Use of Technical Reference Manuals for DSM program performance measurement

Pros and Cons

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What is a TRM?

A collection of protocols and measures Provides guidance for DSM programs Tracking Impact evaluation **Process evaluation** NTG ratio calculations Roles and responsibilities Provides algorithms, deemed values and methods on a measure by measure basis

History of M&V methods and documents

1980's and before	• Engineering analysis
1980-1990's	• M&V focusing on field verification
1994 - onward	• NAEMVP -> IPMVP, FEMP M&V Guidelines
1990-2000's	 Appendices added to DSM programs directing M&V Tools developed, calmac
2000-2010'S	Citations start to become more important
2010's	• Increased number of TRMs
The Future	• Continue to improve TRMs



TRMs are used to:



useful lives incremental costs Affect program design and administration

Calculate savings

B/C ratios, reporting, cost recovery, performance incentive Delineate requirements for project implementation and documentation

Measure by Measure



Each deemed parameter drives program 'performance'

Pros

- Transparency and consistency
- Promotes inclusion
- Avoids gaming
- Provides reliable estimates (?)
- Pools development resources
- Saves M&V dollars
- It is really great to have a good resource for calculations!

Cons

- Inaccurate savings
 - Over simplification
 - Improper application
 - Does not provide needed flexibility in inputs
- Errors propagate
- Large differences exist
- Significant reliance on computer simulations
- Development and maintenance expenses

High Impact Measures



Shifting responsibilities



Common Citations / Sources

- Energy Star Calculators
- Energy Codes
- Computer simulations
- Evaluation studies from other jurisdictions
- Recognized resources such as ASHRAE
- Research
- DEER

Is application reliable?

Translating from one region to another

- Studies from different regions of the country are often applied
- Extensive use of secondary research
- Mix and match
 - Commercial measures use one method
 - Residential measures use another
 - Within measures
- TRMs, then, are a compendium

Propagation of Imperfections

- TRMs can cause and propagate errors and biases in savings estimates
- Any port in the storm
 - -RLW Analytics: <u>Final Report Coincidence Factor</u> <u>Study Residential Room Air Conditioners</u>, June 23, 2008
 - Does this study translate well? I hope so!

HVAC Equipment Savings

- Simple analysis method
- Not a lot of validation
- Basic engineering calculations

TRM savings Comparison Wall insulation

Heating Savings Thrm/SF



Cooling Savings kWh/SF





- Uncertain value generally derived using building simulations
 - Weak correlation to HDD and CDD
 - Strong savings driver for many retrofits
 - AC, Chillers, Boilers, etc.

Other Comparisons

- Motor run hours Cv o.28
- Cool roofs Cv 0.62
- Tuneup % savings Cv 1.15 (orifice) 0.82 (TXV)
- Split / Unitary kWh–Cv 0.46
- PTAC kWh Cv 0.27
- Chiller kWh Cv 0.36
- Etc....

Costs

- TRMs can be expensive to maintain
 - AR Annual spend \$59,000,000
 - EM&V spend \$3,000,000 ??
 - AR spending over \$200k/year in direct consulting hours for TRM update
 - Other spending by PUC staff, interveners, implementers, utilities, etc.
- TRMs then, are probably a great deal.

Suggestions

- Tie evaluation closely to TRM
 - Now they are on parallel paths, but don't overlap enough (this is somewhat surprising)
- Question everything
 - Use program data and findings to refute or validate TRM
- Benefits outweigh costs
 - Working together is good for everybody
 - Fund good work for TRMs

Questions

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