Evaluating Utility Bills & Identifying Opportunities for



& Cost Savings

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NEWMOA Webinar May 26, 2009





KPPC's Energy Assistance Model

- Phase 1: 12-month energy bill analysis:
 - ✓ Billing errors
 - ✓ Tariff comparison/evaluation
 - ✓ Interruptible power
 - Contract demand
 - Load shifting, load shedding
 - Power factor penalties/correction
 - Minimum billing provisions





KPPC's Energy Assistance Model

- Phase 2: on-site walkthrough to evaluate facility energy subsystems such as:
 - ✓ Lighting
 - Facility heating/cooling
 - ✓ Compressed air
 - ✓ Boilers
 - Ovens, driers, furnaces, other energyintensive process equipment

Includes energy use breakdown by process area and/or energy subsystems





Energy Bill Analysis

- Essential component of any energy management program
 - ✓ Continuing account of energy use and cost
 - Keeping up-to-date records of monthly energy consumption and associated costs
 - ✓ A separate record will be required for each type of energy used, i.e., gas, electric, oil, etc.
 - ✓ A single energy unit should be used to express the heating values of the various fuel sources (MMBtu)

If you can't measure it, you can't manage it!





Energy Units – Electric Service

- kW = unit used to measure electrical demand (power)
 - ✓ Usually calculated in 15 or 30-minute intervals
 - Peak Demand = Greatest value in any 15 or 30minute interval
 - Ex. 1,000 kWh/0.50 Hr = 2,000 kW Demand
- kWh = unit of measure for electrical energy
 1 kWh = 1,000 Watts of power used for 1 hour
 1 kWh = 3,412 Btu = 0.003412 MMBtu





Energy Units – Electricity Analogy

- Electrical Charges typically have two metered components:
- 1. Demand (Power)
- 2. Consumption (Energy)



SPEEDOMETER

ODOMETER

	Customer Service: 1-800-383-5582 Mo Walk-In Center Hours: Mon-Fri 8AM-5	on-Fri 7AM-6PM(EST) 5PM(EST)	DUE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
	Telephone Payments: (800) 807-3596 www.eon-us.com		02/18/09	\$14,145.25
		ACCOU	NT INFORMAT	ION
See the Impo about your ne	rtant Information section for details ew rates.	Account Number: Account Name: Service Address:		

	ELECTRIC CHARGES
Rate Type: PS-SECONDARY PF ADJ	
Customer Charge	75.00
Energy Charge	5,885.54
Demand Charge (\$7.65 x 743.40 kw)	5,687.01
88.30% PF Adj to 90.00% (\$7.65 x 14.3 kw)	109.40
Other Charges For Above Rates	
Fuel Adjustment (\$.00409 x 179328 kwh)	733.45
Program Cost Recovery (\$.00006 x 179328 kwh)	10.76
Environmental Surcharge (6.500% x \$12,501.16)	812.58
Merger Surcredit (1.013% CR x \$13,313.74)	-134.87
Total Electric Charges	\$13,178.87

Customer Service 1-800-383-5582			PLEASE RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT					
Account Number		Previous Balance	Payment Due Date	Total Amount Due	Winter Care Donation	Amount Enclosed		
		\$68.95	02/18/09	\$14,145.25		\$		



Power Factor

Low Power Factor (PF) Penalty

- Typically caused by using magnetic devices such as light ballasts, motors, transformers...
- ✓ Assessed when below 80% or 90%
- Three Effects of Low PF(<80%)</p>
 - Robs the Distribution System of Capacity
 - Higher Currents = High Voltage Drop & Electrical System Losses
 - ✓ Billing Penalty (\$)
- Improvements:
 - ✓ Capacitors, High-PF Motors and Lighting Ballasts



Natural Gas Service

- Natural Gas Charges typically have two components on the bill:
 - Supply The purchase cost for the physical natural gas supplied by the utility (local distribution company).
 - Distribution/Transportation The cost to deliver the physical natural gas through the utility's distribution system to the customer.





	Image: Service information Customer Service: (800) 331–7370 Mon–Fri 7AM–6PM DATE DUE AMOUNT DUE Walk–In Center Hours: Mon–Fri 8AM–5PM 05/24/07 \$488.49 Www.eon–us.com Telephone Payments: (800) 780–9723 ACCOUNT INFORMATION Want to save time? Join the club! Sign up for our Automatic Account Number: Account Number: Bank Club! Check the Important Information section of your bill for more information. Service Address: Next Read Date:							
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	Rate Increase For Scho Total Taxes and F	ool Tax (3.00% x \$474.26) ees or additional charges.	Please bring	14.23 \$14.23	rson.			



Rate Analysis ("Tabletop" Assessment)

- Utility companies classify electric and natural gas service according to Rate types
 - Potential Rate Examples: Residential; General Service; Commercial; Industrial
- Riders modify the structure of a Rate and based upon specific qualifications of the customer
 - Potential Rider Examples: Interruptible; HLF (High Load Factor);TOD (Time-of-Day); Green Energy
- ✓ Tariff Rates & Riders:
 - State Public Service Commission Websites
 - Utility Website





Clauses:

- Contract Demand minimum monthly billing demand and excess demand charge
- Demand Ratchet billing mechanism that selects the highest demand from the current month or previous month(s)
 - Sometimes a percentage of the highest demand recorded in the previous 11 months is used.





Clauses (continued):

- Minimum Energy Charge typically based upon a contract demand.
 - Ex. Contract Demand 500 kW x 400 Hours = 200,000 kWh
 - 200,000 kWh x Energy Price (~\$0.06 kWh) = \$12,000
- ✓ Time of Day
 - Establishes a daily time period in which the peak demand is measured
 - Can also be used to establish peak and non-peak energy usage charge (Time of Use)





"As a result of your analysis, ICS did switch to a more economical electrical rate structure that will save us over \$11,000 per year. The Vice President of Operations was able to get a rebate in excess of \$13,000"

"and to have our two companies metered together so that we can enjoy the optimal rate structure with an estimated savings of \$17,800 for both companies in the upcoming year."





Energy Bill Analysis Leads Where?

- Trends and irregularities in energy usage and costs can be detected
- Track energy use, demand and cost
- Common tools:
 - ✓ Spreadsheets
 - Energy Star Portfolio Manager
 - ✓ Utility websites
 - ✓ Energy Service Provider/Energy Service Company (ESCO)(\$)
 - Web-based utility tracking & reporting services
 - Real-time energy tracking services





What is Baseline & Benchmarking?

Baseline – Initial collection of data which serves as a basis for comparison with subsequently acquired data

Benchmarking – Measurement and comparison of the facility's own energy use over time (internal) or a comparison to similar facilities outside the organization (external)





Typical School Energy Use Breakdown



Typical Savings Potential: 10-15% Can Be As High As 30%





Basic Energy Accounting

- Normalizing process of removing the factors impacting on energy use to fairly compare the energy performance of facilities and operations
- A facility's energy usage/ cost can be normalized using:
 - ✓ Building Size (ft² of heated/cooled space)
 - ✓ Operation Hours
 - Production Numbers















Energy Tracking Systems Comparison

ΤοοΙ	Data Entry	Custom Functions	User Friendly	Software Cost	Overall Rating
Spreadsheet	Manual	Yes	Νο	Usually Free	Good for DIY's
Energy Star Portfolio Manager	Manual /Auto	Some	Yes	Free	Good for overview and basic tracking
Energy Service Provider/Company	Auto	Yes	Yes	Initial Set Up and Annual Service Fee	Good for clients with multiple meters





Rate Spreadsheet

Rate: Customer / Facility: Account Number:



Spreadsheet - Energy Usage



Spreadsheet - Monthly Demand Interval Data 2D



Spreadsheet - Monthly Demand Interval Data 3D



Questions & Comments



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LEADER AWARD

Web Site: KPPC Kentucky's Resource Center for Environmental Sustainability

