



## **Understanding Your Electric Bill + Establishing a Baseline**

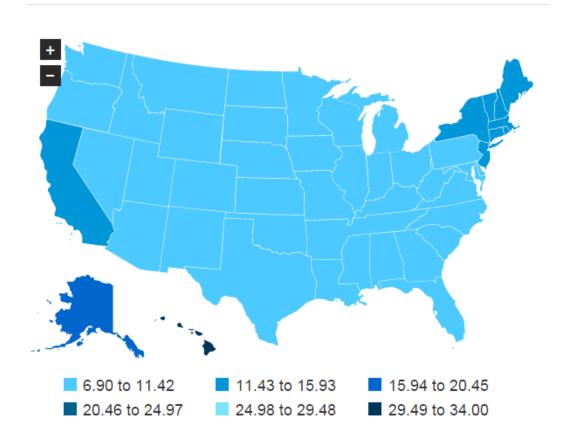






This program is made possible under a cooperative agreement with EPA.

U.S. average retail price per kilowatthour is 10 cents

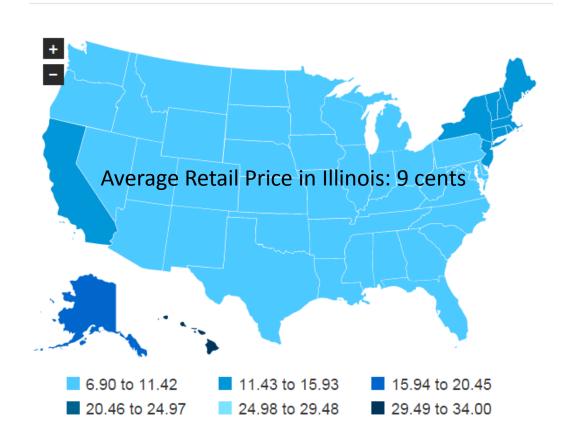


Source: U.S. Energy Information Association as of Feb. 2016





U.S. average retail price per kilowatthour is 10 cents



Source: U.S. Energy Information Association as of Feb. 2016





# Base charges / Customer charges / Service availability

- Typically charged on a per meter basis regardless of consumption
- Typically covers administrative costs of providing service to the customer / access to the grid





## Consumption Charges (by kWh)

- Charged on monthly, per kWh basis
- Typically covers the cost of fuel
- Can vary based on season
- Can vary based on time of day









## **Demand Charges**

- Charged on a kW basis (or kVa)
  - Real power versus apparent power
- May be charged against the customer's peak demand or the utility's peak demand (coincident peak)
- Typically covers capital costs, particularly for peaking capacity
- Does it carry over? (Ratchet Charge)







# Rate options that can reduce your energy bills

- Time-of-use rates
- Interruptible rates
- Net metering
- On-bill financing

Will likely require operational changes to take full-advantage of rate







# NYSERDA Step 2 - Developing a Baseline of Energy Use







2008

Baseline

2009

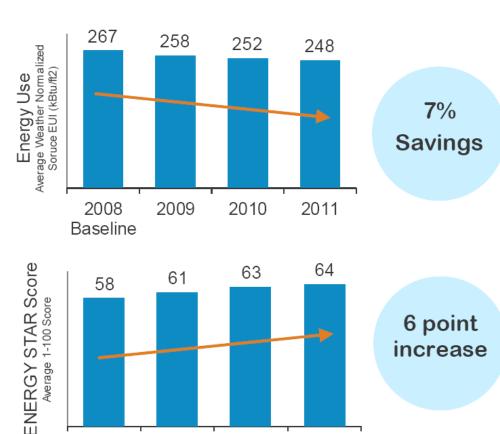
## The Value of Benchmarking

Consistent benchmarking in buildings results in energy savings and improved performance.

#### Source:

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/business/downloads/datatrends/DataTrends\_Savings 20121002.pdf?8d81-8322

#### Energy Savings in Portfolio Manager



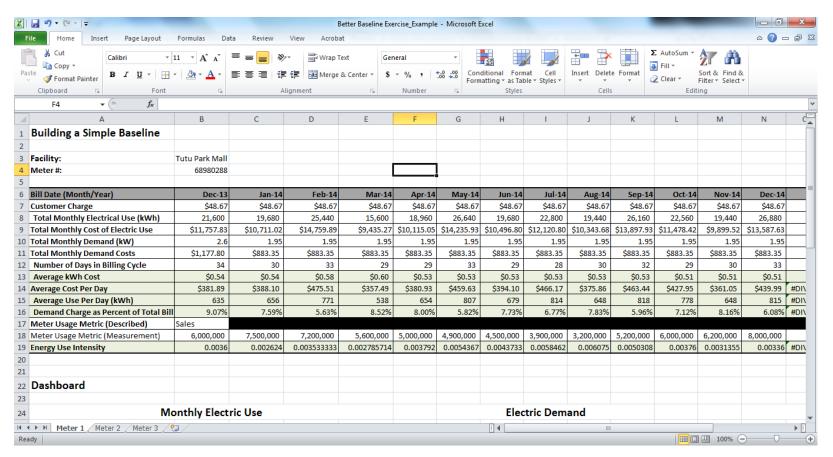
2010

2011





## Building a Basic Energy Usage Baseline









### **Data Needs**

#### Inputs

- Bill Date
- Customer Charge
- Electric Use
- Electric Charge
- Demand
- Demand Charge
- Meter Usage Metric and Measurement

#### Calculations

- Average cost per kWh
- Average cost per day
- Average use per day
- Demand charges as a percent of total bill
- Energy use intensity







### **ENERGY STAR Commercial Buildings Program**

- Offers a strategic approach to energy management
- Enables building owners, managers, and tenants to save money & protect the environment
- Provides organizations with measurable information on energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions from commercial buildings
- Builds on strong ENERGY STAR brand recognition
- ENERGY STAR on a building = Superior Energy Performance
- Benchmarking is the first step





#### **ENERGY STAR®**

## Portfolio Manager®

- ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager is an effective management tool – it helps business and organizations by offering a platform to:
  - Assess whole property energy and water consumption
  - Track changes in energy, water, greenhouse gas emissions, and cost over time
  - Track green power purchase
  - Share/report data with others
  - Create custom reports

www.energystar.gov/benchmark





#### **ENERGY STAR®**

## Portfolio Manager®

- Portfolio Manager is also a metrics calculator it provides key performance metrics to integrate into a strategic management plan.
  - Energy consumption (source, site, weather normalized)
  - Water consumption (indoor, outdoor)
  - Greenhouse gas emissions (indirect, direct, total, avoided)
  - ENERGY STAR 1-to-100 score (available for many building types and wastewater treatment plants)
  - Compare to national median energy use intensity (site, source)
  - Compare baseline year vs. current year (energy, water, ghg)







## **Energy Assessments**





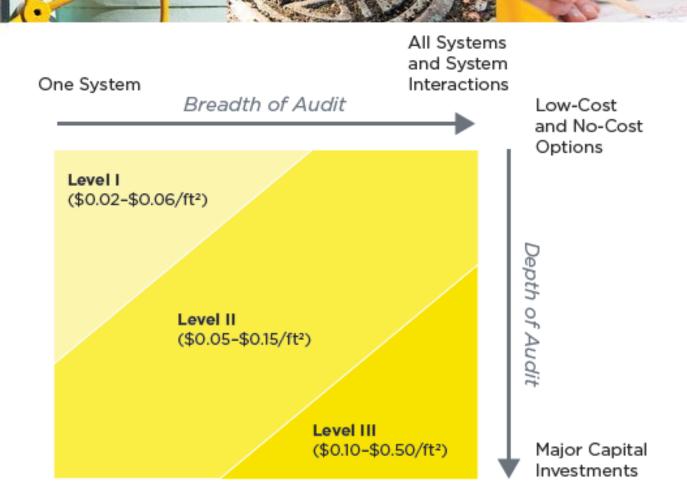


Figure 2-3 Cost and quality of the three levels of energy audits beyond preliminary analysis

Smart Management for

Source: NRAL Advanced Energy Retrofit Guide – K-12 Schools



## Level 1 Energy Audit

- 1. Visit each water system to complete a "walk through" inventory of facilities.
- 2. Interview personnel to understand how each facility is used.
- 3. Gather data on energy use, facility capacity, and energy cost.
- 4. Prepare energy use inventory report to serve as documentation of baseline energy use of facilities and to identify potential opportunities to reduce energy use.



### Reviewing Your Energy Assessments

- Assets Primarily associated with drinking water system
- Nameplate Horsepower (HP)
- Variable Speed for motors
- Calculated Power Consumption = Horsepower x 0.746 (conversion factor)







## Reviewing Your Energy Assessments

- Hours of Operation per Year Either based on observation or staff report
- Total kWh per Year Calculated power consumption x Hours of operation per year
- Average Run Time Either based on observation or staff report
- Design Specs Based on observation (HP and head) or staff report







## Reviewing Your Energy Assessments

- Operating Status Based on observation or staff report
- Average Cost Based on current electric rates
- Total Cost = Total kWh per year x Average cost
- Cost per MG = Total cost/Total flow (Total flow based on estimates)







### Strategy: Use Lowest Cost Water First

- Determine the total unit cost of using each source
- Know the limitations of each source (water rights, capacity, water quality)
- Understand the additional cost of using more than one source or pump station at once
- Have prioritized source operation plans that maximize the use of lower cost water.

Source: Steve Jones/Hasen, Allen, and Luce







### Strategy: Use Lowest Cost Water First

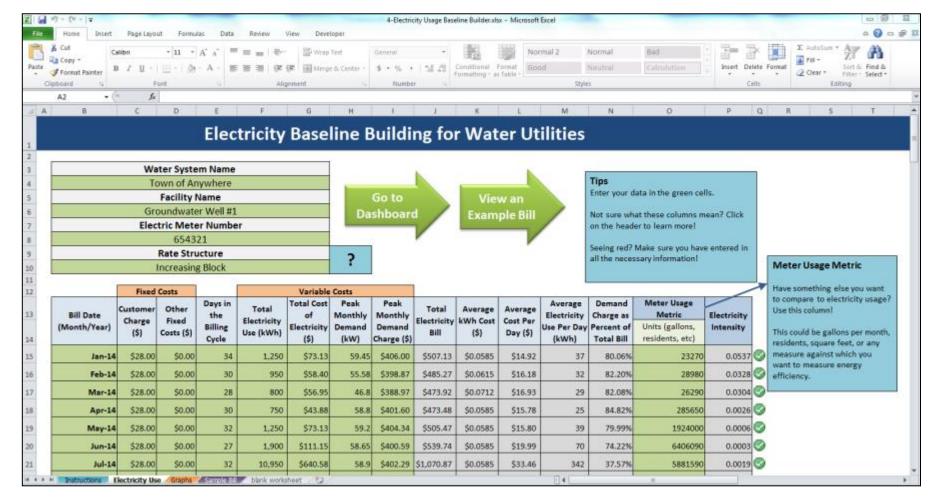
- Automate the prioritized operation plan as much as possible.
- Use proper PRV settings and controls settings that don't allow high cost water to be used over low cost water.
- Keep higher cost water where it is needed
- Maximize the use of lower cost water in the areas of the system where it can be used

Source: Steve Jones/Hasen, Allen, and Luce



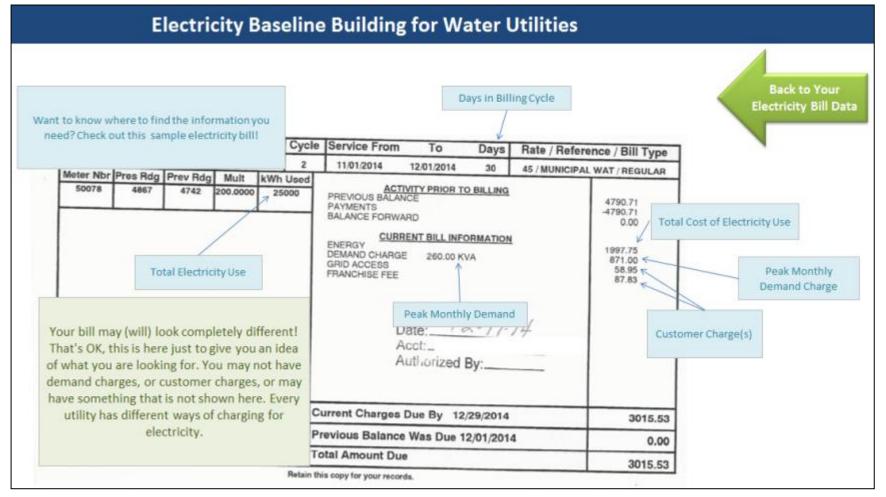


# Tool Demo: The Electricity Usage Baseline Builder for Water Systems





# Exercise: Putting Your Electricity Bill into the Electricity Baseline Tool







## Questions?



