STATEWIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTION, ELECTRICITY AND DEMAND SAVINGS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUILDING-ENERGY-CODES IN TEXAS



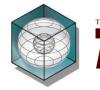
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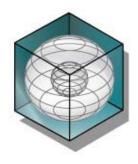
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12th International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations
Manchester, UK, Oct 23-26, 2012



Energy Systems Laboratory



Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station



The Texas A&M University System

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Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL)

The Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) conducts research and deploys a wide variety of energy efficient and renewable technologies to meet the needs of clients worldwide.

Continuous Commissioning® (CC®)

- Improves comfort and increases energy efficiency in existing buildings
- Optimizes facility performance based on current use
- Implemented in over 300 buildings

Industrial Assessment Center (IAC)

- 25 years of continuous funding from the DOE
- Trains undergraduate & graduate students to conduct no-cost energy audits for regional manufacturing facilities
- Performed over 600 audits
- Recommendations made of over \$59 million in annual savings

Riverside Energy Efficiency Laboratory (REEL)

- The official testing laboratory for the Home Ventilating Institute
- An ISO 17025 (Laboratory Quality) certified laboratory
- Serves global HVAC manufacturers

Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)

- Assists the state in calculating emissions reduction benefits and in implementation of building energy standards
- Dedicated to building energy modeling; building energy efficiency; review, assistance and training of energy codes; emissions reduction
- Developed the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3), an online energy-performance software tool
- Produced over 4,000 publications

In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 5 (SB5)
 defining the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)

The TERP Objectives

- Ensure that the air in Texas meets the Federal Clean Air Act requirements (US EPA Page)
- Designated 43 counties as non-attainment and near non-attainment
- Reduce Nitrous Oxides (aka NOx) emissions in non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties through mandatory and voluntary programs, including the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs (EE/RE)

TERP Key Provisions

- A diesel emissions reduction incentive program
- A motor vehicle purchase or lease incentive program
- A new technology research and development program
- An energy efficiency grant program
- A statewide Texas Building Energy Performance Standard (TBEPS)
 for all residential and commercial buildings
- A goal of 5% per year reduction in electrical consumption for facilities of political subdivisions in non-attainment and near-nonattainment counties from 2002 through 2008

Analyze the impact of several of the TERP programs for consideration in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). **Programs include:**

- green power purchases, including wind and other renewable energy resources
- the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) energy efficiency programs
- the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) program for state agencies, political subdivisions and institutions of higher education
- retrofits to federal buildings
- furnace pilot light retrofits
- residential air conditioner retrofits
- residential and commercial construction

Analysis focuses on:

- Energy savings
- Creditable emissions reductions
- Statewide / By county

ESL has been named A National Center of Excellence on Displaced Emission Reductions for the US EPA

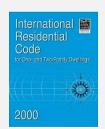
ESL's Role in TERP | continued...

Provide statewide building energy-code implementation assistance:

- Review new building energy code, analyze their stringency and recommending their adoption to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) as part of the rule making process
- Analyze local code amendments for stringency
- Measure the impacts of energy codes statewide
- Conduct outreach & provide energy code training to municipal inspectors
- Provide technical assistance to municipalities, councils of governments and state agencies
- Developed & regularly upgrade the C3 COMPLIANCE, a web-based, codecompliance energy simulation tool, used by builders and building officials statewide

Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS)

In 2001, the Texas Building Energy **Performance Standards (TBEPS) were** set:



2000 IRC, EE Chapter: For single-family residences

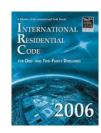


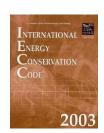
2000 IECC w/2001 Supplement: For commercial, industrial & residential over three stories

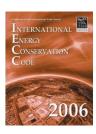
During 2002-2009, newer versions of IRC & IECC have been published.

- ESL reviewed their stringency
- Texas did not update the TBEPS
- Some jurisdictions adopted the newer codes



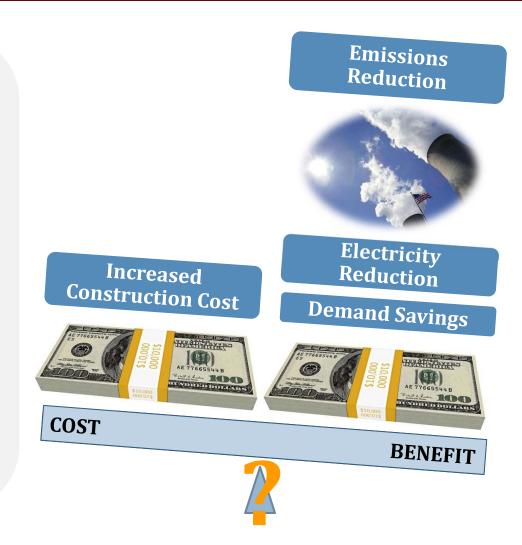






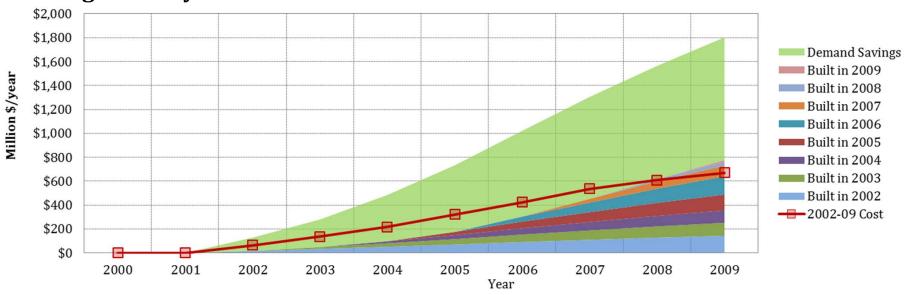
This paper focuses on:

- **Estimates of electricity** reduction and electric demand savings from the adoption of energy codes for single-family residences in Texas, 2002-2009
- **Corresponding increase in** construction costs
- Estimates of the statewide emissions reduction



Results: Statewide Electricity & Cost Savings

Cumulative Increased Costs, Statewide Electricity Savings, and Electric Demand Savings Associated with the Adoption of Energy Codes for New **Single-Family Residences in Texas: 2002-2009**



	Electricity savings	Electric demand savings	Total Savings	Increased construction costs	
Statewide (2002 -2009)	\$776 million	\$929 million OR (summer reductions)	\$1,705 million OR	\$670 million	
		\$1,027 million (winter reductions)	\$1,803 million		

Results: Building Level - Electricity & Cost Savings

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A typical Single-Family Residence in Texas

	Electricity savings	Electric demand savings	Increased construction costs
2001 IECC	\$111 ~ \$313	$0 \sim 0.6$ kW for summer $2.4 \sim 4$ kW for winter	\$600 ~ \$1215
2006 IECC	\$424 ~ \$838	$1.9 \sim 2.0$ kW for summer $3.5 \sim 5.6$ kW for winter	\$902 ~ \$1,744

Results: Statewide Emissions Reduction

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The Annual & Ozone Season Day (OSD) Emissions Reduction from Energy Code-Compliant Single Family Construction in Texas

	Annual emissions reduction	Equivalent to	OSD emissions reduction
Statewide (2002 -2009)	4,112 (Tons NOx/yr) = 8.6% of the impact of all TERP stationary programs	~215,300 cars taken off the road for 1 year	22.58 (Tons NOx/day) = 17% of the impact of all TERP stationary programs

Acknowledgement

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Thank You!

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