

CEE MEETING NOTES

CEE Meeting Breakout Session

Industrial Program Planning Committee: Identifying Savings that Are Ripe for Programs

Date: June 12, 2008

Participants (21)

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
Nick Dalziel	BC Hydro	Arlis Reynolds	National Grid
John Burns	CapeLight Compact	Martin Thomas	Natural Resources Canada
Joanne O'Donnelle	CEE	Mary Ann Sheehan	Nevada Power
Ted Jones	CEE	Jessica Zweig**	NYSERDA
Toby Ast	CEE	Brian Platt	NYSERDA
Robert Gemmer	DOE-ITP	Liliana Urmuzache	Ontario Power Authority
Pete Aufdemorte*	GA Power (Southern Company)	Ron Cobas	SCE
Marie Mantha	Hydro-Québec	Patrice Lundquist	Snohomish County PUD
Aimee McKane	LBNL	Shawn White	Xcel Energy
Dave Ahlberg	MidAmerican	Kellem Emanuele	CEE
Christina Halfpenny	National Grid		

* Guest, ** Participated via conference phone

Overview

CEE's Industrial Program Planning Committee is currently assessing member needs in the industrial sector and identifying opportunities to enhance program effectiveness through greater consistency in outreach and program design across the U.S. and Canada. One opportunity of interest to the Committee is the potential for programs to consistently support energy management as an industrial energy savings measure. DOE's Office of Industrial Technologies is supporting the development a number of energy management resources through the Plant Energy Efficiency Certification Program, such as an industrial energy management standard, a series of industrial system assessment standards and measurement and verification protocols. During this breakout session, Aimee McKane of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) updated the committee on this DOE-supported activity. The committee members then discussed its potential value to programs in light of competing needs, objectives and opportunities. It was the consensus of the participants to form a subcommittee of CEE members to explore the value of energy management to efficiency programs, share program approaches, identify supporting resources and monitor energy management development activities, such as the plant energy-efficiency certification program.

Welcome and Introductions

Ted Jones of CEE welcomed the breakout session participants to the Industrial Program Planning Committee meeting and introduced the session agenda. Ted explained that the Committee was formed last year to take stock of member industrial program needs and to identify innovative

industrial program approaches. Assessment of DOE and EPA industrial program offerings is an important part of the committee's work.

Ted outlined the following objectives for the breakout session:

- Provide the participants with an update on CEE's Industrial Program Planning Committee.
- Summarize Aimee's McKane's May 29 presentation, *Certifying US Manufacturing Plants for Energy Efficiency*, and invite clarifying questions and discussion on the relevance of this activity to programs, and
- Review committee objectives and next steps.

Committee Update

Ted explained that CEE's Industrial Program Planning Committee was formed last year as a forum for members to take of industrial program needs, to tap into member program experience and lessons learned, and to identify innovative industrial program approaches. The committee has been developing a framework to identify opportunities for programs based on four key factors: 1) industrial energy consumption and efficiency opportunities (technically), 2) CEE member industrial program goals (including their capabilities and limitations), 3) the capabilities and interests of industrial customers segments (from a business perspective) and the 4) capabilities and interests of suppliers to the industrial customers. Ted commented that the result of this exploration should lead to the identification of savings opportunities within specific industrial sub-sectors and across key processes and systems.

Ted noted that three CEE member industrial programs were highlighted during the January CEE Member as part of the committee's exploration of innovative program designs, including:

- Eugene Water and Electric Board's Conservation Rate Credit Program
- Bonneville Power Administration's Compressed Air Program
- Southern California Gas Program's Boiler, Steam and Process Heating Efficiency Program.¹

In April the Committee met via conference call and began a more comprehensive assessment of CEE member industrial programs.² Ted noted that the committee members responded to an online survey to identify common industrial program challenges, opportunities and areas of program focus. According to the survey, efficiency programs most commonly focus on the following industrial sub-sectors: pulp & paper, food processing, chemicals, and lumber and wood products. During this conference call the members expressed interest in learning more about a DOE-supported activity to develop a recognized energy management standard, similar to the ones used by industrial customers to manage quality and environmental compliance (e.g., ISO 9001 and 14000)³.

¹ Each of these presentations is available on CEE's website, meeting presentation page.

² Notes from the April 22 CEE Committee call are available on CEE's website, industrial program planning page.

³ ISO 9000 refers to a set of quality management standards. ISO 9000 currently includes three quality standards: ISO 9000:2005, ISO 9001:2000, and ISO 9004:2000. ISO 9001:2000 presents requirements, while ISO 9000:2005 and ISO 9004:2000 present guidelines. All of these are process standards (not product standards). ISO 14001:2004 and ISO 14004:2004 deal with environmental management systems (EMS). ISO 14001:2004 provides the requirements for an EMS and ISO 14004:2004 gives general EMS guidelines.

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During a May 29 Committee webinar Aimee McKane of LBNL explained that development of an energy management standard is part of a broader development effort, DOE's Plant Energy-Efficiency Certification Program (Plant Certification). Plant Certification is a voluntary certification program being developed by industry and government via the Superior Energy Performance Steering Committee (see www.superiorenergyperformance.net). The intent of the project is "to provide greater visibility to industry's energy management achievements and verification of results to public and private entities." Supporting information describing each of the building blocks can be found in the May 29 webinar notes which are available on CEE's website.

Presentation

Certifying industrial plants for energy-efficiency introduces a standardized approach to identifying, developing, documenting, and reporting on energy-efficiency progress that does not currently exist. During her breakout session presentation, Aimee reviewed the basic design of the Plant Energy Efficiency Certification System. The program calls for the creation of an ANSI-accredited, voluntary, self-supporting program that will provide certification of any U.S. industrial facility. Energy management standards, system assessment standards, and a measurement and verification (M&V) protocol are the three main "building blocks" of Plant Certification. As described in the table below, the current schedule calls for the national launch of this program in September/October 2010.

Updated Milestones

June 2008	Texas Pilot project begins field testing ANSI energy management standard and system assessment standards
Feb. 2009	Select third-party certifying organization
May 2009	Begin field testing of measurement and verification methodology in pilot plants
Dec. 2009	Begin training certified practitioners in energy management and system assessments
Feb. 2010	First plants are ANSI certified for energy efficiency, based on pilot program results
Sept. 2010	National launch of third-party certification program
Sept. 2011	Third party fee-based, certification business model established

Partnership Opportunity for the Committee To prepare, DOE-ITP is seeking utilities, states and regional energy efficiency organizations to test implementation of the various elements of the certification program and to help develop a cadre of qualified energy management professionals that will become the first group of Certified Practitioners in Energy Management. Participating organizations will have access to turnkey program with energy savings validated by an ANSI-accredited third party. They will also have the opportunity to help ensure the program's compatibility with state and regional regulatory and programmatic requirements.

Aimee explained that DOE/ITP is seeking partnerships with utilities, state, and regional energy efficiency organizations for: 1) Pilot Plant Certification Program, 2) Creating Energy Management Practitioners. Each is described below in further detail.

Pilot Plant Certification Program: Providing opportunities for utilities, state and regional energy efficiency administrators to sponsor some of their industrial customers to become “early adopters” for the certification program in a second round of pilot training anticipated to begin during the first half of 2009. In exchange, DOE-ITP will make a range of technical assistance available on a cost-share basis to these industrial customers through their sponsoring organizations. The sponsoring organizations and their industrial customers will have the opportunity to help shape the national Plant Certification program and receive national recognition for their efforts. These facilities will also have access to an exceptional level of support from core program experts during the pilot round.

Creating Energy Management Practitioners: Utilities, state and regional energy efficiency program administrators are invited to sponsor 1-2 individuals in their state, region or service territory to participate in the energy management training sessions along with the pilot plants. These individuals will also receive additional expert-level training and coaching experience on implementation of the national energy management standard, ANSI Management System for Energy (ANSI MSE 2000:2008). Candidates for this training should have either energy management experience or ISO management system experience (14001 or 9001) or both. This expert level training will be provided by the developers of the energy management standard, Georgia Tech.

Individuals who complete the energy management training will be expected to provide technical assistance to industrial facilities seeking certification. This assistance will be targeted to helping these facilities meet the requirements of ANSI MSE 2000:2008 and to work toward certification for energy efficiency. To ensure that there is a “learning by doing” opportunity, candidates for the first energy management trainees will need to be paired with at least one industrial facility from their sponsor’s geographic area. These individuals will be expected to eventually become the first Certified Practitioner in Energy Management. Individuals without a sponsoring organization that is also engaging the participation of an industrial facility will be considered for later rounds of training.

Discussion

Energy Management Standard – Summary of Key Points

- Why now? Aimee noted that DOE-ITP purposely created an industry only working group to focus on the industry perspective. At this point in the project’s development, they are ready to open this to other “supportive” sectors, such as utilities, states and efficiency program administrators.
- What Sectors? Planning to start with development of an energy management standard for industry, and then move into data centers, followed by government buildings.
- What are the Benefits? The development of the ANSI-accredited energy management standard is viewed to be an opportunity to:
 - Develop a consistent set of energy management principles
 - Identify, develop, and certify the necessary skill set to implement these
 - Work toward an ISO Energy Management Standard (~January 2011)

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- What's the gameplan? DOE will not continue ownership of the Energy Management standard once it has been developed. The goal is to follow a process similar to development of LEED, which is now run by the U.S. Green Building Council.
- Regarding M&V for energy intensity. The intention is to not duplicate the M&V that is currently in place. DOE/LBNL/GA Tech wants to be aware of current M&V practices to be sure to not violate any key principles.
- MSE 2000 (geared at a high level overview, rather than system or process specific) maps directly to ISO 9000 and ISO 14001. The final version is planned to be published in Fall 2008.

Energy Management Standard – Current Issues

- The Pilot Process (upcoming process in TX, and another tentatively planned for next year) are designed to be a “twinning process” to both evaluate the existing documentation for the energy management standard and the energy management professionals. As such, DOE/LBNL is only interested in including plants and experts that are able to fully take advantage of the opportunity.
- M&V: Programs are evaluated differently in every state. Developing a universally applicable energy management standard that has relevance to programs (and their regulators) may be difficult
- The potential energy management standard appears to be more effective than the Save Energy Now project. The energy management standard does not require the use of any DOE tools.

Next Steps

The Breakout Session participants supported forming a subcommittee to assess the relevance and potential value of energy management for efficiency programs and to further discuss the opportunity presented by Aimee during today's session. Sergio Dias of the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance agreed to lead this subcommittee. CEE members interested in participating in the session should contact Ted Jones.

Adjourn.

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