



# Can Energy Efficiency Save and Pay? Energy Efficiency Certificates



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# ENERGY EFFICIENCY CERTIFICATE (EECs) PROGRAM

## ■ ENERGY EFFICIENCY KEY OPTION TO MEET FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS

- Low Cost Compared to Construction of Generating Capacity
  - \$.029/kilowatt-hour (kwh) vs. \$.058/kwh for coal fired or nuclear capacity
  - “The most efficient kwh is the one that is not generated”
- Energy Efficiency Being Mandated as an Energy Source By Regulating Bodies
  - Demand Side Management Programs: Reducing Demand through Energy Efficiency
  - Renewable Portfolio Standards
    - State or Country Requirements for Deployment of non-CO2 Emitting Generating Capacity
    - Energy Efficiency Can Be Included as a Source of Renewable Energy
- Used by Companies to Offset the Indirect CO2 Emissions Associated with Their Electrical Energy Usage

## ■ EECs (White Tags®) are an Emerging “Vehicle” for the Documentation and Transfer of Energy Savings and CO2 Avoidance

- Regulatory Programs Have Specified Requirements for EECs
- Two Standards to Be Released in 4Q07 to Cover Regulated and Voluntary Markets:
  - ERT and Unnamed Standard Group
  - Requires a “Monitoring and Verification” Plan: Proof that the Savings are Achieved

NV: 5% by 2015 (Allowed up to 5% EEC to meet 20% RPS)



- Today: 3 States + PJM
- 2-3 yrs: All RPS states plus MI, WA, OR

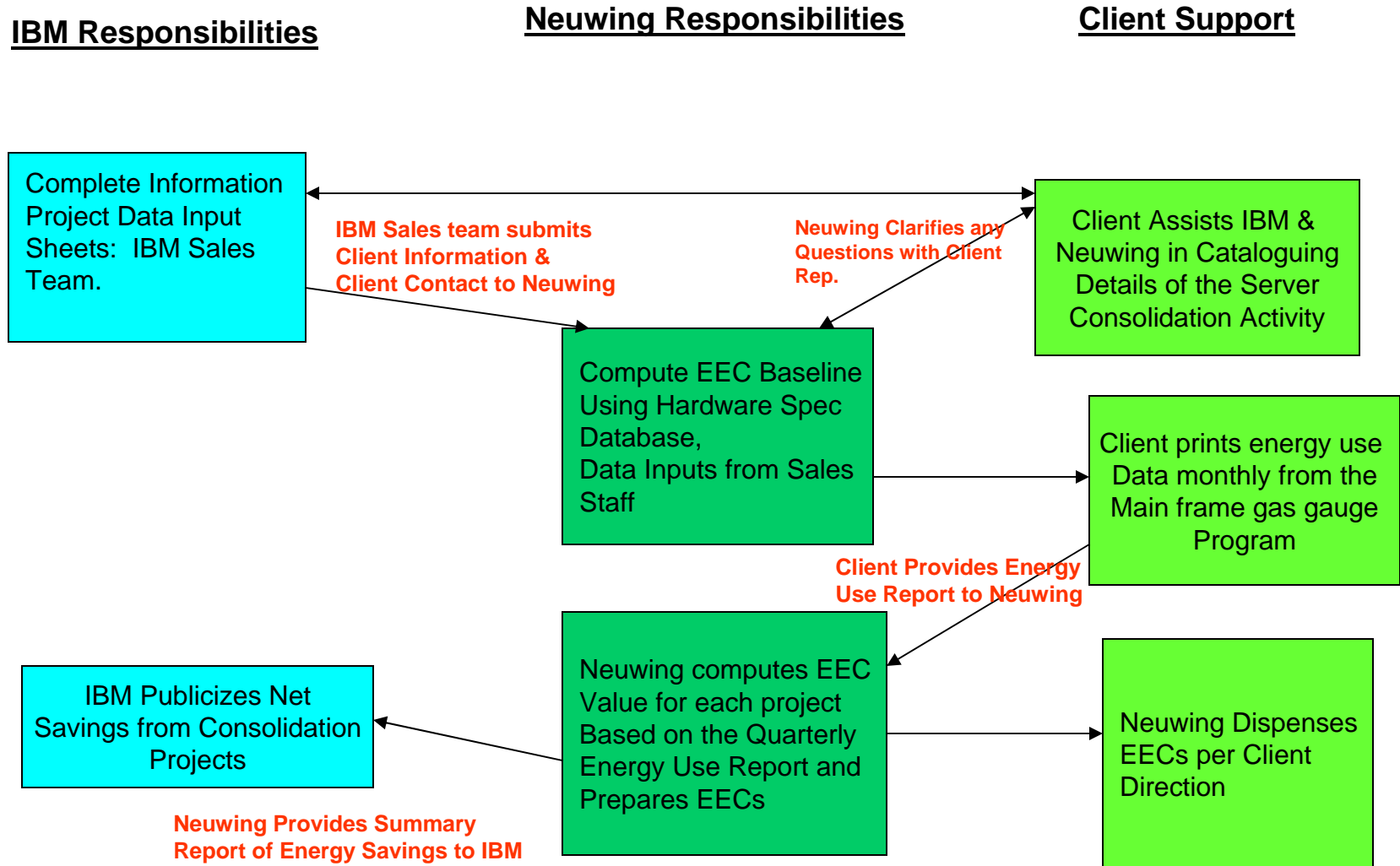
## Mandated Market

## EEC OFFERING BY IBM & NEUWING ENERGY

- **Energy Efficiency Certificates (EECs) Document Energy Efficiency Savings**
  - An EEC is Prepared to Prescribed Regulatory Requirements or Documented Standards
  - Utilities (in Regulated Jurisdictions) and Companies (Voluntary Programs) will Pay to Obtain the EECs
    - \$10-15/MWH in the Regulated Jurisdictions
    - \$3-5/MWH in the Voluntary Market
  
- **Server and Storage Consolidation Projects Can Be Documented by EECs**
  - Client Benefits
    - Verified Energy Savings
    - Public Relations Benefit
    - Support of Utility Energy Efficiency and Demand Management Programs
    - Monetary Value: Client Must Give Up “Title” to Energy Efficiency & CO2 Avoidance

# IBM Energy Efficiency Certificate Process

## Example: Server Consolidation Projects

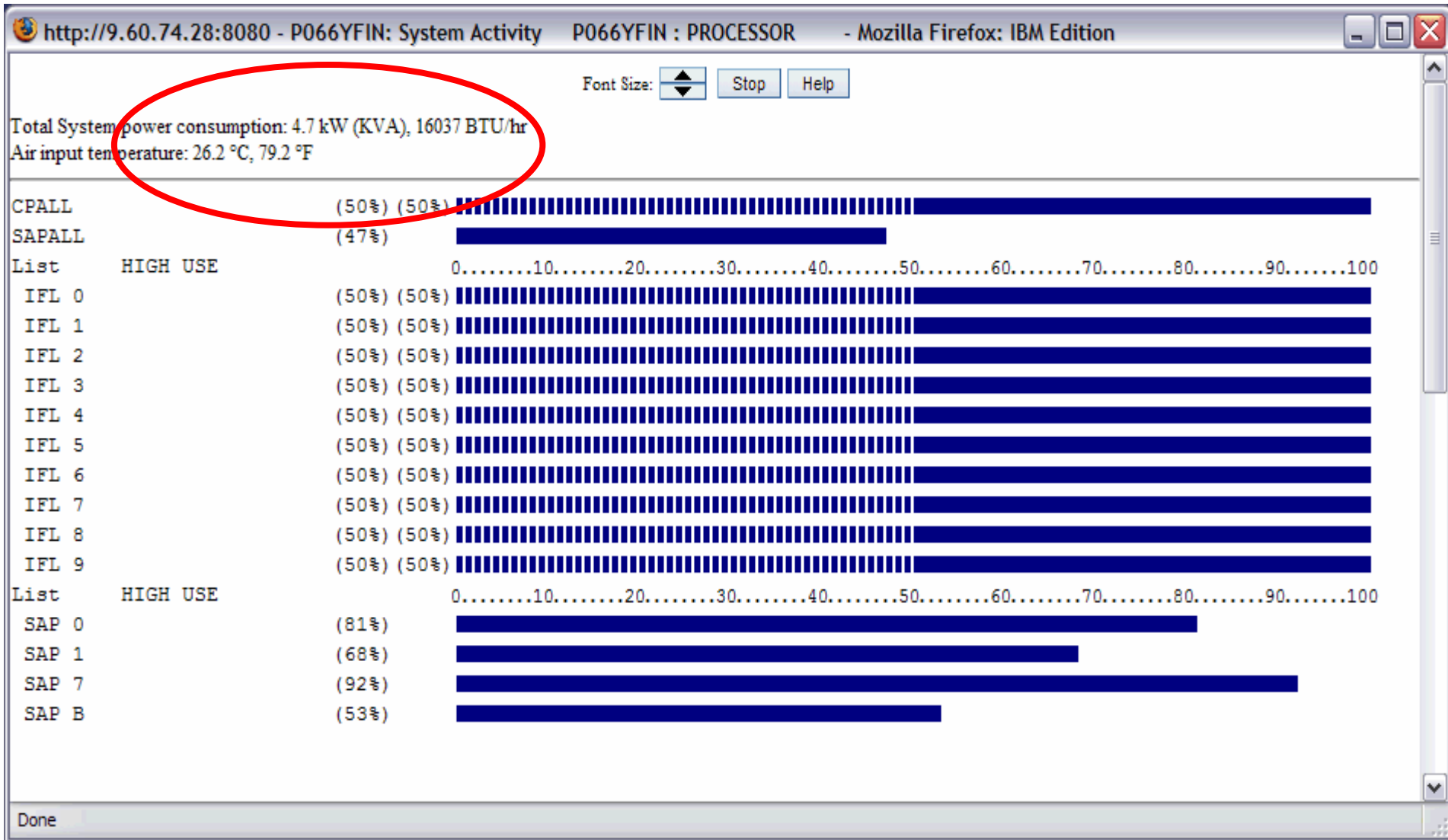


# PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION

- **Calculate Energy Use of Current Distributed System**
  - Inventory Servers to Be Consolidated: Client & IBM Sales Team
  - Power Use and Thermal Output from Commercially Available Database
  - Set Factors for Energy Cooling Use (Part of Process Development)
  
- **Report Usage from IBM Database:**
  - Client to Document Power Use with On Board Power Measurement Tools
    - System z “gas gauge”
    - Active Energy Manager
    - Data Submitted Directly to Neuwing
  - Neuwing Calculates Savings & Delivers Certificates to Customers
  - Neuwing Retains 25% of Certificates or Charges \$2.5/MWH of savings for Their Fee to Prepare the EECs and Perform the M&V Plan
  
- **Neuwing Manages Ongoing “Monitoring and Verification” Program**

# Example: System Activity Display

## z9 EC, model S18, all IFL machine running 100%





**Energy Consumption on System z9  
August + September 2007  
Energy Envelope  
- Max and Typical KW**



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## Typical Energy Consumption System z9 EC (KW)

System z9 EC	S08	S18	S28	S38
Max	9	12	12	14
Typical 90%	6	9	12	13
Typical 50%	4	7	10	12

Based on field data August and Sept. 2007

No system at max label rating of 18.3 KW

+90% of measured systems within average of hourly averages

+50% of measured systems within average of hourly averages

## Typical Energy Consumption System z9 EC S54 (KW)

<b>System z9 EC</b>	<b>S54</b>
<b>Max</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Typical 90%</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Typical 50%</b>	<b>11</b>

Based on Field Data August and Sept. 2007

No system at label power 18.3 KW

## Typical Energy Consumption z9 BC (KW)

<b>System z9 BC</b>	<b>R07</b>	<b>S07</b>
<b>Max</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Typical 90%</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Typical 50%</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Based on field Data August and Sept. 2007

No System at label power 5.3 KW