GoElectrified

Electrification that pencils out.

Calibrated whole-home planning for heat pumps and solar — and a conversation about what building analysis would be genuinely useful to you and your customers.

Powered by OptiMiser · 17 years of calibrated building energy analytics

Presented to **BEL-CO QI Subgroup Meeting** | Andy Bardwell, CEO; Ryan Moore, COO
September 9, 2026

OPTIMISER®
power | simplicity | accuracy

WHO WE ARE

OptiMiser builds the modeling engine underneath the plan

One calibrated physics engine, two front doors — the professional audit platform and the homeowner-facing electrification planner.

Zeus

The professional audit and program management platform

- Field audit, modeling, QA/QC, and reporting for utility and weatherization programs
- BPI-2400 calibration, HPXML in and out, program-level workflow and compliance
- Deployed across state weatherization and utility program pipelines

GoElectrified

The whole-home electrification planner

- Heat pump, water heating, EV, and PV planned together as one system
- Bill-calibrated sizing and honest bill-impact numbers, not generic estimates
- Built for contractors to use in the home and for programs to deploy at scale

TRACK RECORD

Over fifteen years of calibrated modeling

17 yrs

In production

Continuous development of the OptiMiser engine since 2006

300k+

Audits modeled

Across all types of programs and geographic regions

LBNL

Validated engine

Independently validated by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

83%

Realization rate

Average savings realization for calibrated audits in LBNL's PAYS study

Realization rate is the number that matters to a program: it is the share of modeled savings that actually shows up in the meter data. Most modeling approaches land far below this.

Realization rate: Deason, Murphy & Leventis, "Participant outcomes in residential Pay As You Save programs," LBNL, March 2024.

WHERE WE'RE GOING

The case we want to make — and where we want your input

1

The economics

In areas with natural gas heating, a heat pump often raises the bill. That is a pricing problem, not a technology problem.

2

The fix

Pairing PV and storage (if rate signal is present) with electrification is what makes the package cost-effective — and it changes what the customer buys.

3

Right-sizing

Get the PV or the HVAC sizing wrong and the economics collapse again. Both need to be sized to the future needs.

4

The data

Accurate sizing does not come from more building data. It comes from the meter. Calibration beats characterization.

5

Health & safety

Electrification retires combustion risk and delivers cooling to homes that have never had it.

6

Contractors

Scale comes from empowering the installer base, not from adding another layer of program requirements.



ACT 1

The economics don't work by default

Cheap gas and expensive electricity mean the efficiency story and the bill story point in opposite directions.

THE EVIDENCE

The largest national study of heat pump economics: rates, installation cost, and equipment selection all critical

NREL modeled every occupied U.S. single-family home. Two findings should shape how any program is designed.

Minimum-efficiency heat pump

38% of homes see their energy bills rise

45% are not cost-effective even counting only incremental cost

High-efficiency cold-climate HP + envelope measures

3% of homes see bills rise — the technology works

85% are not cost-effective — more because the good equipment costs more (still counting only incremental cost)

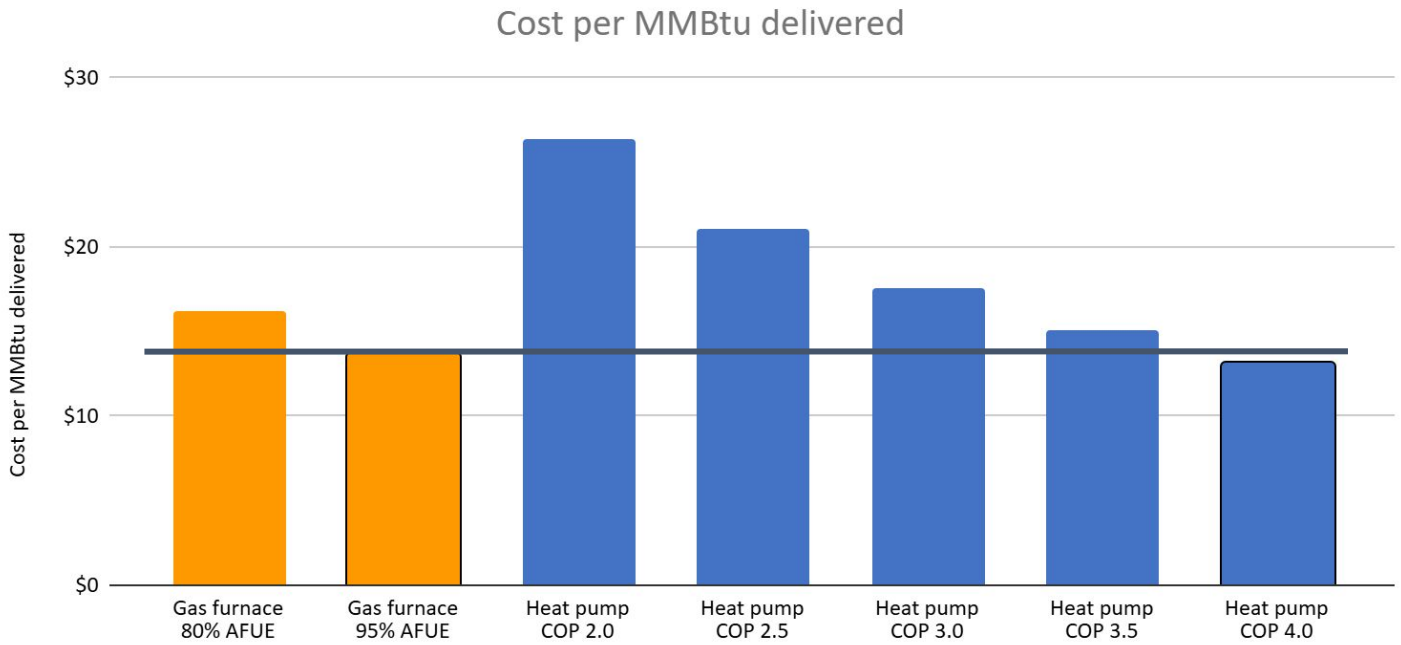
Better equipment solves the bill problem and makes the payback problem worse. Neither column is a program you want to scale.

Wilson et al., "Heat pumps for all? Distributions of the costs and benefits of residential air-source heat pumps in the United States," Joule 8, 1000–1035, 17 April 2024 (LBNL / NREL).

WHY IT HAPPENS

The cause is the price of a delivered BTU, not the efficiency of the box

Cost to deliver one MMBtu of heat. Illustrative at $0.18/kWh and $1.30/therm.



Break-even COP

3.9

A heat pump has to hold a seasonal COP near 3.9 just to match a 95% gas furnace at these rates. Most cold-climate equipment delivers a seasonal average well below that.

Break-even COP = (electric $/MMBtu ÷ gas $/MMBtu) × furnace AFUE. The efficiency of the heat pump has to beat the price ratio between the two fuels — and in most territories that ratio is 3 to 5.

IT IS REGIONAL

Where a heat pump helps or hurts is mostly a map of fuel prices

The same equipment in the same climate produces opposite bill outcomes depending on the local gas-to-electric spread.

Where heat pumps generally win

- Homes heating with delivered fuels — propane, fuel oil, and resistance electric
- Territories where the electric-to-gas price ratio sits below roughly 3
- Mild and mixed climates where seasonal COP stays high
- Homes not adding cooling they did not previously have

Where heat pumps struggle on cost

- Homes on inexpensive pipeline natural gas with a functioning furnace
- Territories where the price ratio is 4 or higher
- Cold climates where seasonal COP falls and strip heat engages
- Poorly insulated homes where design load drives oversized, expensive equipment

Any national heat pump message will be wrong in half your service territory. The plan has to be built per home, on that home's rates and that home's meter.

Regional variation per Heat Pumps for All?, Figs. S1.2.3 and S1.2.6 (bill savings and positive-NPV share by state).

THE PROGRAM RISK, AS WE SEE IT

Risks of heat-pump-only programs



Bill-shock complaints

The customer was told a heat pump is three times more efficient. The next winter bill says otherwise, and the call comes to you and your implementer.



Stalled conversion

Contractors quote three different system sizes at three different prices. Homeowners who cannot tell them apart do the safe thing and replace the furnace.



Winter peak exposure

Undersized or badly controlled equipment falls back to resistance heat on the coldest morning of the year — precisely when you can least afford it.

Every one of these is a planning failure, not an equipment failure.

ACT 2

Solar is what makes electrification pencil

The one measure that is reliably cost-effective, paired with the one measure that is reliably efficient.

THE CORE INSIGHT

Solar and heat pumps fix each other's weakness

Solar PV

Reliably cost-effective

A well-sited array today commonly returns an SIR above 3. It is the cheapest energy on the property — but it only produces electricity.

+

Heat pump

Reliably efficient

Moves three or more units of heat per unit of electricity — but only if that electricity is cheap. It has no answer for the price ratio.

+

Together

Cost-effective and efficient

Every solar kWh gets multiplied by the heat pump's COP. The array covers the new load it created, and the package clears the hurdle neither measure clears alone.

Neither measure sells itself on its own economics. The combination does — and it is the combination that gets the gas appliance out of the house.

WORKED EXAMPLE

Denver, Colorado: five packages, with and without solar

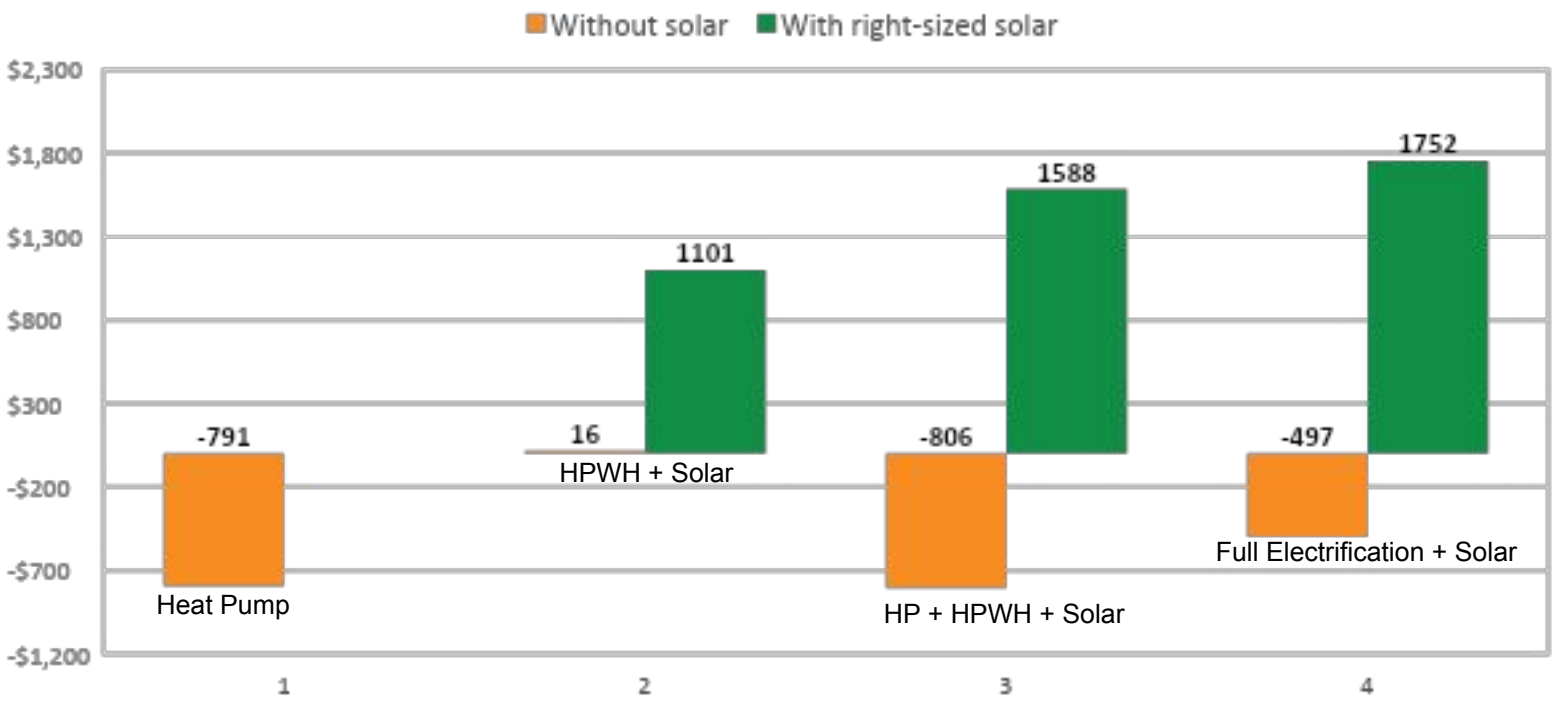
#	Package	Annual savings no solar	Annual savings with solar	Net cost after incentives	Payback no solar	Payback with solar
1	**Insulate & air seal**	*Not cost-effective for this home*				
2	Heat pump	**-$791**	—	$10,520	never	—
3	HP water heater & solar	$16	**$1,101**	$13,707	834 yrs	12 yrs
4	HPWH + heat pump & solar	**-$806**	**$1,588**	$41,388	never	26 yrs
5	HP dryer, induction range, HPWH, HP & solar	**-$497**	**$1,752**	$38,013	never	22 yrs

Without solar, four of five packages lose the homeowner money every year. With a right-sized array, the full electrification package returns $1,752 a year and pays back inside the equipment's life.

OptiMiser modeled case study, Denver CO. 1950s ranch, 3,000 conditioned sq ft. Incentives per IRA as modeled at time of analysis.

THE SAME DATA, ONE PICTURE

Adding solar flips the sign on every package



Annual homeowner savings

The heat pump does not create the savings — it creates the load.

The array pays for that load at a fraction of retail, and the heat pump multiplies every kWh it produces by three or more.

Plan them separately and the customer sees a bill increase. Plan them together and the customer sees a return.

Same Denver case study. "Heat pump only" has no solar variant modeled.

READING THIS FROM YOUR SIDE OF THE TABLE

What a solar-paired electrification program does for the utility

We are not pitching load defection — and we'd like to hear which of these actually matter in your planning.

Conversions that would not otherwise happen

Roughly half of gas-heated homes have no economic case for a heat pump on their own. Pairing with PV is what moves those customers onto your system at all — a new electric heating and water heating load, plus the EV that usually follows.

A better-shaped load, not just a smaller one

Right-sized cold-climate equipment with correct backup staging is what keeps strip heat off your winter morning peak. On-site generation shaves the summer afternoon. Both are shape improvements you would otherwise pay a program to buy.

Customers who stay satisfied through the transition

The bill-shock complaint is the single biggest reputational risk in a fuel-switching program. Calibrated, honest bill projections at the kitchen table are the cheapest complaint-avoidance available.

Defensible savings for your evaluators

Calibrated models with BPI-2400 true-up carry realization rates that survive EM&V. That is program cost per verified therm and kWh, not per claimed one.

ACT 3

Right-sizing is critical

3

The package only pencils if both the heat pump and the array are sized to the home that exists after the retrofit.

There is no safe direction to guess in

Rule-of-thumb sizing fails in both directions, and each failure has a different victim.

Oversized

Contractors size up because a callback for insufficient heat is expensive and a callback for oversizing never comes.

- Thousands of dollars of unnecessary equipment and often an unnecessary panel upgrade
- Short cycling: poor dehumidification, uneven temperatures, shortened compressor life
- Larger connected load and a worse coincident demand contribution
- Cost inflation is what pushes the package out of cost-effectiveness

Undersized

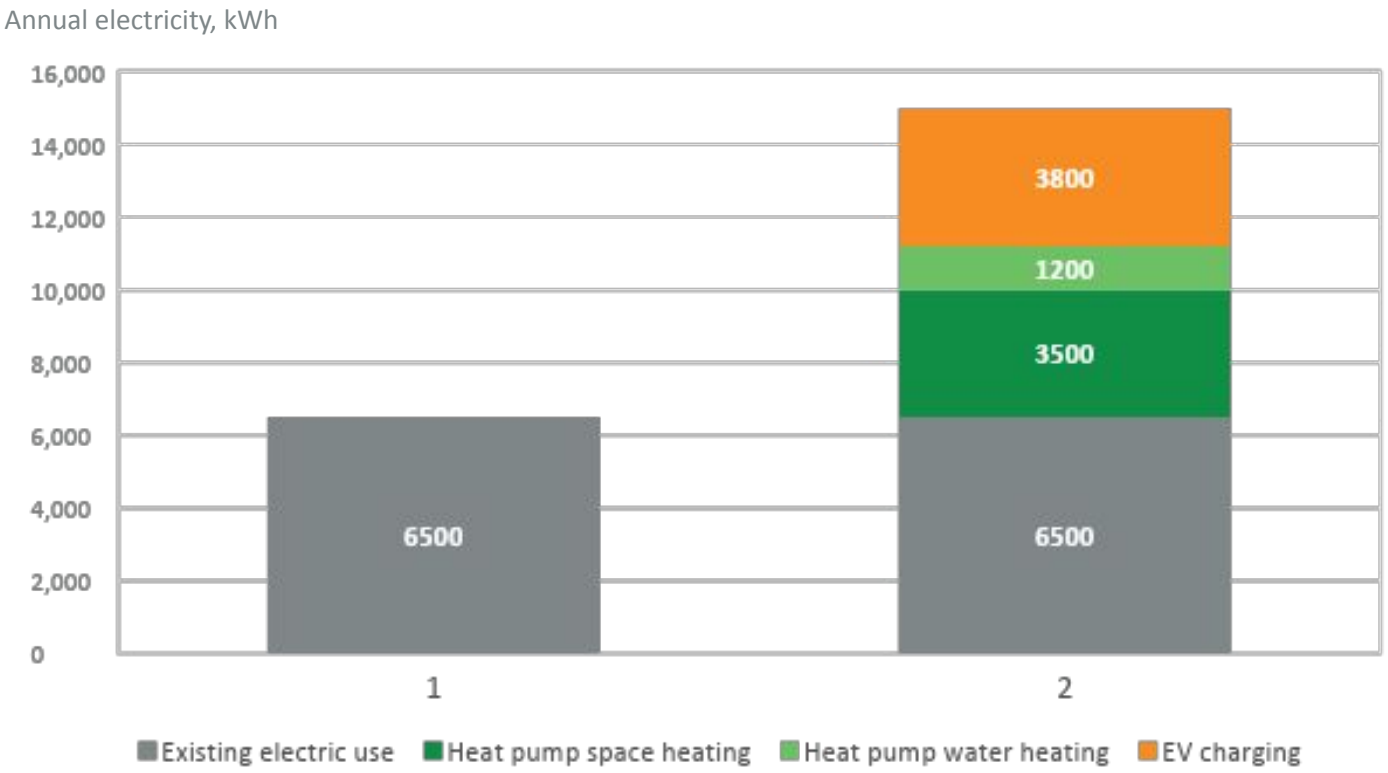
Undersizing usually comes from sizing to the pre-retrofit envelope, or from ignoring the design-day capacity derate.

- Backup resistance heat runs on the coldest mornings — the worst possible hours
- Comfort complaints that become heat pump complaints in the customer's telling
- Bills far above what the proposal promised, undermining the next customer's confidence
- One bad winter in a neighborhood sets a program back years

Correct sizing requires a load calculation on the post-retrofit envelope, at the real design temperature, against the equipment's actual capacity curve — not its rated capacity.

SIZING THE ARRAY

PV sized on last year's bill is sized for a different house



57%

of the future load is invisible in last year's electric bill

An array sized to historic use leaves the customer buying the majority of their new heating load at retail.

It also cannot be economically fixed later — the second truck roll, the second permit, and the second interconnection cost more than the panels.

Illustrative whole-home transition for a gas-heated single-family home. Actual figures are modeled per home from that home's own consumption history.

THE THIRD SIZING QUESTION

Storage is sized to rates and load shape

A heat pump is sized to the weather and an array to the future load. A battery is sized to what the tariff pays for shifting a kWh and shape of the home's peak load.

Shift on-peak use

Usually the real money

- Charge from midday PV, discharge through the on-peak window
- Value is set by the peak-to-off-peak spread, not by battery size
- Grows as PV export credit falls below the retail rate

Backup and resilience

Valued, but rarely financial

- Sized to critical circuits and hours of outage, not to annual bills
- Real to the customer — but it does not show up in a payback
- Best treated as a stated preference, priced separately

Export arbitrage

Entirely rate-dependent

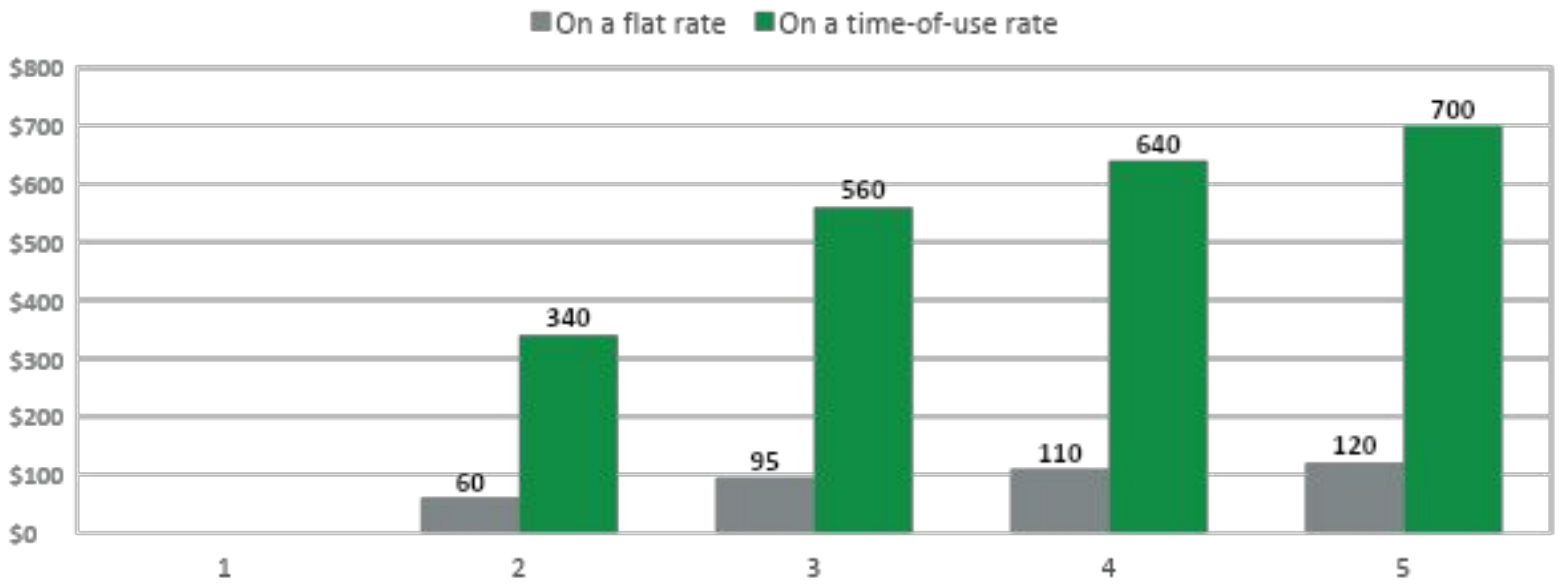
- Only works where the tariff genuinely rewards timed export
- Collapses under flat rates or low export compensation
- We model your actual tariff — we never assume a rate you don't offer

Three different jobs, three different right answers — and a homeowner who is quoted one battery size for all three.

WHAT WE MODEL

How much storage is worth buying — and where the curve flattens

Annual bill savings from adding storage, on top of an electrified home with right-sized PV.



Value added per increment

0 → 5 kWh: +$340
5 → 10 kWh: +$220
10 → 13.5 kWh: +$80
13.5 → 20 kWh: +$60

The last increment costs as much per kilowatt-hour as the first and returns a fraction of it. That is a spend the homeowner can redirect into envelope work, a larger array, or simply not spend at all.

The battery is dispatched hour by hour across the full year against the real tariff and the home's calibrated load — not sized off a rule of thumb or a rated capacity.

Illustrative modeled results for an electrified single-family home with right-sized PV. Actual values are modeled per home, per tariff.



ACT 4

Accuracy comes from the meter, not the microscope

The industry is spending heavily to measure buildings more precisely. The answer was already in your billing system.

THE PREVAILING APPROACH

The industry's answer has been to measure the building harder

Every one of these is a real technology that produces real data. None of them closes the loop on what the home actually uses.

Aerial & drone imagery

Roof planes, shading, envelope geometry

LiDAR & photogrammetry

Massing, volume, window-to-wall estimation

Automated data enrichment

Assessor records, MLS text, permit history

Sensor & blower-door packages

Leakage, distribution loss, spot measurement

Each layer adds cost per home and acquisition friction. None of them tells you how occupants use their thermostat or windows, when they are home, how many people live there, or how the last twelve months actually went.

WHY MORE INPUTS DON'T CONVERGE

You can measure the building perfectly and still be badly wrong

1

Occupant behavior dominates

Setpoints, schedules, occupancy, hot water use, and plug loads routinely swing whole-home consumption by a factor of two between identical houses. None of it is visible from the air.

2

Uncertainty compounds, it doesn't cancel

Twenty estimated inputs each within ten percent do not produce an answer within ten percent. Errors stack, and the model has no way to know which ones stacked.

3

Nothing checks the answer

A characteristics-driven model produces a number with no residual to inspect. If it is forty percent off, nothing in the workflow says so — not at the kitchen table, and not at EM&V.



The meter already contains all of it

Twelve months of billing data is a measurement of the building and its occupants together, under real weather, with every unknown already priced in.

OUR METHOD

Calibration inverts the problem

A physics model provides the structure. The customer's own consumption history provides the truth the model has to match.

1

Fast intake

A short, structured set of observable inputs — envelope, equipment, fuels, occupancy. Minutes, not hours. No drone required.

→

2

Physics model

The OptiMiser engine builds a full whole-home model: loads, distribution, equipment performance curves, and end-use disaggregation.

→

3

Bill calibration

The model is tuned against twelve or more months of actual utility data until it reproduces the home's real monthly consumption within BPI-2400 tolerance.

→

4

Sized plan

Now the load calculation, the equipment sizing, the array sizing, and the bill projection all rest on a model that has been proven against reality.

The residual between the model and the meter is the quality signal. If the model cannot match the bills, we know it before the customer does — and the tool says so.

WHERE YOU COME IN

The most valuable input in the whole workflow is one you already hold

Green Button Connect

Authorized customer-consented transfer of interval or monthly data straight into the model, with no PDF uploads and no transcription errors.

Monthly billing history

Twelve to twenty-four months is sufficient for BPI-2400 calibration. Interval data improves peak and load-shape analysis.

Gas data too

Calibrating the pre-retrofit heating load requires the gas history. Where you are a combination utility, that is a decisive advantage.

The exchange

You provide the consumption data. We return a calibrated model of that customer's home — end-use disaggregation, verified savings, and post-retrofit load shape — back to you.

Program-level, that is a bottom-up picture of electrification-ready load in your territory, built from real homes rather than segment averages.

ACT 5

Health, safety, and resilience

Electrification retires combustion risk from the home and delivers cooling to households that have never had it.

THE NON-ENERGY BENEFITS

The benefits that never show up in a payback calculation

For low-income and hard-to-reach programs, these are frequently the stronger justification.

Combustion safety

- Removes the CO, spillage, and backdrafting risk that comes with atmospheric appliances
- Eliminates the depressurization trade-off that constrains how tight a home can be air sealed
- Retires the combustion appliance zone testing burden from every future visit

Indoor air quality

- Removes gas cooking as an indoor source of NO_2 and fine particulate
- Ends the fuel storage and delivery risks associated with propane and oil
- Sealed-combustion and no-combustion homes support better ventilation strategy

Cooling and resilience

- A heat pump delivers air conditioning to homes that previously had none
- Directly addresses heat-related health risk in an increasingly relevant way
- One system, one maintenance relationship, and no gas line for the customer to worry about

A package that does not pencil on energy savings alone can still be the right call — but only if the plan is honest about which benefits are dollars and which are not.

ACT 6

Scale comes from contractors, not requirements

Every additional program requirement is a filter on your installer base. We would rather hand them a better tool.

THE USUAL REFLEX

Quality problems get solved by adding requirements. Then volume drops.

Program sees poor sizing quality → Adds a certification, a form, an inspection → Small contractors opt out of the program → Fewer participating installers → **Volume targets missed**

What the contractor experiences

- Unpaid hours of paperwork per job, on thin margins
- A certification that does not help them sell anything
- A separate portal for every program they participate in

What actually changes behavior

- A tool that produces a credible proposal faster than their current one
- Sizing rationale they can defend to a skeptical homeowner
- Compliance falling out of the workflow rather than sitting on top of it

If the compliant path is also the fastest path, you do not have to enforce it.

OUR APPROACH

One tool that spans both trades

The HVAC contractor and the solar contractor are selling halves of the same package to the same homeowner — and neither can size the other's half.



For the HVAC contractor

- Right-sized equipment from a calibrated load calculation, not a rule of thumb
- A credible PV recommendation to hand to a partner — a referral, not a lost sale
- Honest bill projections that survive the first winter



For the solar contractor

- An array sized to the post-electrification load instead of last year's bills
- A defensible reason to sell a larger system, backed by a model
- An electrification conversation that opens a second product line



For the program

- Consistent sizing logic across every participating contractor
- QA that happens on every job automatically, not on a sampled subset
- Structured, comparable data back from the field in HPXML

Cross-selling between the trades is the fastest available lever on installation volume — and it only works if one plan sizes both systems.

LIVE WALKTHROUGH

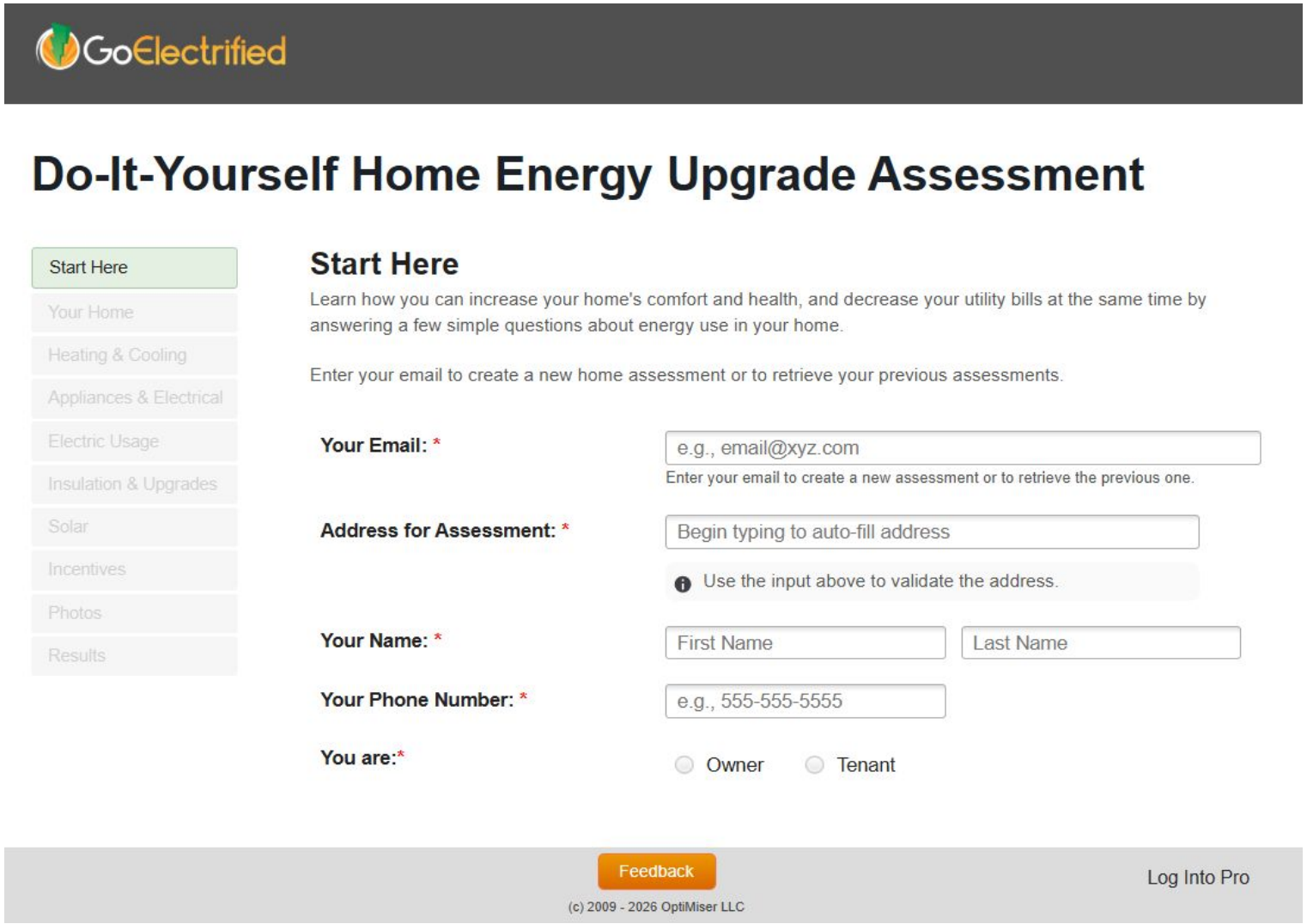
What this looks like in the field

DEMO

Three short segments: intake and calibration, the sized plan, and what the homeowner walks away with.

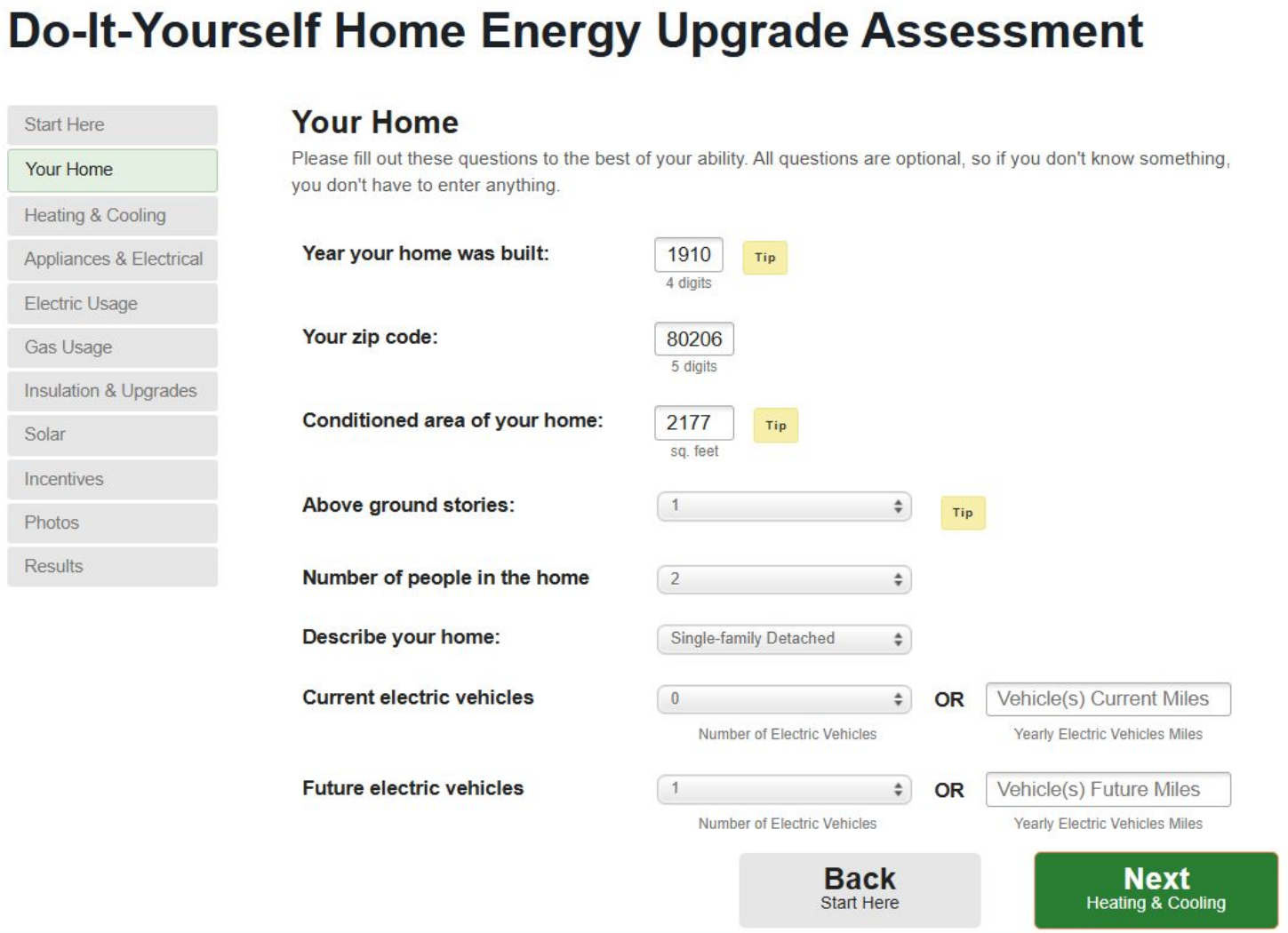
SEGMENT 1

Intake and calibration



SEGMENT 1

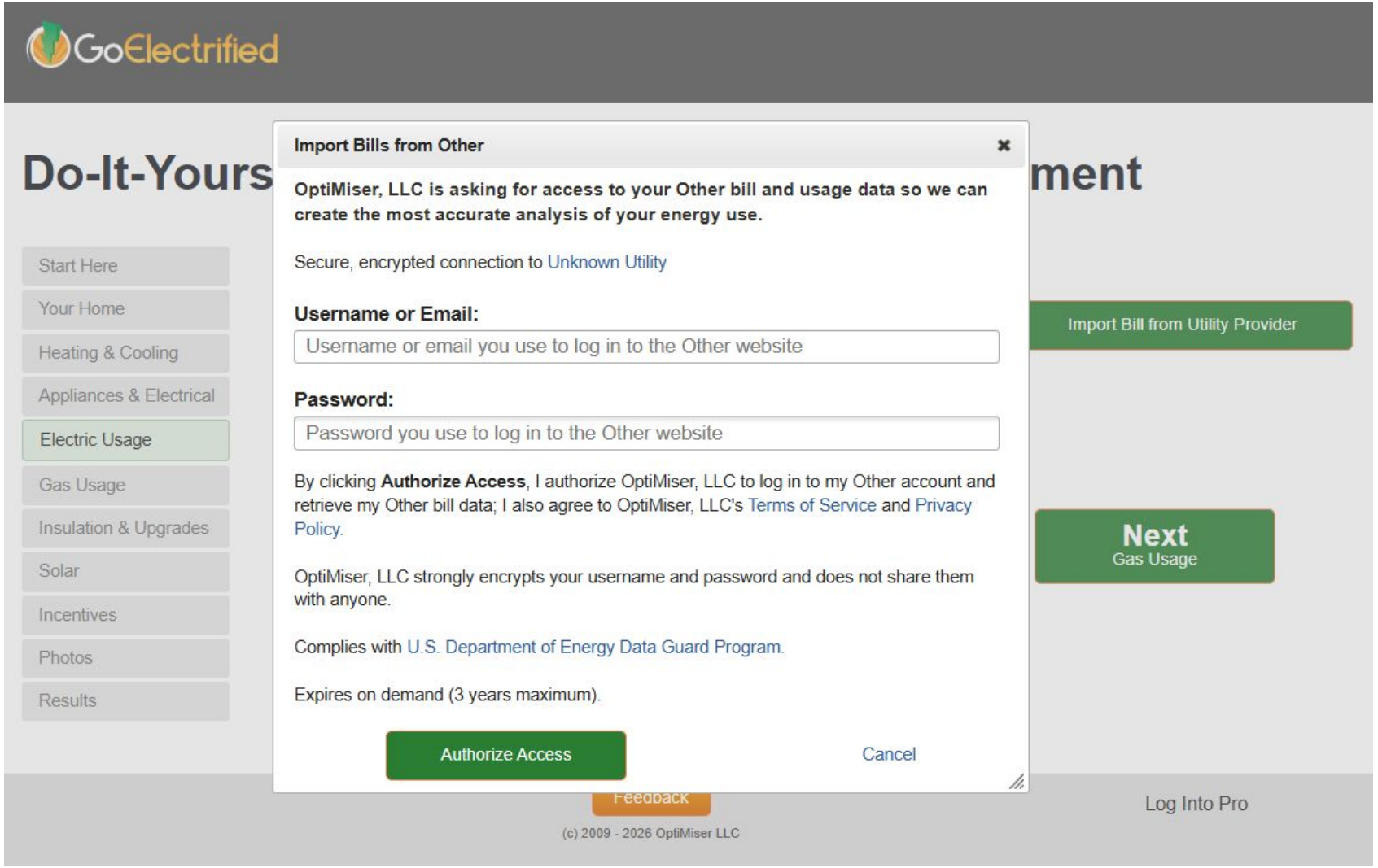
Intake and calibration



GoElectrified

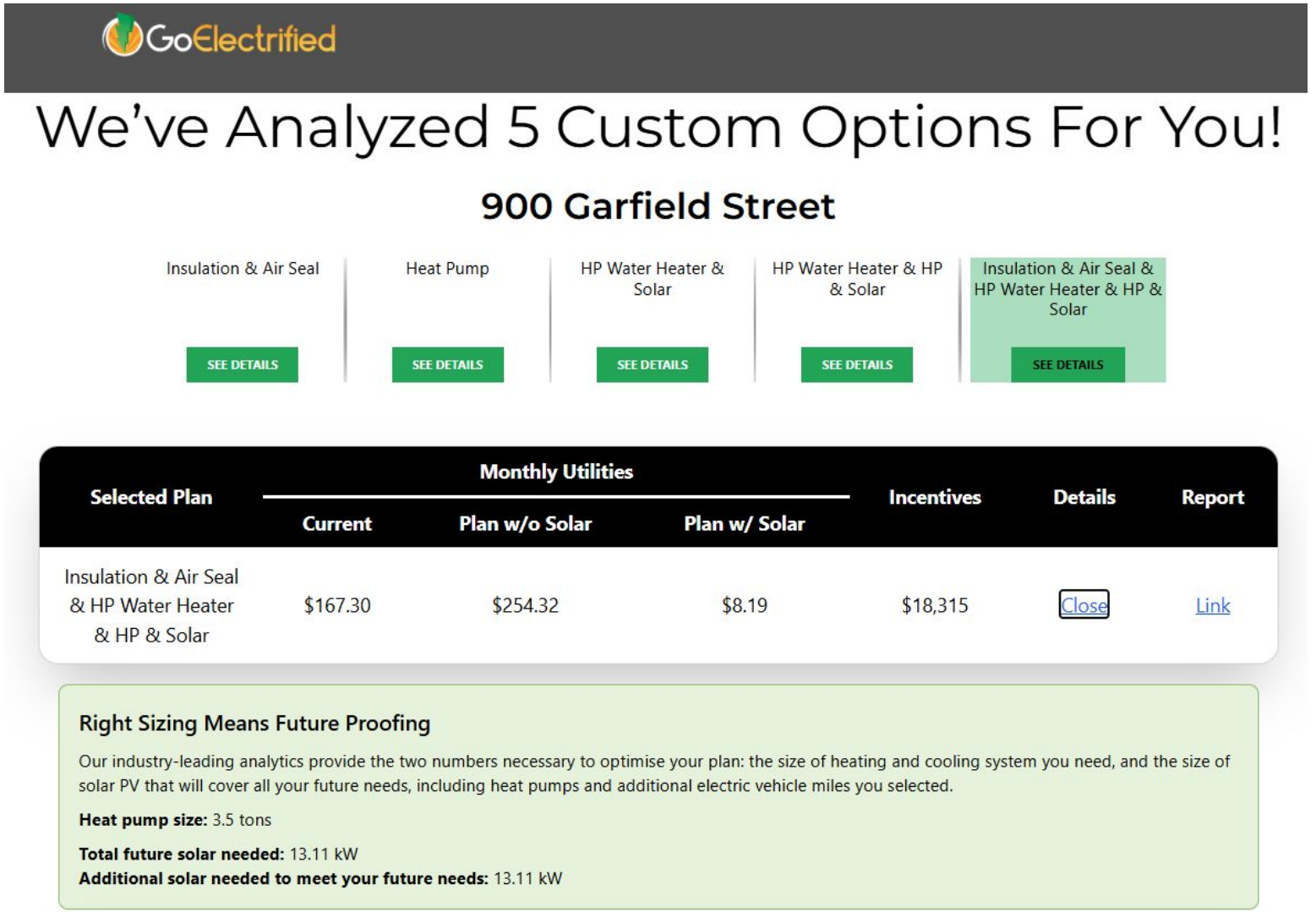
SEGMENT 1

Intake and calibration



SEGMENT 2

The sized electrification plan



SEGMENT 2

The sized electrification plan

Selected Plan	Monthly Utilities			Incentives	Details	Report
	Current	Plan w/o Solar	Plan w/ Solar			
Insulation & Air Seal & HP Water Heater & HP & Solar	$167.30	$254.32	$8.19	$18,315	Close	Link

Right Sizing Means Future Proofing

Our industry-leading analytics provide the two numbers necessary to optimise your plan: the size of heating and cooling system you need, and the size of solar PV that will cover all your future needs, including heat pumps and additional electric vehicle miles you selected.

Heat pump size: 3.5 tons

Total future solar needed: 13.11 kW
Additional solar needed to meet your future needs: 13.11 kW

Improvement	Cost	Rebates & Incentives	Your Cost	Monthly Payment
Install a Heat Pump Water Heater	$2,760	$2,760	$0	$0
Install a Heat Pump for Heating and Cooling	$19,946	$10,875	$9,071	$141
Upgrade Electric Panel	$3,000	$3,000	$0	$0
Solar (PV)	$37,900	$0	$37,900	$591
Upgrade to a Heat Pump Dryer	$1,200	$840	$360	$6
Induction Range	$1,500	$840	$660	$10
Electric Vehicles	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	**$66,306**	**$18,315**	**$47,991**	**$748**

* Monthly with Savings = loan payment – estimated energy savings.

Loan Rate (APR): 7.99 % Loan Term (Years): 7

GoElectrified

SEGMENT 3

What the homeowner receives

1. High-Efficiency Heat Pump System

*Clean, efficient heating and cooling - **Over 200% Efficient!***

Why Heat Pumps Are a Game-Changer:

- ✓ **300%+ Efficiency:** For every unit of electricity used, heat pumps move 3+ units of heat
- ✓ **Year-Round Comfort:** One system provides both heating and cooling
- ✓ **Lower Operating Costs:** Dramatically reduce your energy bills
- ✓ **Clean Energy Ready:** Pair with solar for zero-emission comfort

Recommended System: Central Heat Pump, Ducted

Heating Capacity: 42,000 BTU/hr at 12.02°F	Cooling Capacity: 42,000 BTU/hr
HSPF: 8.5	SEER: 19

Why This Size?

Our load calculations show your home requires 41,403 BTU/hr for heating and 21,308 BTU/hr for cooling after weatherization improvements. This precisely-sized system will:

- ✓ Operate at peak efficiency
- ✓ Maintain consistent comfort
- ✓ Maximize equipment lifespan
- ✓ Minimize utility costs

Investment: $19,946	Rebates Available: $10,875

5. Home Battery Storage System (Optional)

Break free from the grid with reliable energy independence

Energy Independence & Resilience:

- ✓ **Break Free from the Grid:** Store your solar energy and use it when you need it most, reducing dependence on utility companies
- ✓ **Backup Power:** Keep your essential systems running during power outages - from essential loads to full home backup
- ✓ **Intelligent Energy Management:** Automatically optimize when to store, use, or export energy based on your needs and utility rates
- ✓ **Maximize Solar Value:** Store excess solar production during the day and use it at night, reducing grid purchases
- ✓ **Unified Solution:** Integrates seamlessly with your solar generation and home energy systems for complete control

Recommended System: 13.5 kWh Home Battery

System Options: Tesla PowerWall or FranklinWH (aPower + aGate)	Storage Capacity: 13.5 kWh

Backup Power Analysis for Your Home

Based on your home's specific energy consumption patterns, this 13.5 kWh battery system provides:

Essential Loads Backup: 51.8 hours	Full Home Backup: 4.6 hours

***Essential loads** include: water heating, cooking, refrigeration, essential lighting and plug loads (enough to power wifi and device charging). **Full home backup** includes all modeled electricity use using the maximum of either heating or cooling loads.*

Package Incentive Details

Measure	Incentive Amount	Incentive Details & Requirements
Install a Heat Pump Water Heater	$4,000	$2,250 off qualifying new heat pump water heaters for Xcel customers. Must be installed by registered contractor and may not exceed 80 gallons. More info: Link Rebate of 100% of ENERGY STAR heat pump water heater costs for households below 80% AMI, up to $1,750. More info: Link
Install a Heat Pump for Heating and Cooling	$10,875	$2,250/heating ton at 5 degrees Fahrenheit for a cold-climate heat pump. More info: Link Rebate of 100% of ENERGY STAR cold climate heat pump costs for households below 80% AMI, up to $8,000. More info: Link Rebate of 100% of ENERGY STAR heat pump costs. For space heating and cooling in households below 80% AMI, up to $3,000. More info: Link $900/cooling ton rebate for ducted, partially ducted, or non-ducted heat pumps. More info: Link
Upgrade Electric Panel	$4,800	Up to $2300 rebate for installing a 240-volt circuit to support a Level 2 electric vehicle charger. For Income qualified households. More info: Link Rebate of 100% of electrical load service center (electrical panel) costs for households under 80% AMI, up to $4,000. More info: Link Rebate of 100% of electrical wiring costs for households below 80% AMI, up to $2,500. More info: Link Turned on if there is a heat pump (heating fuel switch), then add the cost of the panel upgrade.

Total Package Incentives

Total Available Incentives: **$18,315**

***Important:** Rebate programs have limited funding and may expire. We recommend moving quickly to secure these incentives.*

HOW THIS PLUGS IN

Four ways utilities deploy GoElectrified

These are not exclusive, and the list isn't fixed — let us know what model works for you.

Contractor enablement

Your participating HVAC and solar contractors get accounts and training. They produce calibrated, right-sized proposals under their own brand. You get consistent sizing logic and structured data back.

Customer-facing portal

A guided planner under your brand, on your site. Customers build a credible whole-home plan themselves and arrive at your contractor network already qualified and already educated on bill impact.

API and data integration

HPXML in and out, REST endpoints for modeling and retrieval, and Green Button ingestion. Drops into an existing program platform or CRM rather than replacing it.

Full program platform

Zeus for the program side: intake, QA/QC, workflow, measure tracking, and reporting — with GoElectrified as the field and customer-facing layer on top.

OVER TO YOU

What kind of analysis would actually be useful to you?

Plans for individual customers

Plans a contractor or homeowner can act on, calibrated to that home's bills.

Multifamily and small commercial

Central plant and mixed-use buildings, where sizing is harder and the tooling is thinner.

Territory-wide candidate screening

Which homes are good candidates — and which will see bills rise — before you market.

Rate and tariff impact testing

What a proposed rate does to real customers' bills, and to package economics.

Peak and load-shape contribution

Per-home hourly impact your planners can aggregate to a feeder or system view.

Savings evidence for EM&V

Calibrated, measure-level savings that hold up in evaluation and in a filing.

PROPOSED NEXT STEP

A bounded pilot, on your homes and your rates

1

Scope

Pick a segment — a gas-heated neighborhood, a delivered-fuel population, or an income-qualified cohort. 50 to 200 homes.

2

Connect

Green Button or a data-sharing agreement for the participating customers' consumption history. This is usually the long pole.

3

Run

We model every home, calibrate, and produce a right-sized electrification plan with and without PV, at your actual tariffs.

4

Evaluate

Compare calibration accuracy, sizing against what contractors would have proposed, and modeled bill impact against your program assumptions.

What we'd want to work out together

A program sponsor, a segment worth looking at, and a path to consumption data — scoped around a question you actually want answered.

IN SUMMARY

Five things worth taking away

1. In many situations a heat pump alone raises the customer's bill. That is a fuel-price fact, and no amount of equipment efficiency fixes it affordably.

2. Pairing right-sized PV with electrification is what makes the package cost-effective — and what converts the customers who would otherwise reinstall a furnace.

3. Sizing is where the economics live. An array sized on last year's bills misses most of the load the retrofit is about to create.

4. Accurate sizing comes from calibrating to consumption history, not from measuring the building harder. That is what the realization rate is built on.

5. Scale comes from giving contractors a faster, more credible tool — not from adding another requirement to the ones they already skip.

Questions?

Or more for you…

- How are heat pump, solar and storage rebates coordinated in your programs today?
- What does your current process do about a customer whose bill goes up after a conversion?

Get in touch

Andy Bardwell
andy@optimiserenergy.com
Ryan Moore
ryan@optimiserenergy.com
goelectrified.com · optimiserenergy.com