Risk

- M&V practices allow “project performance” risks to be understood, managed and allocated among parties
- M&V is primarily focused on the risks that affect the determination of savings
- These risks are defined in the terms of the contracts between the parties

Risk Responsibility Matrix

| Risk Area | ESCO | Owner |
|---|------|-------|
| Financial | | |
| Energy Prices Construction Costs M&V Costs Delays | | |
| Operational | | |
| Operating Hours Load Weather | | |
| Performance | | |
| Initial Equip Perf Long Term Equip Perf Operation Maintenance & Repair | | |

M&V and Risk

Variables that might affect energy savings:

ESCO-controlled variables:

Retrofit Performance (e.g. chiller kW/ton)

Owner-controlled variables:

Facility characteristics, operation (e.g. operating hours, renovations, etc.)

ESCO- and/or Owner-controlled variables:

Maintenance – negotiated item to allocate costs and risks appropriately

Variables outside of either party's control:

Weather, energy prices

M&V and Risk

Uncertainty –

The Savings determination process itself introduces uncertainties through:

- Instrumentation Error
- Modeling Error
- Sampling Error
- Planned or Unplanned Assumptions

The M&V process should focus on managing the uncertainty

There is no such thing as an absolutely “correct” savings number

A hallmark of a successful ESPC project is open communication between Owner, ESCO, and 3rd Party Consultant, it reduces uncertainty

Question #2

With respect to M&V, when can “Monitoring” take the place of “Measurement” in a well executed ESPC?

- A. Sometimes
- B. Anytime
- C. Never

M&V Cost

General estimates from early IPMVP....

| Option | Estimated % of Total Annual Savings | Comments |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A | 1 – 5% | Depends on # of measurements & thoroughness of perf. period reporting |
| B | 3 – 10% | Depends on # and type of measurements and the term of analysis |
| C | 3 – 10% | Depends of # and complexity of parameters in billing analysis and adjustments |
| D | 5 – 20% | Depends on # and complexity of systems evaluated/modeled |

M&V Cost

Cost of M&V needs to be weighed among many factors including;

- Cost of the ECM and the savings
- Responsibility of risk
- Level of uncertainty that is comfortable and affordable (law of diminishing returns)

In general.....over the life of the contract...

Total cost to *determine* savings should typically be less than 10% of the savings

Summary

Well-executed M&V can...

- Accurately assess energy savings for a project
- Allocate risks to the appropriate parties
- Reduce uncertainties to reasonable levels
- Ensure that payments are made only for realized savings
- Monitor equipment performance
- Find additional savings
- Improve operations and maintenance
- Verify savings guarantee is met
- Allow for future adjustments, as needed

Summary

Get Comfortable...

“An energy performance contract requires that both parties *believe* the information on which the payments are based is valid and accurate.”

- Be active participants from the very beginning of discussions – at the *beginning of the process* (start of the investment grade audit phase)
- KISS: Keeping it simple is a good goal for M&V, but simplify in a knowledgeable and educated way for your particular contract
- If you don't have time to focus on the M&V process to do it justice or you just don't feel comfortable → get help

Independent M&V Assistance

- US Department of Energy SuperESPC Program requires the use of a pre-qualified Project Facilitator. The PF provides technical assistance, including M&V plan review during IGA, and annually during contract.
- Many states including North Carolina, Connecticut, others require a Professional Engineer to review M&V plan review during IGA, and annually during contract.
- Many municipal PACE Programs require M&V review.
- Consultants should have 5+ years of M&V experience, have a PE, and Certified M&V Professional.
- More info at [ESPC Best Practices for MUSH Market](#)

UNC System – M&V

- Independent PE's letter concurring with M&V plan methodologies
- Rigorous calculations and measurement requirements
- Review energy models for proper baseline assumptions, and ECM savings
- Transitioning from Option A dominated to more comprehensive measurement -based Option B in more complex ECMs
- Improved metering systems allowing increased use of Option C
- Annual Independent M&V Report reviews

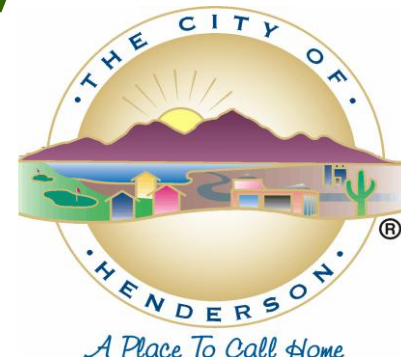
City of Henderson, NV

\$2M pilot project on Justice Facility (2006-08)

\$20M+ project on 52 City bldgs. (2009-2011)

AEE Region V Project of the Year 2012

27,735 street light upgrades to leading edge induction technology



| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ECM Savings: | \$1,722,679 |
| Guaranteed Savings: | \$1,626,036 |
| Difference in Savings: | + \$ 96,643 (6%) |

Examples: Street lighting – Option A (2002 IPMVP)

ESCO measured wattage of up to 650 fixtures of different lamp/ballast combinations, both parties agreed to operating hours

Solar PV– Option B ESCO measured power at inverters

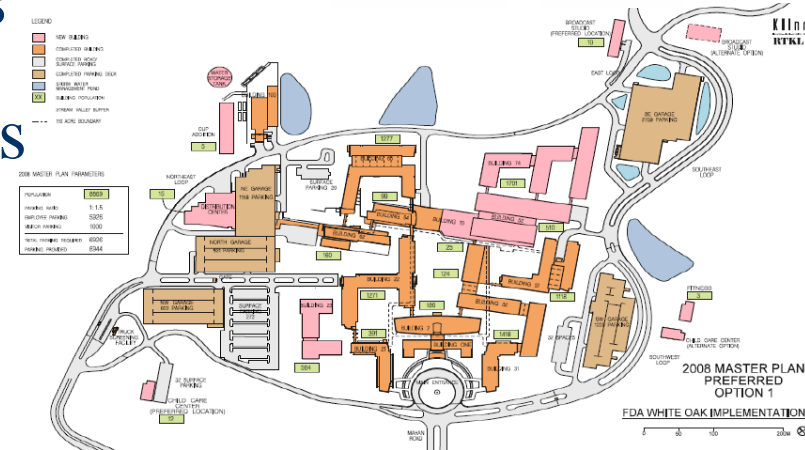


Helping Massachusetts Municipalities Create A Greener Energy Future



Federal Research Center – White Oak

- ESPC with over \$290 M in assets
- 60 MW gas fired turbines
- 20,000 tons of HE chillers
- Solar power array
- ECMs in buildings
- New Phase 3 to be:
 - True MicroGrid, fully “Islandable”
 - SmartGrid/PJM compliant
 - Robust M&V and CX plans



Take Away

- Start M&V development at beginning of IGA, otherwise “That horse has left the barn...”
- Work closely and openly with ESCO and Consultant
- Read “Guarantee Clause” very carefully
- Engage O&M staff from the start; they are the greatest asset an Owner has to ensure persistence of savings
- Comprehensive commissioning yields superior M&V
- Robust M&V Plan can improve financing rates
- Annual M&V reports provide proof of good investment for years after project is complete

Questions?

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<http://www.mass.gov/eea/energy-utilities-clean-tech/green-communities/ems.html>

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