

# Metered Energy Efficiency



## A NEW PATH TO DEEP ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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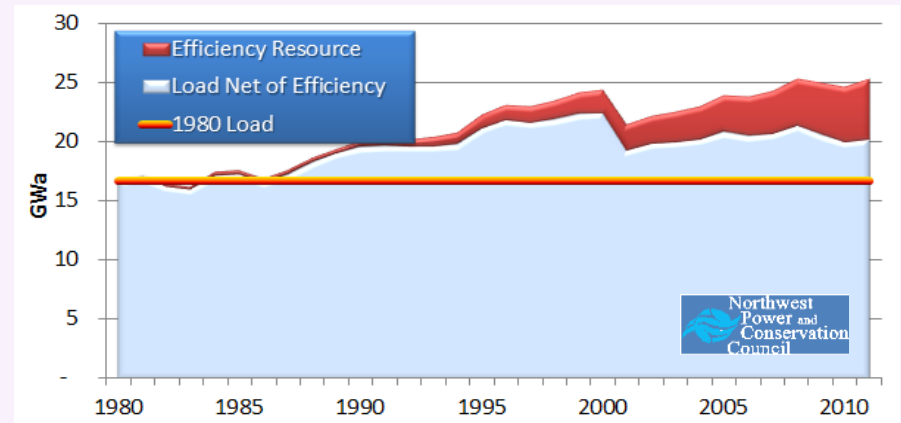
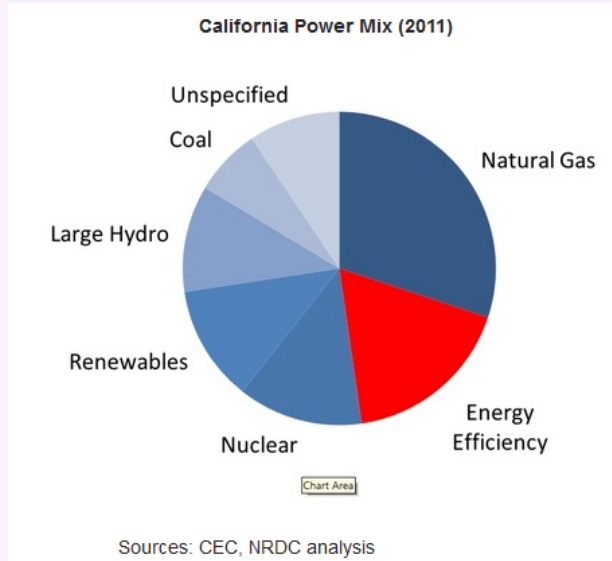
# Deep EE is Not (currently) Scalable

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1. Undermines utility business model
2. Split incentives destroy the economics

# Problem: Utility Economics

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Energy efficiency currently represents utility **red ink**  
Utilities earn on *investments* like generation

Traditional EE = Negative sales  
= Lost revenue  
= Lost investment

# Problem: Utility Economics (credit)

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Edison Electric  
Institute

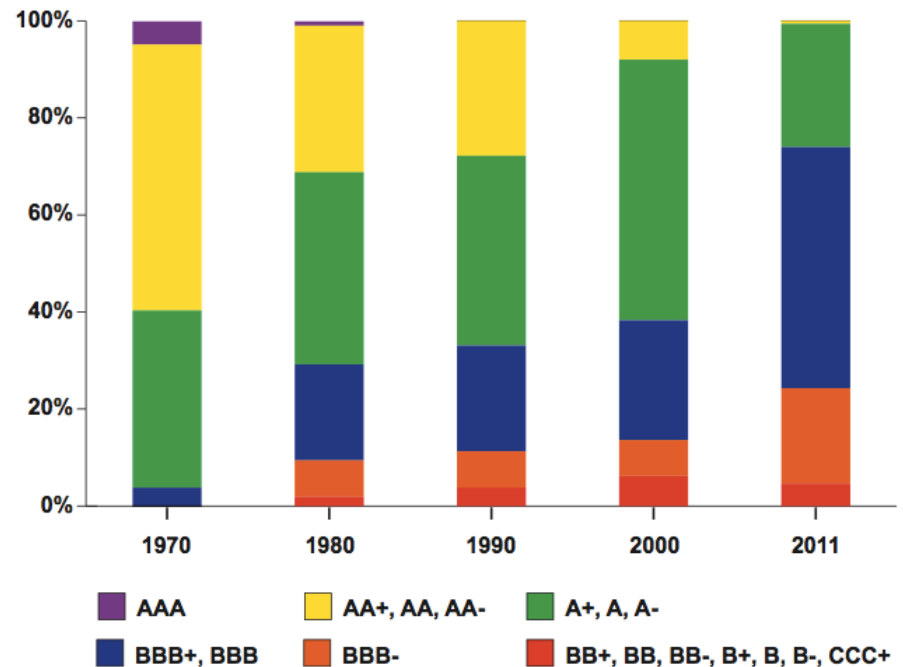
Power by Association™

Energy Efficiency and  
Distributed Generation

*“Could have a major impact  
on realized equity returns  
required investor returns &  
credit quality”*

**Exhibit 2**  
**Electric utility industry credit ratings distribution evolution**

(S&P Credit Ratings Distribution, U.S. Shareholder-Owned Electric Utilities)



Source: Standard & Poor's, Macquarie Capital

# Utility Economics: Result

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1. Utilities resist EE (particularly deep EE)
2. Can't allow it to scale without changes to EE policy

# Building Owner Economics

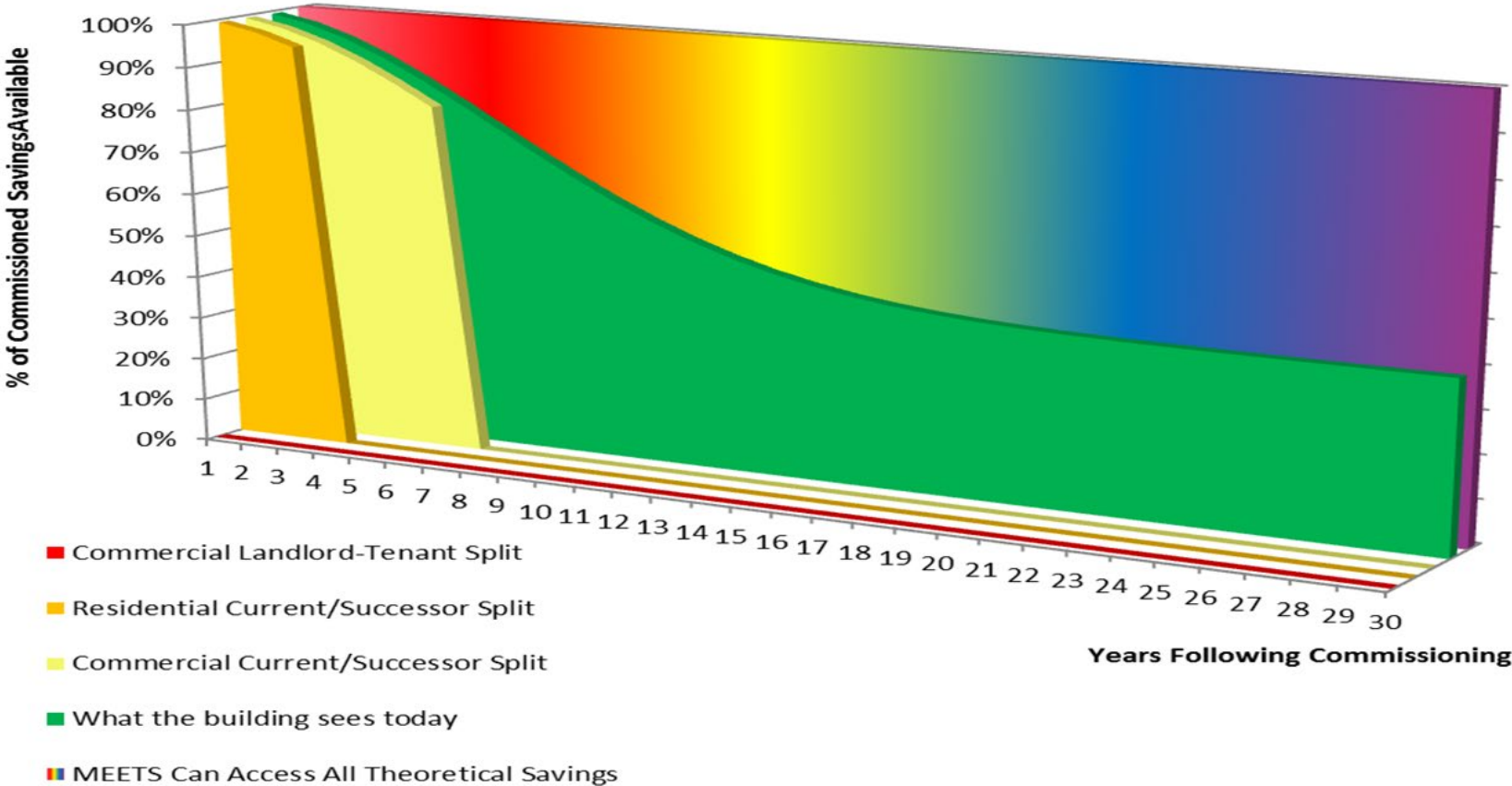
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- Building owners are asked to invest
- Tenants keep the savings
- Result: Short-term paybacks if anything

# Problem: Traditional EE Is All Split Incentives



## Savings Available to MEETS Financing



# Solution: Make EE = Generation

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1. Meter it efficiently and accurately over long periods of time
2. Buy and sell it just like generation

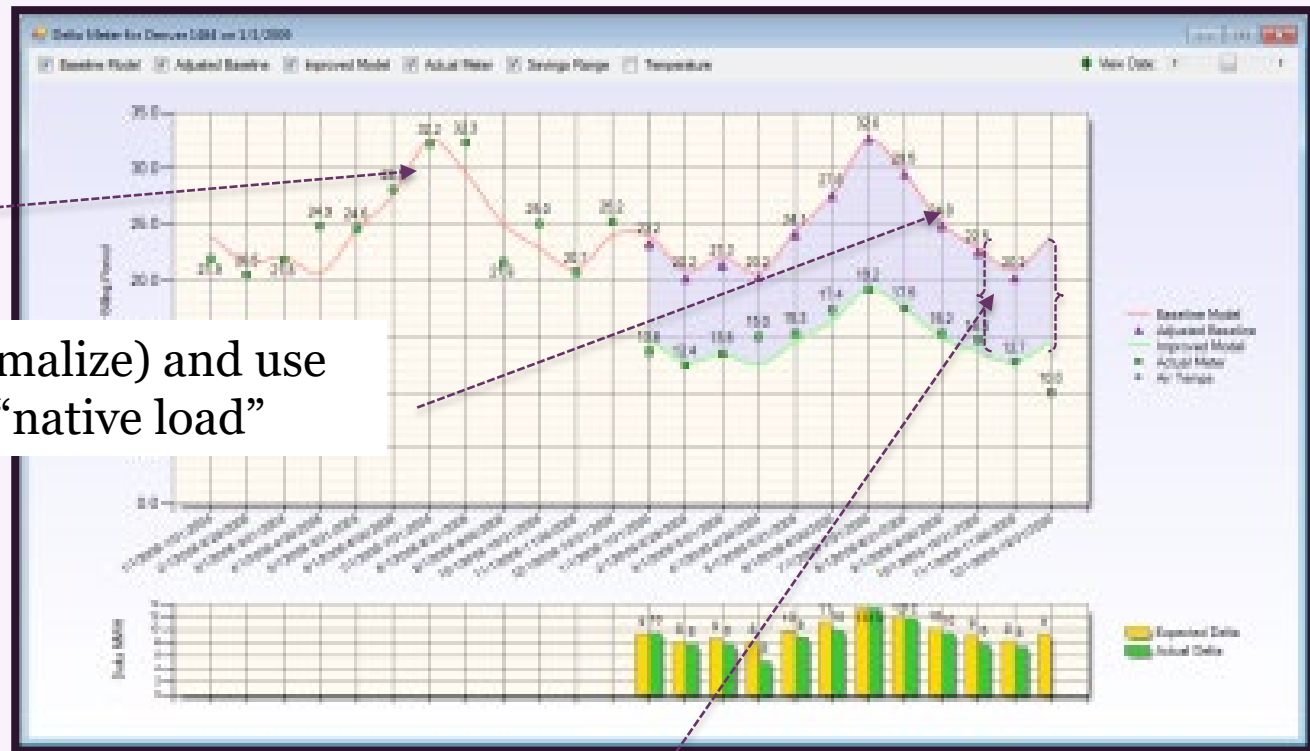


# The Meter Calculates Normalized Metered Whole-Building Energy Consumption Based on Current Measurements



Baseline derived from prior use

Calibrate (normalize) and use it to calculate “native load”



Efficiency is the difference between native load (normalized baseline), and supplied energy

(Meter was accurate = 0.8% during 1<sup>st</sup> year)

# Bullitt Center Monthly EE Statement

Result is energy units  
of EE.

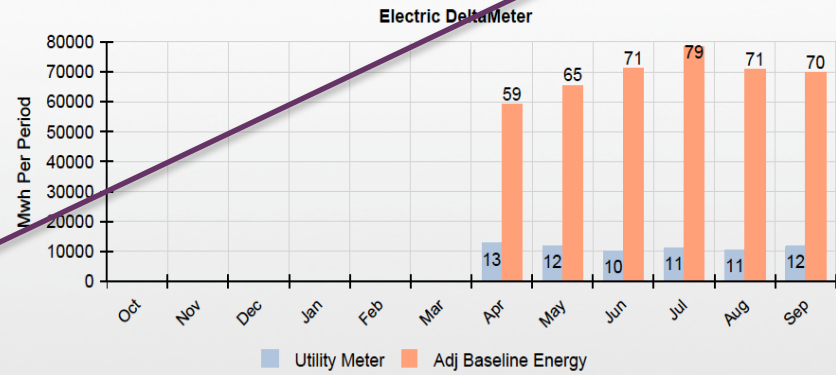
Once we have a meter  
reading, we can  
*transact*.

Service For: Bullitt Center, 1501 East Madison Street, Seattle, WA 98122

Statement Date: 10/22/2015    Period: 8/28/2015-9/28/2015    Meter Number: BC1  
Occupancy: 100 %    Days In Period: 32    Average Temperature: 63.13F

### Metered Energy Efficiency Calculation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Adj Baseline} & - & \text{Utility} \\ \text{Energy} & & \text{Meter} \\ 69,779 & & 11,900 \\ \hline & = & \text{kWh} \\ & & \text{Yield} \\ & & 57,879 \end{array}$$



No natural gas usage

# The Metered Energy Efficiency Transaction Structure (MEETS)

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MEETS is a structure, not an incentive

- Designed to use the *savings* value that is currently given away to tenants
- The savings value is often worth 4-20 times the 'incentive' value.

# MEETS

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## EE is *Metered*

- against a dynamic baseline
- and sold to the utility
- under a long-term power purchase agreement

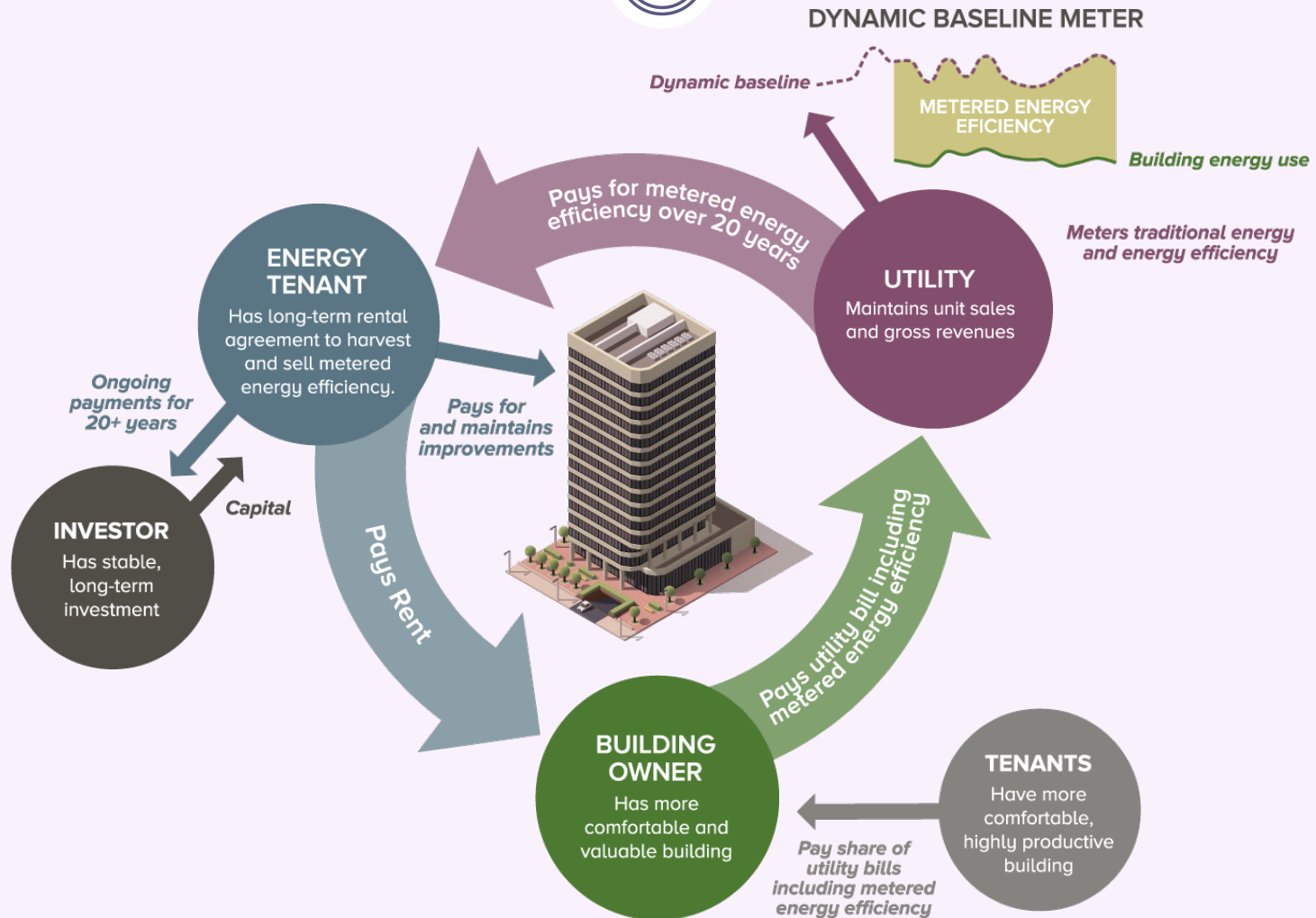
# MEETS

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- Utility bills the building for the EE
  - On the common area bill
  - in energy units
  - at retail rates
  - eliminating the split incentive
- The building is paying for delivered EE on its energy bill
- The building owner allocates the cost in the same way they do now

# How MEETS Works

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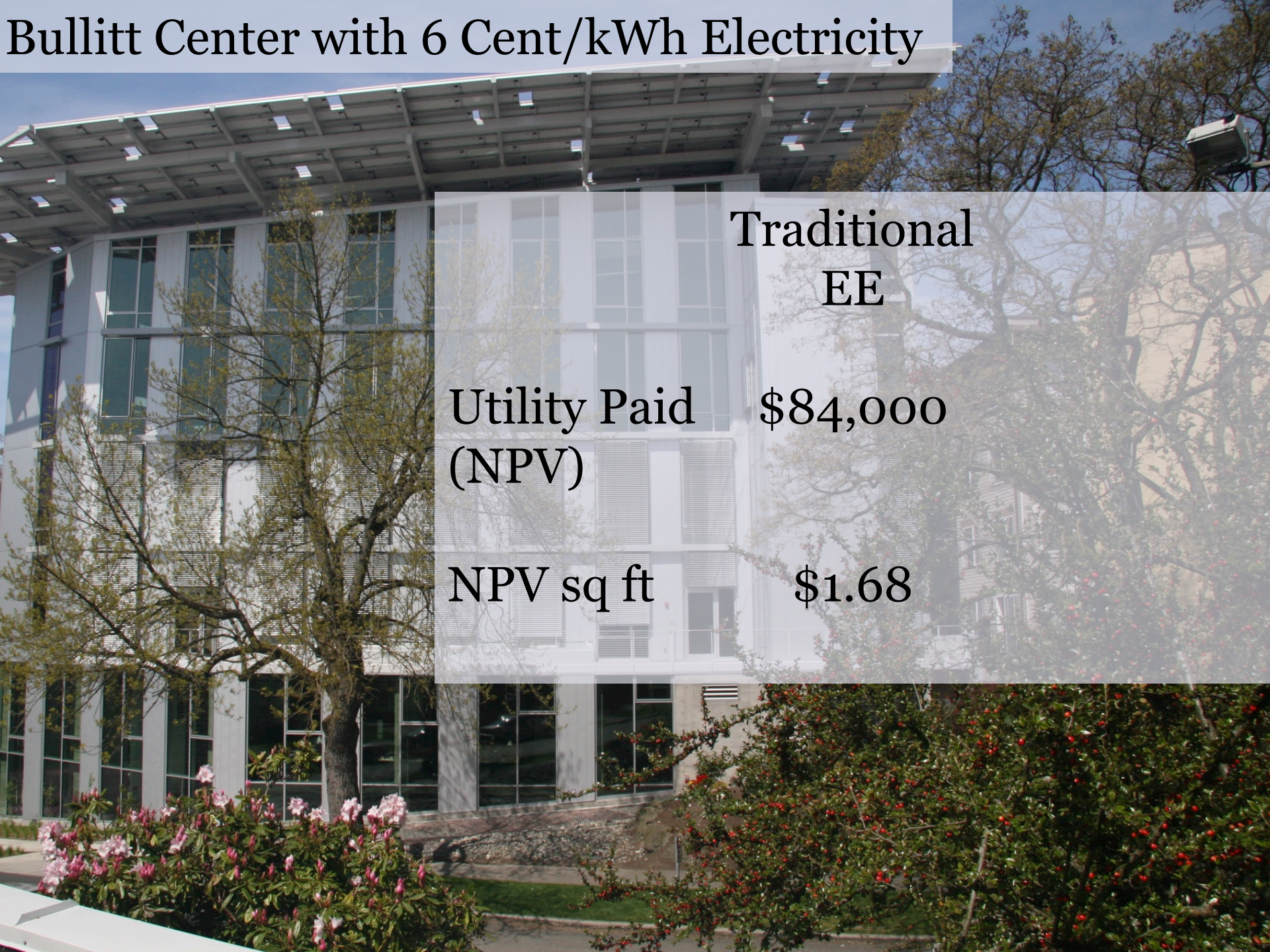


# Bullitt Center with 6 Cent/kWh Electricity

Traditional  
EE

Utility Paid (NPV)      \$84,000

NPV sq ft      \$1.68





# Bullitt Center with 6 Cent/kWh Electricity

	Traditional EE	Metered EE
Utility Paid (NPV)	\$84,000	\$740,000
NPV sq ft	\$1.68	\$14.80

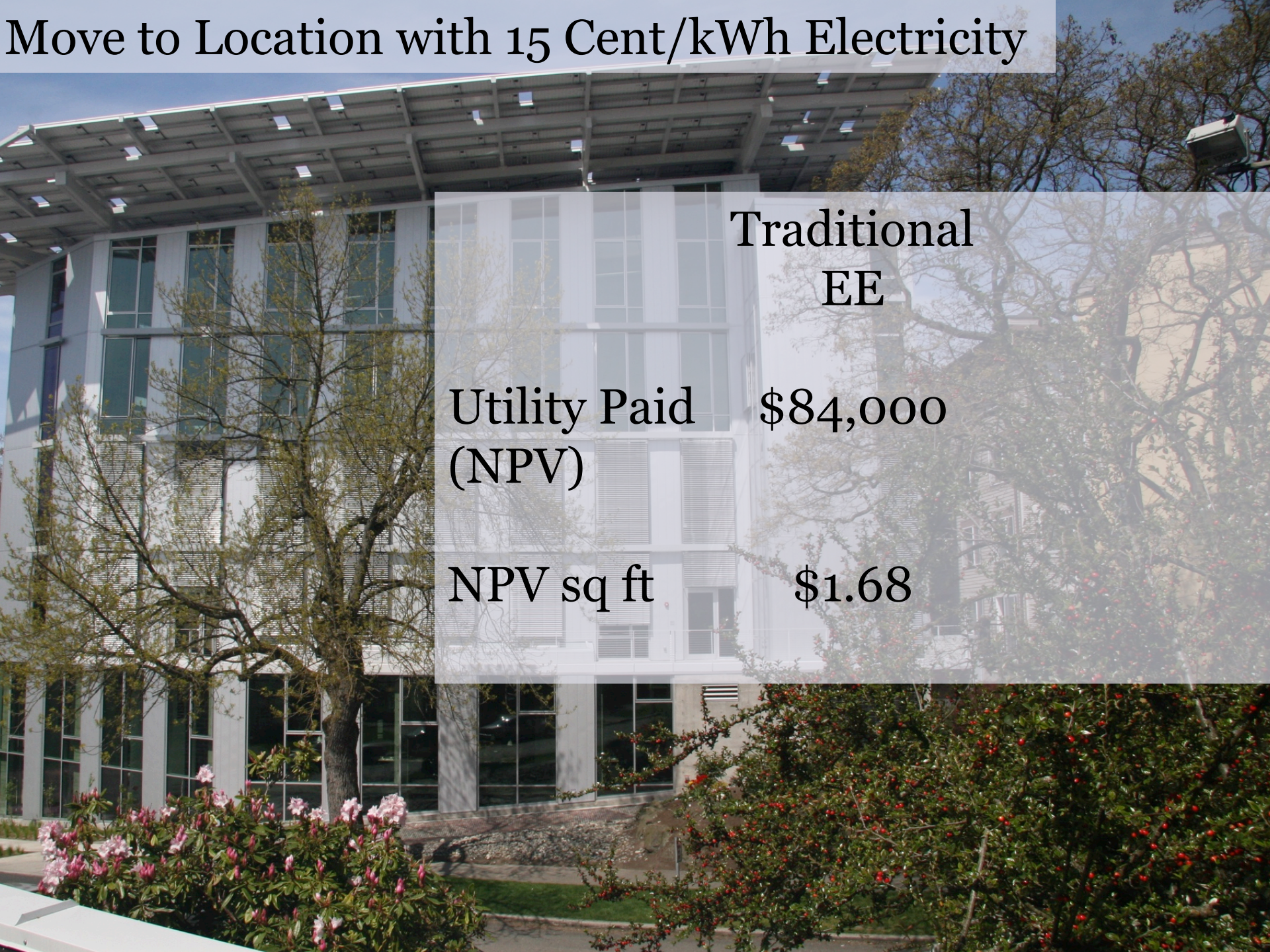


# Move to Location with 15 Cent/kWh Electricity

Traditional  
EE

Utility Paid (NPV)      \$84,000

NPV sq ft      \$1.68





# Move to Location with 15 Cent/kWh Electricity

	Traditional EE	Metered EE
Utility Paid (NPV)	\$84,000	\$1.6M
NPV sq ft	\$1.68	\$32.00



# MEETS Benefits

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## Utility

New Load Management Resource  
Location-Specific and Reliable  
Only Pay for Units Received  
Rate-baseable: Earnings Opportunity  
No Gross Revenue Loss  
No Unit Sale Loss

## Building Owner

New 20 to 30 Year Tenant  
New Revenue Stream  
Increased Building Value  
Frees Up Capital  
Owner Stays Out of Energy Business

## Investors

Finance Based on Utility PPA  
Strong Counterparty  
Lower and Rated Payment Risk  
Well-Understood Instruments  
Scale Through Aggregation

## Society

Domestic Jobs  
Environmental Benefit  
Enhanced Building Stock  
Price Stability  
No Tax Dollars Required  
No Incentives Required

# Contact Information

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# Supplemental Slides Follow

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# MEETS & PACE

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Issue to Address	PACE	MEETS
Split Incentive Addressed?	✓ if tenants pay property taxes in CAM	✓ assuming tenants pay energy bill
New Revenue to Building Owner	✗	✓
Senior Mortgage Holder Signoff	Probably required	Not required
Viable Counterparty	✓ - Taxing Authority	✓ - Utility
Metered EE	✗ - Could be added	✓
Transaction Type	Loan/lien	Energy Sale
Utility Unit Erosion Solved?	✗	✓
Utility Gross Revenue Loss Solved?	✗	✓
Utility Load Management	✗	✓

# Why MEETS Matters

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## 50,000 Square Foot Bullitt Center with Retail Energy Price of 6 cents/kWh

	Traditional Incentive Structure	MEETS
Total Dollar Value of Utility Payments for EE	\$84,000 (incentive)	\$1.22 million (PPA)
Total Utility Collections from Building for Saved Energy	\$0	\$1.25 million
Ratepayer Cost or (Benefit)	\$84,000	(\$33,000)
NPV Dollar Value of Payments to Building (5% Discount Rate)	\$84,000	\$740,000
\$NPV per Square Foot	\$1.68	\$14.80
Utility Payment per kWh	2.5 cents (deemed & paid upfront)	8.41 cents with escalator, as delivered for 20 years

# Why MEETS Matters

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50,000 Square Foot of Office Building with  
Retail Energy Price of **15 cents**/kWh

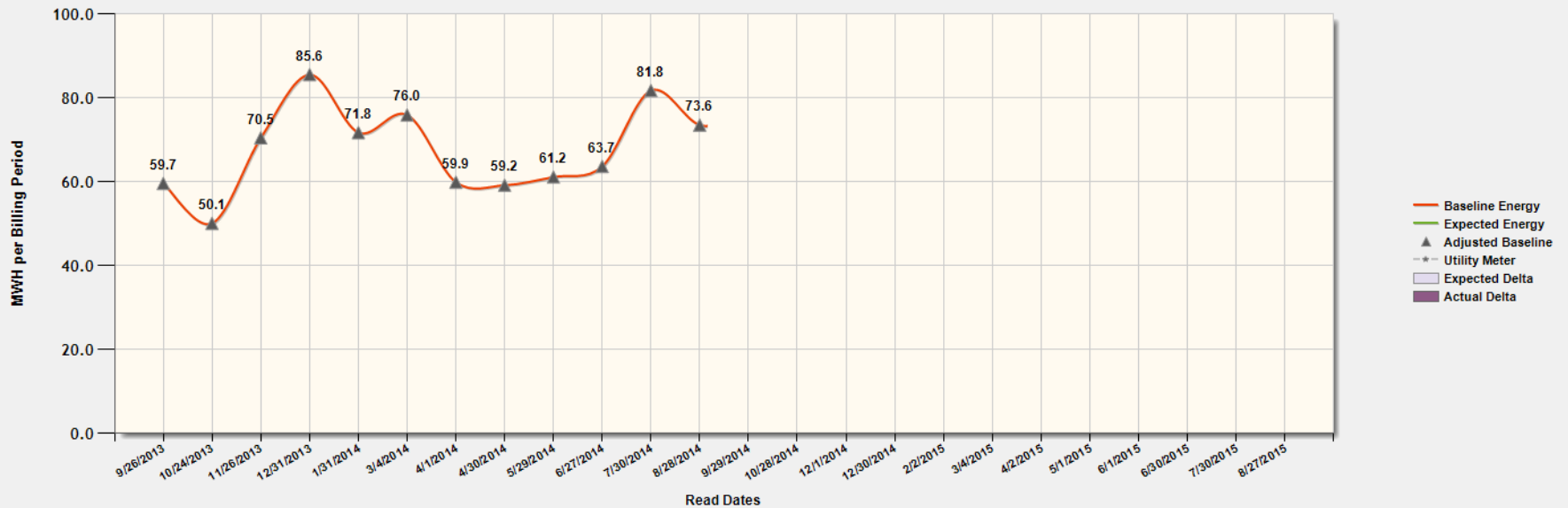
	Traditional Incentive Structure	MEETS
Total Dollar Value of Utility Payments for MEETS Energy	\$84,000 (incentive)	\$2.6 million (PPA)
Total Utility Collections from Building for Saved Energy	\$0	\$3 million
Ratepayer Cost or (Benefit)	\$84,000	(\$353,000)
NPV Dollar Value of Payments to Building (5% Discount Rate)	\$84,000	\$1.6 million
\$NPV per Square Foot	\$1.68	\$32.00
Utility Payment per kWh	2.5 cents (deemed & paid upfront)	17.5 cents with escalator, as delivered for 20 years



# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter®)

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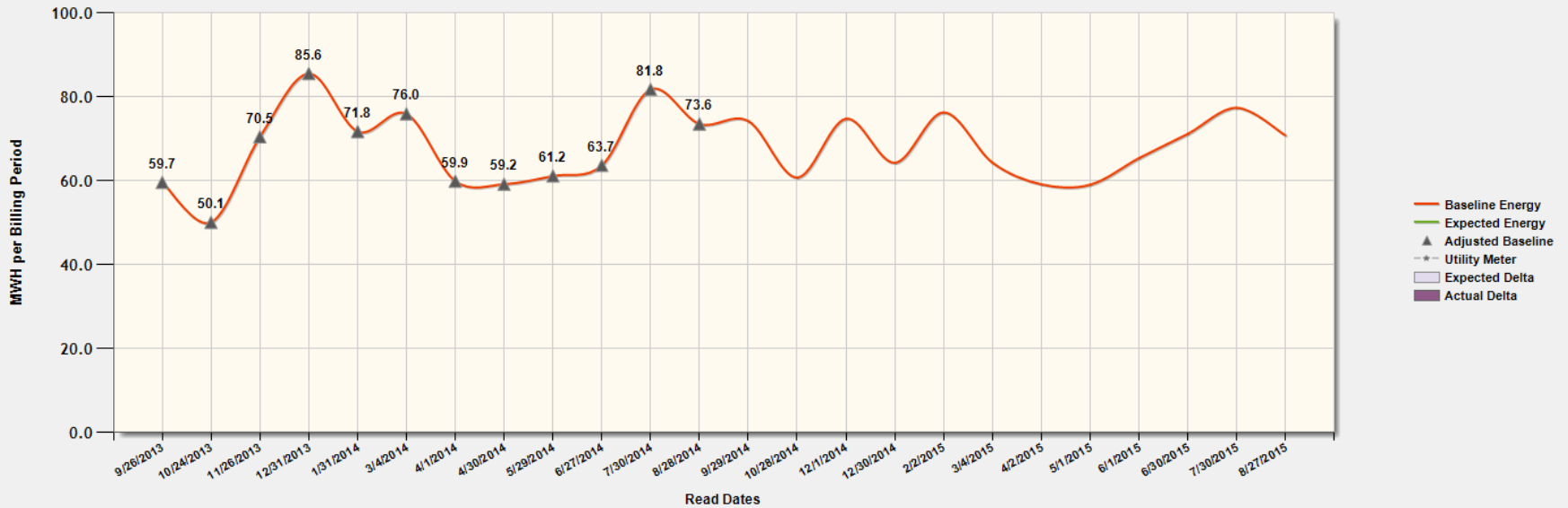


Create historical baseline using Option D modeling

# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter®)

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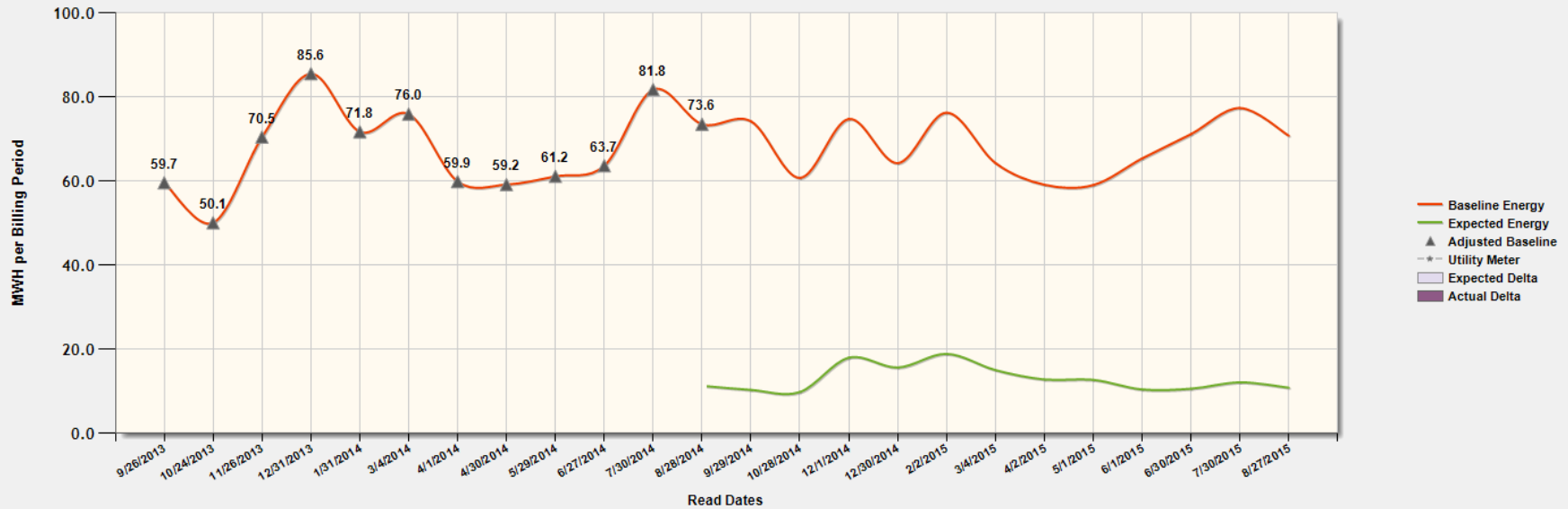


Project baseline forward using standard meteorological year

# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter®)

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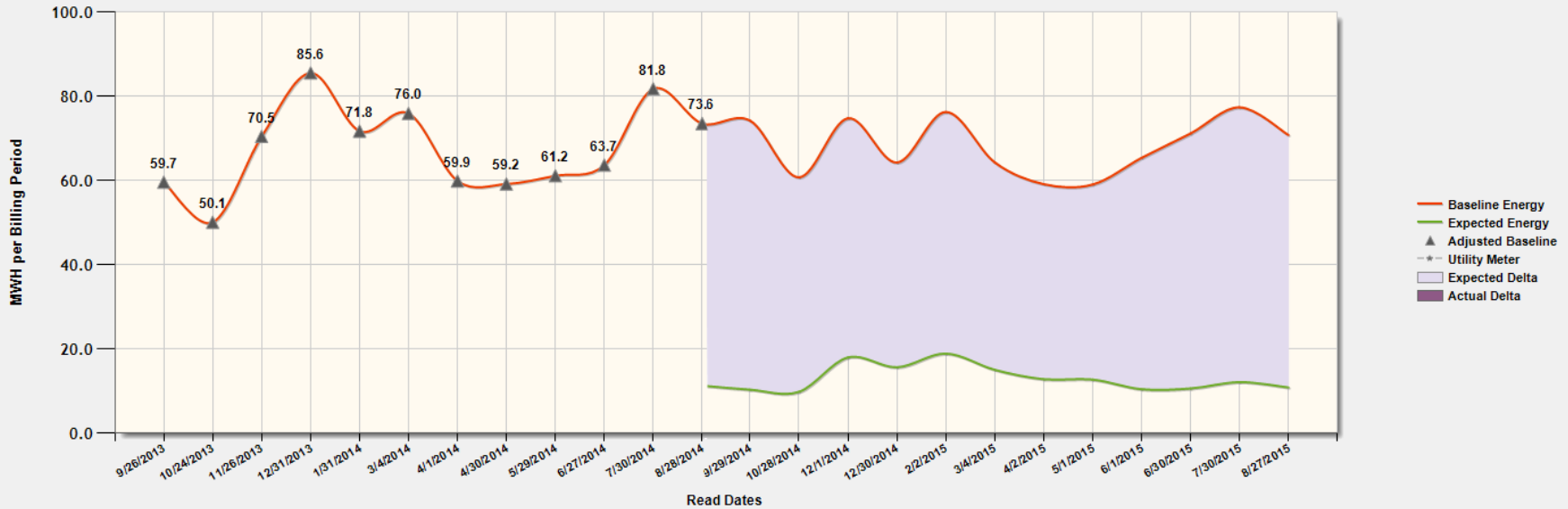


Estimate energy use post-retrofit design and TMY  
(green line)

# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter<sup>®</sup>)

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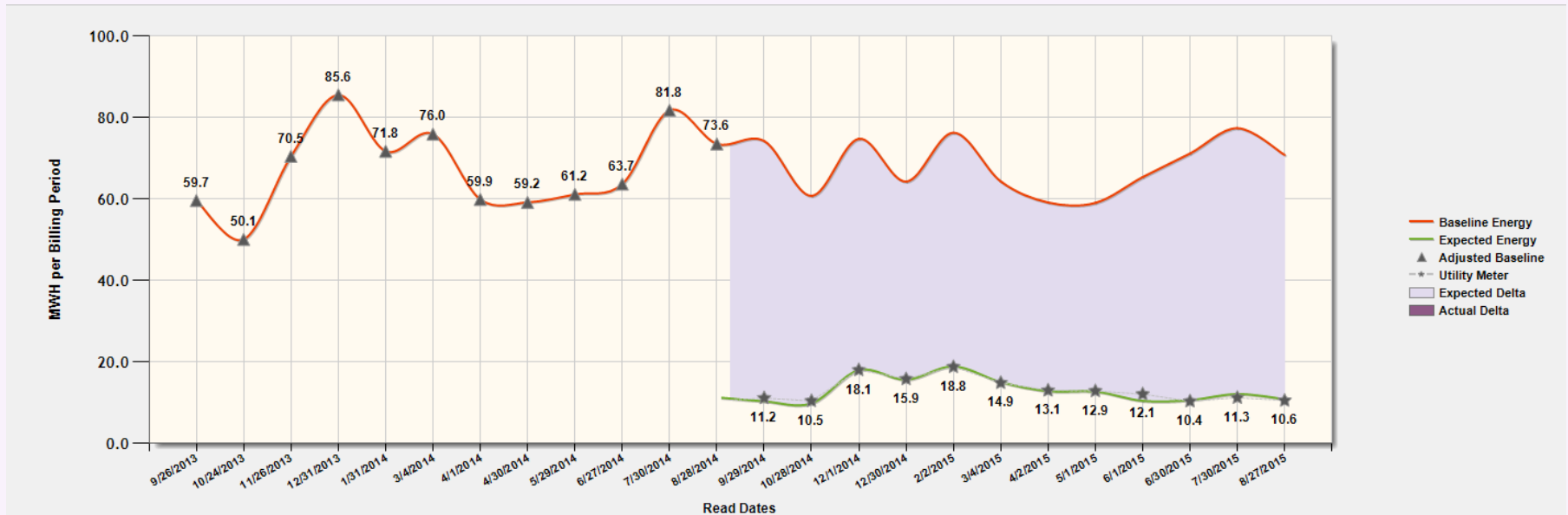


Calculate estimated EE “yield” from retrofit  
(purple shaded area)

# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter®)

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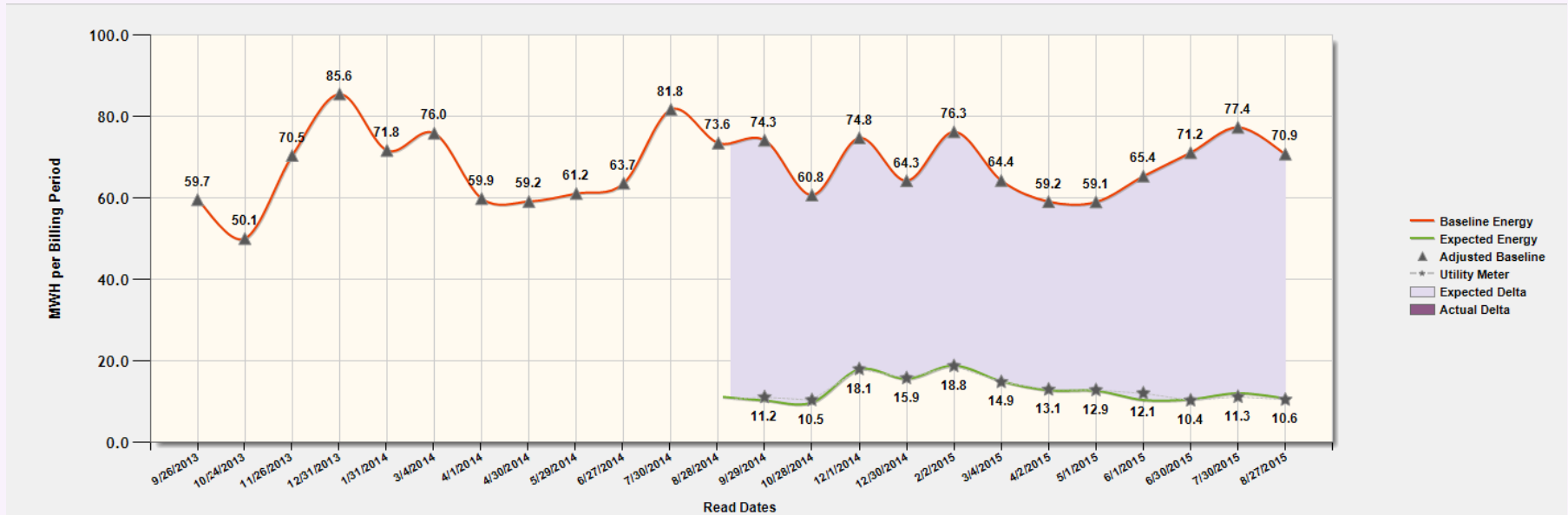


Input utility meter readings as they become available  
(numbers near green line)

# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter®)

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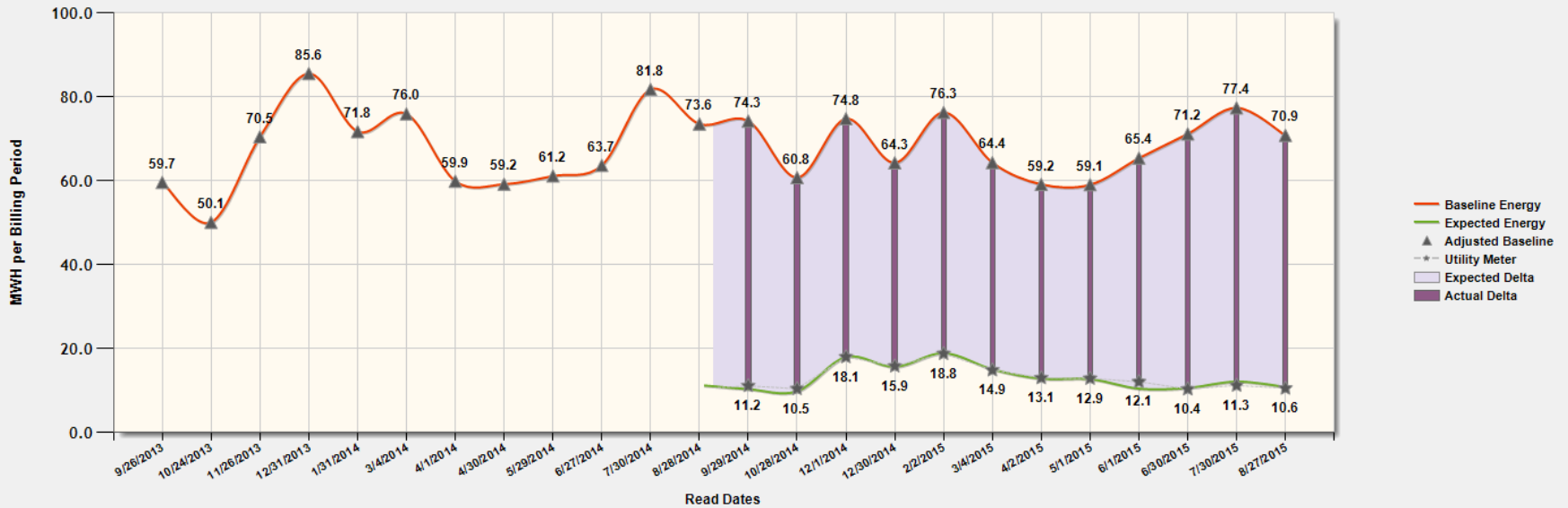


Adjust *dynamic* baseline for routine and non-routine changes  
(numbers near red line)

# Dynamic Baseline Meter

(EnergyRM's DeltaMeter®)

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Utility pays the *difference* between the utility meter read and the adjusted dynamic baseline (purple bars)