





BETTER BUILDINGS SUMMIT

US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
May 27th, 2015

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Achieving Financial Independence: Lessons on How to Create Sustainable Financing for your Programs and Projects









Presenter Information



Ryan Harold

Division of Capital Asset Management and Maintenance (DCAMM)

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Group

The E-Team works to ensure that facilities attain practicable goals in sustainable design and construction and achieve optimal levels of energy and water efficiency for existing, renovated, and new buildings.

www.mass.gov/dcamm/energy



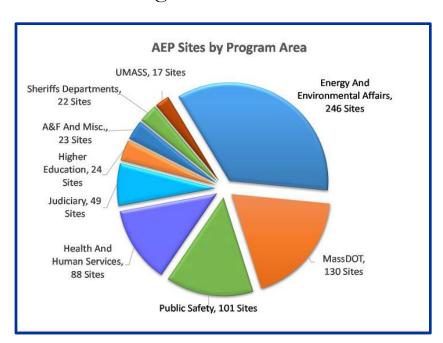


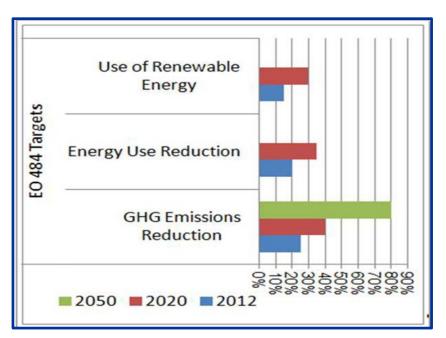


Accelerated Energy Program



- Launched in 2012 to accelerate the implementation of energy and water savings at 700 state facilities.
- Reduce energy consumption across state portfolio by 25%, projected savings of \$43 million annually.
- Meet the goals of Executive Order 484.











Sustainable Financing for Small/Medium Projects



Challenge:

Overcome the lack of a suitable and cost-effective financing mechanism for small-scale efficiency projects.

Facts

- Large portfolio of small/medium size projects, paybacks less 5 years.
- Current financial model for these projects are unsustainable
 - o General Obligation (GO) Bonds
 - Clean Energy Investment Program
 - Operating or Capital Funds

Goals

- Target a large, but underserved portion of the state portfolio of small to medium size efficiency projects. (First round cost < \$100,000)
- Create an enticing program for agencies to take on shorter term projects.
- Facilitate & accelerate the implementation of small/medium projects.
- Develop a sustainable source of funding.







Commonwealth Facility Fund for Energy Efficiency



- Green Revolving Loan Fund
- o Summer 2014 DOE Grant FOA Area of Interest 3
- o Funded first projects May 2015 \$500,000 Seed money
- O Low-cost financing mechanism for state agencies to fund energy/water conservation measures (ECMs)
- o Economic and environmental benefits
- o Affordable and sustainable source of efficiency funding that replenishes itself
- o Debt servicing is repaid through savings
- o Net benefit to the users bottom line





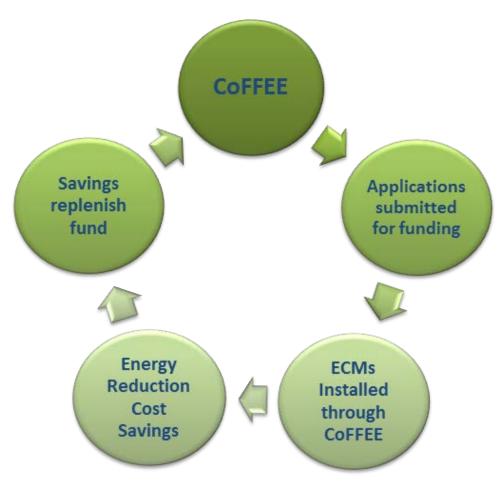




Commonwealth Facility Fund for Energy Efficiency



Fund Process:









Coffee Program vs 30yr GO Bonds



Motors with Variable Frequency Drives Upgrade Project

Total Cost: \$93,378

Utility Incentive: \$43,378

Financing needed: \$50,000

Annual Savings: \$25,550

Payback: 1.96 years

| Financing Options | CoFFEE Program | 30yr GO Bond |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Net Project Cost | \$50,000 | \$50,000 |
| Debt Service (3.25%) | - | \$26,989 |
| CoFFEE Admin Fee 6% | \$3,000 | - |
| Total Cost | \$53,000 | \$76,989 |

Savings to Massachusetts: \$23,989







Program Strategy



Affordable

- Small administration fee to sustain management of the fund
- Savings to exceed debt to ensure payment

Flexible

- Varied repayment terms based on specific project paybacks
- Fosters energy and water efficiency and innovative projects

Sustainable

- Self-replenishing through savings
- Reinvestment of the repayments in new efficiency projects

Accountable

• Reduce costs, utility usage and environmental impacts.









Challenges encountered on the way to sustainable financing:

- Promoting awareness
- Overcoming obstacles of existing financial models
- Balancing environmental, economic, and other benefits
- Growing the fund & sustainably financing new efficiency projects







Promotion and Outreach

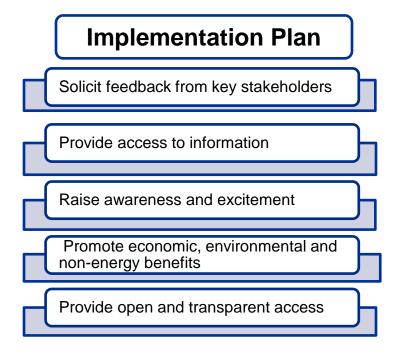


ROGRAM

Challenge: Promoting awareness of CoFFEE

Simultaneous Goals:

- (1) Maximize the inputs of the agencies in developing the program
- (2) Promote the program in order for agencies to maximize the use of the fund







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Financials



Challenge:

Overcoming obstacles of creating new financing mechanism

Flows of funds

- Sending out funds
- Receiving repayments
- Central fund for CoFFEE
- Repayment tracking, coding and accountability

Repayment Structure

- Evaluated performance risk
- Administrative costs
- Installment amounts
- Fund growth potential

Approach:

- Established financials mechanisms
- Solicit guidance from various finance departments
- Simplicity of repayment structure
- Balance interest in program with purchasing power
- Continuous evaluation







Repayment Schedule



| Year | Levelized Utility Bill Savings | Installment | Installment as % of Levelized Utility Bill Savings | Net Cash Flow | Outstanding Balance | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|------------------------|--|
| FY16 | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | \$42,228 | |
| FY17 | \$24,430 | \$20,765.68 | 85% | \$3,665 | \$21,462 | |
| FY18 | \$24,430 | \$20,765.68 | 85% | \$3,665 | \$697 | |
| FY19 | \$24,430 | \$3,231 | 13% | \$21,199 | Fee (\$2,534) | |
| FY20 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| FY21 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| FY22 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| FY23 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| FY24 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| FY25 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| FY26 | \$24,430 | \$0 | 0% | \$24,430 | | |
| TOTAL | \$244,302 | \$44,762 | | \$199,540 | | |







Project Selection Criteria and Scoring Metrics



Challenge:

Balancing environmental, economic, and other benefits of CoFFEE

| Criteria | Description | Weight |
|---------------------------------|--|--------|
| Payback Period | Time it takes saving to cover project costs | 35% |
| Total Resource Benefit | Monetary value of energy savings | 20% |
| Confidence/Timing | Feasibility and likelihood of success | 20% |
| Non-energy Benefits | Reduced lifecycle costs, productivity benefits, improve aesthetics | 15% |
| Education Value & Innovation | Project exposure, education benefits innovative measures | 10% |







Growing the Fund & Long Term Sustainability



Challenge:

Growing the fund and sustainably financing additional efficiency projects

Justification for infusions of capital

- Prove program is practical
- Show demand for efficiency projects is growing
- Provide quantifiable data to measure performance
- New sources of capital

Long-term sustainability

- Make changes based on best practices & lessons learned
- Develop marketing & 5 year strategy
- Evaluate funding levels
- Streamline program operations, facility coordination, M&V
- Continuous improvement









Lessons learned:

- Establish a multi-talented project team.
 - Outreach to established programs.
 - Leverage existing resources.
- Provide a clear and concise message.







Establish a multi-talented Project team



CoFFEE Team is involved in:

- Program developments/planning
- Providing insight/guidance
- Helping foster connections between agencies and organizations
- Promoting and facilitating best practices
- Select CoFFEE projects

Representatives:

- Department of Energy Resources (DOER)
- •DCAMM
- Office of the Trial Courts
- Department of Environmental Protection
- Mass Facilities Management Association (MAFMA)
- Advisor/Consultant Navigant

Key takeaway:

Leverage individual skills and experience to prioritize goals and identify potential problems before they become issues







Outreach to Established Programs

















Researched programs:

- Texas LoanSTAR Revolving Loan Program
- Utah State Facility Energy Efficiency Fund
- Harvard University
- Kentucky Green Bank
- Maryland State Agency Loan Program(SALP)
- Alabama Local Government Energy Loan Program
- Sustainable Endowment Institutes

Key takeaways:

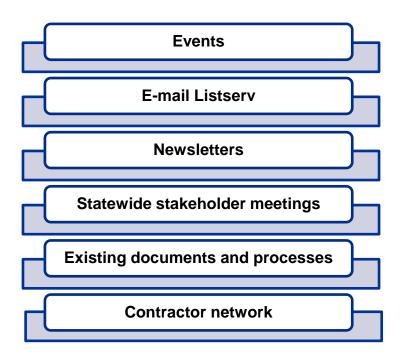
- Programs differed based on individual policy objectives, size of the fund, geographic, diversity always helpful in shaping our program
- Avoid charging interest in the beginning





Leverage Existing Resources







AEP Newsletter

Key Takeaway: Agencies are very willing to assist program efforts with their existing resources very willing to support the effort and use already established resources







Clear and Concise Message



Articulate how the financing program aligns of the with the vision and mission of the audience, in a clear and concise manner.

Examples

Finance Manager

 Utility cost reduction, repayment allows for a net savings for the agency

Building Occupants

 Productivity benefits, improve aesthetics such as lighting quality, more ventilation and balanced air temperatures

Facility Staff

 Reduce maintenance cost & leverage additional funds for innovative projects

Audiences

Commonwealth Agencies

DCAMM

Utility Companies

Utility Vendors

Facility Staff

Finance Managers

Building Occupants

Public







Coffee First Round Highlights



ECM examples: LED lighting, Motors with VFDs, High Efficiency transformers & Occupancy Sensors

| Total Investment 4 Projects | \$244,433 |
|---|----------------------------|
| Total Incentives | \$129,550 |
| Estimated Savings over Useful Life of Measure | \$992,183 |
| First Year Saving Cost Savings | \$74,196 |
| Avoided Finance Charges | \$58,216 |
| GHG Emissions Saved | 279 tonnes CO ₂ |
| Simple Payback | 1.64 years |
| Savings to Investment Ratio | 8.1 |







What is the next big thing?



Transformation of energy and water efficiency upgrades as investment opportunities rather than expenses through Green Revolving Funds, and similar financial mechanisms







Thank you!



Questions or Feedback?

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Funding Local Climate Action

John Morrill, Energy Manager jmorrill@arlingtonva.us

Better Buildings Summit, May 27–29, 2015 Washington DC



Arlington, Virginia

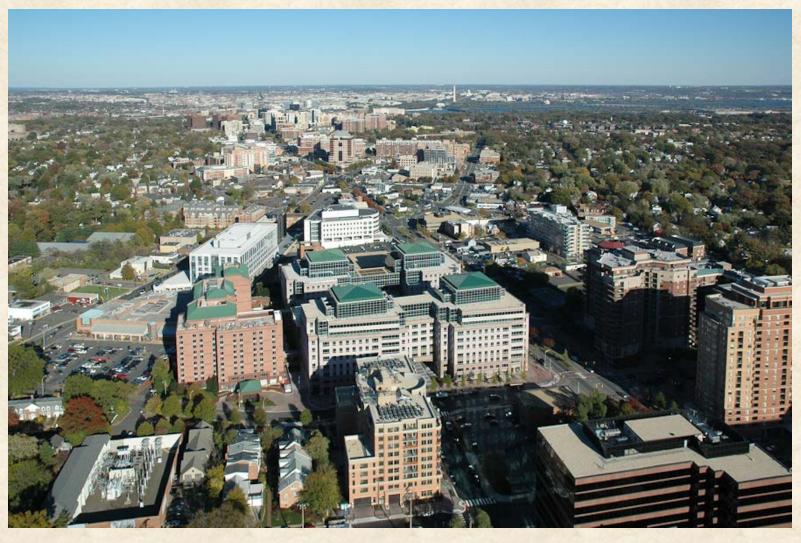


Population ~ 215,000 <u>www.arlingtonenergy.us</u> 26 sq mi – Pentagon, DCA, National Cemetery, 11 subway stations



Arlington, Virginia





Arlington, Virginia



- AIRE launched as a Chairman's Initiative January 1, 2007
 - 10 percent GHG emission reduction by 2012, from 2000 baseline, from government operations
 - Outreach to residents and business sector
 - Revise policies, do a community climate action plan, etc.
- Unfunded at the outset 'other duties as assigned'
- Immediate and strong public support and media coverage









Initial execution and strong public support, plus media coverage, supported institutionalizing the program.



Initial execution and strong public support, plus media coverage, supported institutionalizing the program.

How? A new residential utility tax.





Initial execution and strong public support, plus media coverage, supported institutionalizing the program.

Policy by the Board established this as a 'dedicated fund' for environmental sustainability programming.

- Characterized as a "once in a lifetime" opportunity of this sort.
- Clear nexus between the tax and the public benefit to result.
- Concerns over regressivity had prevented earlier levy.



Local residential utility taxes in select Northern Virginia localities, Fiscal 2007.

| | Electricity | | | | Natural Gas | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Jurisdiction | Rate/kWh | Monthly Min. | Monthly Max. | kWh @max | Rate/therm | Monthly Min. | Monthly Max. | therms @ max |
| ARLINGTON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexandria | \$ 0.012075 | \$ 1.12 | \$ 3.00 | 156 | \$ 0.124444 | \$ 1.28 | \$ 3.00 | 14 |
| Fairfax County | \$ 0.006050 | \$ 0.56 | \$ 4.00 | 569 | \$ 0.052590 | \$ 0.56 | \$ 4.00 | 65 |
| Fairfax City | \$ 0.011360 | \$ 1.05 | \$ 2.25 | 106 | \$ 0.057090 | \$ 1.05 | \$ 2.25 | 21 |
| Loudoun County | \$ 0.006804 | \$ 0.63 | \$ 2.70 | 304 | \$ 0.064850 | \$ 0.63 | \$ 2.70 | 32 |
| Falls Church | \$ 0.007575 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 5.00 | 568 | \$ 0.003900 | \$ 0.70 | \$ 5.00 | 1,103 |

State law in 2000 capped monthly maximum at \$3 per account; 2 jurisdictions grandfathered in at higher max.



Local residential utility taxes in select Northern Virginia localities, Fiscal 2008 - today

| | Electricity | | | | Natural Gas | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | Monthly | Monthly | kWh | | Monthly | Monthly | therms |
| Jurisdiction | Rate/kWh | Min. | Max. | @max | Rate/therm | Min. | Max. | @ max |
| ARLINGTON | \$ 0.003410 | \$0 | \$ 3.00 | 1,280 | \$ 0.030000 | \$ 0 | \$ 3.00 | 120 |
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Arlington placed exemptions on initial consumption to further reduce regressivity of the tax.



- Budget estimate was \$1.6 million/year
- 4 new FTEs
- Residential and business outreach programs
- Investments in County facilities and operations to reduce energy use



- Budget estimate was \$1.6 million/year
- 4 new FTEs
- Residential and business outreach programs
- Investments in County facilities and operations to reduce energy use
- Boosted capacity to complete community energy plan.
- > Arlington was well positioned for ARRA EECBG funding

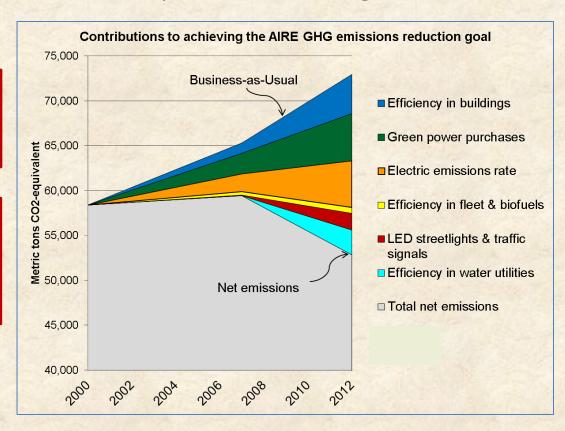
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These tax rates have generated \$1.5 - \$1.8 million in revenue each year. These funds enabled accomplishment of AIRE goals.

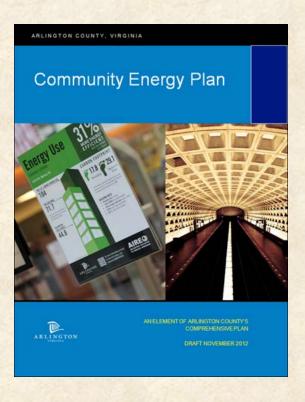
10 percent GHG emissions target exceeded (11.7%)

County energy bill \$1 million/year lower thanks to AIRE investments.





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A Community Energy Plan was adopted as an Element of the Comprehensive Plan in 2013

Headline goal: 75% reduction in GHG from community by 2050, with energy resilience and economic competitive elements.

Onward



- Program funding threatened in recent years:
 - Dedicated funding streams reduce County-wide budgeting flexibility
 - Some question relevance of program after 8 years; elected sponsors retire & priorities evolve in community
- Yet, Community Energy Plan set ambitious long-term goals, and implementation suggests need to increase funding
- This spring's budget discussions led to a Board request for review and analysis of miscellaneous tax rates and user fees (this summer). That presents an opportunity.

Onward



Arlington's residential utility tax rate remains well below neighbors. An increase in tax *rates* would have minimal impact to individual households (thanks to monthly cap), but still generate add'l large \$.

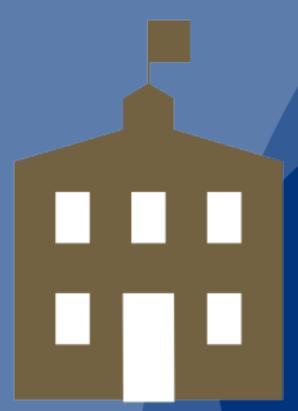
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2015 Better Buildings Summit Sustainable financing

Fee for Service

KANSAS ENERGY OFFICE FACILITY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Terry Steuber, CEM, CMVP

Manager of Commercial & Industrial Programs

Kansas Corporation Commission, Energy Division

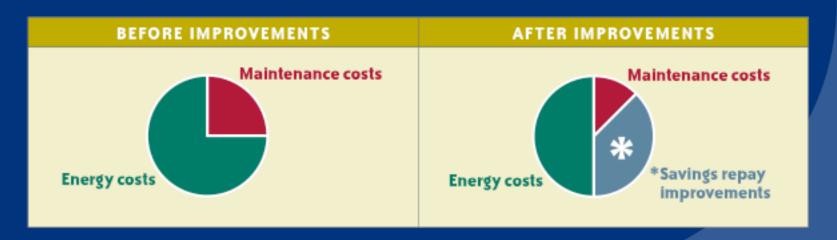


What is the FCIP?

- State program that promotes and facilitates energysaving projects in public buildings.
 - Established in 2000 (KSA 75-37,125)
- Uses innovative process called Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC).
- Experienced FCIP staff provides oversight and advocates for customer throughout process.

Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC)

- Procurement strategy to make necessary public facility improvements with no upfront capital.
- All costs covered by energy and O&M savings.
- ESPC provided by an Energy Service Company (ESCO).



ESPC & Role of ESCOs

- Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) will ...
 - identify and evaluate energy use & energy-savings opportunities,
 - develop engineering design & specifications,
 - manage project from design through implementation
 - train staff,
 - guarantee project cost, performance, & savings.
- ESCOs can help arrange financing.

ESPC Benefits

- Project can be budget neutral.
- Turn-key service, from design through construction.
- Design involves comprehensive, customized improvements and upgrades.
- Customers have input regarding choice of equipment and contractors.
- Energy & operational savings can be guaranteed.

ESPC Benefits with FCIP

- Streamlined process: standard, simplified contracts & pre-approved ESCOs.
- NO RFPs are required.
- Life-cycle costs can be considered, resulting in higherquality/efficiency equipment than standard "low-bid" procurement.
- NO change orders by ESCO.
- Oversight from concept through completion:
 - FCIP staff have earned Certified Energy Manager (CEM) and Certified Measurement & Verification Professional (CMVP) designations from the Association of Energy Engineers.

FCIP Staff Oversight

- FCIP staff assist Customers from concept through completion... and beyond.
- FCIP staff reviews all audits, proposals, contract documents, and M&V reports.
- FCIP staff's ESPC experience & background in government contracting, facility management minimizes Customer headaches and surprises.
- Staff's oversight streamlines the process & allows Customers to focus on results.

Eligible FCIP Improvements

- Lighting: day-lighting, new lamps & ballasts, exterior lighting retrofits
- Heating: replace boilers, steam traps, pumps, fans
- Cooling: replace chillers, cooling towers, motors
- Controls: new Energy
 Management Systems,
 occupancy sensors

- Water: low-flow fixtures, water treatment facilities, meter replacement
- Building Shell: Insulation, windows, roofs
- Alternative Energy
 Wind, solar, geothermal
- And more ...

FCIP Process: 4 Main Steps

- 1. Preliminary Energy Audit determines if savings are available.
- 2. Investment Grade Audit identifies and quantifies savings/improvements.
- 3. Energy Performance Contract is the agreement for implementation of improvements and expected savings.
- 4. Measurement & Verification occurs after project completion when energy and operational cost savings are measured; may involve receipt of a "shortfall" check for unrealized savings.

Cost of FCIP Participation

- FCIP is funded through customer fees.
- Fees range from 4% on the smallest project to just over 0.5% on very large projects.
 - \$1.5 million project = \$31,000 in fees (~ 2% of total)
- Remember, the fee is payable only if customer signs a performance contract.

FCIP Metrics

- Number of projects (since 2003) = 88
- Dollar amount of projects = \$288,611,714
- Annual savings from projects = \$ 20,378,614
- FCIP fees from projects = \$ 2,851,399



Why "Fee for Service"?

- Provides a direct source of funding.
- Only those who use the program pay for the program.
- Can be financed with the rest of the project.
- Fees can be used to match SEP funds.



Obstacles to "Fee for Service"

- Required legislative authorization.
- Needs initial funding source.
- Program must "earn its keep".
- Cash flow considerations.



Thoughts about "Fee for Service"

- Legislation creates some "permanence" for your program.
- Gives you control of your budget.
- Changes with the market.
- Serves your client.



Where do we need to go?

• Find ways to serve the smaller clients, and rural areas.



FCIP

The FCIP team is dedicated to providing customers with the expertise and oversight needed to confidently implement energy-saving retrofits in public buildings in an environmentally responsible way.

Questions? Contact FCIP

Terry Steuber, CEM, CMVP

Kansas Corporation Commission, Energy Division

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