

Codes and Standards: Opportunities, Benefits, and Issues for Energy Efficiency Program Administrators

Adam Cooper/Lisa Wood ACEEE Symposium on Market Transformation Washington, DC

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Codes and Standards, in brief...

- Codes and Standards (C&S) establish minimum efficiency levels for covered buildings and products, respectively
- C&S can deliver cost-effective energy savings
- Fair compensation for utility efforts is needed to get utilities engaged
- ARRA required states to commit to energy code adoption
 - 90% compliance by 2017 (ASHRAE 90.1-2007, IECC 2009)
 - All states made commitment

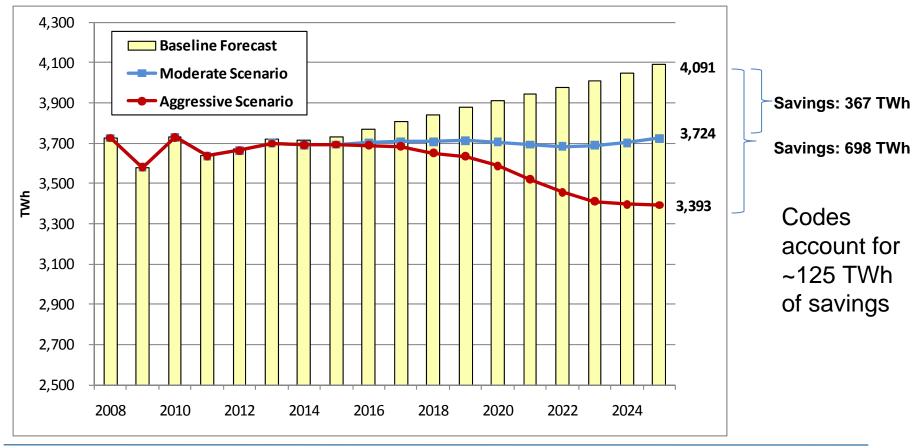


What does a C&S program do?

- Prepare market actors involved in the design and development of energy efficient buildings and appliances
- Enable market transformation
- Deliver energy efficiency at low cost
- Decrease potential savings of traditional DSM/EE programs



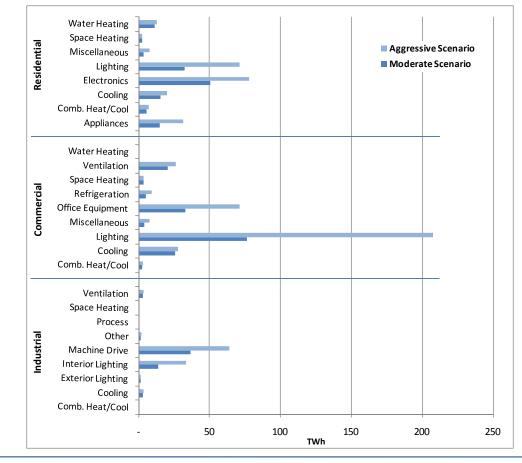
Codes and standards are difference makers--major savings potential





Source: Assessment of Electricity Savings in the U.S. Achievable through New Appliance/Equipment Standards and Building Efficiency Codes (2010-2015), Institute for Electric Efficiency (Forthcoming)

2025 Savings by end use, by sector

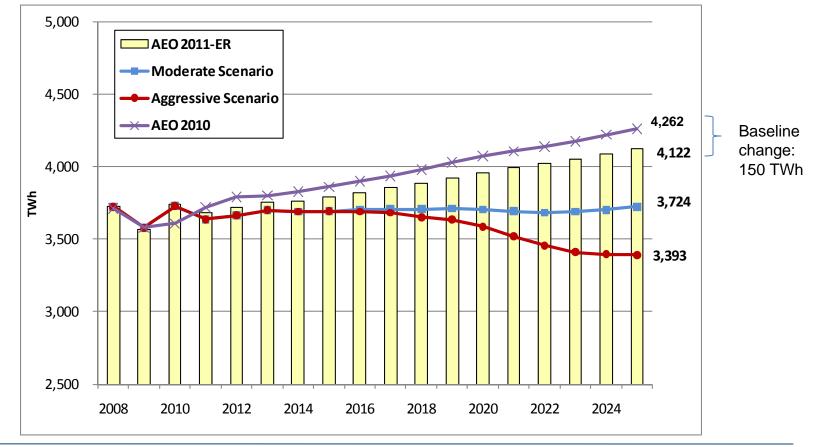


Savings potential are dominated by commercial lighting, residential electronics, and industrial machine drives



Source: Assessment of Electricity Savings in the U.S. Achievable through New Appliance/Equipment Standards and Building Efficiency Codes (2010-2015), Institute for Electric Efficiency (Forthcoming)

Baseline shift reflect federal and state C&S activity + economy, etc.





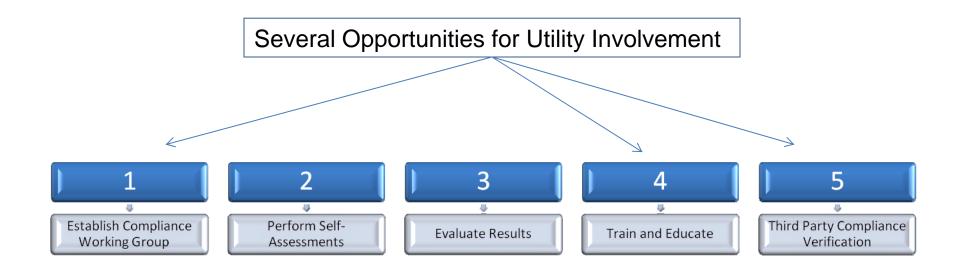
Source: Assessment of Electricity Savings in the U.S. Achievable through New Appliance/Equipment Standards and Building Efficiency Codes (2010-2015), Institute for Electric Efficiency (Forthcoming)

Potential C&S activities for a PA

- Active engagement during code development and local adoption
- Prepare technical analysis of net benefits related to proposed codes and standards
- Develop test methods for new standards
- Train and educate officials and industry
- Compliance enhancement (compliance working groups, fund third party evaluators)
- Participate in EM&V protocol development
- Develop appliance/equipment standards when not covered by US DOE



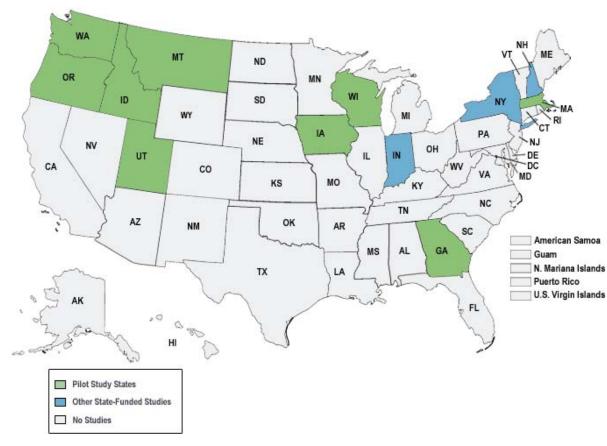
DOE BECP recommended steps to building energy code compliance





Source: "Measuring State Energy Code Compliance", DOE BECP , March 2010

A great start! DOE BECP compliance pilots



Working with the 5 regional energy efficiency partnerships

Results include:

- Current compliance
- Usefulness of

recommended procedures and tools

- Barriers analysis
- Variation in compliance findings by rater type and format (e.g. building officials v. builder self-certify)



Source: DOE BECP

Success in California

C&S programs deliver big savings

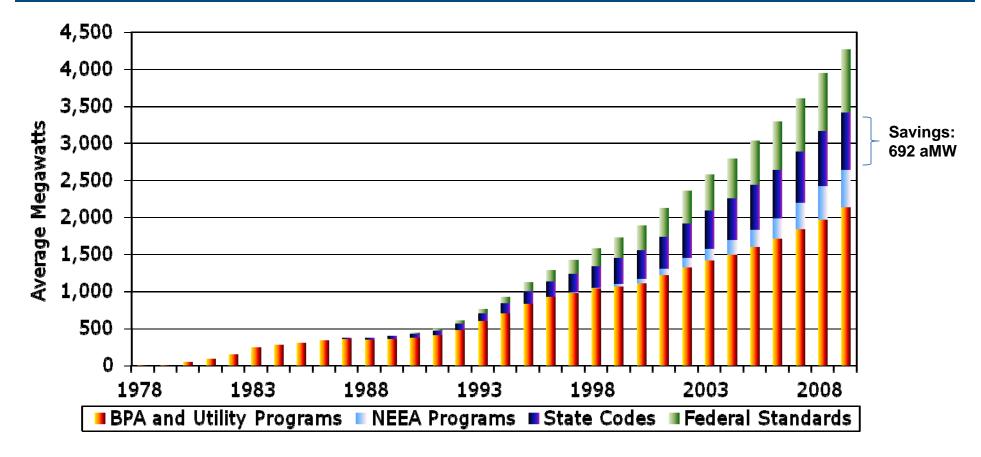
California EE Program Years 2006-2009	Total	C&S Share of Savings
Savings Goals (cumulative, GWh)	8,944	7.7%
EE Portfolio Savings, Evaluated (cumulative, GWh)	7,387	9.3%
C&S Savings, Evaluated (cumulative, GWh)	687	100%

- C&S programs are cost-effective
 - program cost is ~0.5% of total portfolio
- 2 of 3 IOUs plan to increase C&S program funding



Sources: *"Energy Efficiency Evaluation Report for the 2009 Bridge Funding Period,* California Public Utility Commission-Energy Division, January 2011

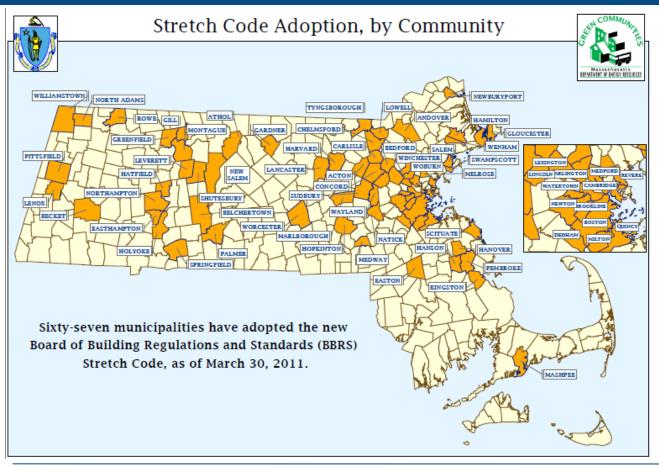
Pacific Northwest annual energy efficiency savings, cumulative





Source: Northwest Power and Conservation Council

Promising Massachusetts stretch code



67 communities have adopted stretch code

Stretch code is 20% more energy efficient than base code (IECC 2009, ASHRAE 90.1 2007)

Connecticut is pursuing stretch code via Raised Bill 6544 based on Energy Star



Source: Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, <u>http://www.mass.gov/Eoeea/docs/doer/green</u> <u>communities/grant_program/stretch_code10</u> <u>owns.pdf</u>

It ain't all sunshine and lollipops

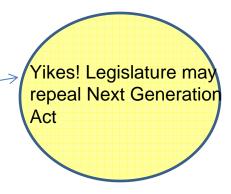
- Attribution is important to utilities
 - Need a method to distinguish program effects from other influences
 - High quality EM&V work is neither easy nor inexpensive
 - Time lag between action and impacts; need policy stability to encourage investments
- Assessing compliance is difficult.
 - Definitions and metrics vary
 - Typically measured by local code officials



Establish a <u>stable</u> regulatory structure to support C&S efforts by utilities

- Three Prevailing Models
 - Prove it and claim it (CA, MA, MN)
 - Heavy emphasis on EM&V
 - Renewed focus on compliance
 - Support it and get partial credit (AZ)
 - Simplifies the attribution issue
 - Utilities can count up to 1/3 of savings from building energy codes towards AZ EE goals
 - Savings based on EM&V (most effort spent here)





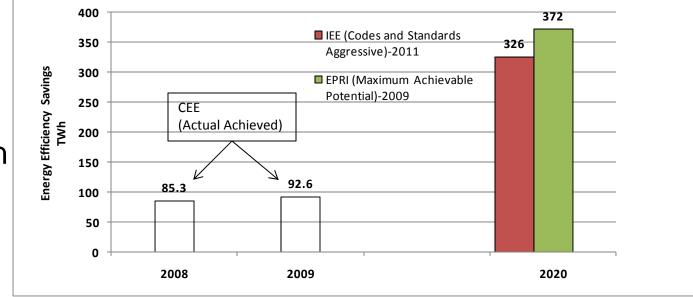
Establish a <u>stable</u> regulatory structure to support C&S efforts by utilities, cont...

- Include it in projections and work together to make it real (Pacific Northwest)
 - Northwest Power & Conservation Council develops Power Plan that includes expected C&S effects
 - NEEA conducts regional and national activities to promote C&S
 - Forecast is adjusted given changes to and effect of C&S
 - Utility goals are adjusted given forecast adjustments



Codes and standards contribute to overall EE savings

93 TWh represented about 2% of total usage in 2009.

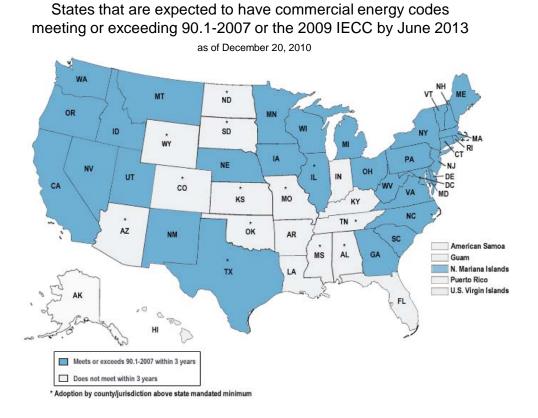




Source: CEE, EPRI, IEE

Halfway there...but miles to go...utilities can help

Adoption Activity: Commercial



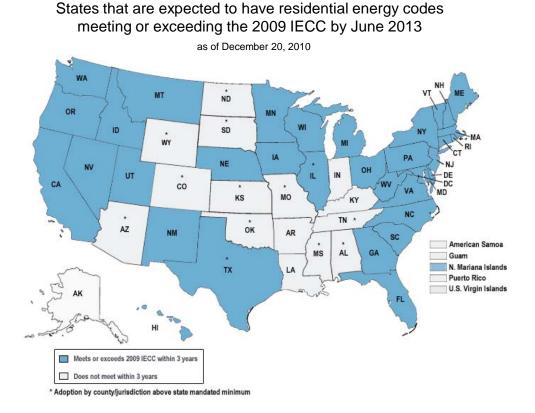


Source: DOE BECP

17

Halfway there...but miles to go...utilities can help

Adoption Activity: Residential





Source: DOE BECP





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