
INFORMAL SESSIONS

THURSDAY 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Strategies for Building Decarbonization

Merrian Borgeson, *Natural Resources Defense Council*; MBorgeson@nrdc.org

Learn about building decarbonization strategies, with a focus on electric end uses, including policy and market development for electric heat pump technology and control strategies in residential and commercial buildings. Identify opportunities for collaboration on research and policy development.

Lights, Meters, Study! A Preview of the Upcoming California Residential Lighting Inventory and Metering Study

Jenna Canseco, *DNV GL*; Jennifer.Canseco@dnvgl.com

In 2010, the CPUC published the largest residential lighting inventory and metering study to date, installing 7,300 meters in more than 1,200 California homes. The study provided break-through insights regarding how consumers use lighting and established hours-of-use by lamp technology and location. The study is still widely-referenced today, but the data are aging. The CPUC will soon conduct another study of similar scale, the results of which will help inform the next generation of residential lighting programs in California and beyond. This session will preview the proposed approach and present an opportunity to provide feedback on study goals and priorities.

Extended Motor Product Database (XMP)

Geoff Wickes, *Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance*; gwickes@neea.org

The Extended Motor Product Labeling Initiative (EMPLI) was launched shortly after the 2013 ACEEE Summer Study. Since then, three working groups (pumps, fans, and compressors) have identified motor-driven commercial and industrial products with superior energy performance. NEEA has designed a marketplace database (XMP Database) in which these products and utility program incentives can be matched and tracked. We will have a discussion on how to turn this into a national asset that can be used by all interested OEMs, programs administrators, and implementers.

Emerging Technologies: What Is New and What Is the Cost?

Brian McCowan, *ERS*; bmccowan@ers-inc.com

This session will utilize a 2016 ERS emerging technology study conducted for NEEP as the kicking off point for a discussion regarding technologies that promise significant savings potential. The ERS/NEEP study covered the technical basics, market status, challenges, and incremental costs of several technology categories.

Session participants will be encouraged to add to the following list of technologies:

- Variable refrigerant flow heat pumps
- LED fixtures with integrated multi-function control systems
- Controllable “smart” home energy management devices
- Advanced thermostats and integrated “cloud” based controls
- Gas fired heat pump water heaters
- Advanced motor technologies beyond EC motors
- Advanced commercial refrigeration

How HVAC Will Save Solar: Smart HVAC Systems Role in Providing Grid and Consumer Benefits

John Taylor, *Consortium for Energy Efficiency*; jtaylor@cee1.org

The escalation of distributed energy resources, many of which are intermittent in nature, is creating new challenges for utilities and other entities tasked with balancing the grid. This trend is also raising important questions about rate design for residential customers. Smart, efficient, connected products that are price responsive and capable of participating in demand response programs – particularly thermostats, HVAC equipment, and water heating – having the potential to offer a partial solution to these challenges. During this informal session, real-world case studies of how these smart products have contributed grid benefits will be shared. Attendees will also gain an update on relevant standards and specifications in development related to the identification and promotion of smart systems that will empower customers served by the “utility of the future.”

Leveraging Field Inspector’s Time for Energy Code Enforcement

Russell King, *Benningfield Group, Inc.*; russ.king@benningfieldgroup.com

Most energy features installed in buildings are determined by building energy codes. California has some of the strictest energy codes in the nation. As with many other states, enforcement of the energy code falls to the local building departments. As the code have gotten more and more strict, it has become more and more apparent that enforcement is seriously lacking. This session would discuss ways to leverage the limited time building inspectors spend at a job site to improve energy code enforcement.