

CA ENERGY EFFICIENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE STAGE 2 | MULTIFAMILY SUB-SECTOR SESSION

APRIL 18, 2016 PG&E PACIFIC ENERGY CENTER SAN FRANCISCO, CA

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Statewide Multifamily Market

30

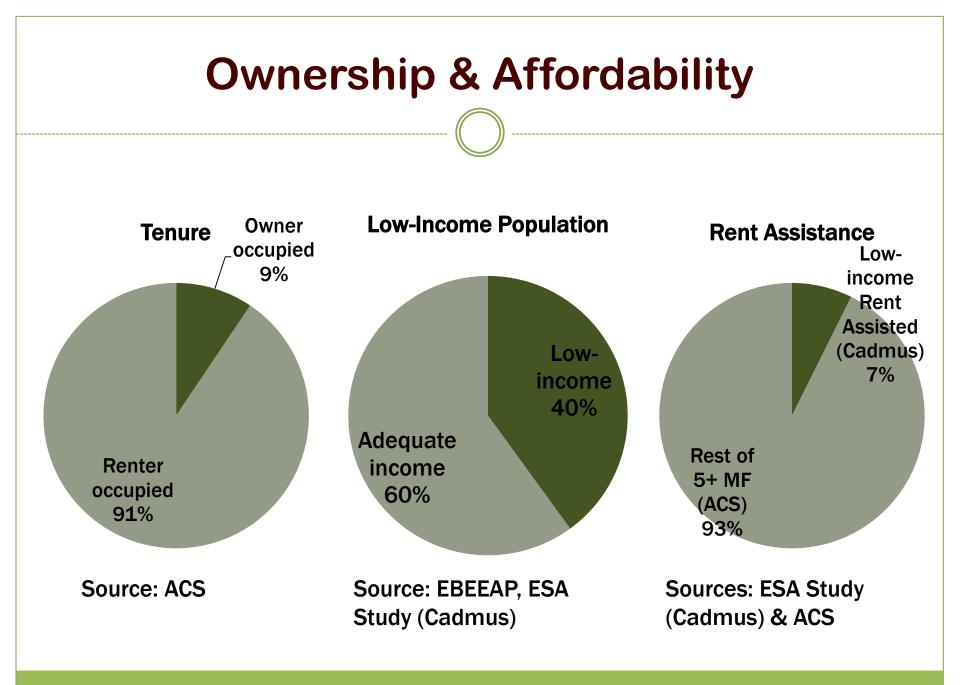
• 3.1 million units ¹

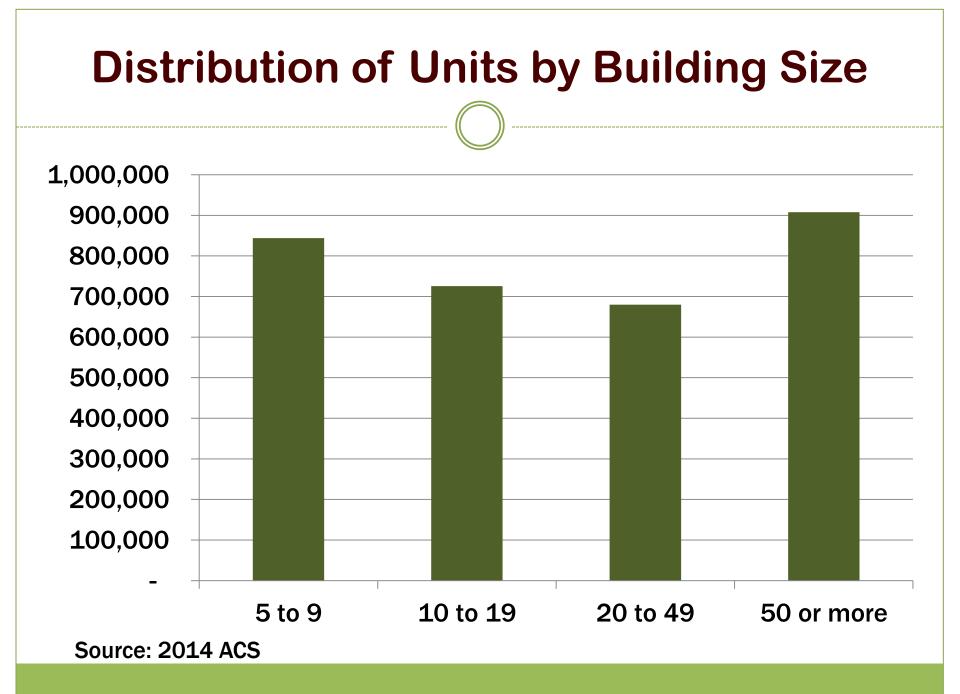
- 23% of all CA housing units¹
- 13% of all national 5+ units¹
- Metropolitan: 90% of MF buildings are located in or around LA, SD, OC, SFBA²
- Aging: More than 70% before energy codes (1978)²

Sources:

1- 2014 American Community Survey (ACS)

2-CA Existing Building Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EBEEAP)





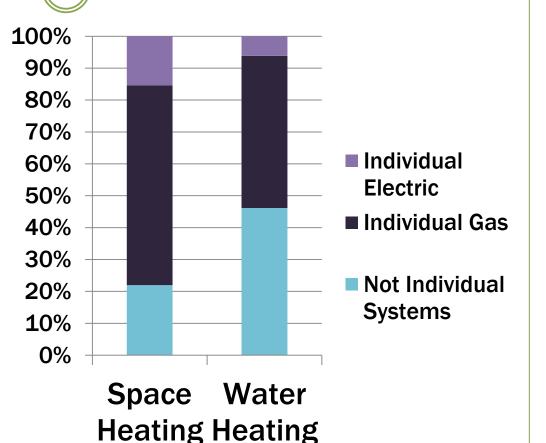
Energy Use Profile

• Major end uses:

72% of total site energy is water heating and distribution (39%), space heating (22%) and lighting

Savings potential:
30% improvement
saving \$9B nationally

Source: CA Existing Building Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EBEEAP)



Source: 2010 California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey

ACEEE Recommendations

1. Segment the market

- Market-rate, affordable, condos, student housing, etc.
- 2. Provide a **one-stop shop** for program services
- 3. Integrate direct installation and larger rebate programs
- 4. Provide financing options
- 5. **Streamline** rebates for owners—include incentives for residents
- 6. **Coordinate** among electric, natural gas, water utilities

http://aceee.org/research-report/e13n (2013) | 1 of 2

ACEEE Recommendations

- 7. Encourage deeper retrofits by **escalating incentives** to achieve higher savings
- 8. Combine utility incentives with public funding available at time of **affordable housing refinance**
- 9. Partner with local MF housing industry to **market programs directly** to building owners and managers
- 10. Offer **multiple pathways** for participation to reach and serve more buildings

http://aceee.org/research-report/e13n (2013) | 2 of 2

MF HERCC 2013-2015 Lessons Learned

Solution	Problem Addressed
Streamline program participation process Customer engagement, delivery model, program coordination, H&S/QA, contractor qualifications	Excessive paperwork, requirements, and piece-meal programs deter participants QA requirements perceived as onerous MF CAS is expensive, lacking protocols
Refine incentive structures Simple and flexible Streamlined energy modeling	High up-front energy audit costs Owners need incentive \$ before investing in project design

www.multifamilygreen.org/hercc (2015) | 1 of 3

MF HERCC 2013-2015 Lessons Learned

Solution	Problem Addressed
Increase marketing	Lack of market recognition of value of
effectiveness	energy efficiency
Green labeling & disclosure	Sector diversity requires targeted &
Targeted marketing & outreach	tailored marketing & messaging
Cohort/portfolio approach	Industry needs to see peer examples
Increase operational savings	Operational savings left behind
Property management training	Long-term relationships hindered by lack
Monitoring, retro-commissioning	of engagement in ongoing operations
Increase accessibility of whole building energy data	Upgrade recommendations made in absence of energy usage data Energy modeling not calibrated Actual energy savings not monitored

www.multifamilygreen.org/hercc (2015) | 2 of 3

MF HERCC 2013-2015 Lessons Learned

Solution	Problem Addressed
Improve electric vehicle charging infrastructure	Missed opportunity to leverage property owner engagement to cross-promote multiple benefits
Promote water efficiency upgrades	Missed opportunity to use of other interests to promote energy efficiency
Co-promote high-impact water measures PAYS®/Water Bill Savings Program	

www.multifamilygreen.org/hercc (2015) | 3 of 3

Multifamily Policy Context

- AB 802 Data & Disclosure
- AB 758 Existing Buildings EE Action Plan (EBEEAP)
- AB 327 CARE rates
- AB 693 Multifamily Affordable Solar Housing
- CPUC proceedings with MF specific issues
 - O Distributed Generation
 - o Net Energy Metering
 - CARE/ESA



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