Efficiency

1) Large organizations need to consider efficiency in the context of one dollar saved = one dollar earned. Efficiency directly effects the bottom line and small successes add up to large savings. Need not wait until a large opportunity presents itself.

2) Financing programs such as PACE (property assessed clean energy) are available that will finance packages of efficiency improvements.

i. Customers need to be aware. Preferred contractor networks help.

ii. Entire neighborhoods can be targeted with similar packages of measures.

iii. A tradeoff exists between needing a detailed audit to quantify potential savings vs. simple audit that verifies there will be savings, just not how much. Some finance programs require detailed audits, but they take more time and are more costly. The time that is involved can cause a customer to forego a whole home performance approach which has benefits.

3) Collaboration among industry and university faculty

i. University research should help make the economic case for industry to deploy efficiency on a large scale. It should also help reduce risk.

ii. Industry needs to be involved along the way to vet the applicability of university research in the “real world”.

iii. Mechanisms need to be created on the regulatory side (codes and standards) that enable the industry to pursue innovative approaches to efficiency.