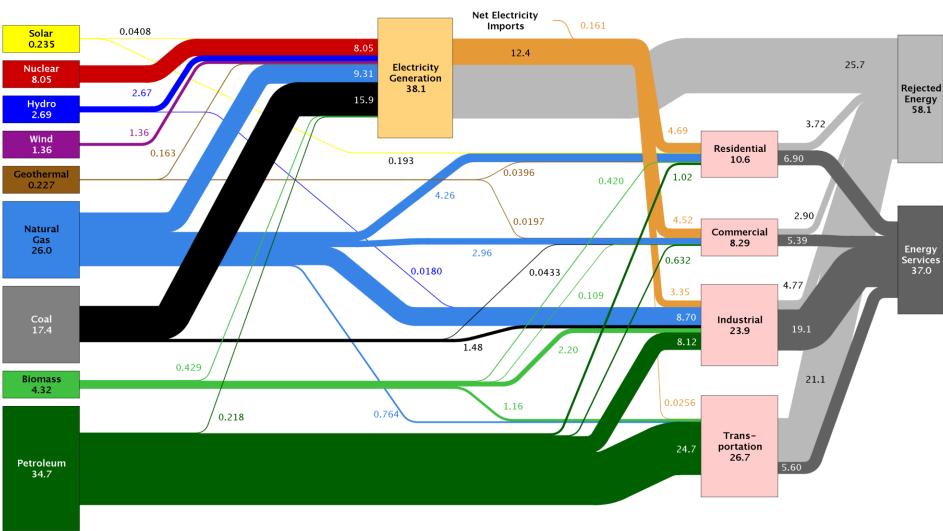




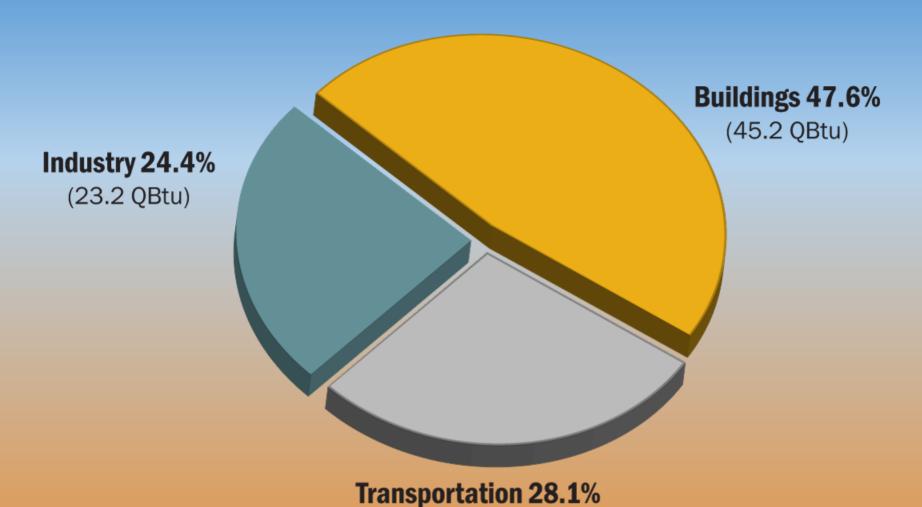
WHY ENERGY MANAGEMENT?

Estimated U.S. Energy Use in 2012: ~95.1 Quads





Source: LLNL 2013. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0035(2013-05), May, 2013. If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate." The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential and commercial sectors 80% for the industrial sector, and 21% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

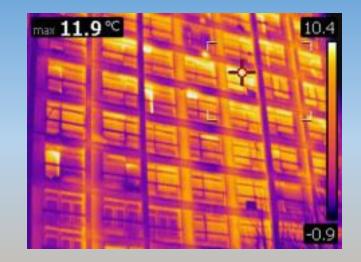


U.S. Energy Consumption by Sector

(26.7 QBtu)

Source: ©2013 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (2012).

Buildings and homes consume almost 75% of all the electricity produced in the US.







Energy management - Continuous improvement of energy efficiency Energy monitoring systems Identify energy flows Discover your hidden energy potentials wreigy efficiency consulting Identify Calculation tools Evaluate saving potentials Consider live cycle costs of your investment Products and solutions Realize efficiency measures Improve your machines and processes Realize

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HARTFORD BUSINESS JOURNAL

April 24, 2017



Energy industry turns to CT colleges for worker pipeline

By Matt Pilon

mpilon@HartfordBusiness.com

olleges often talk to local companies to gauge their future workforce needs, searching for opportunities to build new programs to help fill the gaps and attract students amid a competitive higher-ed market.

The latest focus has been on the state's energy industry, as evidenced by new degree programs at Farmington's Tunxis Community College and Southern Connecticut State University in New Haven.

The fledgling programs, which each have their own niche and were designed based on discussions with utilities, energy companies, business associations and others, were created because of a perceived growing demand for

energy efficiency and concerns that companies won't be able to find enough qualified replacements for an aging workforce. Besides traditional college-age students, both schools' programs are also targeting continuing education for those already working in the industry.

"We can always use good people who are well trained in this area," said Dave Bebrin, a senior engineer at Eversource who teaches part-time in the Tunxis program. "I don't think there's a lot of training around the energy-efficiency area."

Tunxis' two-year energy management associate's degree program focuses on the skills needed to work in the commercial and industrial efficiency sector, in positions such as energy auditors, who assess energy consumption and prescribe ways to reduce it, and facilities managers.

They're careers that pay somewhere between

\$40,000 and \$60,000 a year, according to the program's marketing materials.

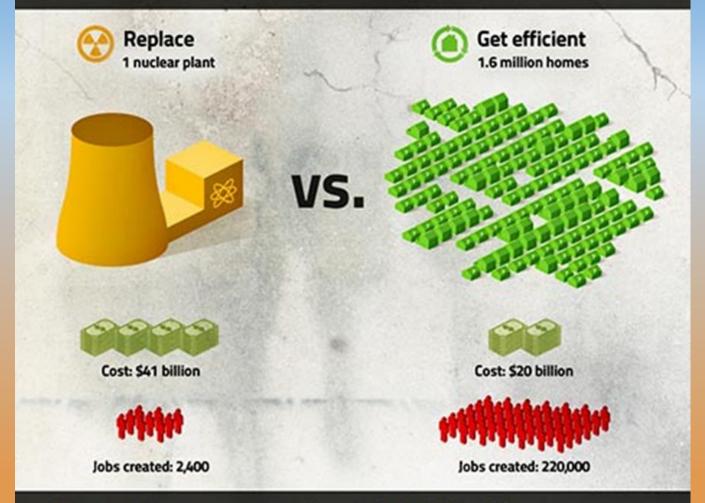
Meanwhile, SCSU's program is a business administration bachelor's degree with a specialization in utility management, meant to prepare students for utility company positions in risk management and accounting, among others.

Looking for traction

Tunxis launched its energy management program, spearheaded by director Eric Gribin, in the fall 2016 semester.

Gribin invited a reporter to meet with students and teachers earlier this month at the campus. There were traditional college-aged students like Kyle Kalisz, 20, of Newington, who started at Tunxis as a business administration major but decided it didn't suit his personality.

In the next 20 years, one-third of America's nuclear power plants will reach the end of their power-producing lives.



You want to save money and create jobs? Get efficient.

For half the cost of replacing one nuclear power plant, we can retrofit 1,600,000 homes for energy efficiency and create 220,000 new jobs – that's 90 times more jobs than you'd get from a power plant replacement.

Source: **Source: **EnergySavvy.com**



New Energy Management Program at Tunxis Community College

http://www.tunxis.edu/program/energy-management/



A.A.S. Degree in Energy Management Courses by Semester:

Total Credits: 61

	Semester 1			Semester 2	
Course #	Title	Credits	Course #	Title	Credits
ENG101	Composition	3	ENG202	Technical Writing	3
CSA135	Spreadsheet Applications		PHY110	Introductory Physics	4
MAT137	Intermediate Algebra	3	NRG131	Building Efficiency Auditing	3
CTC106	Blueprint Reading	3	NRG122	Commercial HVAC Systems & Analysis	3
ARC240	Environmental Systems	3	NRG123	Energy Efficiency Methods	3
	Total Credits:	15		Total Credits:	16

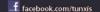
	Semester 3			Semester 4	
Course #	Title	Credits	Course #	Title	Credits
NRG130	Renewable Energy for Businesses & Residences	3	NRG132	Industrial Energy Systems	3
NRG124	Energy Control Strategies	3	NRG241	Commercial Energy Use Analysis & Simulations	3
NRG132	Lighting Fundamentals & Applications	3	NRG242	Energy Accounting	3
COM173	Public Speaking	3	NRG290	Energy Co-Op Internship	3
NRG240	Energy Investment Analysis	3	Elective	Social Science Elective	3
	Total Credits:	15		Total Credits:	15

CT Energy Management Program Stackable Certificates:

- 1. Energy Core 16 credits
- 2. HVAC Energy Analysis 22 credits
- 3. Energy Accounting 15 credits
- 4. Energy Efficient Lighting 22 credits
- 5. Commercial Energy Auditing & Modeling 28 credits
- 6. HVAC Energy Controls 25 credits



- Train for a career in the growing field of building energy management
- Starting salaries of \$45,000-55,000.
- Associate degree and certificates provide hands-on learning in measuring, analyzing and reducing commercial building energy use.
- Internships and job placement assistance included.



Tunxis Community College

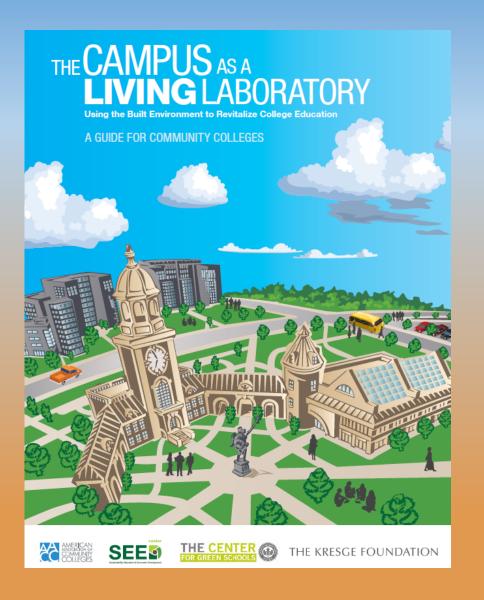
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CERTIFIED ENERGY MANAGER CERTIFICATION



APPROVED EDUCATION PROVIDER







GRADUATES WILL BE EMPLOYABLE AS:

- Energy Analysts and Auditors
- Energy Managers
- Project Managers
- Commissioning Agent Assistants
- Facilities Managers
- Control System Specialists
- Energy Engineering Assistants









FOR THE FOLLOWING BUSINESSES:

- UTILITY COMPANIES
- ENERGY SERVICE COMPANIES
- FNGINFFRING FIRMS
- ENERGY CONSULTING FIRMS
- RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPANIES







ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADVISORY BOARD

First	Last	Title	Company
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MARKET ANALYSIS – BRIGHT OUTLOOK

The Dept. of Labor O*NET® System:

The Occupational Information
Network (O*NET) is a database of
occupational requirements and
worker attributes. It describes
occupations in terms of the skills and
knowledge required, how the work is
performed, and typical work
settings.

O*NET can be used by businesses, educators, job seekers, human resources profesionals, and the publicly funded Workforce Investment System to help meet the talent needs of our competitive global economy.



O*NET OnLine

Browse by **Green** Economy Sector



The green economy will cause a change in occupations' employment demand or work and worker requirements such as tasks, skills, knowledge, and credentials. Green occupations are linked to Green Economy Sectors.

Research, Design, and Consulting Services Go

Energy Efficiency Save Table (XLS/CSV)

This sector covers activities related to increasing energy efficiency (broadly defined), making energy demand response more effective, constructing "smart grids," and other energy efficient activities.

Sort by: Category Code		<u>Occupation</u> ▲
Green Increased Demand	47-2011.00	Boilermakers
Green Enhanced Skills	17-2071.00	Electrical Engineers
Green Increased Demand	49-9051.00	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers
Green New & Emerging	13-1199.01	Energy Auditors
Green New & Emerging	17-2199.03	Energy Engineers • 🗸
Green Enhanced Skills	13-2051.00	Financial Analysts • /
Green Enhanced Skills	11-1021.00	General and Operations Managers • //

National spending on utility led energy efficiency programs is projected to double from 2010 levels of about \$4 billion to approximately \$9.5 billion by 2025, according to a 2013 study conducted by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.¹







Contact:
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deborah@burnscommunications.net

C-PACE MARKS SUCCESSFUL FIRST TWO YEARS AS CONNECTICUT PROPERTY OWNERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PROGRAM TO FINANCE MONEY-SAVING ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS

Over \$65 Million Allocated for Over 90 Projects; Buildings Receiving New Financing Tripled from 2013 to 2014

ROCKY HILL, Connecticut, Feb. 3, 2015 -- Two years after it was launched, the Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) program is rapidly gaining traction with commercial property owners in Connecticut, who are utilizing its long-term financing to fund valuable energy improvements with no upfront costs and immediate energy savings.

The Connecticut Green Bank (formerly the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority, or CEFIA), which administers C-PACE, today reported major program success.

To date, the Connecticut Green Bank has allocated more than \$65 million for over 90 projects, ranging from boiler replacements to comprehensive solar and other energy-efficiency retrofits, for businesses and non-profit organizations across the state. Enhanced properties have included office towers, a shopping center, a performing arts center, industrial facilities, a recreation center, and nonprofit buildings. The Connecticut Green Bank has developed case studies (http://c-pace.com/pacesetters/) on several property owners, called PACEsetters, who are taking the lead in improving their buildings across the state.

"We are thrilled by the success of the C-PACE program," said Connecticut Green Bank President and CEO, Bryan Garcia, "In just two years, we've seen the first securitization of C-PACE transactions in the country and allocated more than \$65 million of capital, enabling property owners to make deep energy upgrades and control their energy costs. Clean energy is now more accessible and affordable to the commercial and industrial sector, we are supporting economic development and creating jobs, and the Connecticut Green Bank is leveraging limited public dollars to attract private investment. It's a sustainable model for financing energy upgrades in the commercial and industrial sector."



What is Lead by Example?

The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's *Lead By Example (LBE)* program will reduce energy use in Connecticut's State and Local Government buildings and operations through the completion of comprehensive energy improvement projects.

There are more than 3,000 State and Municipal buildings in CT!

New York City: Local Law 84 – Benchmarking (2009)

Requires owners of large buildings to annually measure their energy and water consumption.

Local Law 87 - Energy Audits & Retro Commissioning

Local Law 87 mandates that <u>buildings over 50,000</u> gross square feet undergo periodic energy audit and retro-commissioning measures.



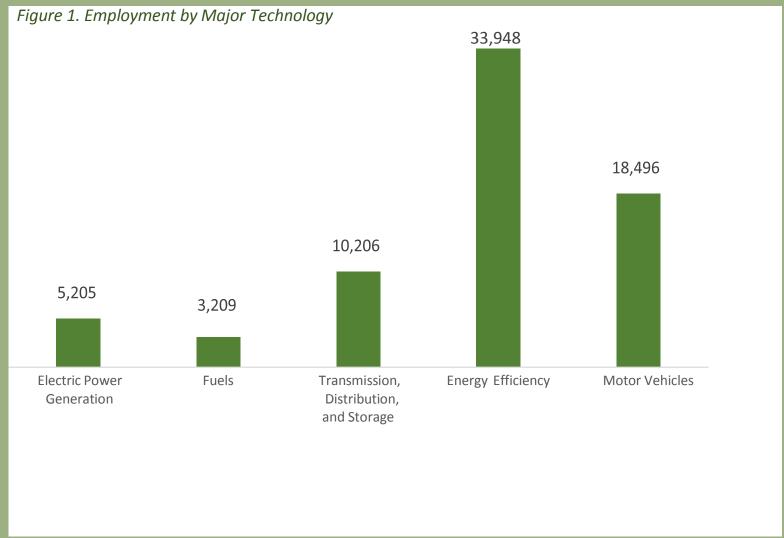
COPERIGHT KIM SENC | CAPTAINKINO.COM

Boston and Cambridge:

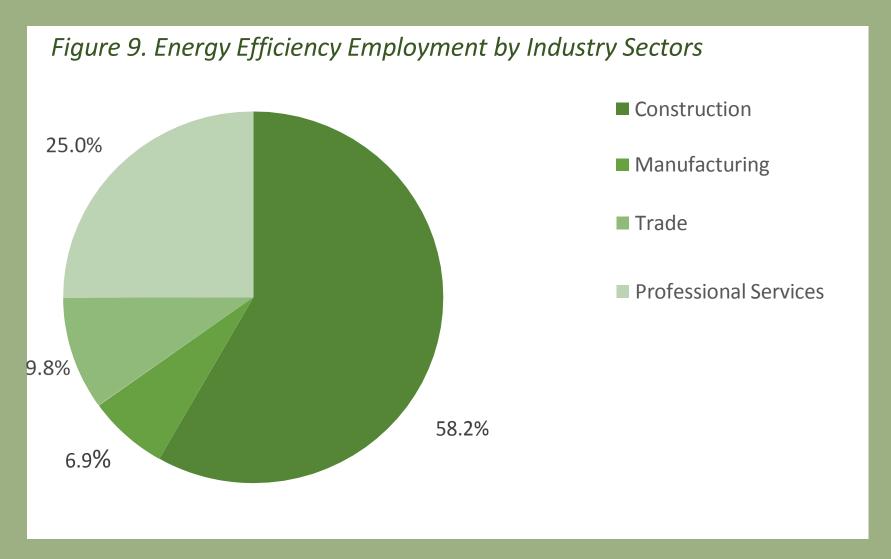
Building Energy Reporting and Disclosure Ordinance (BERDO).

This Ordinance requires Boston's large- and medium-sized buildings to report their annual energy and water use to the City of Boston, after which the City makes the information publicly available. Additionally, every five years, buildings need to complete an energy assessment or energy action;

US DOE REPORT Connecticut Energy and Employment



Source: US Dept. of Energy, Energy and Employment Report, January 2017



Source: US Dept. of Energy, Energy and Employment Report, January 2017

Workforce Characteristics Hiring Difficulty

Figure 13. Hiring Difficulty by Major Technology

Technology	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not at all difficult	DK/NA
Electric Power Generation	16.7%	54.2%	16.7%	12.5%
Electric Power Transmission, Distribution, and Storage	NA	NA	NA	NA
Energy Efficiency	40.0%	46.7%	6.7%	6.7%
Fuels	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Transportation, including Motor Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA
Component Parts for Transportation Vehicles	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: US Dept. of Energy, Energy and Employment Report, January 2017



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Tunxis.edu/energy

860-773-1318

