

# Unlocking Energy Efficiency in the U.S. Economy

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McKinsey&Company

## Recent McKinsey report on energy efficiency addressed opportunity, barriers, and potential solutions

#### **Report approach**

- Stationary uses of energy
- 675 existing technologies
- Productivity, not conservation
- NPV-positive excluding program costs
- Discounted at 7 percent
- Potential for energy efficiency – no attempt to declare how much is achievable

### Sponsors of the report Sempra Energy EPA Environmental Protection U.S. DEPARTMENT OF Pacific Gas and Electric Company SOUTHE DTE Energy SEA CHANGE Exelon

### Significant energy efficiency potential exists in the U.S. economy





\* Includes carbon emission abatement potential from CHP

Source: EIA AEO 2008, McKinsey analysis

### The fundamental nature of energy efficiency creates challenges

FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY			
Requires outlay	Full capture would require upfront outlay of about \$50 billion per year, plus program costs		
Fragmented	Potential is spread across more than 100 million locations and billions of devices		
Low mind- share	Improving efficiency is rarely the primary focus of any in the economy		
Difficult to measure	Evaluating, measuring and verifying savings, is more difficult than measuring consumption		

### Additional opportunity-specific barriers inhibit energy efficiency

OPPORTUNITY-SPECIFIC BARRIERS					
Structural	Behavioral Availabilit				
Agency	Incentives split between parties, impeding capture of potential				
Ownership transfer issue	Owner expects to leave before payback time				
Transaction barriers	Unquantifiable incidental costs of deployment				
Pricing distortions	Regulatory, tax, or othe	er distortions			

#### Ownership transfer is a significant barrier in non-lowincome homes



### The agency barrier plays a much larger role in commercial buildings





#### **Potential affected by agency barrier** Percent of end-use potential

1				
vice	77%		23%	
	72%		28%	
es	65%		35%	
vice	53%	47%		
se	52%	48	%	
mall	50%	50%		
	47%	53%	<b>o</b>	
ו	45%	55%		
are	45%	55%		
arge	45%	55%		
/	33%	67%		

### Additional opportunity-specific barriers inhibit energy efficiency



### Few end users are aware of their consumption drivers and opportunities for efficiency



### Additional opportunity-specific barriers inhibit energy efficiency



#### Access to capital presents a significant barrier to lowincome homes



#### **Clusters of opportunity emerge**

Percent, 100% = 9,100 trillion BTUs of end-use energy efficiency potential



Source: Energy Information Agency's Annual Energy Outlook 2008; McKinsey analysis

#### Four categories of solutions emerge

Information flow	<ul> <li>Increase education about energy consumption and efficiency opportunities</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Promote transparency through labeling and reporting</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Provide immediate signals through pricing or real-time information flow</li> </ul>
Financing and	<ul> <li>Provide access to financing</li> </ul>
incentives	<ul> <li>Provide grants or incentive payments to</li> </ul>
	"buy-down" upfront investment
Codes and standards	<ul> <li>Raise levels of mandatory codes and standards</li> </ul>
Third party	Expand "do-it-for-me" programs that
deployment	provide full solutions to end users

#### Addressing barriers in non-low income homes

Ba	riers	Manifestation of barrier		Potential approach	Solution strategies
	Agency issues	Landlord-tenant issues	h	Home	Educate users on energy consumption
tural	Transaction barriers	Research, procurement and preparation time	H	labeling and assessments	Promote voluntary standards/labeling
Strug	Pricing distortions				Establish pricing signals
	Ownership transfer issues	Limits payback to time owner lives in home	Н		
	Risk and uncertainty*				Increase availability
ioral	Awareness and information	Limited understanding of energy use and potential	Н		of financing vehicles
Behav	Custom and habit				and grants
	Elevated hurdle rate	Behavioral 40% discount factor			
	Adverse bundling				Raise mandatory codes + standards
bility	Capital constraints	Competing uses for a constrained budget			
Availa	Product availability	Limited availability of contractors			
	Installation and use	Improper installation and use of measures	μ		Support 3 <sup>rd</sup> -party installation

#### Addressing barriers in non-low income homes

Ba	rriers	Manifestation of barrier		Potential approach	5	Solution strategies	
Structural	Agency issues Transaction barriers	Landlord-tenant issues Research, procurement and preparation time		Home labeling and assessments	-C	Educate users on energy consumption Promote voluntary standards/labeling	Informatio
	Pricing distortions					Establish pricing signals	n flow
	Ownership transfer issues	Limits payback to time owner lives in home					
Behavioral	Risk and uncertainty*			Innovative financing vehicles		Increase availability	Cap
	Awareness and information	Limited understanding of energy use and potential		Tax and other		of financing vehicles Provide incentives	ital out
	Custom and habit		II ſ	incentives		and grants	lay
	Elevated hurdle rate	Behavioral 40% discount factor					
	Adverse bundling			Required upgrades at point of sale/rent		Raise mandatory codes + standards	
bility	Capital constraints	Competing uses for a constrained budget					
Availa	Product availability	Limited availability of contractors					
	Installation and use	Improper installation and use of measures	┢╧┘┝─	Develop certified contractor market		Support 3 <sup>rd</sup> -party installation	

#### Source: McKinsey analysis