

SAVING ENERGY IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR - AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

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WHY THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR?

- Government is often the largest energy user
- Building stock is older
- Government buying-power can lead the market
 - —market transformation
 - —open new markets (products, services)
- Set examples for others
- Lower the cost of government operations
- Slow energy demand growth:
 - more capital and electricity system capacity available for economic development



SURVEY METHOD

- Collaboration: Berkeley Lab, NUTEK (Sweden)
- Fax/phone survey to 100+ countries (24 replies)
 - Latin America
 - North America
 - Asia
 - Europe
- Focus on national-level government facilities
 - ministries
 - public housing
 - government-owned corporations
 - government-owned utilities



PROGRAM CATEGORIES

Non-financial tools

- Targets and monitoring
- Information and training
- Purchase/lease energy-efficient products
- Technology procurement
- Standards (government buildings, equipment)
- Energy audits
- Demonstration projects
- Voluntary programs
- Software tools



PROGRAM CATEGORIES (cont.)

Financial Tools

- Budget allocation to energy management
- Bonds, revolving funds, loans
- Budget reforms
 - —retained cost savings
 - —link capital + operating costs
 - —extend payback times
- Off-budget finance
 - —third-party funding (ESPC)
 - —utility rebates

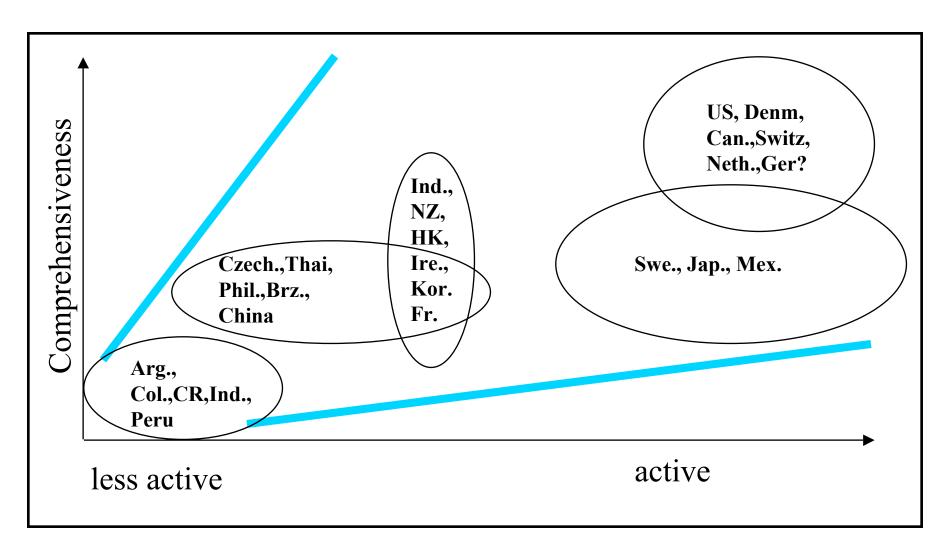


FINDINGS

- Individual projects but few comprehensive programs
- Many countries with no [reported] government sector energy efficiency program
- Best examples:
 US, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland
- Significant start:
 - Japan, Germany, Mexico, Sweden, New Zealand, France, Indonesia, Korea, Brazil (?)
- Little information on expenditures, savings
- Many more opportunities!

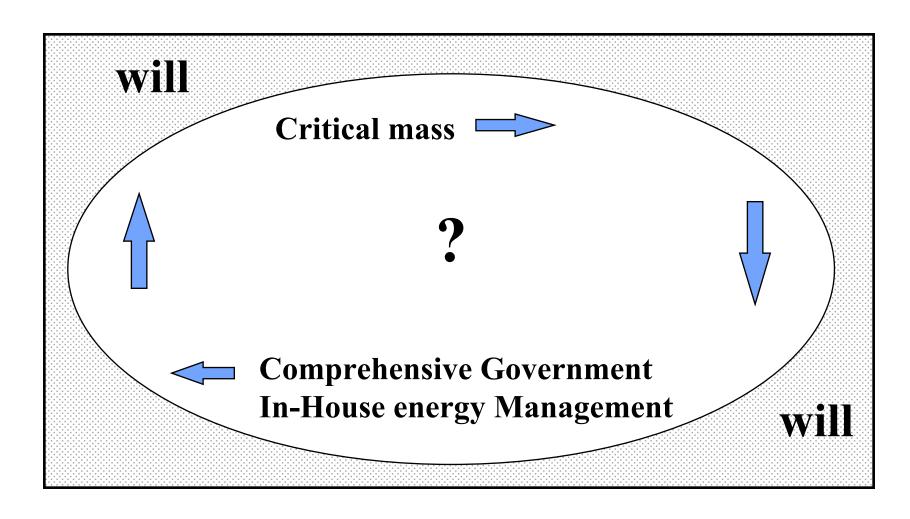


SURVEY RESULTS





Government Energy Management: Chicken or Egg?



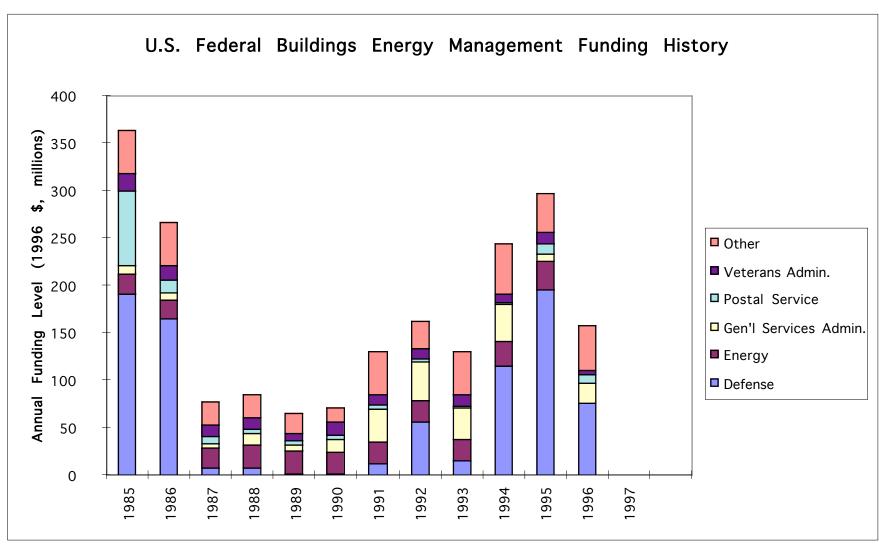


US EXAMPLE: Federal Energy Management Program

- Federal sector uses 2% of US energy (\$8 B/year)
- Target energy use in buildings:
 - 1/3 of total energy
 - 500,000 buildings (300 M m²⁾
 - target 35% less energy/floorspace, 1985-2010
 - 1980-1994: invested \$3.3 B; return = 25%/year
- Strategies:
 - Agency-specific goals
 - Energy audits, technical assistance
 - Energy-saving performance contracts (\$450M)
 - Procurement of efficient products, new tech's
- Details on Web site: www.eren.doe.gov/femp



FEMP PROGRAM BUDGET HISTORY





CASE STUDY: Advanced lighting Controls Demonstration Project

TESTBED

- San Francisco Federal Building, 20 stories, 150kM²
- Offices for FBI, DEA, IRS, GSA, HUD, others

PROJECT

 Systematic, side-by-side testing of a range of lighting control approaches

RESULTS

 Significant savings; significant problems







CASE STUDY: US Postal Task-Lighting Redesign

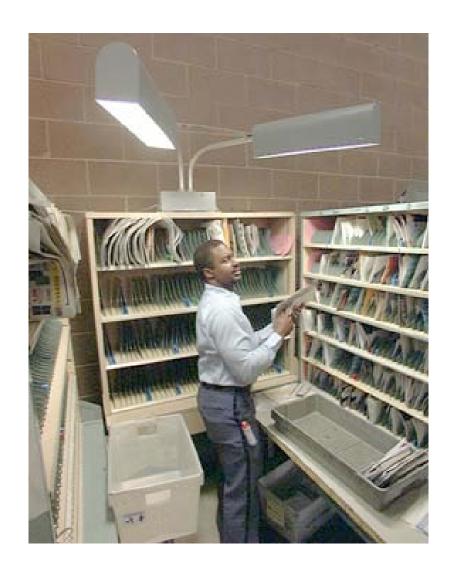
- Focus is on "mail sorting stations", where glare problems are combined with inefficiency
- Lighting energy costs reduced by 70%

TASK Light:

- New fixture optics
- 32mm lamps
- Electronic ballasts
- Occupancy sensors

AMBIENT Light:

- Reduced levels
- Dimming ballasts





WHY NOT MORE GOVERNMENT SECTOR LEADERSHIP?

- No funds available or staff, infrastructure, efficient technologies ("domestic content")
- Little awareness of government energy use or savings potential
- "Let others do it" (government directives)
- Ideology: trends to privatize/downsize government functions; utility deregulation
- Lack of coordinated policy, lead agency
- Split incentives



GETTING STARTED Some Key Opportunities

- Set policy: targets, goals
- Life-cycle cost criteria (purchasing, construction)
- Change budgeting practices:
 - increase capital funds to save operating costs
- Outside funding:
 - off-budget financing
 - shared-savings contracts
 - government demand to stimulate ESCo industry
- Pick easy targets to start (low/no cost, quick payback):
 - building lighting, O&M
 - street lighting, traffic signals
 - water/wastewater systems
 - public transport (?)
- Build capacity for future programs



RESEARCH NEEDS

- Update program information
 - —more countries (+ local gov't)
 - —program specifics
 - —program results
- How does energy management get started?
- Understand successful <u>and</u> failed programs
- Support international cooperation
 - —information-exchange
 - —shared efforts
 - —market aggregation