A brief recap of auditing.

Why the traditional audit is not longer good enough.

The critical elements of the Investment Grade Audit (IGA) that really make the difference.

Why the IGA is fundamental to risk management.

INVESTMENT GRADE AUDITS

Shirley J. Hansen, Ph.D.

In the beginning ...

Started in France over 100 years ago

1962 The Survey [prices to low to make it viable]

1970's Convincing Congress that engineers could predict energy savings

Saving Schoolhouse Energy project

1977 Regulations – CPA

1978 Regulations for a traditional energy audit

1981 Revised regulations

1980-90 CGC expanded its work: 20 countries;

29,000 employees doing PC

Our surveys kept looking for equipment/modifications that would save energy. [period]

Gradually we began to recognize that was not enough.

The Wake-Up Call

Texas A&M University study: off an AVERAGE of 25%

Achieved savings ranged from 5.5% to 414% of predicted savings!

Table 5: Summary of Measured Savings to Estimated Savings for 1993

SITE#	NAME	SQFT	1993 ANN. UTIL. \$	S SAVE	MEAS \$ SAVE	MEAS/ EST \$	MEAS \$/SQFT	EST \$/SQFT	ANN UTL S /SQFT	MEAS S/ANN UTL S
1	ZEC	324,000	\$584,972	\$411,066	\$165,520	40.3%	\$0.51	\$1.27	\$1.81	28.3%
100	EDU	251,161	\$261,276	\$161,956	\$249,209	153.9%	\$0.99	\$0.64	\$1.04	95.4%
101	UTC	152,690	\$139,782	\$118,179	\$143,980	121.8%	\$0.94	\$0.77	\$0.92	103.0%
102	PCL	483,895	\$649,474	\$373,621	\$709,271	189.8%	\$1.47	\$0.77	\$1.34	109.2%
	GAR	54,069	\$41,738	\$10,485	\$35,090	334.7%	\$0.65	\$0.19	\$0.77	84.1%
104		61,000	\$57,784	\$26,367	\$46,476	176.3%	\$0.76	\$0.43	\$0.95	80.4%
105	WAG	57,600	\$84,482	\$20,400	\$30,496	149.5%	\$0.53	\$0.35	\$1.47	36.1%
106	WEL	439,540	\$1,111,240	\$303,435	\$95,522	31.5%	50.22	\$0.69	\$2.53	8.6%
107	BUR	103,441	\$105,296	\$42,049	\$90,034	214.1%	\$0.87	\$0.41	\$1.02	85.5%
108	NUR	94,815	\$114,741	\$41,235	\$59,573	144.5%	\$0.63	\$0.43	\$1.21	51.9%
	RAS	56,849	\$54,048	\$5,768	\$4,404	76.4%	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.95	8.1%
109	WIN	109,000	\$188,269	\$44,881	\$177,447	395.4%	\$1.63	\$0.41	\$1.73	94.3%
110	PAI	128,409	\$278,985	\$65,955	\$83,333	126.3%	\$0.65	\$0.51	\$2.17	29.9%
110	WCH	48,905	\$64,197	\$15,682	\$69,189	441.2%	\$1.41	\$0.32	\$1.31	107.8%
112	BUS	149,900	\$147,743	\$83,960	\$33,991	40.5%	\$0.23	\$0.56	\$0.99	23.0%
113	FNA	223,000	\$239,569	\$109,334	\$48,903	44.7%	\$0.22	\$0.49	\$1.07	20.4%
120	MED	887,187	\$3,677,292	\$664,589	\$82,416	12.4%	\$0.09	\$0.75	\$4.14	2.2%
126	SHS(1)	210,500	\$52,342	\$33,094	\$ 43,339	131.0%	\$0.21	\$0.16	\$0.25	82.8%
127	VHS(1)	257,000	\$76,440	\$12,754	538,281	300.1%	\$0.15	\$0.05	\$0.30	50.1%
128	SIM	62,400	\$55,064	\$17,240	\$7,691	44.6%	\$0.12	\$0.28	\$0.88	14.0%
149	MCC(2)	90,100	\$47,229	\$27,069	\$19,660	72.6%	\$0.22	\$0.30	\$0.52	41.6%
	NHS	202,615	\$171,504	\$83,416	\$31,649	37.9%	\$0.16	\$0.41	\$0.85	18.5%
165	UNV	123,450	\$77,532	\$81,077	\$25,998	32.1%	\$0.21	\$0.66	\$0.63	33.5%
	SPH	233,738	\$473,094	\$330,984	\$18,283	5.5%	\$0.08	\$1.42	\$2.02	3.9%
	AVG	200,219	\$364,754	\$128,525	\$96,240	74.9%	\$0.48	\$0.64	\$1.82	26.4%

NOTE:

- (1) The savings at these sites include electric demand savings which are not reflected in the 1993 annual energy costs.
- (2) The savings at this site includes electric demand savings. This site also consumes natural gas which is not reflected in the 1993 annual energy costs.

Facilities and process are part of your clients investment portfolio

An energy audit should inform the client how to enhance that portfolio through energy efficiency

Would you invest in an audit that may be off 94.5%? Or 414%?

That is not an "investment grade" energy audit!

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The Traditional Energy Audit

... is a snap shot

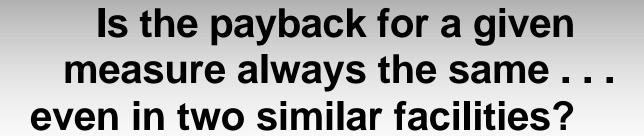
.. assumes all conditions

will stay the same

... pretends paybacks are the same in varying conditions

... ignores the human element

... is just not good enough anymore



How do we gauge the difference?



The IGA goes beyond science and becomes an art.



- assess the people impact on paybacks
- how great is the uncertainty; risks
- other mitigating strategies; cost

Key factors to weigh...

- . management's *real* commitment to energy efficiency
- . occupant behavior
- . operations and maintenance (O&M) manpower, skills, training needs
- . equipment constraints due to O&M limitations
- . conditions of energy-related mechanical equipment
- . budget allocations for repairs and replacement
- . attitude of O&M to energy program

ADDING IN THE FINANCIAL COMPONENT

Convert issues and human factors to "price tags"

Add in actual cost of money and net present value

Adding financial aspects is what puts "investment" in the IGA

Determining factor: Predictive Consistency

The savings from a quality IGA should fall within \pm 10% of predictions.

Need more information?

Fall of 2003, the Association of Energy Engineers will publish

The Investment Grade Energy Audit: Making Smart Energy Decisions

By

Shirley J. Hansen, Ph.D. and James W. Brown, P.E.

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Any questions?

Comments?

Thoughts?

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