

ESL-TR-11-10-01

ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPACT IN THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)

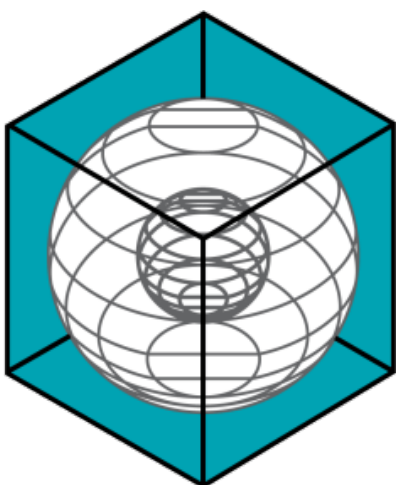
PRELIMINARY REPORT: INTEGRATED NOX EMISSIONS SAVINGS FROM EE/RE PROGRAMS STATEWIDE

**Annual Report to the
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
January 2010 – December 2010**



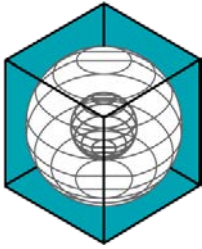
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October 2011



ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY

**Texas Engineering Experiment Station
The Texas A&M University System**



ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY

Texas Engineering Experiment Station
The Texas A&M University System
3581 TAMU
College Station, Texas 77843-3581

September 29, 2011

Chairman Bryan W. Shaw, Ph.D.
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Dear Chairman Shaw:

The Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System is pleased to provide this preliminary report, "Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP): Integrated NOx Emissions Savings from EE/RE Programs Statewide," as required under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002 (Senate Bill 5, 77R as amended 78 R & 78S).

The ESL is required to annually report the energy savings from statewide adoption of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards in Senate Bill 5 (SB 5), as amended, and the relative impact of proposed local energy code amendments in the Texas non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties as part of the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP).

Please contact me at (979) 862-1280 should you or any of the TCEQ staff have any questions concerning this report or any of the work presently being done to quantify emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy measures as a result of the TERP implementation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David E. Claridge". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "D".

David E. Claridge, Ph.D., P.E., FASHRAE
Director

Enclosure

cc: Commissioner Buddy Garcia
Commissioner Carlos Rubinstein
Executive Director Mark Vickery

Disclaimer

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**PRELIMINARY REPORT:
INTEGRATED NOX EMISSIONS SAVINGS FROM EE/RE STATEWIDE**

**Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact
In The Texas Emissions Reduction Plan**

Executive Summary

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory), at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System, in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002, submits this sixth annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy (EE/RE) Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (Preliminary Report) to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

In this preliminary report, the NOx emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 in a uniform format to allow the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas’ State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis should include the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day¹ (OSD) NOx reductions. The NOx emissions reduction from all these programs were calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose.

In 2010, the cumulative total electricity savings from all programs are:

- Annual electricity savings of 31,731,502 MWh/year (18,907 tons-NOx/year) and
- OSD electricity savings equal to 84,150 MWh/day, which would be a 3,506 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period (51.58 tons-NOx/day).

By 2013, the cumulative total electricity savings from all programs are:

- Annual electricity savings will be 35,758,047 MWh/year (21,396 tons-NOx/year) and
- OSD electricity savings will be 98,298 MWh/day, which would be a 4,096 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period (60.61 tons-NOx/day).

A summary of the savings for 2010 and 2013 is presented in the table below.

	2010	2013
Annual Electricity Savings (MWh/yr)	31,731,502	35,758,047
Annual Emissions reductions (tons NOx/yr)	18,907	21,396
OSD Electricity Savings (MWh/day)	84,150	98,298
OSD Emissions reductions (tons NOx/day)	51.58	60.61

¹ An ozone season day (OSD) represents the daily average emissions during the period that runs from mid-July to mid-September.

Legislative Background

In 2001, the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), established by the 77th Texas Legislature with the enactment of Senate Bill 5 (SB 5), identified that Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EE/RE) measures make an important contribution to a comprehensive approach for meeting the minimum federal ambient air quality standards. In 2003 through 2011, the 78th through 82nd Legislatures enhanced the use of EE/RE programs for meeting the TERP. The 78th Legislature enhanced the use of EE/RE programs for meeting TERP goals by requiring the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to promote EE/RE as a means to improve air quality standards and to develop a methodology for computing emissions reduction for use in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) from EE/RE programs.

The 79th Legislature expanded the scope of the SIP-eligible credits by adding savings from the State Renewable Portfolio Standards from the generation of electricity from renewable sources; specifically requiring the TCEQ to develop methods to quantify emissions reductions from renewable energy; and required the Laboratory to develop at least 3 alternative methods for achieving a 15 percent greater potential energy savings in residential, commercial and industrial construction.

In the 80th Legislature several new energy efficiency initiatives were introduced, including: requiring the Laboratory to provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC), or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), are equivalent to or better than the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC; requiring the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings; and encouraging the Laboratory to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to develop guidelines for home energy ratings, including training.

Calculation of Integrated NOx Emissions Reductions from Multiple State Agencies Participating in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)

In January 2005, the Laboratory was asked by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to develop a method by which the NOx emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 could be reported in a uniform format to allow the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas' State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis should include the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NOx reductions. The NOx emissions reduction from all these programs were calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose. The different programs included in this 2010 cumulative analysis are:

- ESL Single-family new construction
- ESL Multi-family new construction
- ESL Commercial new construction
- Federal Buildings
- Furnace Pilot Light Program
- PUC Senate Bill 7 and Senate Bill 5 Program
- SECO Senate Bill 5 Program

- Electricity generated by wind farms in Texas (ERCOT)²
- SEER13 upgrades to Single-family and Multi-family residences

The Laboratory's single-family and multi-family programs include the energy savings attained by constructing new residences in Texas according to the IECC 2000/2001 building code (IECC 2000). The baseline for comparison for the code programs is the published data on residential construction characteristics by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) for 1999 (NAHB 1999). Annual electricity (MWh) and natural gas (MMBtu) savings are from the Laboratory's Annual Reports to the TCEQ (Haberl et al., 2002-2010).

The Texas Public Utility Commission's (PUC) Senate Bill and Senate Bill 7 programs include their incentive and rebates programs managed by the different Utilities for Texas (PUC 2007). These include the Residential Energy Efficiency Programs (REEP) as well as the Commercial & Industrial Standard Offer Programs (C&I SOP). The energy efficiency measures include high efficiency HVAC equipment, variable speed drives, increased insulation levels, infiltration reduction, duct sealing, Energy Star Homes, etc. Annual electricity savings according to the utilities (or Power Control Authorities – PCAs) were reported for the different programs completed in the years 2001 through 2010. The PUC also reported the savings from the Senate Bill 5 grant program which was conducted in 2002 and 2003.

The Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) funds energy-efficiency programs are directed towards school districts, government agencies, city and county governments, private industries and residential energy consumers. For the 2010 reporting year SECO submitted annual energy savings values for projects funded by SECO and by Energy Service projects.

The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) electricity production from currently installed green power generation (wind) in Texas is reported. Projections through 2013 include planned projects by ERCOT, annual growth factors beyond 2013 comply with the Legislative requirements. Actual measured electricity production for 2001 through 2010, were included.

Finally, NO_x emissions reductions from several other programs are also reported, including: *energy efficiency measures applied to Federal buildings in Texas, reductions from the elimination of pilot lights in residential furnaces, and reductions from the installation of SEER 13 air conditioners in existing residences.*

Description of the Analysis Method

Annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NO_x emissions reduction were calculated for 2010 and cumulatively from 2006 to 2020 using several factors to discount the potential savings. These factors include an annual degradation factor, a transmission and distribution factor, a discount factor and growth factors as shown in Table 1, and are described as follows:

Annual degradation factor: This factor was used to account for an assumed decrease in the performance of the measures installed as the equipment wears down and degrades. With the exception of electricity generated from wind, an annual degradation factor of 5% was used for all the programs³. This value was taken from a study by Kats et al. (1996).

² ERCOT is the Electric Reliability Council of Texas.

³ A degradation of 5% per year would accumulate as a 5%, 10%, 15%...etc, degradation in performance. Although the assumption of this high level of degradation may not actually occur, it was chosen as a conservative estimate. For wind energy, a degradation factor of 0% was used. The choice of a 0% degradation factor for wind is based on two year's of analysis of measured wind data from all Texas wind farms that shows no degradation, on average, for a two year period after the wind farms became operational.

Transmission and distribution loss: This factor adjusts the reported savings to account for the loss in energy resulting from the transmission and distribution of the power from the electricity producers to the electricity consumers. For this calculation, the energy savings reported at the consumer level are increased by 7% to give credit for the actual power produced that is lost in the transmission and distribution system on its way to the customer. In the case of electricity generated by wind, the T&D losses were assumed to cancel out since wind energy is displacing power produced by conventional power plants; therefore, there is no net increase or decrease in T&D losses.

Initial discount factor: This factor was used to discount the reported savings for any inaccuracies in the assumptions and methods employed in the calculation procedures. For the Laboratory's single- and multi-family program, the discount factor was assumed to be 20%. For PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs and electricity from wind, the discount factor was taken as 25%. For the savings in the SECO program, the discount factor was 60%.

Growth factor: The growth factors shown in Table 1 were used to account for several different factors. Growth factors for single-family (3.25%) and multi-family residential (1.54%) construction are projections based on the average growth rate for these housing types from recent U.S. Census data for Texas. Growth factors for wind energy are from the Texas Public Utilities Commission⁴. No growth was assumed for Federal buildings, pilot lights, PUC programs and SECO entries.

Figure 1 shows the overall information flow that was used to calculate the NO_x emissions savings from the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) electricity savings (MWh) from all programs. For the Laboratory's single-family and multi-family code-implementation programs, the annual and ozone season savings were calculated from DOE-2 hourly simulation models⁵. The base case is taken as the average characteristics of single- and multi-family residences for Texas published by the National Association of Home Builders for 1999 (NAHB 1999). The OSD consumption is the average daily consumption for the period between July 15 and September 15, 1999. The annual electricity savings from PUC programs were calculated using deemed savings tables and spreadsheets created for the utilities incentive programs by Frontier Associates in Austin, Texas (PUC 2007).

The SECO electricity savings were submitted as annual savings by project⁶. A description of the measures completed for the project was also submitted for information purposes. The electricity production from wind farms in Texas was from the actual on-site metered data measured at 15-minute intervals.

Integration of the savings from the different programs into a uniform format allowed for creditable NO_x emissions to be evaluated using different criteria as shown in Table 1. These include evaluation across programs, evaluation across individual counties by program, evaluation by SIP area, evaluation for all ERCOT counties except Houston/Galveston, and evaluation within a 200 km radius of Dallas/Ft.Worth.

⁴ The growth factors for wind energy through 2012 are based on permitted wind farms registered with the Texas Public Utilities Commission, http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/maps/gen_tables.xls. Growth factors for 2013 through 2020 assume a linear projection based on the permits for 2011 and 2012.

⁵ These values are based on a performance analysis as defined by Chapter 4 of IECC 2000/2001. This analysis is discussed in the Laboratory's annual reports to the TCEQ.

⁶ The reporting requirements to the SECO did not require energy savings by project type, although for selected sites, energy savings by project type was available. Annual savings were reported by SECO in 2004. Values for 2005 to 2010 use the adjusted values from 2004.

Calculation Procedure

ESL Single-family and Multi-family. The calculation of the annual and OSD electricity savings reported for the years 2002 through 2010 included the savings from code-compliant new housing in all 41 non-attainment and affected counties as reported in the Laboratory's annual report submitted by the Laboratory to the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The savings for 2001 were also incorporated, since some of the programs were reporting savings from September to December 2001. From 2005 to 2010, the annual and OSD electricity savings were calculated for new residential construction in all the counties in ERCOT region, which includes the 41 non-attainment and affected counties. These savings were then tabulated by county and program. Using the calculated values through 2010, savings were then projected to 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above.

In these calculations, it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings from the code-complaint construction would be achieved for each year after 2010 through 2020⁷. The projected energy savings through 2020, according to county, were then divided into the different Power Control Authorities (PCA) in eGRID. To determine which PCA was to be used, or in counties with multiple PCA, the allocation to each PCA by county was obtained from PUC's listing published in the Laboratory's 2009 annual report⁸.

For the 2010 annual and OSD NOx emissions calculations, the US EPA's 2007 eGRID were used⁹. An example of the eGRID spreadsheet¹⁰ is given in Table 2. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different counties using the emissions factors contained in eGRID. Similar calculations were performed for each year for which the analysis was required. The cumulative NOx emissions reduction for the electricity savings from residential new construction for 2005 through 2020 is provided in Table 3. NOx emissions reduction is provided in Table 4 .

ESL-Commercial Buildings. The annual and OSD electricity savings for 2004 through 2009 for commercial buildings were obtained from the annual reports for 2004 through 2009 submitted by the Laboratory to TCEQ¹¹. These savings were also tabulated by county and program. Using the calculated values through 2010, savings were then projected to 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above¹². In the projected annual electricity savings, it was assumed that the same 2010 amount of electricity savings would be achieved for each year through 2020. Similarly to the single family calculations, the projected energy saving numbers through 2020, by county, were allocated into the appropriate Power Control Authorities (PCA).

⁷ This would include the appropriate discount and degradation factors for each year.

⁸ Haberl et al., 2010, pp. 265.

⁹ This required two separate versions of the 2007 eGRID, which were specially prepared for Texas by Mr. Art Diem at the US EPA. One of the versions contains estimates of annual SOx, NOx and CO2 data for 2007, using a 25% capacity factor. The second version contains estimates of SOx, NOx and CO2 data for 2007 for an average day in the ozone season period, which runs from Mid July to Mid September.

¹⁰ To use this spreadsheet electricity savings for each PCA is entered in the bottom row of the spreadsheet (MWh). The spreadsheet then allocates the MWh of electricity savings according to the counties (blue columns) where the PCA owned and operated a power plant. Totals for all PCAs are then listed on the far right columns (white columns). Similar spreadsheets for the 2007 eGRID exist for SOx and CO2.

¹¹ These savings include new construction in office, assembly, education, retail, food, lodging and warehouse construction as defined by Dodge building type (Dodge 2005), using energy savings from the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (USDOE 2004), and data from CBECS (1995 - 2003).

¹² This also includes the appropriate discount and degradation factors for each year.

Federal Buildings. Energy savings achieved from Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) were also reported in 2010. This includes savings (estimated) from energy conservation measures implemented in Federal Buildings in Texas. The 2010 savings include projects implemented in 13 Federal buildings reported by the regional office of the Department of Energy. Annual kWh savings reported for each of the projects were divided by 365 to obtain the average Ozone Season Day savings¹³. In the calculation for 2010, it was assumed that the electricity savings from 2005 would also be achieved for each year from 2006 through 2020 after the appropriate degradation factors and T&D loss were applied. Similarly to the single family calculations, the projected energy saving numbers through 2020, by county, were proportioned into the PUC's Power Control Authorities (PCA) and the cumulative NOx emission reduction values calculated.

Furnace Pilot Light Program. For the furnace pilot light program savings, the natural gas (N.G.) energy savings achieved by retrofitting existing furnaces in single-family and multi-family residences for the entire residential stock for Texas have been projected until 2020. Pilot light removal saves an estimated 500 Btu/hr of natural gas for each hour of operation for the entire life of the furnace when the furnace is replaced with a code-compliant replacement. The energy savings for the Ozone Season Day (OSD) are calculated by dividing the annual number by 365. It is also being assumed that of the total furnaces that were retrofitted, 75% are operational during the Ozone Season Period. Cumulative NOx emissions reduction for the N.G. savings from the removal of furnace pilot lights were also calculated by county for 2006 through 2020 by SIP area¹⁴.

PUC-Senate Bill 7. For the PUC Senate Bill 7 program savings, the annual electricity savings for 2001 through 2010 were obtained from the Public Utilities Commission¹⁵. Using these values savings were projected through 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above. Similar savings were assumed for each year after 2010 until 2020. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID was also used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for the PUC-Senate Bill 7 program. The total electricity savings for each PCA was used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each county using the emissions factors contained in the US EPA's eGRID spreadsheet. The cumulative NOx emissions reduction for each county, by SIP area, for the different programs was then calculated.

PUC-Senate Bill 5 Grants Program. To calculate the annual electricity savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 program, electricity savings were also obtained from the Public Utilities Commission¹⁶. The annual and average day electricity savings were then proportioned according to the PCA and program. Using the actual reported numbers through 2003, savings through 2020 were projected incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above¹⁷. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID were used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for PUC-Senate Bill 5

¹³ This method yields suitable OSD values for lighting retrofits and/or retrofits that are not weather dependent. In the case of retrofits to cooling systems, weather normalization would increase the OSD savings substantially. Retrofits to heating systems would be reduced by weather normalization.

¹⁴ These use the NOx/MMBtu values provided in the US EPA AP 42 guideline.

¹⁵ In a similar fashion to the previous programs, to obtain the Ozone Season Day (OSD) savings, the annual electricity savings were divided by 365.

¹⁶ In a similar fashion as the PUC's Senate Bill 7 program, the annual electricity savings numbers were then divided by 365 to get average electricity savings per day for OSD calculations. The preferred approach would be to weather-normalize the savings and then calculate savings for the OSD period. However, only annual values were obtained for the 2005 report to the TCEQ. Dividing the annual values by 365 is probably a reasonable approach for lighting projects. However, this undercounts potential savings from electric loads associated with the cooling season.

¹⁷ Since the savings for the PUC's Senate Bill 5 were only reported for two years these savings actually reduced due to the imposed degradation factor.

Grants Program. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NO_x emissions reduction for each of the different counties.

SECO Savings. The annual electricity savings from energy conservation projects reported by political subdivisions for 39 counties through 2005 were obtained from the State Energy Conservation Office¹⁸. These submittals included information gathered from SECO's website¹⁹ and paper submittals²⁰. The annual and average day electricity values were then summarized according to county and program. Using the actual reported numbers for 2005, savings through 2020 were projected using the different adjustment factors mentioned above. In a similar fashion to the previous programs, it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings will be achieved for each year through 2020. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID were then used to calculate the NO_x emissions savings for the SECO program.

Electricity Generated by Wind Farms. The measured electricity production from all the wind farms in Texas for 2001 through 2010 was obtained from the Energy Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). To obtain the annual production, the 15-minute data were summed for the 12 months, while for the OSD period the data were converted to average daily electricity production during the months of July, August and September. Using the reported numbers for 2010, savings through 2020 were projected incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID were then used to calculate the NO_x emissions reduction for the electricity generated by Texas' wind farms²¹. The total electricity savings for each PCA was used to calculate the NO_x emissions reduction for each of the different counties.

SEER 13 Single-Family and Multi-family. In January of 2006, Federal regulations mandated that the minimum efficiency for residential air conditioners be increased to SEER 13 from the previous SEER 10. Although the electricity savings from new construction reflected this change in values, the annual and OSD electricity savings from the replacement of the air conditioning units by air conditioners with an efficiency of SEER 13 in existing residences needed to be calculated.

In the 2010 report to the TCEQ, the annual and OSD electricity savings for all the counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties were calculated. Using the numbers for 2010, the savings through 2020 were projected by incorporating the appropriate adjustment factors.²² In this analysis it was assumed that an equal number of existing houses had their air conditioners replaced by the air conditioner manufacturers. This replacement rate continued until all the existing air conditioner stock was replaced with SEER 13 air conditioners. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NO_x emissions reduction for each of the different county using the emissions factors contained in the 2007 eGRID. Cumulative NO_x emissions reduction for each county by SIP area was also calculated.

¹⁸ In a similar fashion as the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and 7 programs, these annual electricity savings numbers were divided by 365 to get average electricity savings per day for the OSD calculations.

¹⁹ This web site was developed for SECO by the Laboratory, at the request of the TCEQ.

²⁰ In these submittals, there were several municipalities whose electricity or natural consumption increased in 2004 as compared to 2001, which caused the reported savings from these municipalities to be negative. Since no additional information was reported from these projects that might have indicated what the cause of this was, it was assumed that the energy conservation projects were working as designed, but that other factors had changed the energy consumption. Therefore, in the final values of electricity savings from the political subdivisions that reported to SECO for the calculation of annual and OSD NO_x reductions, the negative savings were omitted.

²¹ This credited the electricity generated by the wind farm to the utility that either owned the wind farm or was associated with the wind farm owner.

²² Additional details about this calculation are contained in the Laboratory's 2006 Annual Report to the TCEQ, available at the ESL's web site "esl.tamu.edu", under TERP.

Results

The total cumulative annual and OSD electricity savings for all the different programs in the integrated format was calculated using the adjustment factors shown in Table 1 for 2005 through 2020 as shown in Table 3. NO_x emissions reduction from the electricity and natural gas savings for the annual and OSD for all the programs in the integrated format is shown in Table 4. In Tables 3 and 4 annual integrated values are shown for 2006 through 2020. The OSD NO_x emissions reduction is also shown in Figure 2 as stacked bar charts and in Figure 3 for the individual components.

In 2010 (Table 3), the total cumulative annual savings from all programs in 2010 is 31,731,502 MWh/year (30,984,680 MWh/year and 2,548,904 MMBtu/year). The annual integrated electricity savings²³ from all the different programs is:

- Savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is 1,854,699 MWh/year (5.8% of the total electricity savings),
- Savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 293,659 MWh/year (0.9%),
- Savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MMBtu/year (2.4%), which is equivalent to 746,822 MWh/year,
- Savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 2,595,953 MWh/year (8.2%),
- Savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 468,611 MWh/year (1.5%),
- Electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 24,210,883 MWh/year (76.3%), and
- Savings from residential air conditioner retrofits²⁴ is 1,560,875 MWh/year (4.9%).

In 2010, the total cumulative OSD savings from all programs in 2010 is 84,150 MWh/day (82,104 MWh/day and 6,983 MMBtu/day), which would be a 3,506 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period. The cumulative OSD electricity savings from all the different programs is:

- Savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is 10,641 MWh/day (12.6%),
- Savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 805 MWh/day (1.0%),
- Savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MMBtu/day (2.4%), which is equivalent to 2,046 MWh/day,
- Savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 7,113 MWh/day (8.5%),
- Savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 1,284 MWh/day (1.5%),
- Electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 51,190 MWh/day (60.8%), and
- Savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 11,071 MWh/day (13.2%).

By 2013, the total cumulative annual savings from all programs will be 35,758,047 MWh/year (35,011,225 MWh/year and 2,548,904 MMBtu/year). The cumulative annual electricity savings from all the different programs is:

- Savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction will be 2,311,539 MWh/year (6.5% of the total electricity savings),

²³ This includes the savings from 2005 through 2010.

²⁴ This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

- Savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 402,732 MWh/year (1.1%),
- Savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MMBtu/year (2.1%), which is equivalent to 746,822 MWh/year,
- Savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 3,224,560 MWh/year (9.0%),
- Savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 489,440 MWh/year (1.4%),
- Electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 26,296,721 MWh/year (73.5%), and
- Savings from residential air conditioner retrofits²⁵ will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (6.4%).

By 2013, the total cumulative OSD savings from all programs will be 98,298 MWh/day (96,252 MWh/day and 6,983 MMBtu/day), which would be a 4,096 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period. The cumulative OSD electricity savings from all the different programs is:

- Savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction will be 13,157 MWh/day (13.4%),
- Savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 1,103 MWh/day (1.1%),
- Savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,983 MMBtu/day (2.1%), which is equivalent to 2,046 MWh/day,
- Savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 8,835 MWh/day (9.0%),
- Savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1,341 MWh/day (1.4%),
- Electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 55,600 MWh/day (56.6%), and
- Savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (16.5%).

In 2010 (Table 4), the total cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 18,907 tons-NOx/year. The cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction²⁶ from all the different programs is:

- NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is 1,303 tons-NOx/year (6.9% of the total NOx savings),
- NOx emissions reduction from retrofits to Federal buildings is 225 tons-NOx/year (1.2%),
- NOx emissions reduction from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%),
- NOx emissions reduction from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 1,783 tons-NOx/year (9.4%),
- NOx emissions reduction from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 357 tons-NOx/year (1.9%),
- NOx emissions reduction from green power purchases (wind) is 14,047 tons-NOx/year (74.3%), and
- NOx emissions reduction from residential air conditioner retrofits is 1,075 tons-NOx/year (5.7%).

In 2010, the total cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 51.58 tons-NOx/day. The cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from all the different programs is:

²⁵ This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

²⁶ These NOx emissions reductions were calculated with the US EPA's 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

- NO_x emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is 7.34 tons-NO_x/day (14.2%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.59 tons-NO_x/day (1.1%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NO_x/day (0.6%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 4.79 tons-NO_x/day (9.3%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.97 tons-NO_x/day (1.9%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from green power purchases (wind) are 30.04 tons-NO_x/day (58.2%), and
- NO_x emissions reduction from residential air conditioner retrofits are 7.53 tons-NO_x/day (14.6%).

By 2013, the total cumulative annual NO_x emissions reduction from all programs will be 21,396 tons-NO_x/year. The cumulative annual NO_x emissions reduction from all the different programs is:

- NO_x emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction will be 1,620 tons-NO_x/year (7.6% of the total NO_x savings),
- NO_x emissions reduction from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NO_x/year (1.4%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NO_x/year (0.5%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,147 tons-NO_x/year (10.0%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NO_x/year (1.7%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from green power purchases (wind) will be 15,257 tons-NO_x/year (71.3%), and
- NO_x emissions reduction from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NO_x/year (7.4%).

By 2013, the total cumulative OSD NO_x emissions reduction from all programs is 60.61 tons-NO_x/day. The cumulative OSD NO_x emissions reduction from all the different programs is:

- NO_x emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction will be 9.03 tons-NO_x/day (14.9%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NO_x/day (1.3%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NO_x/day (0.5%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 5.78 tons-NO_x/day (9.5%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NO_x/day (1.7%),
- NO_x emissions reduction from green power purchases (wind) will be 32.63 tons-NO_x/day (53.8%), and
- NO_x emissions reduction from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NO_x/day (18.2%).

Summary

This preliminary report on the NO_x emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 in a uniform format allows the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas' State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis should include the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NO_x reductions. The NO_x emissions reduction from all these programs were calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose.

In 2010, the cumulative total electricity savings from all programs are:

- Annual electricity savings is 31,731,502 MWh/year (18,907 tons-NO_x/year) and
- OSD electricity savings is 84,150 MWh/day, which would be a 3,506 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period (51.58 tons-NO_x/day).

By 2013, the cumulative total electricity savings from all programs are:

- Annual electricity savings will be 35,758,047 MWh/year (21,396 tons-NO_x/year) and
- OSD electricity savings will be 98,298 MWh/day, which would be a 4,096 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period (60.61 tons-NO_x/day).

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading-edge technical assistance to counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP.

If any questions arise, please contact us by phone at 979-845-6065 or email us at terpinfo@tees.tamus.edu.

Table 1: Final Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NOx Savings for the Different Programs

	ESL-Single Family ¹⁶	ESL-Multifamily ¹⁶	ESL-Commercial ¹⁶	Federal Buildings ¹⁵	Furnace Pilot Light Program ¹⁵	PUC (SB7) ¹⁵	PUC (SB5 Grant Program) ¹⁵	SECO ¹⁵	Wind-ERCOT ⁵	SEER13 Single Family	SEER13 Multifamily
Annual Degradation Factor ¹¹	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%
T&D Loss ⁹	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Initial Discount Factor ¹²	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%	25.00%	60.00%	25.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Growth Factor	3.25%	1.54%	3.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Actual Rates	N.A.	N.A.
Weather Normalized	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	See note 7	Yes	Yes

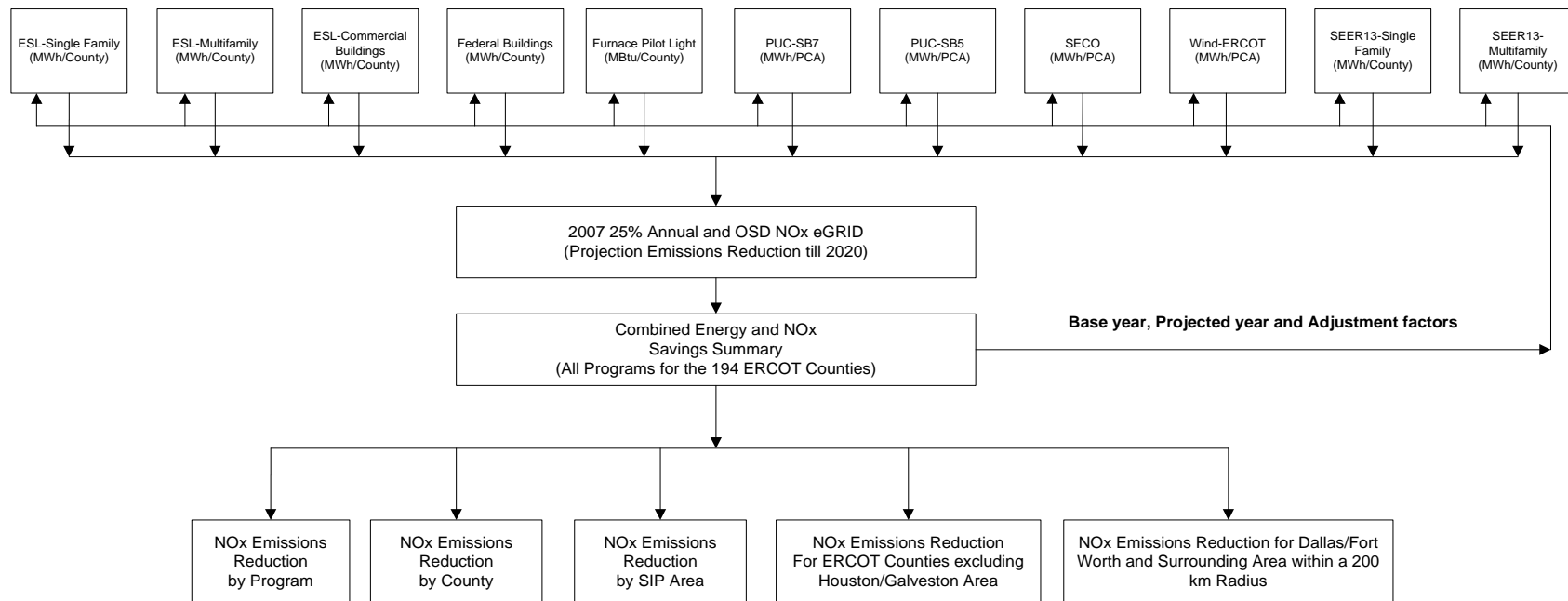


Figure 1: Process Flow Diagram of the NOx Emissions Reduction Calculations

Table 3: Annual and OSD Electricity Savings for the Different Programs

PROGRAM	ANNUAL															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family (MWh)	225,389	1,001,051	1,197,537	1,256,764	1,252,530	1,280,624	1,306,878	1,331,121	1,353,183	1,372,892	1,390,077	1,404,569	1,416,195	1,424,785	1,430,169	1,432,174
ESL-Multifamily (MWh)	9,228	37,821	51,312	63,156	165,765	265,891	362,247	454,747	543,309	627,848	708,280	784,522	856,489	924,098	987,265	1,045,906
ESL-Commercial (MWh)	63,456	129,063	192,036	231,649	270,392	308,184	344,944	380,592	415,047	448,228	480,055	510,445	539,320	566,597	592,196	616,037
Federal Buildings (MWh)	52,276	109,073	159,415	206,960	251,708	293,659	332,813	369,171	402,732	433,496	461,464	486,635	509,009	528,586	545,366	559,350
Furnace Pilot Light Program (MMBtu)	2,209,050	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904
PUC (SB7) (MWh)	302,192	1,362,701	1,630,383	2,003,432	2,336,446	2,585,544	2,815,265	3,025,606	3,216,569	3,388,154	3,540,360	3,673,187	3,786,636	3,880,707	3,955,399	4,010,712
PUC (SB5 grant program) (MWh)	0	13,633	12,827	12,021	11,215	10,409	9,603	8,797	7,991	7,186	6,380	5,574	4,768	3,962	3,156	2,350
SECO (MWh)	115,360	293,764	353,701	445,357	457,921	468,611	477,428	484,371	489,440	492,636	493,959	493,408	490,983	486,685	480,513	472,468
Wind-ERCOT (MWh)	2,867,049	6,699,696	9,193,504	15,171,518	18,808,351	24,210,883	24,773,552	25,523,777	26,296,721	27,093,073	27,913,540	28,758,854	29,629,768	30,527,055	31,451,515	32,403,970
SEER13-Single Family (MWh)	0	374,246	624,639	913,010	1,185,311	1,441,594	1,681,860	1,906,108	2,114,339	2,306,551	2,482,746	2,642,923	2,787,083	2,915,224	2,803,568	2,590,509
SEER13-Multifamily (MWh)	0	31,634	52,532	76,375	98,620	119,281	138,371	155,904	171,894	186,354	199,298	210,738	220,690	229,165	219,722	202,900
Total Annual (MWh)	3,634,950	10,052,682	13,467,886	20,380,242	24,838,259	30,984,680	32,242,961	33,640,194	35,011,225	36,356,418	37,676,159	38,970,855	40,240,941	41,486,864	42,468,869	43,336,376
Total Annual (MMBtu)	2,209,050	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904

PROGRAM	OZONE SEASON DAY - OSD															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family (MWh)	776	5,537	6,519	6,904	6,981	7,335	7,488	7,630	7,759	7,875	7,977	8,063	8,133	8,185	8,219	8,234
ESL-Multifamily (MWh)	36	192	271	351	829	1,340	1,825	2,291	2,738	3,163	3,569	3,953	4,315	4,656	4,974	5,270
ESL-Commercial (MWh)	0	800	1,189	1,447	1,700	1,966	2,205	2,436	2,660	2,876	3,082	3,280	3,467	3,645	3,811	3,967
Federal Buildings (MWh)	0	299	437	567	690	805	912	1,011	1,103	1,188	1,264	1,333	1,395	1,448	1,494	1,532
Furnace Pilot Light Program (MMBtu)	5,819	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983
PUC (SB7) (MWh)	828	3,733	4,467	5,489	6,401	7,084	7,713	8,289	8,813	9,283	9,700	10,064	10,374	10,632	10,837	10,988
PUC (SB5 grant program) (MWh)	0	37	35	33	31	29	26	24	22	20	17	15	13	11	9	6
SECO (MWh)	316	805	969	1,220	1,255	1,284	1,308	1,327	1,341	1,350	1,353	1,352	1,345	1,333	1,316	1,294
Wind-ERCOT (MWh)	5,836	14,936	20,763	25,575	41,403	51,190	52,380	53,966	55,600	57,284	59,019	60,806	62,648	64,545	66,499	68,513
SEER13-Single Family (MWh)	0	2,666	4,449	6,503	8,442	10,268	11,979	13,576	15,059	16,428	17,683	18,824	19,851	20,764	19,969	18,451
SEER13-Multifamily (MWh)	0	213	354	514	664	803	931	1,049	1,157	1,254	1,341	1,418	1,485	1,542	1,479	1,365
Total OSD (MWh)	7,792	29,218	39,453	48,603	68,396	82,104	86,767	91,599	96,252	100,721	105,005	109,108	113,026	116,761	118,607	119,620
Total OSD (MMBtu)	5,819	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983

Table 4: Annual and OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Values for the Different Programs

PROGRAM	ANNUAL (in tons NOx)															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family	158	708	843	883	879	898	916	932	947	960	971	980	988	993	996	997
ESL-Multifamily	6	26	35	44	119	187	254	317	378	436	491	543	593	639	682	722
ESL-Commercial	44	90	136	164	192	218	245	270	295	319	341	363	384	403	421	438
Federal Buildings	40	84	122	158	193	225	255	283	308	332	353	373	390	405	418	428
Furnace Pilot Light Program	102	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	0	0	0	0
PUC (SB7)	237	1,074	1,157	1,421	1,633	1,779	1,913	2,035	2,144	2,242	2,327	2,400	2,461	2,510	2,547	2,950
PUC (SB5 grant program)	0	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
SECO	67	224	270	340	349	357	364	369	373	376	377	376	374	371	366	360
Wind-ERCOT	2,465	4,152	5,688	8,914	10,957	14,047	14,373	14,808	15,257	15,719	16,195	16,685	17,191	17,711	18,248	18,800
SEER13-Single Family	0	258	430	629	816	993	1,158	1,313	1,456	1,589	1,710	1,820	1,920	2,008	1,931	1,784
SEER13-Multifamily	0	22	36	53	68	82	95	107	118	128	137	145	152	158	151	140
Total Annual (Tons NOx)	3,119	6,761	8,839	12,728	15,328	18,907	19,694	20,555	21,396	22,221	23,022	23,804	24,455	25,200	25,761	26,620

PROGRAM	OZONE SEASON DAY - OSD (in tons NOx/day)															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family	0.76	3.85	4.50	4.76	4.81	5.05	5.15	5.24	5.32	5.40	5.46	5.52	5.56	5.59	5.61	5.62
ESL-Multifamily	0.03	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.58	0.93	1.26	1.57	1.87	2.15	2.43	2.69	2.93	3.16	3.37	3.57
ESL-Commercial	0.26	0.55	0.82	1.00	1.17	1.36	1.52	1.68	1.84	1.98	2.13	2.26	2.39	2.52	2.63	2.74
Federal Buildings	0.11	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.59	0.67	0.74	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.12
Furnace Pilot Light Program	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PUC (SB7)	0.64	2.61	3.10	3.81	4.38	4.78	5.14	5.47	5.77	6.03	6.26	6.46	6.63	6.76	6.86	6.93
PUC (SB5 grant program)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECO	0.18	0.61	0.73	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.98
Wind-ERCOT	5.85	9.27	12.98	15.13	24.35	30.04	30.74	31.67	32.63	33.62	34.64	35.68	36.77	37.88	39.03	40.21
SEER13-Single Family	0.00	1.81	3.03	4.42	5.74	6.98	8.15	9.23	10.24	11.17	12.03	12.80	13.50	14.12	13.58	12.55
SEER13-Multifamily	0.00	0.15	0.24	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.79	0.85	0.91	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.01	0.93
Total OSD (Tons NOx)	8.11	19.54	26.24	31.38	43.27	51.58	54.58	57.64	60.61	63.42	66.14	68.71	70.84	73.15	74.18	74.65

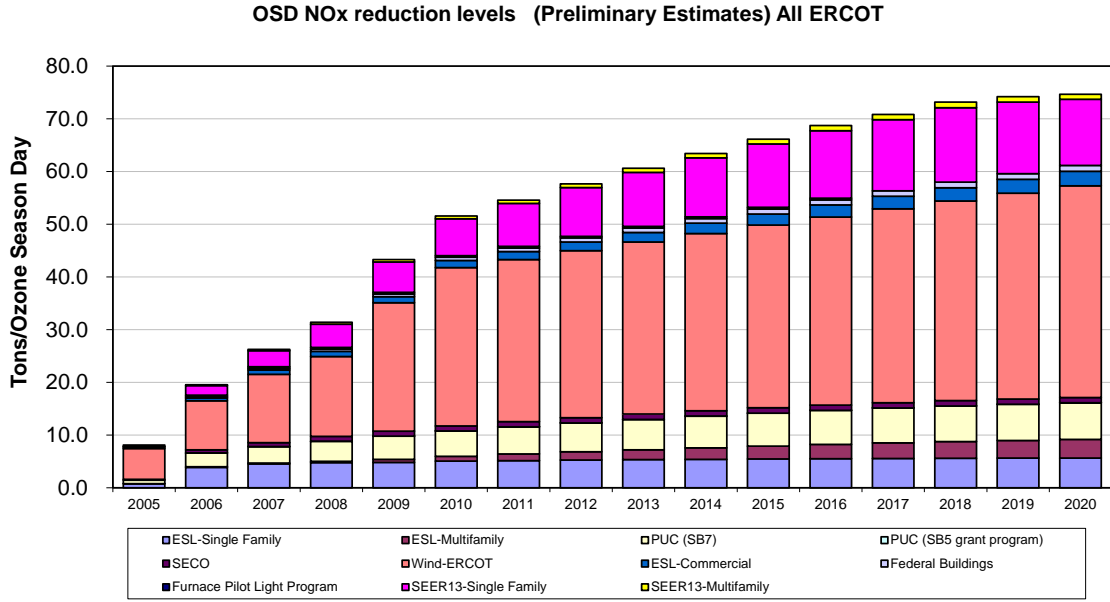


Figure 2: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

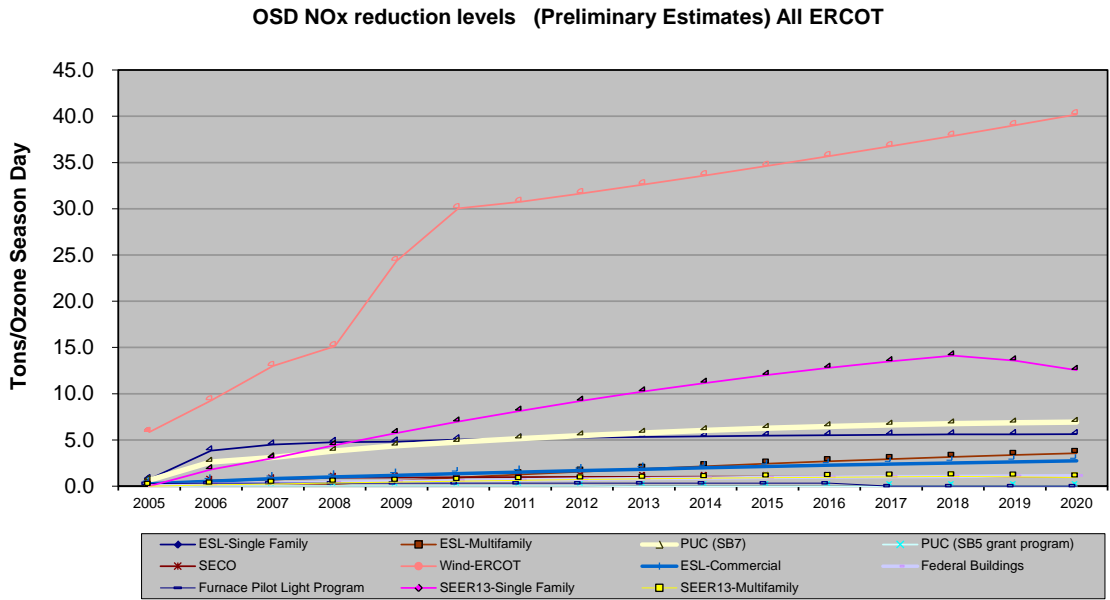


Figure 3: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

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