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# *“Working their Tariff”*

**Rate-Responsive Building Operation  
at GSA’s Philadelphia Custom House**

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# The Philadelphia Custom House



**Under the Hood:  
Operations  
and  
Maintenance**





# CH Energy Biography

- **1934 570,000 sq. ft. art deco**
- **Fantastic track record:**
  - 67,000 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup> per year (office bldg. avg. ~ 100,000 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>)
  - 1999 ENERGY STAR score: 86/100
  - 1<sup>st</sup> ENERGY STAR building in PA
  - 1<sup>st</sup> historic ENERGY STAR bldg. in US
  - All despite: single pane windows, constant volume air supply, induction unit space conditioning
- **2003 ESPC: lighting, new EMCS**
  - So energy performance even better



# Prospective Energy Project?

- **Nothing left? LBL asked GSA if it could take a closer look**
- **Result: GSA implemented project that saved \$70K (~ 10% of electric bill) over past year**
  - Savings will likely be higher this year
- **Payback Period? Maybe two weeks**
  - Two solenoid valves + one visit from controls contractor

## Key to Savings: Tariff

- **Energy Charge: < 3¢/kWh**
  - Less than 1/2 of comm./ind. average
- **Demand charge: \$27/kW/mo.**
  - About 2-3 times C/I norm
- **Demand “ratchet”:**
  - 80% of summer peak (single interval reading) becomes floor for next eight months’ (Oct. – May) billed demand
  - EX: If CH reaches 2000 kW peak in July, 1600 kW is min. demand for Oct. – May

# Tariff's Implications

**GSA was paying \$70K/yr. in ratchet chgs.**

Month	Actual Peak (kW)	Billed Peak (kW)	Ratchet Penalty*
Summer, 2003	2,088	2,088	N/A – Summer
Oct-03	1,691	1,691	N/A – Actual > Ratcheted
Nov-03	1,520	1,670	\$3,812
Dec-03	1,040	1,670	\$16,008
Jan-04	1,069	1,670	\$15,271
Feb-04	1,051	1,670	\$15,729
Mar-04	1,112	1,670	\$14,179
Apr-04	1,582	1,670	\$2,236
May-04	1,955	1,955	N/A – Actual > Ratcheted
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$67,005</b>

\* @\$25.41/kW (current is \$27.02/kW)

- **“Pre-Cooling”**
  - If OA temp.  $> 70^{\circ}$  at 2 A.M., chiller comes on (normal start is 6 A.M.)
  - Induction units fail open (full cool) until 9 A.M., then tenants control
  - Result: Dehumidification and slight over-cooling
- **“Demand-limiting”**
  - Only one chiller runs throughout day
  - CHW temp. from  $42^{\circ}$  to  $46^{\circ}$  at 9 A.M. and up to  $48^{\circ}$  later, if necessary





# GSA's Operations Team





- **Demand peak was reduced ~ 15%**
- **Conservative savings est.: ~ \$70K**

CH '05-'06 Savings w/ 1766 kW (vs. 2050 kW) Summer, '05 Peak					
MONTH	Expected Peak	Actual Peak	Billed Peak	Peak Cut	kW Value
June, '05	1900	1766	1766	134	\$ 3,410
July, '05	2050	1692	1692	358	\$ 9,109
August, '05	2050	1692	1697	353	\$ 8,982
September, '05	1900	1711	1711	189	\$ 4,809
October, '05	1640	1604	1604	36	\$ 916
November, '05	1640	1448	1448	192	\$ 4,885
December, '05	1640	1015	1413	227	\$ 5,776
January, '06	1640	992	1413	227	\$ 6,134
February, '06	1640	961	1413	227	\$ 6,134
March, '06	1640	953	1413	227	\$ 6,134
April, '06	1640	1393	1413	227	\$ 6,134
May, '06	1850	1646	1646	204	\$ 5,512

- **Expected energy (kWh) penalty didn't occur**
  - Regression of previous summers' usage against cooling degree days predicted 2% higher kWh usage in 2005 than actual
  - Why? Greater efficiency of higher-load chiller operation???
- **Thermal complaints went down**
  - Hot calls: dropped from 41 in summer 2004 to 26 in much hotter 2005
  - Cold calls: dropped from 10 in summer 2004 to 6 in 2005 – pleasant surprise



## Moral of Story: Know Thy Tariff!

- **CH had model energy program**
- **Nonetheless, by studying elec. rate and designing operations around it, big savings were still possible with little investment**
- **Not only operations strategies but also conservation measures (e.g., lighting retrofits, chiller selection, etc.) should be planned with attention to rate structure**

# Tariff Caveats!

- **Rates of “X cents/kWh” are rare for large facilities**
  - If consultants and ESCOs cite them beyond early stage, they probably don’t get it
- **Demand charges (esp. with ratchet clauses) must be understood**
- **Time-of-use, block, and real-time rates all have great bearing on ECMs’ savings**
- **Remember: average kWh aren’t saved, marginal ones are**