

Energy Efficiency and Renewable EnergyImpacts on Emission Reductions

Jeff Haberl, Ph.D.

Bahman Yazdani, P.E.







ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Faculty/Staff: Jeff Haberl, Bahman Yazdani, Juan-Carlos Baltazar, Gali Zilbershtein, Vic Reid, Shirley Ellis, Jaya Mukhopadhyay, Sung Lok Do, Tammy Persky, Larry Degelman,

Ed Dryden, Tom Fitzpatrick,

Patrick Parker, Roberto Tovar

Students: Chunliu Mao, Sukjoon Oh, Minjae Shin, Qinbo Li



















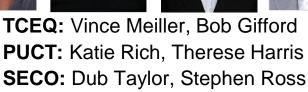












ERCOT: Paul Wattles, Kevin Hanson, Warren Lasher **USEPA:** James Yarborough, Art Diem, Julie Rosenberg



LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE

Legislation to reduce energy/emissions 2001 to Present

Senate Bill 5 (77th Legislature, 2001)

Ch. 386. Texas Emissions Reduction Plan

Sec. 386.205. Evaluation Of State Energy Efficiency Programs (with PUC)

Ch. 388. Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

Sec. 388.003. Adoption Of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards.

Sec. 388.004. Enforcement Of Energy Standards Outside Of Municipality.

Sec. 388.007. Distribution Of Information And Technical Assistance.

Sec. 388.008. Development Of Home Energy Ratings.

TERP Amended (78th Legislature, 2003)

Ch. 388. Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

(HB 1365) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement Of Energy Standards Outside Of Municipality.

(HB 1365) Sec. 388.009. Energy-Efficient Building Program.

Ch. 388. Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

(HB 3235) Sec. 388.009. Certification of Municipal Inspectors.

TERP Amended (79th Legislature, 2005)

Ch. 382. Health and Safety Code

(HB 2129) Sec. 386.056 Development of Creditable Statewide emissions from wind and other renewables.

(HB 965) Sec. 382.0275 Commission Action Relating to Water Heaters

TERP Amended (80th Legislature, 2007)

Ch. 382. Health and Safety Code

(HB 3693) Sec. 388.003 added subsection (b-1), (b-2), (b-3) that allows SECO to adopt new editions of the IECC based on written recommendations from the Laboratory.

(HB 3693) Sec. 388.008 Development of Standardized report formats for newly constructed residences.

Ch. 386.252 Health and and Safety Code

(SB 12) Section 388.03 added subsection (b-1), (b-2) allows SECO to adopt new editions of the IECC based on written recommendations from the Laboratory.

TERP Amended (81st Legislature, 2009)

Ch. 382. Health and Safety Code

(HB 1796) Section 23 amends Sec. 386.252 (a) and (b) extends date of TERP to 2019 and requires Commission to contract with Laboratory for creditable EE/RE emissions reductions

TERP Amended (82nd Legislature, 2011)

Ch. 477.004 Health and Safety Code

HB 51 Section 2, b-2, establishes advisory committee, which including the Laboratory

Section 3 & 4 amends review of municipal's amendments.

Ch. 388.003e & 388.007c,d Health and Safety Code

HB 51 Section 3 & 4 amends review of municipal's amendments.

Ch. 388.006 Health and Safety Code

SB 898 Section 2, requires the Laboratory to calculate energy savings and emissions reductions for political subdivisions reporting to SECO.

Ch. 39.9051 Utilities Code

SB 924 Section 1g,h and Section 2c,d requires the Laboratory to calculate energy savings and emissions reductions for political subdivisions reporting to SECO.

NO new amendments were passed (83rd Legislature, 2013)

TERP Amended (84th Legislature, 2015)

Section 388.003, Health and Safety Code

HB 1736 Section 1 Establishes the 2015 energy codes as the TBEPS effective Sept 1, 2016. The state may adopt new codes no sooner than every 6 years. The section also adds Energy Rating Index as a voluntary compliance alternative.





EPA CRITERIA FOR SIP CREDITS (2004)

Quantifiable: The emission reductions generated by measures to reduce emissions must be quantifiable and include procedures to evaluate and verify over time the level of emission reductions actually achieved.

Surplus: Emission reductions are surplus as long as they are not otherwise relied on to meet air quality attainment requirements in air quality programs related to your SIP.

Enforceability: Measures that reduce emissions from electricity generation may be: (1) Enforceable directly against a source; (2) Enforceable against another party responsible for the energy efficiency or renewable energy activity; or (3) Included under our *voluntary measures* policy.

Record Keeping: The measure should be permanent throughout the term for which the credit is granted unless it is replaced by another measure or the State demonstrates in a SIP revision that the emission reductions from the measure are no longer needed to meet applicable requirements.





ENERGY SAVINGS & NOX EMISSIONS REDUCTION

ESL Calculates NOx Emissions Reductions for:

- 1. Code-Compliant Construction: Energy savings from new constructions
 - oESL Single-family construction
 - oESL Multi-family construction
 - oESL Commercial construction
 - 2. Green Power Production: Wind and other renewables
 - 3. PUC SB7: Energy efficiency programs implemented by electric utilities under the Public Utility Regulatory Act § 39.905
 - **4. SECO**: Energy-efficiency programs towards school districts, government agencies, city and county governments, private industries and residential energy consumers
- **5. A/C Retrofits**: Installation of SEER 13/14 *replacement* air conditioners in existing residences















IC3v. 3.14.4

Current 2009 Version

IC3 Version 4.0 is out! This new version supports IECC 2015 single family residential projects only. If you need to enter a 2009 or 2012 project, then remain on this site. Otherwise, click here: IC3 version 4.0



_User Login	
Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compl Energy Performance Standards. You must register a use may then access your records using your user name and Email Address:	rname and password in order to continue. You
Password:	
Login	
Register Forgot F	Password

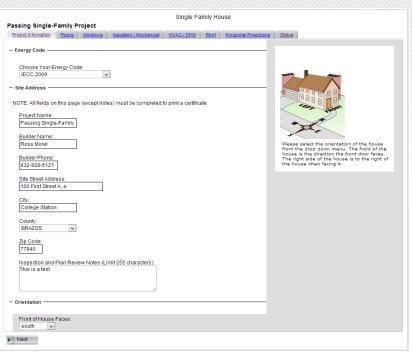


Login Screen





IC3v. 3.14.4



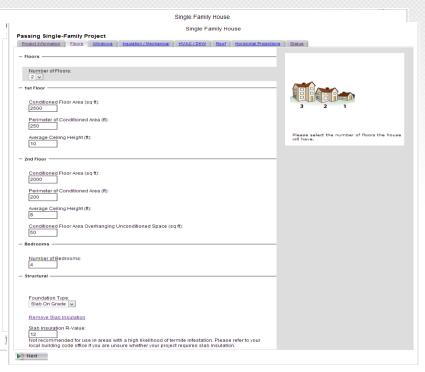
Current 2009 Version

Energy Code/Site Address/Project Details





IC3v. 3.14.4



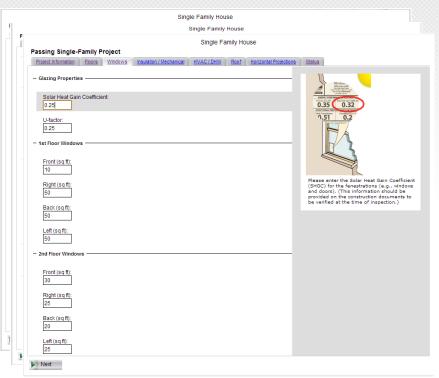
Current 2009 Version

Floors/BedRooms/Foundation





IC3v. 3.14.4



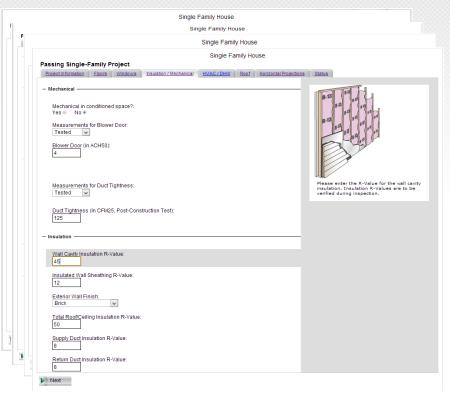
Current 2009 Version

Windows





IC3v. 3.14.4



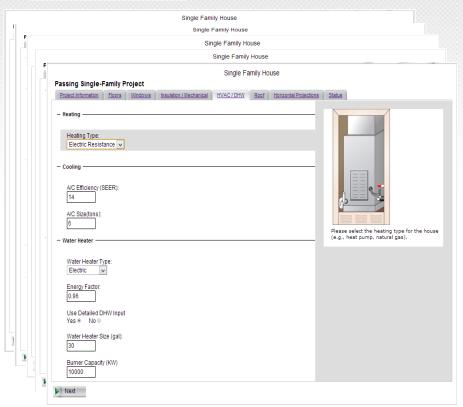
Current 2009 Version

Mechanical System/Insulation





IC3v. 3.14.4



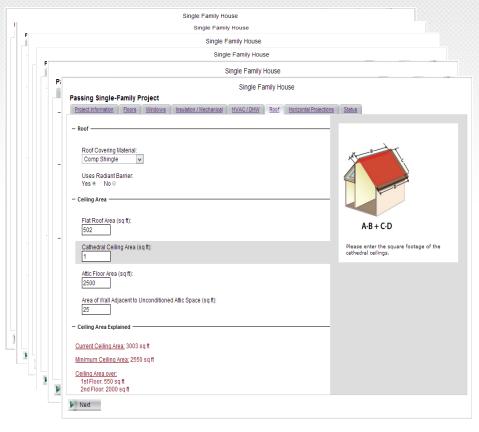
Current 2009 Version

HVAC/DHW





IC3v. 3.14.4



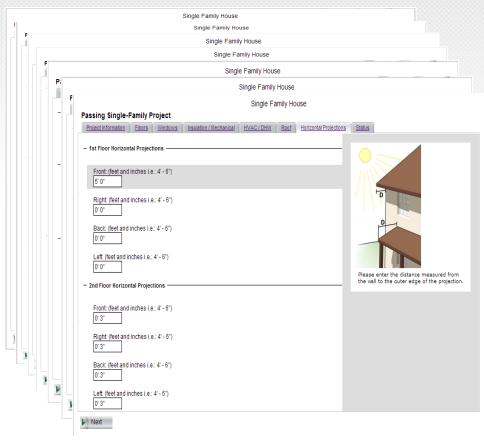
Current 2009 Version

Roof/Ceiling





IC3v. 3.14.4



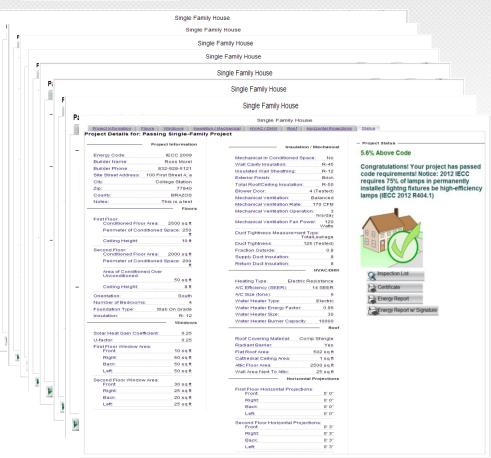
Current 2009 Version

Shading





IC3v. 3.14.4



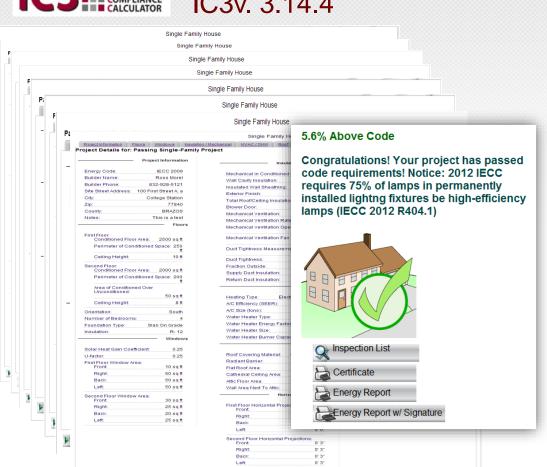
Current 2009 Version

Energy Report





IC3v. 3.14.4



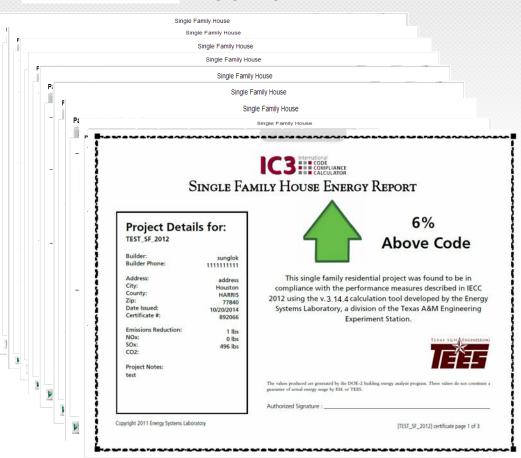
Current 2009 Version

Energy Report





IC3v. 3.14.4



Current 2009 Version

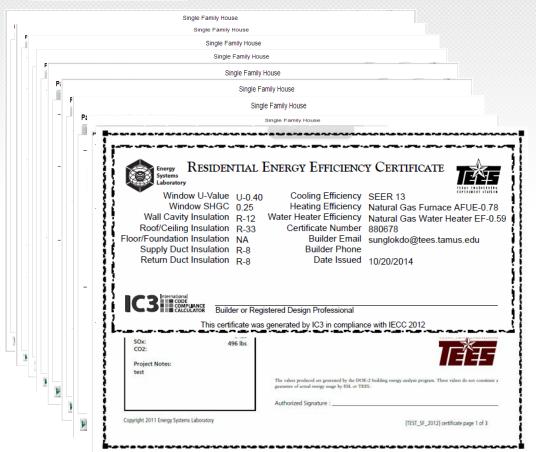
Certificate







IC3v. 3.14.4



Certificate

Current 2009 Version

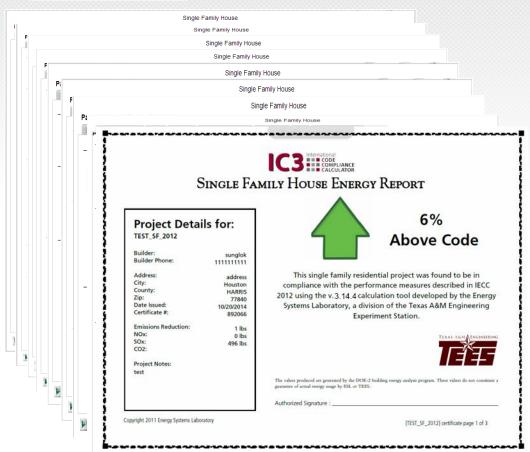








IC3v. 3.14.4



Certificate on Electrical Panel

Current 2009 Version







New 2015 Version

	CODE COMPLIANCE CALCULATOR						
SECO State Energy Conservation Office	Welcome to IC3 version 4.0. This version calculates the code compliance for single family projects under IECC 2015. If you need to enter a project under the 2009 or 2012 IECC, then you need to go to version 3.14 IC3 here: IC3 version 3.14 User Login	HERO HOW EN ROY AN FOO CHEMICATION					
	This is the publicly accessible energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. If you are already registered in IC3 version 3.x, you must register again in the new system. Username: Please enter a username						
CEQ	Password: Login Register New User Forgot Password	RESNET Setting the Standards for Quality					
EXALAMATING							
© 2015 Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station							
	Credits Help/FAQ Manual IC3 v4.0.1	* '					

Login Screen





New 2015 Version

Return to Project List		Global Parameters										
Project Name	000 2015 Qinbo Li											
Energy Code	2015 IECC 🗸 🕲	Number of Floors	1 🗸 🕲				Front Side			1		
Street Address	1000 Balcones Dr						Length of Wall (ft)	?	50			
County	AUSTIN 2	Number of Bedrooms	2 🕏 🕲	Floor 1 V			Window Area (sq ft)	8	21			
	BELLVILLE V®	Orientation of Unit Front Side	East 🗸 🎖	11001			Horizontal Shading	?	0.8			
City		Exterior Finish Type	Stucco v				(in)	②				
Zip		Window					Height of Wall (ft)		8			
Builder Name	test test	SHGC	0.3	Left Side			1			Right Side		
Builder Email	patrickparker@tees.tamus	U-Value	0.2	Length of Wall (ft)	②	50				Length of Wall (ft)	②	50
Builder Phone	123-456-7890	Insulation		Window Area	②	0				Window Area	②	0
	This is a test.	Wall Cavity Insulation	R-35 ®	(sq ft)		U	Conditioned Floor Area (sq ft)	?	2500	(sq ft)	•	U
		Wall Continuous Insulation	R-10 🕲	Horizontal Shading (in)	②	0	(-1)			Horizontal Shading (in)	②	0
		Studs		Height of Wall	(2)					Height of Wall	®	
Notes:		Stud Type	2 x 4 🗸 🕲	(ft)	8	8				(ft)	8	8
		Ducts					Back Side					
		Ducts in Conditioned Space					Length of Wall (ft)	?	50			
	②	▼ ®					Window Area (sq ft)	?	11			
		Testing Re	oof Foundation				Horizontal Shading	?	0.8			
		Heating A	/C Water Heater				(in)					
							Height of Wall (ft)	?	8			
Submit Project												
When downloading the energy R												
browser plug-ins converting the .pdf to HTML5. See the link for details. Help/FAQ												
details. Help/PAQ		II.										
	© 2015 Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station											
	Credits Help/FAQ Manual IC3 v4.0.1											

Main Page





New 2015 Version

Return to Project List	
Project Name	000 2015 Qinbo Li
Energy Code	2015 IECC 🗸 🕲
Street Address	1000 Balcones Dr
County	AUSTIN 🔻 🕲
City	BELLVILLE V
Zip	77777
Builder Name	test test
Builder Email	patrickparker@tees.tamus
Builder Phone	123-456-7890
	This is a test.
Notes:	
	2

Energy Code/Site Address/Project Details





New 2015 Version

			Front Side						
			Length of Wall (ft)	(2)		50			
Floor 1 🗸			Window Area (sq ft)	(2)		21			
FIOOT V			Horizontal Shading (in)	②		0.8			
			Height of Wall (ft)	②		8			
Left Side							Right Side		
Length of Wall (ft)	(2)	50					Length of Wall (ft)	®	50
Window Area (sq ft)	②	0	Conditioned Floor	②	2500		Window Area (sq ft)	②	0
Horizontal Shading (in)	(2)	0	Area (sq ft)				Horizontal Shading (in)	②	0
Height of Wall (ft)	②	8					Height of Wall (ft)	②	8
			Back Side						
			Length of Wall (ft)	®		50			
			Window Area (sq ft)	(2)		11			
			Horizontal Shading (in)	②		0.8			
			Height of Wall (ft)	8		8			

Floors/BedRooms/Foundation





New 2015 Version

Global Parameters	
Number of Floors	1 🗸 🕲
Number of Bedrooms	2 🕏 🕲
Orientation of Unit Front Side	East 🗸 🕲
Exterior Finish Type	Stucco 🗸 🕲
Window	
SHGC	0.3
U-Value	0.2
Insulation	
Wall Cavity Insulation	R-35 ®
Wall Continuous Insulation	R-10 ®
Studs	
Stud Type	2 x 4 🕶 🕲
Ducts	
Ducts in Conditioned Space 🗷	
0	

Global Parameters





New 2015 Version

Testing

Testing	
Mechanical Ventilation Type	Balanced 🗸 🕲
Ventilation Rate (CFM)	100
Ventilation Operation (hrs/day)	12 🕲
Ventilation Fan Power(Watts)	12
Blower Door Test (ACH50)	
Blower Door Test	Tested V®
Blower Door Test Value	5 🕲
Close	

Roof

Roof	
Roof Covering Material	Wood Shingles
Radiant Barrier 🗆 🕲	
Sealed Attic 🗹 🕲	
Roof Insulation:	R-25
Ceiling Area	
Attic Floor Area (sq ft)	2500 🕲
Flat Roof Area (sq ft)	0
Cathedral Ceiling Area (sq ft)	0 ②
Area of Wall Adjacent to Unconditioned Attic Space (sq ft)	0
The total entered roof area in 2500 sq ft. The total floor area is 2500 sq ft	
Close	

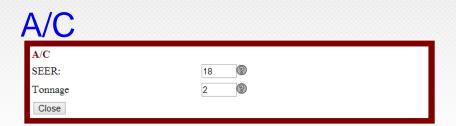




New 2015 Version

Foundation





Heating



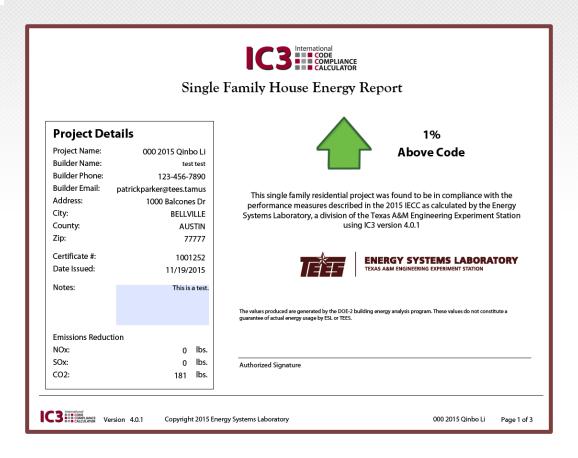
Water Heater

Water Heater	
Type of Water Heater	Heat Pump 🔻 🕲
Energy Factor	2.1
Use detailed DHW input 🗆	
Close	





New 2015 Version



Certificate





New 2015 Version

Residential Energy Efficiency Certificate



ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY

Window U-Value	U- 0.2	Duct Tightness (in CFM25)	0
Window SHGC	0.3	Cooling Efficiency	SEER 18
Wall Cavity Insulation	R - 35	Heating Efficiency	Heat Pump HSPF-9.80
Roof/Ceiling Insulation	R - 25	Water Heater Efficiency	Heat Pump EF-2.10
Floor/Foundation Insulation	R - 0	Builder Email	patrickparker@tees.tamus.edu
Supply Duct Insulation	R - 0	Builder Phone	123-456-7890
Return Duct Insulation	R - 0	Date Issued	11/19/2015
Blower Door (in ACH50)	5	Certificate Number	1,001,252

3 COMPLIANCE Builder or Registered Design Professional

This certificate was generated by IC3 in compliance with 2015 IECC

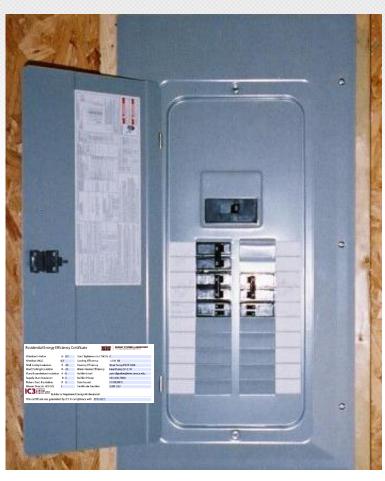


Certificate on Electrical Panel





New 2015 Version



Certificate on Electrical Panel





IC3 REGISTRY

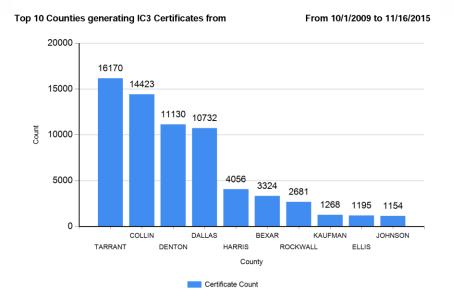


Certificates

Jan. 2015 to Date: 23,728

Total to Date: 116,763

Top 10 Counties for 2009 to 2015









Average SEER Across Counties Average A/C SEER across Counties for 2015

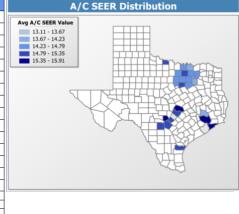
Overall data Statistics derived from a subset of Counties having house count > 10

gle Family

	Average	Standard Deviation
Single Family	14.68	1.09
Multi Family	14.92	1.25

		Sir
County	Avg SEER Value	House Count
Brazoria	15.91	35
Fort bend	15.77	39
Kendall	15.75	16
Galveston	15.58	31
Williamson	15.43	84
Harris	15.37	778
Travis	15.35	806
Bexar	15.33	727
Nueces	15.32	159
San patricio	15.30	33
Wichita	15.22	18
Medina	14.93	14
Comal	14.91	109
Johnson	14.88	335
Denton	14.84	2189
Dallas	14.78	1941
Ellis	14.60	470
Collin	14.55	3103
Parker	14.41	219
Hunt	14.40	45
Hood	14.39	38

14.36







IC3 REGISTRY

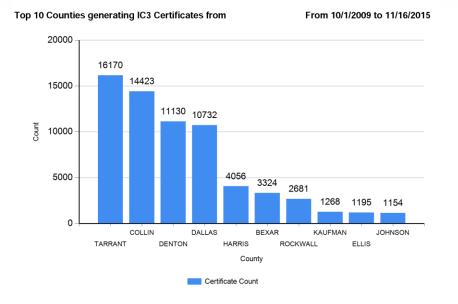


Certificates

Jan. 2015 to Date: 23,728

Total to Date: 116,763

Top 10 Counties for 2009 to 2015





-User Login-Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. You may then access your records using your user name and password. Email Address: Password: Login Register Forgot Password



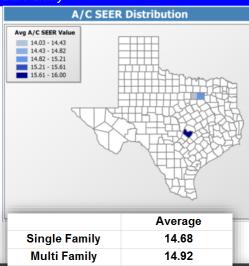
Average SEER Across Counties

Average A/C SEER across Counties for 2015

Overall data Statistics derived from a subset of Counties having house count > 10

	Average	Standard Deviation
Single Family	14.68	1.09
Multi Family	14.92	1.25

		M	Multi Family		
County	Avg SEER Value	Unit Count	Α		
Travis	16.00	41			
Dallas	15.03	109	Avg A/C SEER Value		
Tarrant	14.03	62	14.03 - 14.43 14.43 - 14.82		
			14.82 - 15.21		
			15.21 - 15.61 15.61 - 16.00		







Has an analysis been performed to determine actual measured energy savings (i.e., real utility bills)?





Yes!

Verification of Energy Savings from the Implementation of the Residential Building Codes in Texas

Juan-Carlos Baltazar, PhD, PE Member ASHRAE Chunliu Mao Student Member ASHRAE Jeff Haberl, PhD, PE Fellow ASHRAE

RSTRACT

The International Energy Construction Code (IECC) was adopted in 2001 by the State of Towar to help reduce annual heating and easiling hands in residential instillation. After 2000, the Towar Legislation required that the IECC 2000 is adopted and required our Laboratory to make the annual energy aming and Note entition reductions from the implementation of the Towar Building Energy Performants Standards (IEEPS). This paper discusses the serphiations of the energy assings from the implementation of the IECC 2000 [2001 and IECC 2000 building order in Towar using a wally bill ampletic methodology. In the methodology, a sample of analyzed boases was completely already and separated into these yangs of single-fundy residential boases that were constructed by the same insider, with very similar communities types. Each group out into it is different period on account for the impact of the different adopted code. This ends shows that the electricity saming from the application of the 2000 [2001 IECC and the 2000 IECC can approximately 2004 and 19%, reportedly when compared to some labor than the construction.

INTRODUCTION

The significance that the energy codes implementation his brought to the seduced energy twe in sessioners has been mentioned in many fromus; however, few rundes have quantified what surings these code adoptions have promided. Treats, at in many other trates in the U.S., has participated in the application of the energy codes since 2001, nor just with the objective of the energy efficiency, but also nearoung the selection of NOT emissions by electroly provides due to the more straingest building energy codes. For those assume, Jesus adopted the 2000 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with the 2001 nepplement, as it has trate-wide building energy code. Since then, several local amendments to the IECC have been adopted by the different nannicipalities in the state. Currently, most of the sessional houses in Tesus abide by several variations that are more straingent than the IECC 2000 building energy code. The IECC 2000/2001 and IECC 2000 revisions, were the codes that took the fast tests to address the evidential energy efficiency from the design of building thermal envelope and systems (IECC, 2000, 2001, and 2006). The Terus Legislature has also required named tracking and ensirious selections. Typicilly, the clarbiditions of evidential and commencial energy straings and emissions selections. Typicilly, the clarbiditions of evidential and commencial energy straings and emissions selections.

This paper presents a methodology that was used to verify the energy savings from the impact of the implementation

Juan-Carlos Baltazar is a Research Engineer of the Energy Systems Laboratory of the Texas A&M University and Member ASHRAE. Chunifu Mao is a Ph.D. student and Student Member ASHRAE. Jeff Habart, is professor of Department of Architecture at Texas A&M University and Associate Director of Energy Systems Laboratory, and a Fellow ASHRAE.





The Laboratory has analyzed actual utility bills from 2003 – 2009 in College Station for the same builder in the same subdivision using the Princeton Scorekeeping method and a three parameter analysis*.

*Results published in the 2014 ASHRAE Transactions.

Verification of Energy Savings from the Implementation of the Residential Building Codes in Texas

Juan-Carlos Baltazar, PhD, PE Member ASHRAE Chunliu Mao Student Member ASE Jeff Haberl, PhD, PE Fellow ASHRAE

ARSTRAC

The International Energy Construction Code (IECC) was adopted in 2001 by the Storm of Towar to help reduce annual hosting and easiling lands in residential insidings. After 2000, the Towar Legislature required that the IECC 2000 is adopted and required our Lubertury to make the annual energy among and NONe emission reductions from the implementation of the Towar Building Energy Performance Standards (IEECP). This paper discusses the sephemation of the energy assisting from the implementation of the IECC 2000 (2001 and IECC 2000 building cade in Towar using a solidly ill analysis methodology. In the methodology, a sample of employed binases was completely intered and expressed into three groups of single-family residential bouses that were constructed by the same insider, with very similar communities types, Each group rust inside it adjector to account for the impact of the inflament adopted cade. It is such as the very similar communities types, Each group rust inside it is a different period to account for the impact of the inflament adopted cade. It is such as they be included to account for the communities of the instance of the

INTRODUCTION

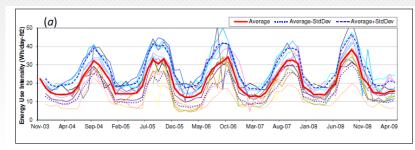
The significance that the energy codes implementation has brought to the schooled energy two in sessionness has been mentioned in many forum; however, few studies have quantified what savings these code adoptions have provided. Texts, as in many other states in the U.S., has participated in the application of the energy codes since 2001, nor just with the objective of the energy efficiency, but also to encourage the sechetion of NCx emissions by electricity provides due to the most straingest building energy code. For those easions, Texts adopted the 2001 International Energy Construction Code (IECC)—with the 2001 supplement, as its first state-wide building energy code. Since then, several local namedments to the IECC have been adopted by the different manipulation in the texts. Consently, most of the residential boness in Texts abide by several vessions that are more strangest than the IECC 2006 building energy code. The IECC 2000/2001 and IECC 2006 versions, were the codes that took the first tesps to address the residential energy efficiency from the design of building energy codes and systems (IECC 2000, 2001, and IECC 2006). The Texts a Explainture has build one-equival annual reaching and esporting of the energy strings and emission seductions are performed using certified code-compliance simulations (Fabed et al., 2009), since these is no stratered measured existential energy use on some texts.

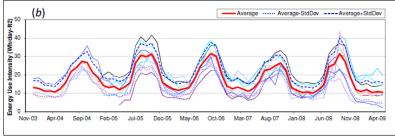
This paper presents a methodology that was used to verify the energy savings from the impact of the implementatio

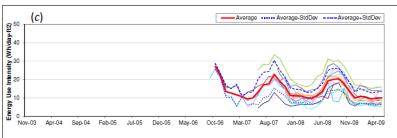
Juan-Carlos Baltazar is a Research Engineer of the Energy Systems Laboratory of the Texas A&M University and Member ASHRAE. Chunliu Mao is a Ph.D. student and Student Member ASHRAE. Jelf Habbdt, is professor of Department of Architecture at Texas A&M University and Associate Director of Energy Systems Laboratory, and a Fellow ASHRAE.











Verification of Energy Savings from the Implementation of the Residential Building Codes in Texas

Juan-Carlos Baltazar, PhD, PE Member ASHRAE Chunliu Mao Student Member ASHRAE Jeff Haberl, PhD, PE Fallow ASHRAE

ABSTRAC

The International Energy Communities Code (IECC) was adopted in 2001 by the State of Towar to help reduce annual heating and easiling hands in residential instillation, Africa 2000, the Towar Legislature required than the IECC 2000 is adopted and required our Liberary to much the annual energy anison and NSOs entitions the indiplementation of the Towar Building Energy Performance Standards (IEECPS). This paper discusses the serphiation of the energy axising from the implementation of the IECC 2000 [2001 and IECC 2000 Instilling order in Towar saving a stellay full analysis methodology. In the methodology, a sample of analyzed houses was carefully whence and separated into three years of single-fundy residential beause that were assumed by the same halide, with very similar our amendous paper. Each group seat built in a different period on account for the impact of the different adopted color. This ends is beaute that the electricity assing from the application of the 2000 [2001 IECC and the 2000 IECC can approximately 50% and 15%, presented, when compared to some halide the remoderal.

INTRODUCTION

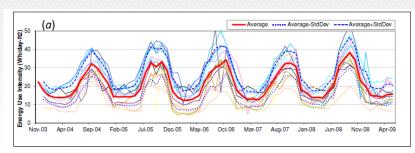
The significance that the energy codes implementation has brought to the schooled energy two in sessionness has been mentioned in many forum; however, few studies have quantified what savings these code adoptions have provided. Texts, as in many other states in the US, has participated in the application of the energy codes since 2001, nor just with the objective of the energy efficiency, but also to encourage the reduction of NCz emissions by electricity providers due to the most straingest building energy code. For those season, Texts adopted the 2000 International Energy Construction Code (IECC)—with the 2001 supplement, as its first state-wide building energy code. Since then, several local amendments to the IECC have been adopted by the different municipalities in the state. Consently, most of the residential houses in Texts abide by several versions that are more strangest than the IECC 2006 building energy code. The IECC 2009/1001 and IECC 2006 versions, were the codes that took the first tesps to address the sesidential energy efficiency from the design of building energy or the energy strings and emission seductions. Typically, the calculations of sesidential and commercial energy strings and emission seductions are performed using sentified code-compliance simulations (Habed et al., 2009), since these is no stratered measured esidential energy use exceed.

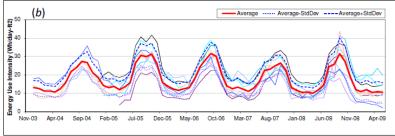
This paper presents a methodology that was used to verify the energy savings from the impact of the implementation

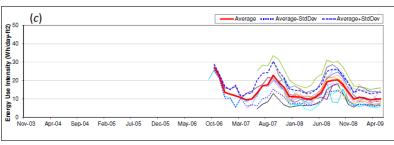
Juan-Carlos Baltazar is a Research Engineer of the Energy Systems Laboratory of the Texas A&M University and Member ASHRAE. Chunliu Mao is a Ph.D. student and Student Member ASHRAE. Jelf Habbdt, is professor of Department of Architecture at Texas A&M University and Associate Director of Energy Systems Laboratory, and a Fellow ASHRAE.





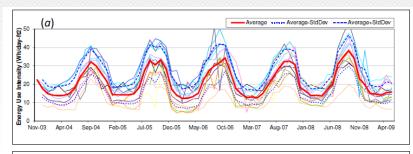


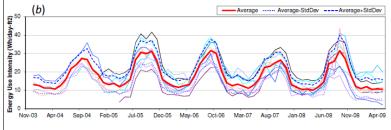


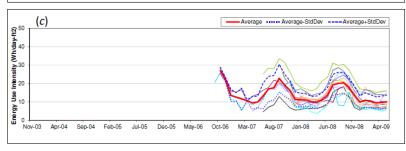










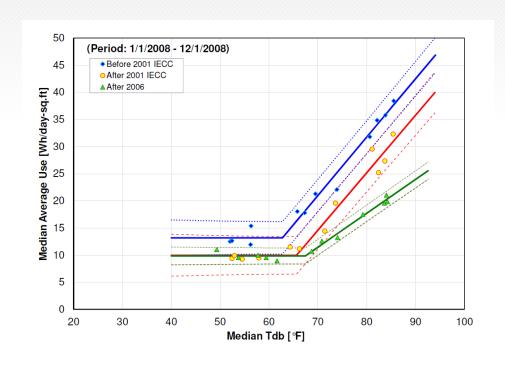


This analysis looked at houses built:

- before 2001
- after the 2001 IECC and
- after the 2006 IECC (SEER 13)



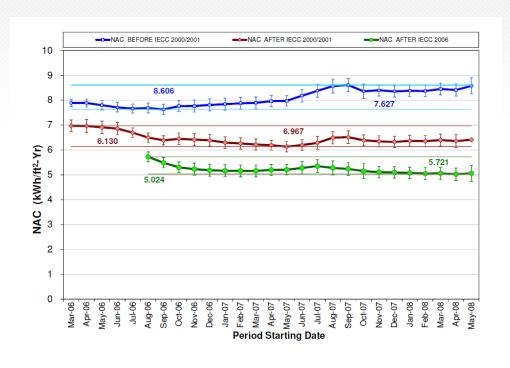




The results showed: electricity savings from the the 2000/2001 IECC and the 2006 IECC were 20% and 19%, respectively when compared to houses built prior to the code.



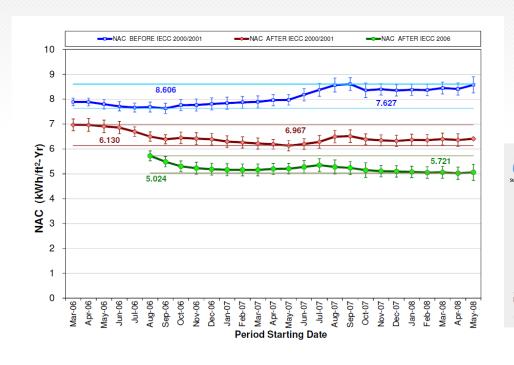




The results showed: electricity savings from the the 2000/2001 IECC and the 2006 IECC were 20% and 19%, respectively when compared to houses built prior to the code.







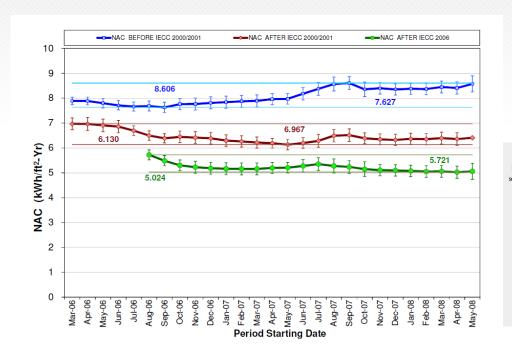
These results match simulations performed with IC3 simulations.

	_User Login		
SECO			
Energy Conservation Office	Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compliance		
	software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. You may then access your records using your user		
	name and password.		
TCEQ	Email Address:		
TO STATE TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	Password:		
LAS ASMATINGUIFFIING	Login		
撑手	Register Forgot Password		









Results for the 2009 IECC are currently underway.

VSECO	User Login—	
e Energy Conservation Office	Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. You may then access your records using your user	HOME ENERGY
TOTA	name and password.	
TO STATE TO STATE THE STATE OF	Password:	KE Setting the Si
TAS AGAIN A PROGRAFIANCE	Login Register Forgot Password	ENERG LABO





New API for IC3





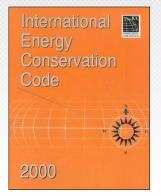
Benefits from API:

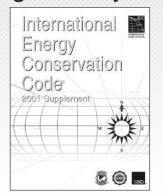
- Single screen allowing access to the same DOE-2 model used by the IC3 webpage
- Tablet/iPad/iPhone friendly
- XML input/output
- Easily integrated into existing third party software

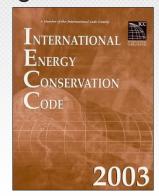


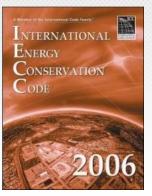
STATEWIDE SAVINGS FROM CODE COMPLIANCE (2000 – 2014)

How much electricity has been saved from residential code compliance for all single-family housing 2000-2014?

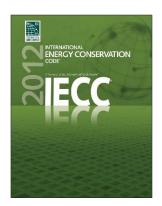


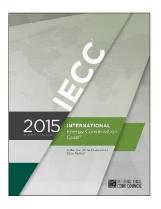








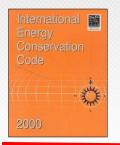


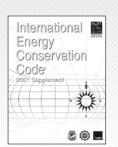


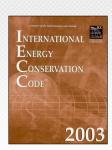


STATEWIDE SAVINGS FROM CODE COMPLIANCE (2000 – 2014)

How much electricity has been saved from residential code compliance for all single-family housing 2000-2014?

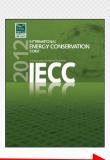






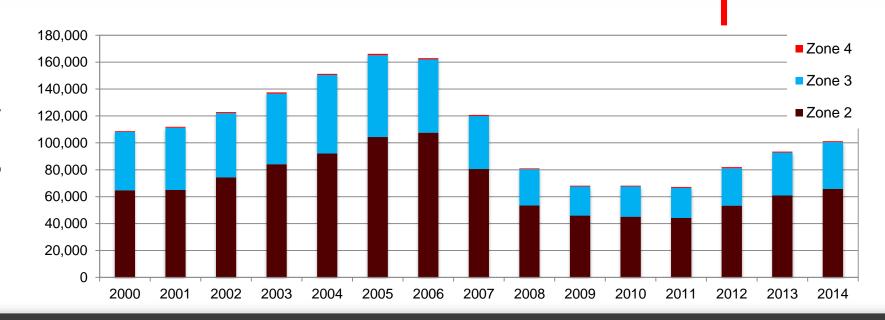








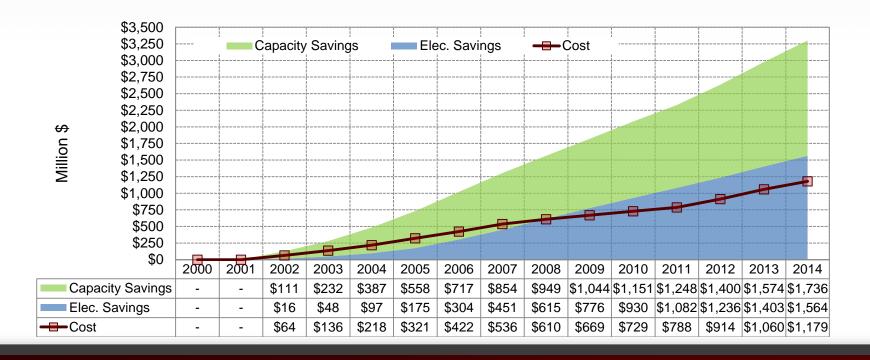








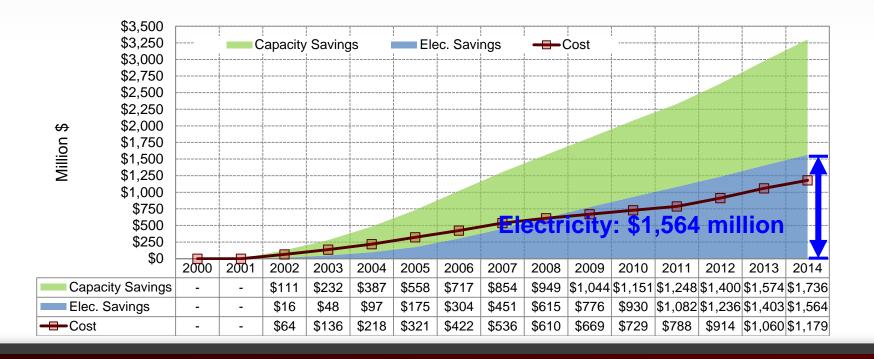
Savings (2002 to 2014)







Savings (2002 to 2014) Electricity - \$1,564 million



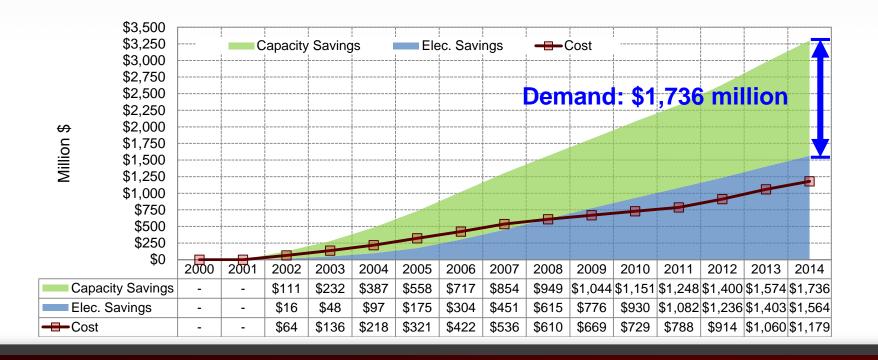




Savings (2002 to 2014)

Electricity - \$1,564 million

Demand - \$1,736 million





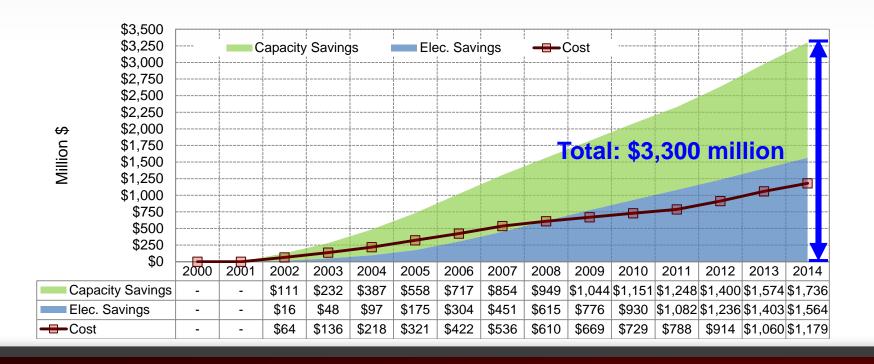


Savings (2002 to 2014)

Electricity - \$1,564 million

Demand - \$1,736 million

Total - \$3,300 million









Savings (2002 to 2014)

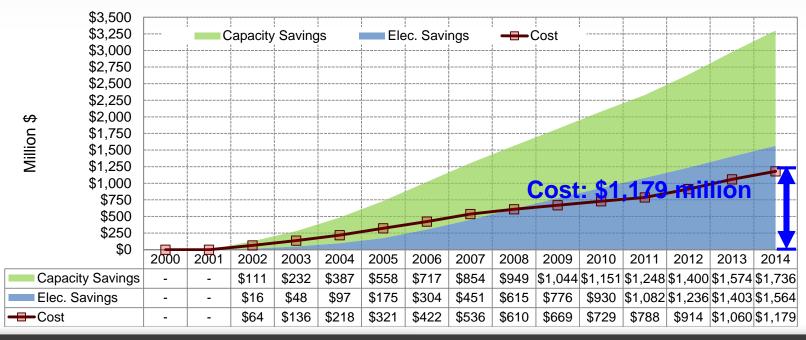
Electricity - \$1,564 million

Demand - \$1,736 million

\$3,300 million Total -

Increased Costs (2002 to 2014)

\$ 1,179 million Costs -







Savings (2002 to 2014)

Electricity - \$1,564 million

Demand - \$1,736 million

Total - \$3,300 million

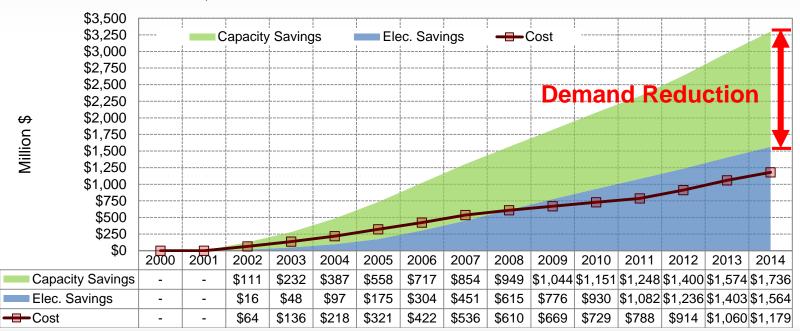
Demand Reduction in 2014

1,265.8 MW

More than one power plant

Increased Costs (2002 to 2014)

Costs - \$ 1,179 million







Savings (2002 to 2014)

Electricity - \$1,564 million

Demand - \$1,736 million

Total - \$3,300 million

Increased Costs (2002 to 2014)

Costs - \$ 1,179 million

Demand Reduction in 2014

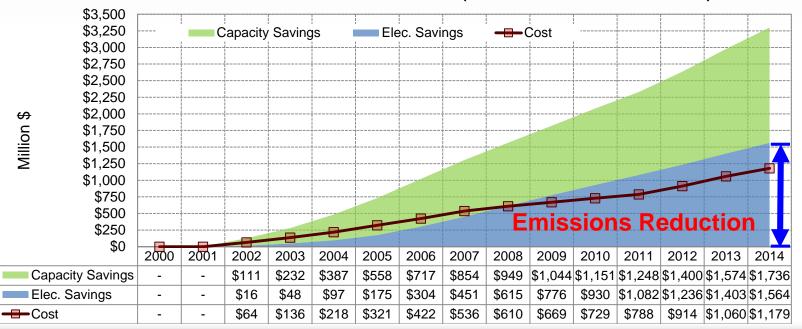
1,265.8 MW

More than one power plant

Emissions Reduction in 2014

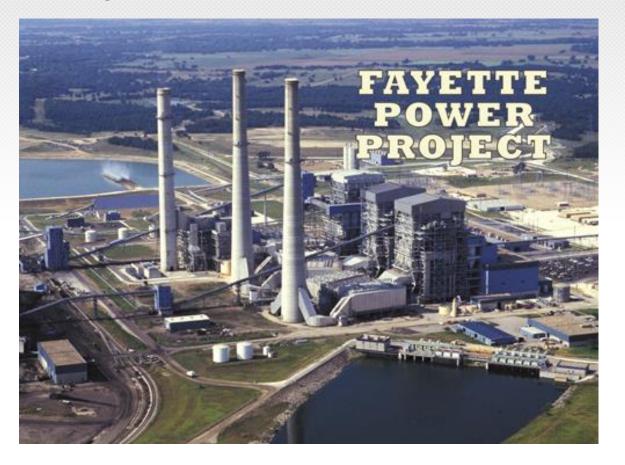
190 tons-NOx/year,

(About 20,742 cars)



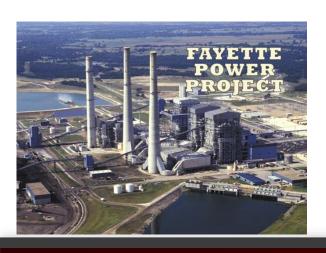


Electricity/Water Savings from SF (Code Compliance)



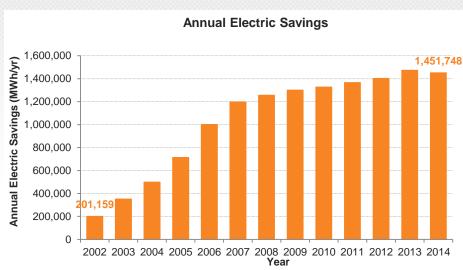


Electricity/Water Savings from SF (Code Compliance)





Electricity/Water Savings from SF (Code Compliance)





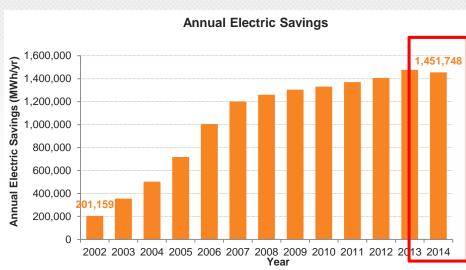
2014 Total Electricity Savings

(MWh/yr)

1,451,784



Electricity/Water Savings from SF (Code Compliance)



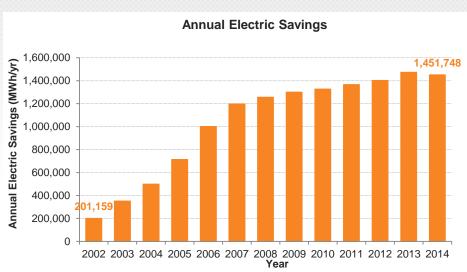


2014 Total Electricity Savings (MWh/yr)

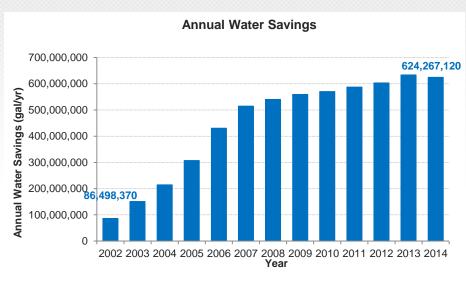
1,451,784

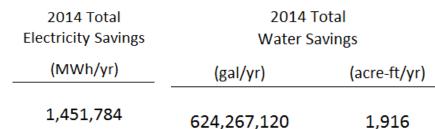


Electricity/Water Savings from SF (Code Compliance)







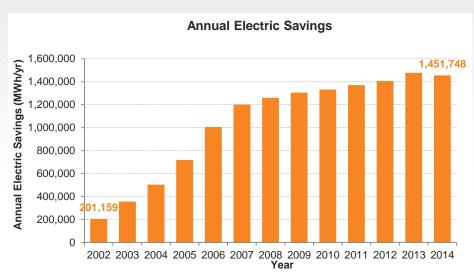


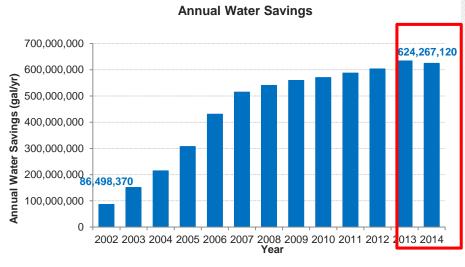
Conversion Factors: 430 gal/MWh

325,851 gal/acre-ft



Electricity/Water Savings from SF (Code Compliance)







2014 Total
Electricity Savings
(MWh/yr)

1,451,784

2014 Total
Water Savings
(gal/yr) (acre-ft/yr)
624,267,120 1,916

Conversion Factors: 430 gal/MWh

325,851 *gal/acre-ft*





SAVINGS FROM RENEWABLES





Solar PV

2.5 Miles Southwest of Woodville, TX



Biomass

Army Residence Community, San Antonio



Solar Thermal

Aspen Power plant in Lufkin, TX



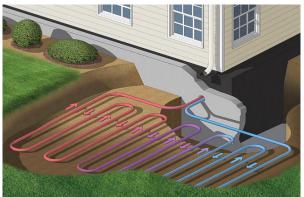
Landfill Gas

Dam at Elephant Butte, El Paso, TX



Hydro

Ground Source Heat Pump

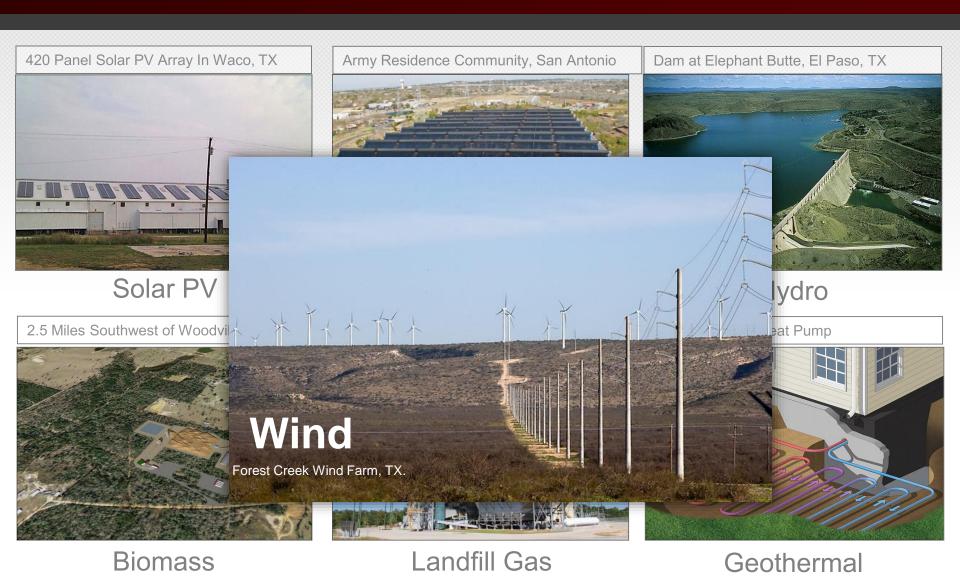


Geothermal



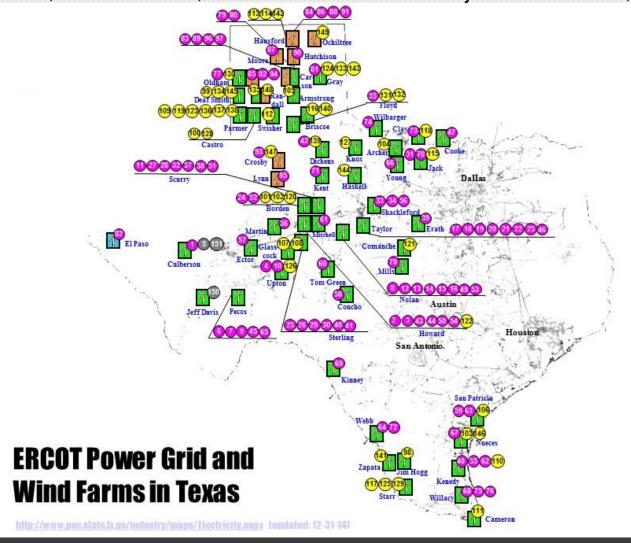


SAVINGS FROM RENEWABLES



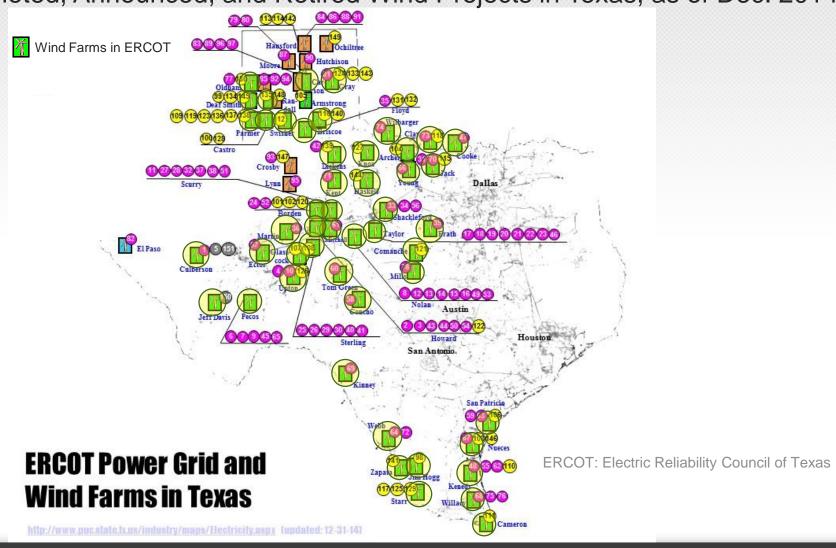






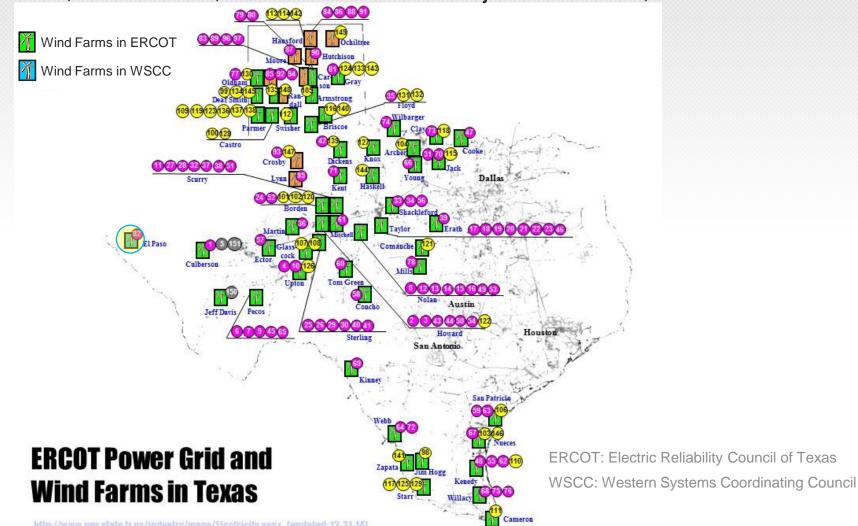






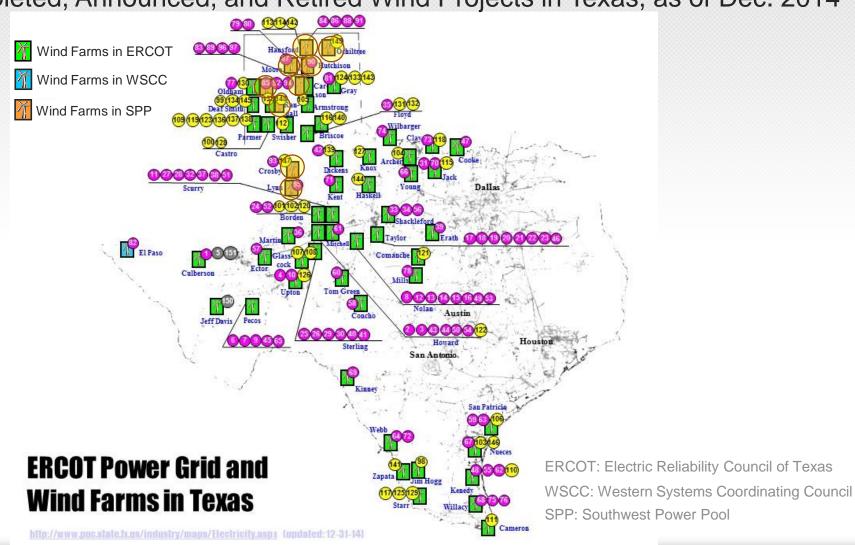






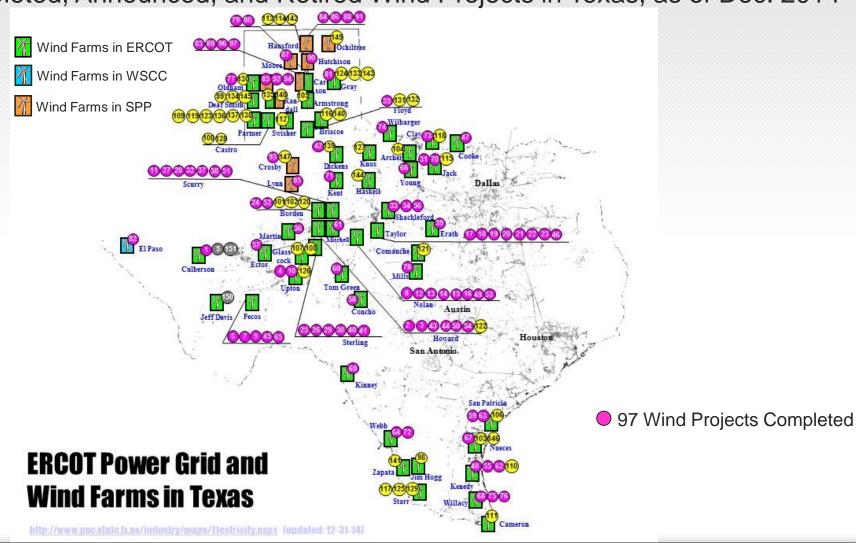






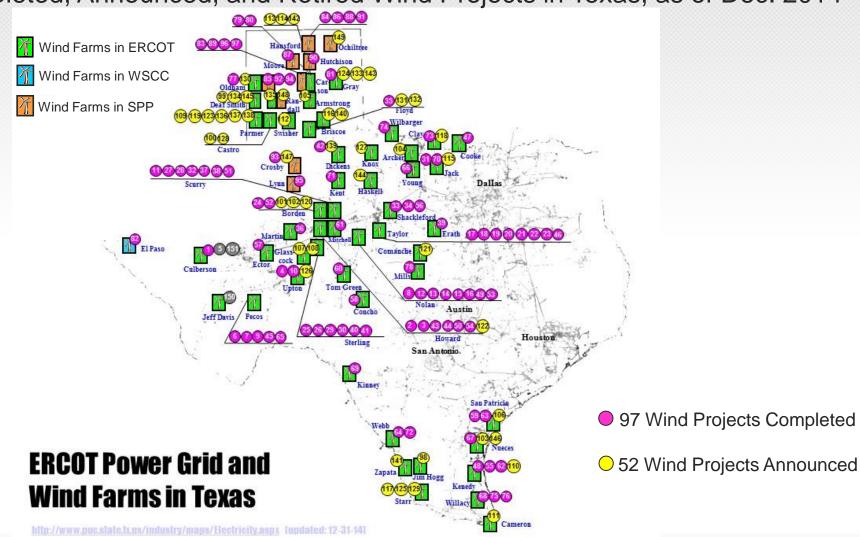






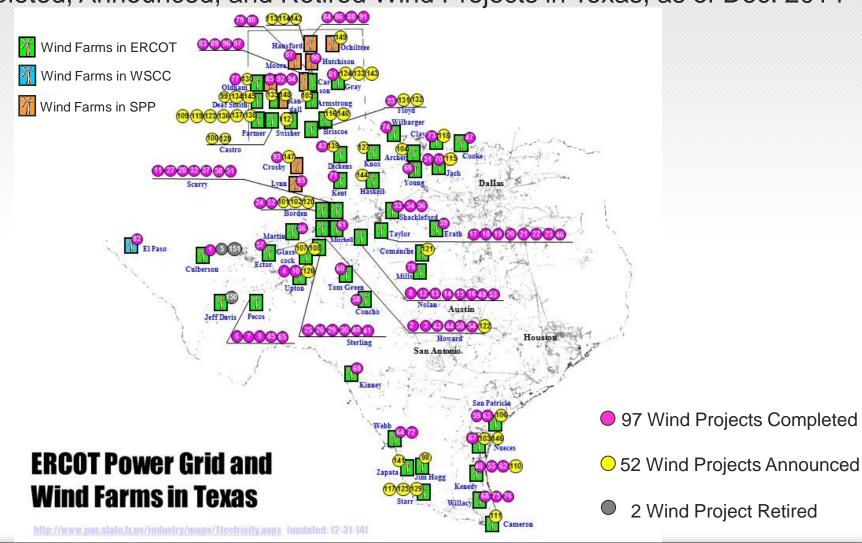






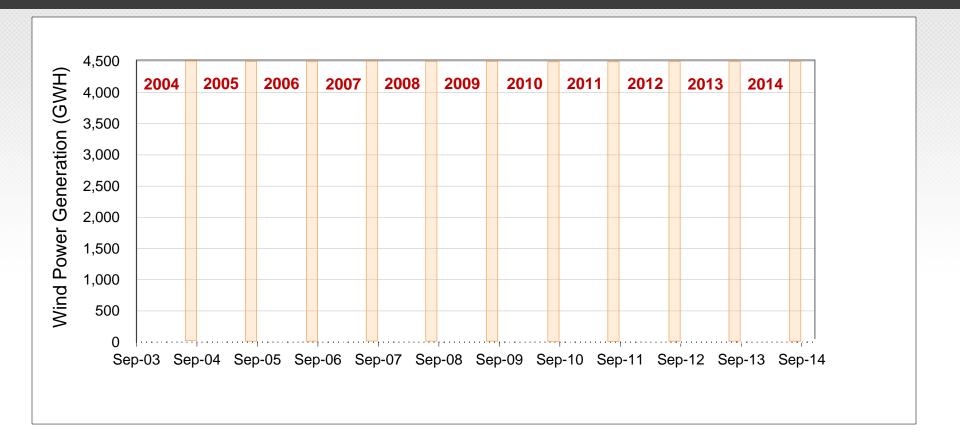














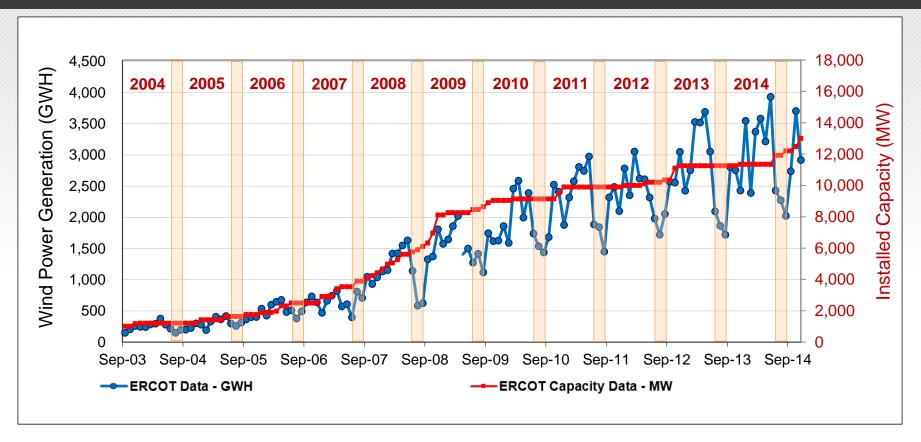




Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy



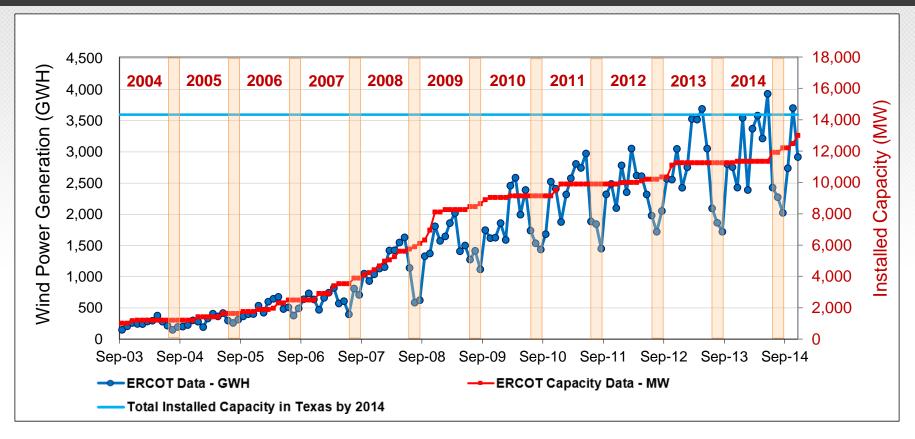




Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy



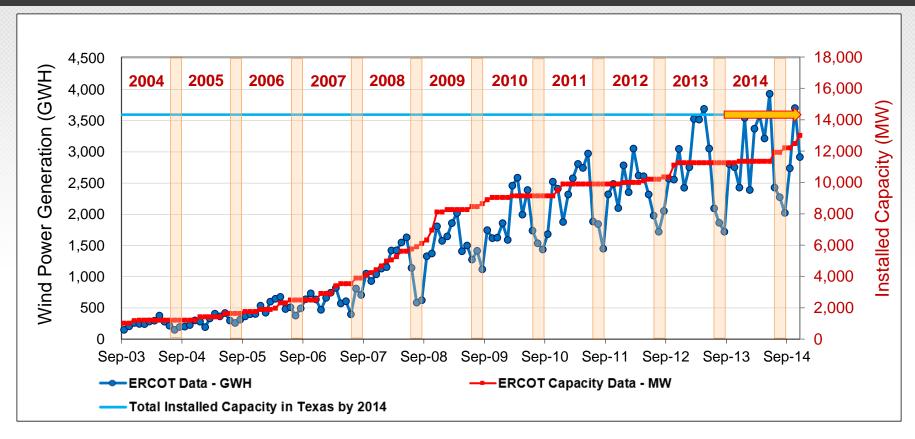




Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy



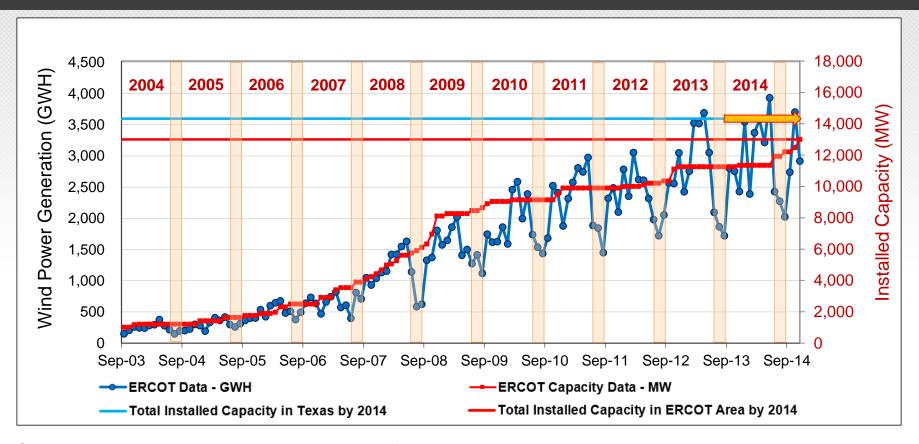




Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy Total capacity: 14,327 MW in Texas



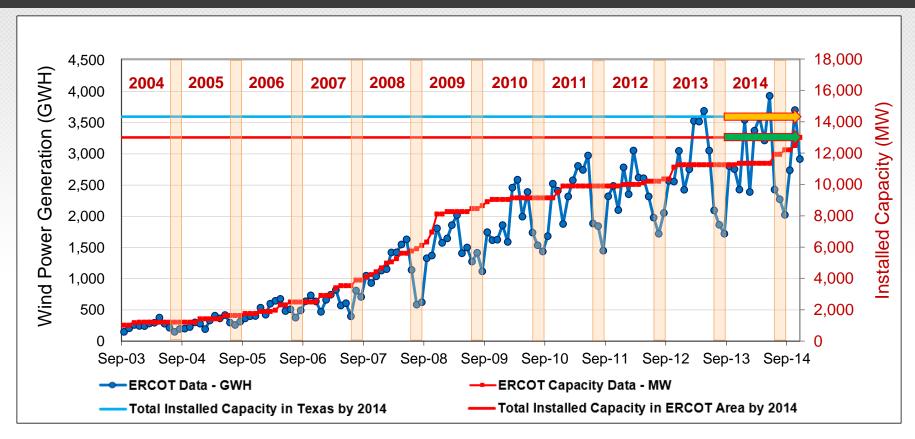




Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy Total capacity: 14,327 MW in Texas





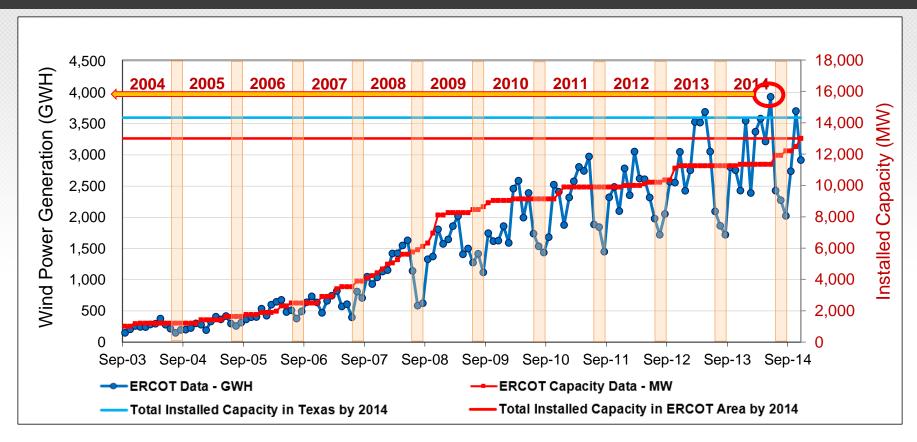


Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy Total capacity: 14,327 MW in Texas & 13,001 MW in ERCOT





WIND PROJECTS IN TEXAS (2014)

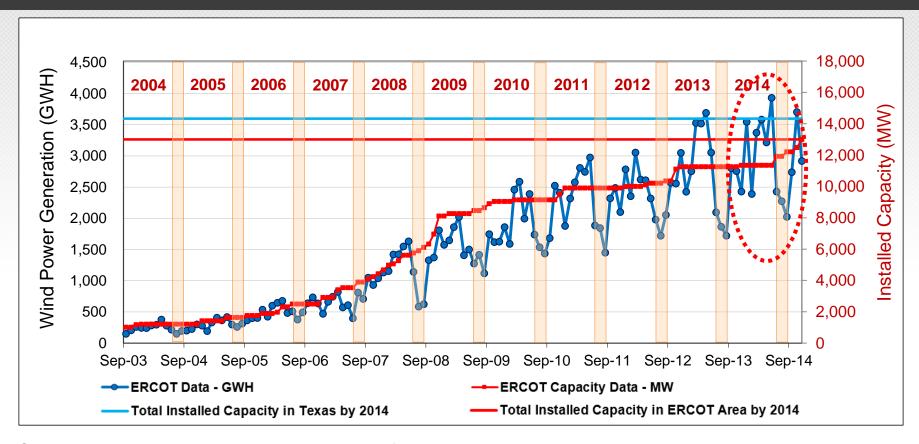


Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy Total capacity: 14,327 MW in Texas & 13,001 MW in ERCOT New peak wind power generation in 2014: **3,932** GWH/month





WIND PROJECTS IN TEXAS (2014)



Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy

Total capacity: 14,327 MW in Texas & 13,001 MW in ERCOT

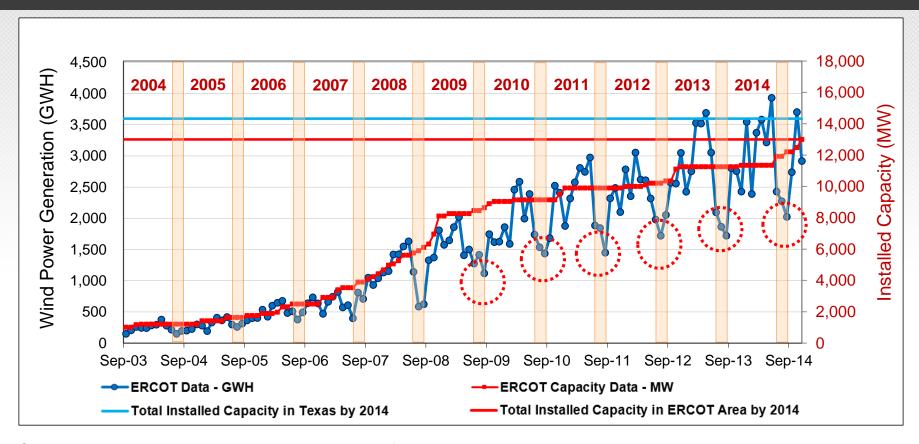
New peak wind power generation in 2014: 3,932 GWH/month

Total wind power generation in 2014: **34,301** GWH/yr (9.9% of ERCOT)





WIND PROJECTS IN TEXAS (2014)



Substantial increases in measured electricity from wind energy

Total capacity: 14,327 MW in Texas & 13,001 MW in ERCOT

New peak wind power generation in 2014: 3,932 GWH/month

Total wind power generation in 2014: **34,301** GWH/yr (9.9% of ERCOT)

Average Ozone Season Period (OSP) power generation increasing



TRACKING WIND POWER GENERATION (2014)

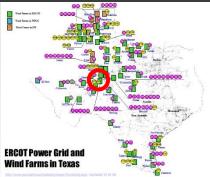
Example: Forest Creek (124.2 MW Capacity)

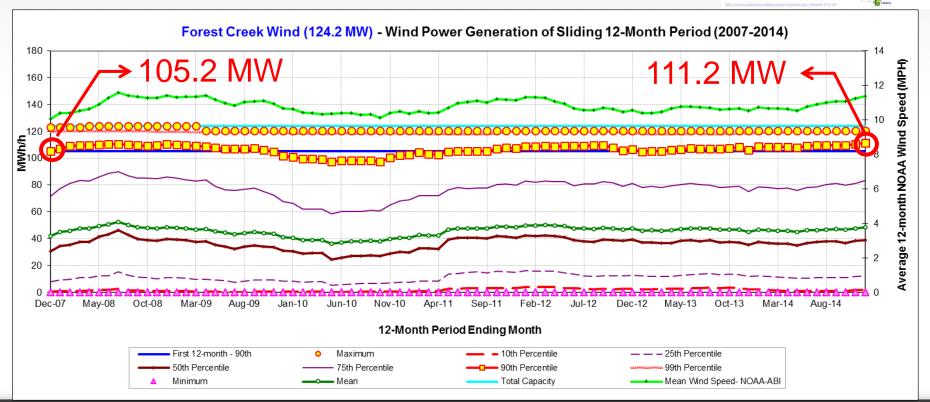
Is There Degradation?

December 2007: 105.2 MW

December 2014: 111,2 MW

No Degradation Observed (22.5% above)

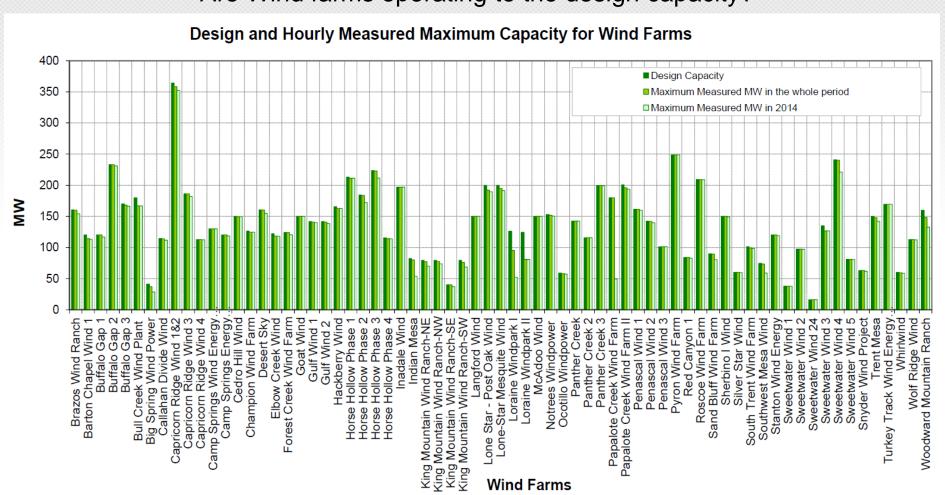








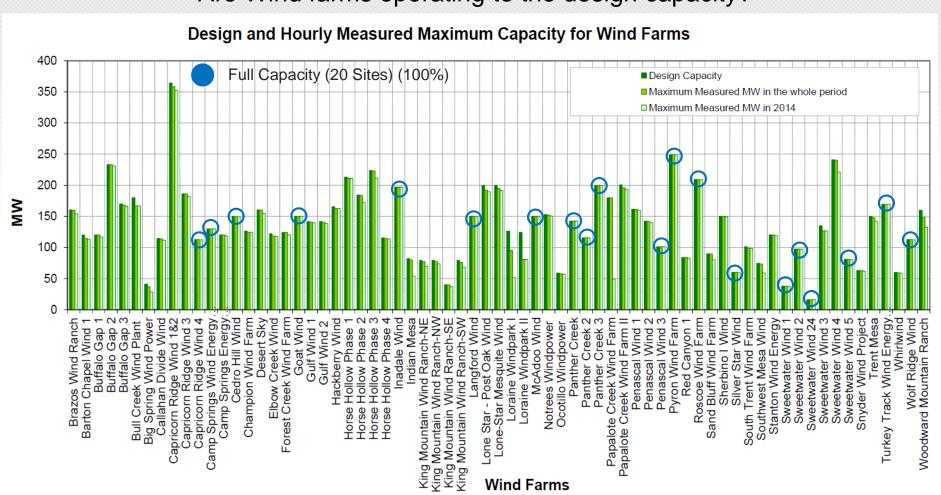
Are Wind farms operating to the design capacity?







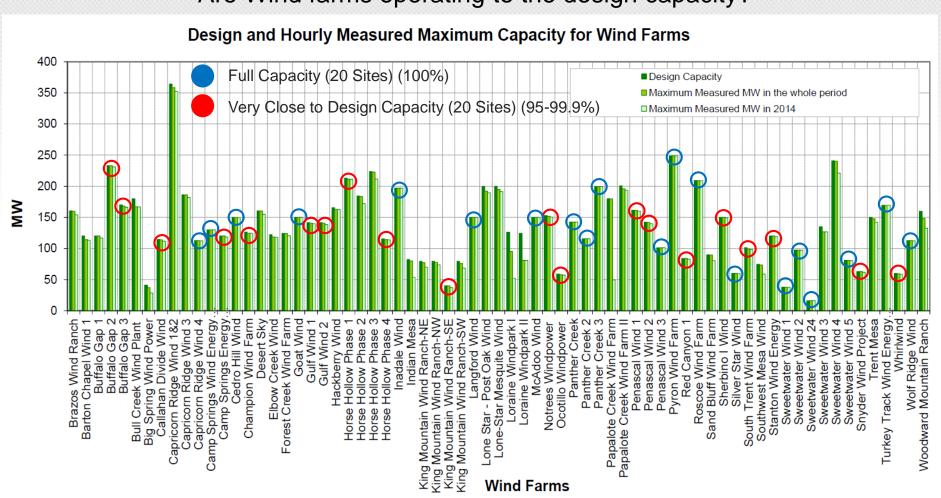
Are Wind farms operating to the design capacity?







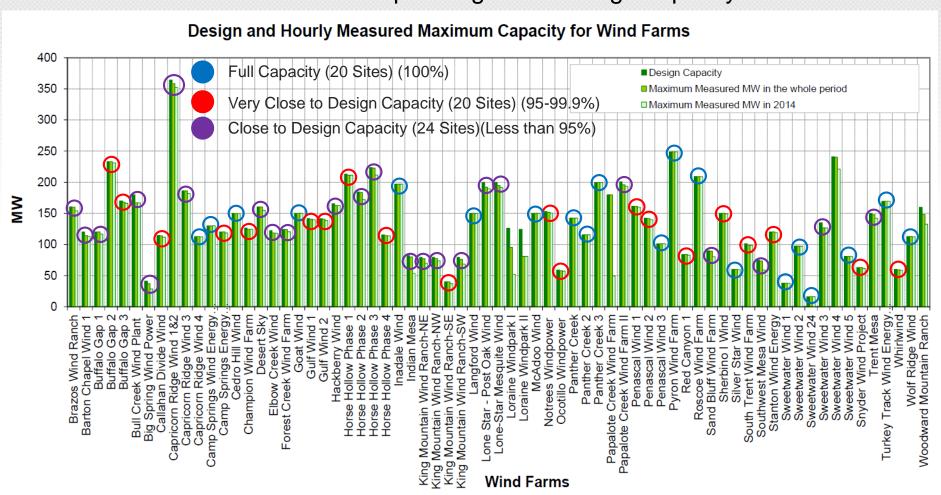
Are Wind farms operating to the design capacity?







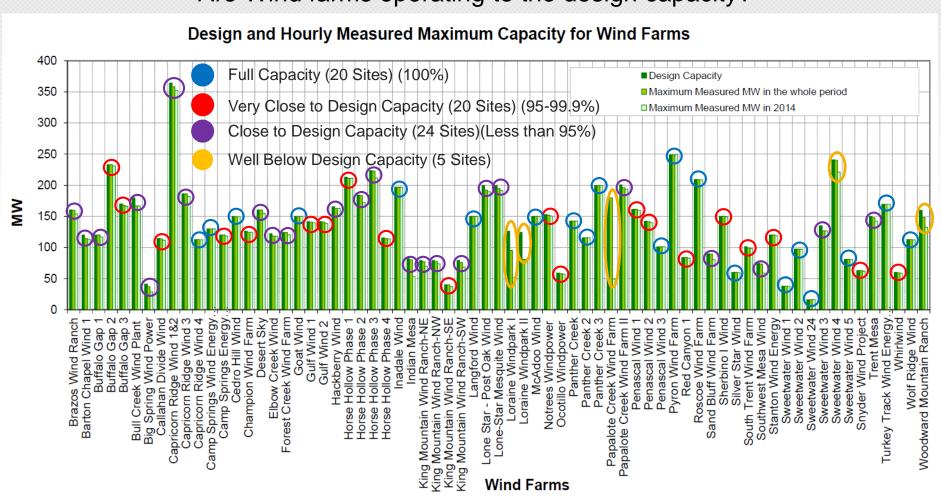
Are Wind farms operating to the design capacity?





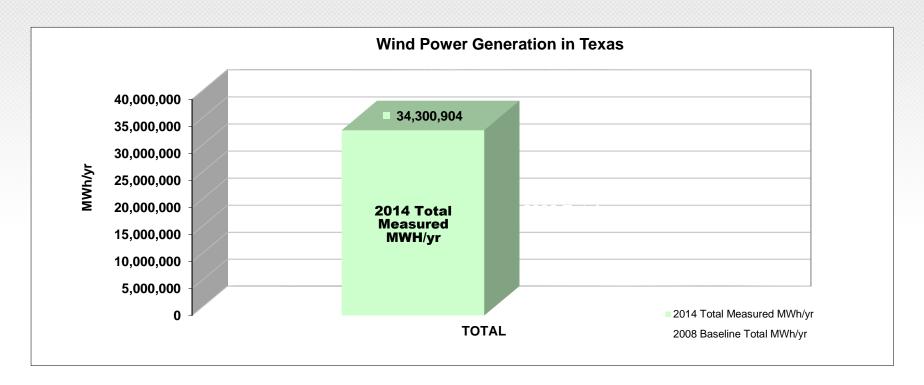


Are Wind farms operating to the design capacity?





2008 Annual/OSP Baseline vs. 2014 Annual/OSP Measured

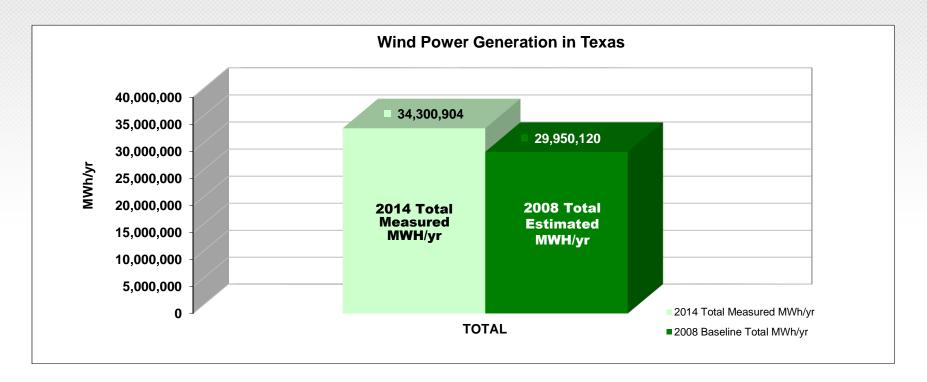


2008 Calculated from 2014 Measured Annual Power Production





2008 Annual/OSP Baseline vs. 2014 Annual/OSP Measured

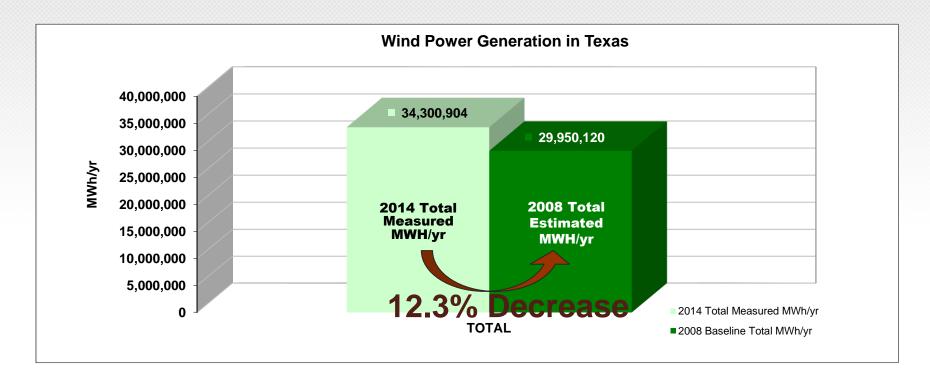


2008 Calculated from 2014 Measured Annual Power Production





2008 Annual/OSP Baseline vs. 2014 Annual/OSP Measured

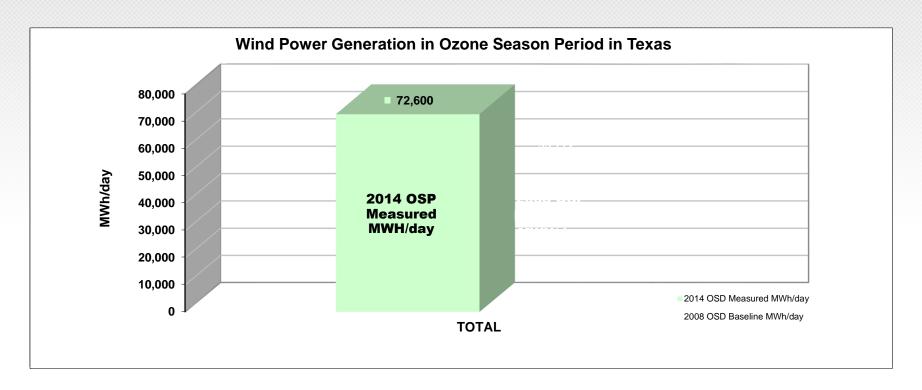


(Due to wind normalized weather condition)

2008 Calculated from 2014 Measured Annual Power Production



2008 Annual/OSP Baseline vs. 2014 Annual/OSP Measured

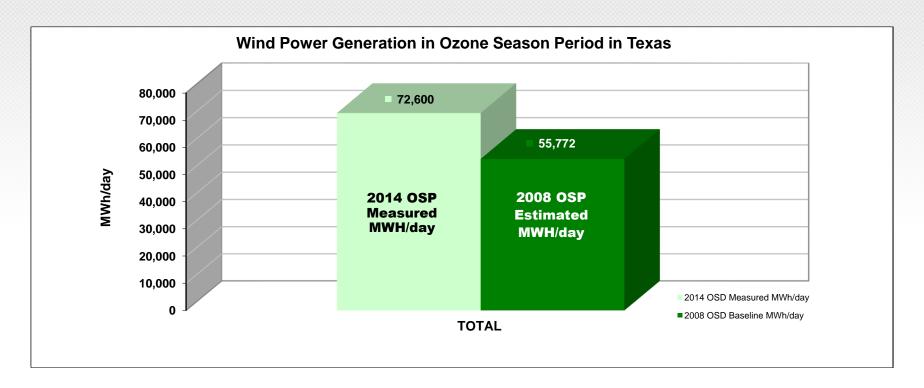


2008 Calculated from 2014 Measured OSP Power Production





2008 Annual/OSP Baseline vs. 2014 Annual/OSP Measured

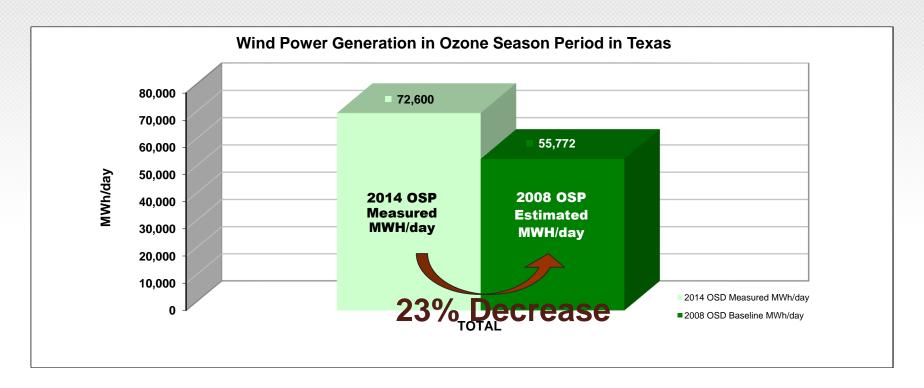


2008 Calculated from 2014 Measured OSP Power Production





2008 Annual/OSP Baseline vs. 2014 Annual/OSP Measured

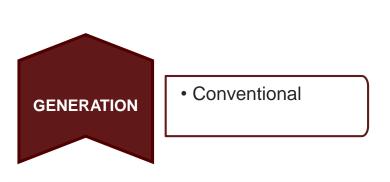


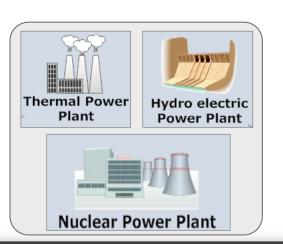
(Due to wind normalized weather condition)

2008 Calculated from 2014 Measured OSP Power Production



NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



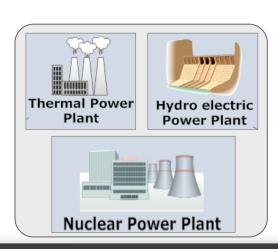




NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



- Conventional
- Renewable









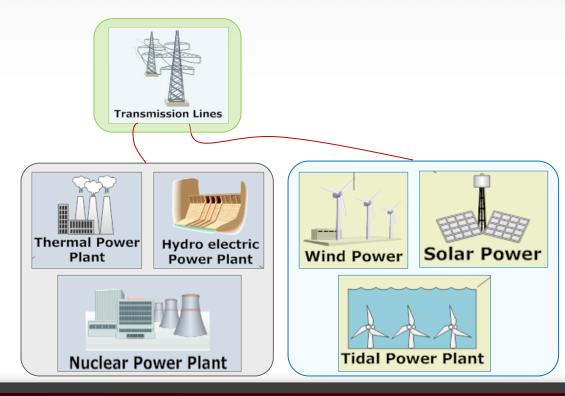
NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



Transmission Lines



- Conventional
- Renewable







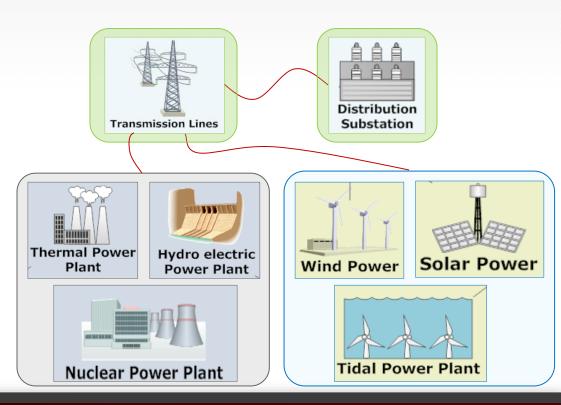
NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



- Transmission Lines
- Sub-Station



- Conventional
- Renewable







NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



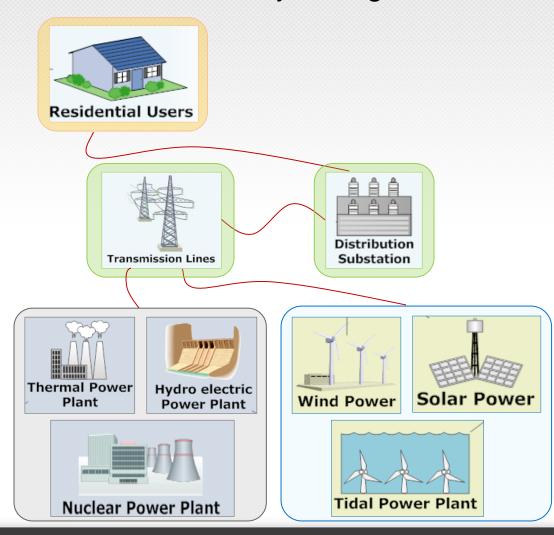
Residential



- Transmission Lines
- Sub-Station



- Conventional
- Renewable







NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



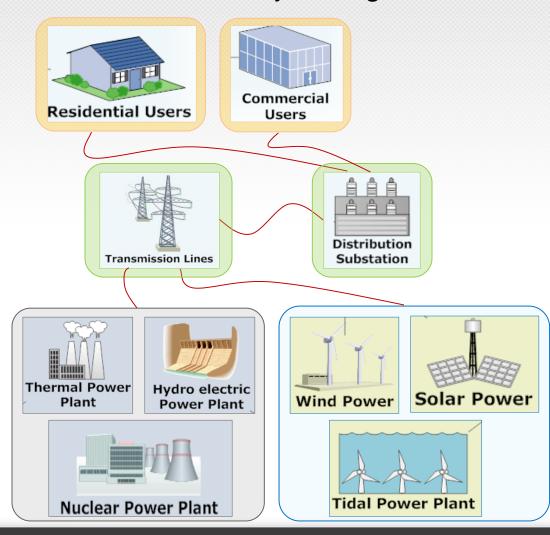
- Residential
- Commercial



- Transmission Lines
- Sub-Station



- Conventional
- Renewable







NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings



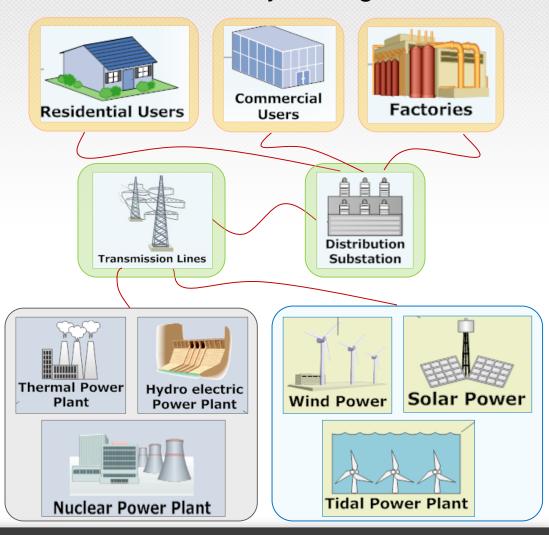
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial



- Transmission Lines
- Sub-Station



- Conventional
- Renewable

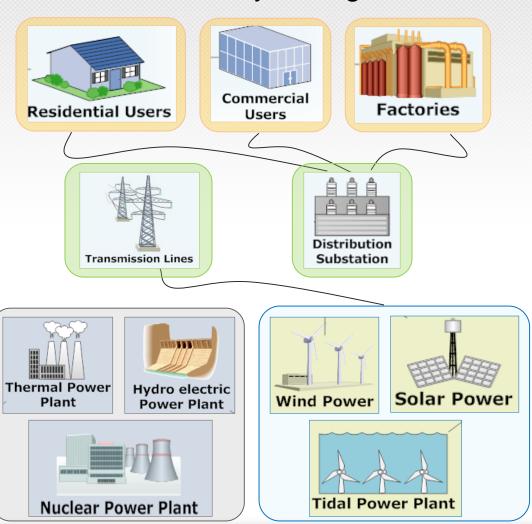






NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings

Energy Savings from EE/RE Programs







NOx emissions reductions calculation from electricity savings

Energy Savings from EE/RE Programs

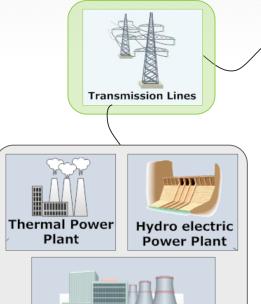


Energy Production & Emissions Reductions

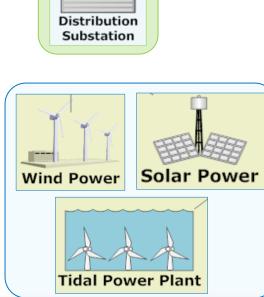








Nuclear Power Plant

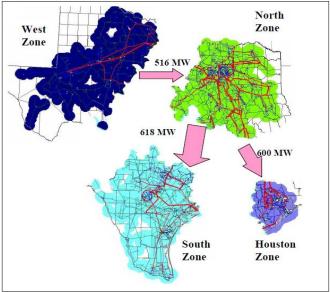








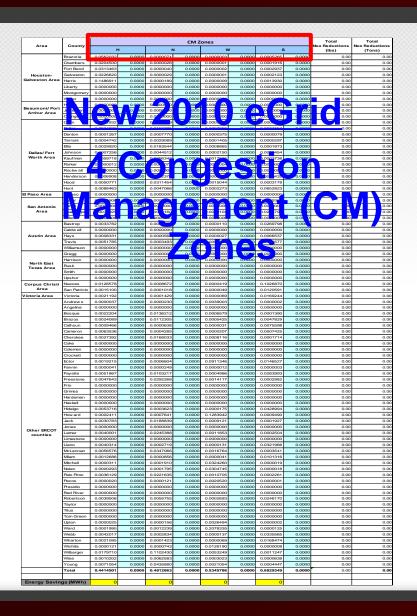




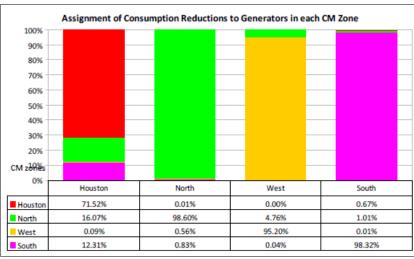
Electricity Flows between CM Zones in ERCOT









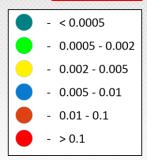


Assignment of Consumption Reductions to Generators in Each CM Zone

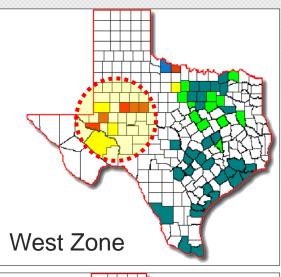


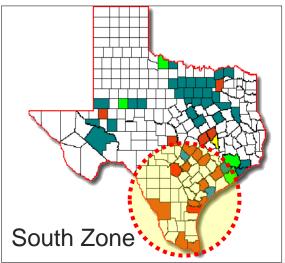


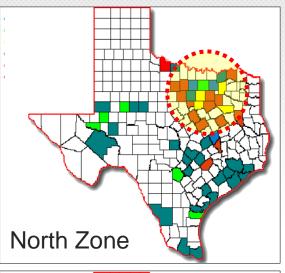
2010 **Annual** eGrid for NOx Emissions

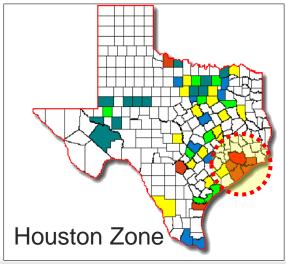


Unit: lbs of NOx/MWh





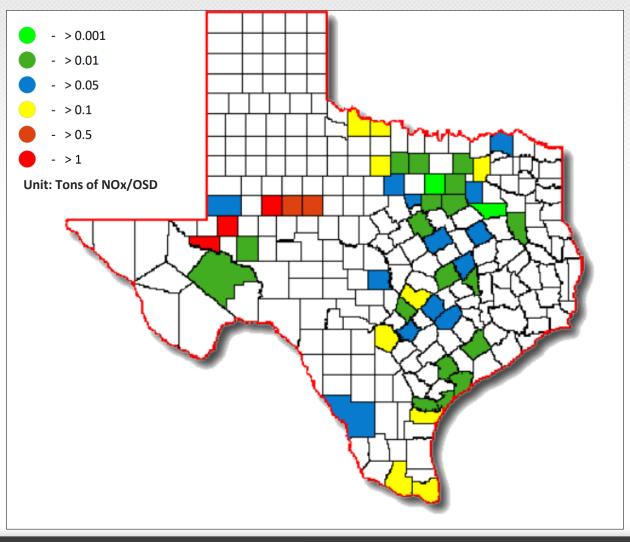








2010 OSD eGrid for NOx Emissions



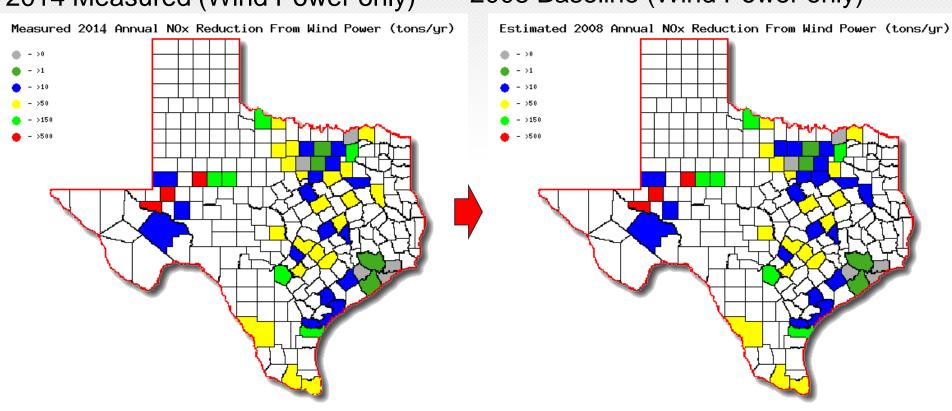


Calculation of NOx Emissions from Wind Power Using 2010 eGRID

Annual NOx Reductions

2014 Measured (Wind Power only)

2008 Baseline (Wind Power only)

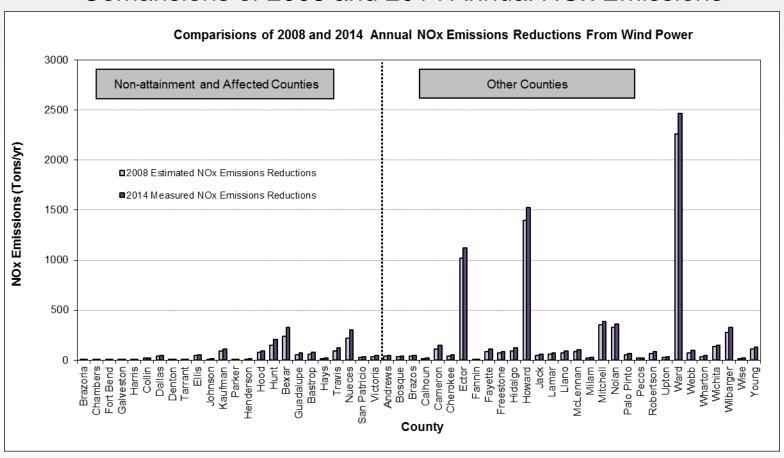






Calculation of NOx Emissions from Wind Power Using 2010 eGRID

Annual NOx Reductions
Comarisions of 2008 and 2014 Annual NOx Emissions



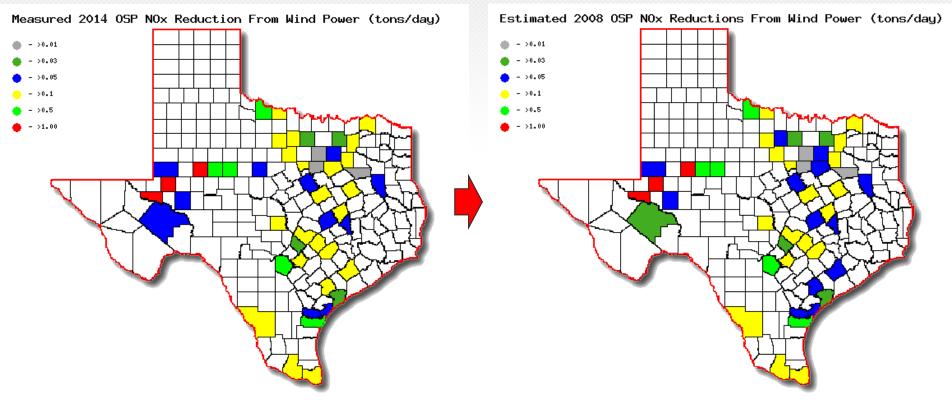


Calculation of NOx Emissions from Wind Power Using 2010 eGRID

OSP NOx Reductions

2014 Measured (Wind Power only)

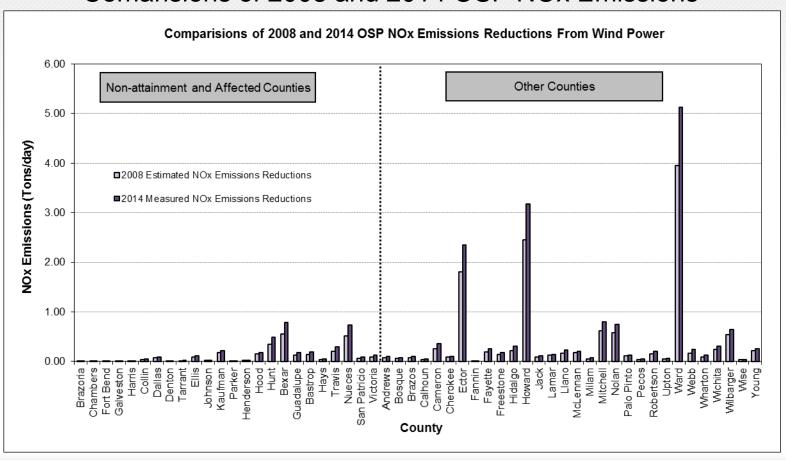
2008 Baseline (Wind Power only)





Calculation of NOx Emissions from Wind Power Using 2010 eGRID

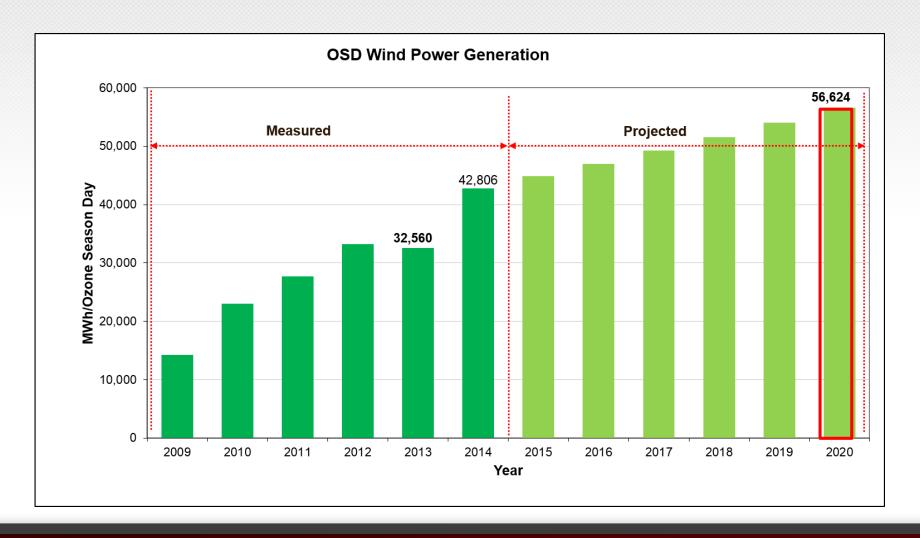
Comarisions of 2008 and 2014 OSP NOx Emissions





NOX REDUCTIONS FROM WIND POWER

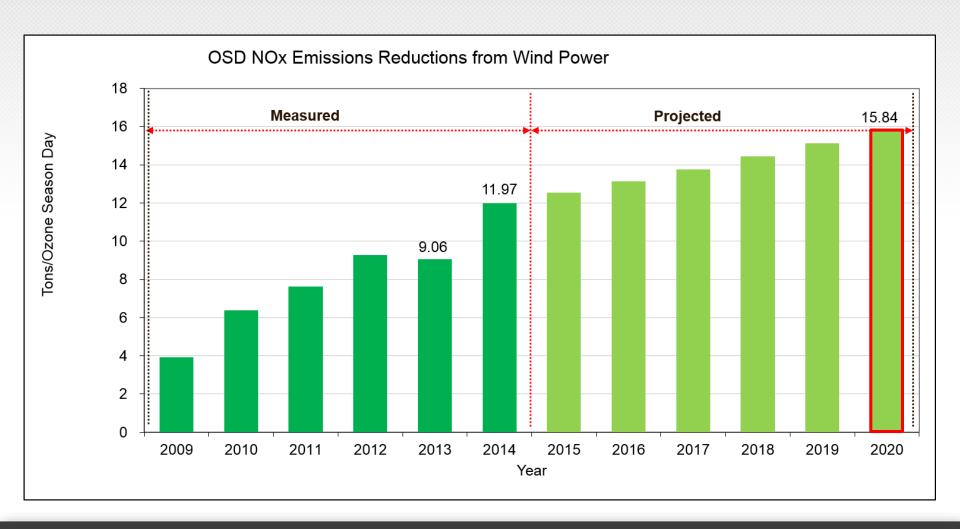
OSD Power Generation and NOx Emissions Reductions (2008 base year)





NOX REDUCTIONS FROM WIND POWER

OSD Power Generation and NOx Emissions Reductions (2008 base year)

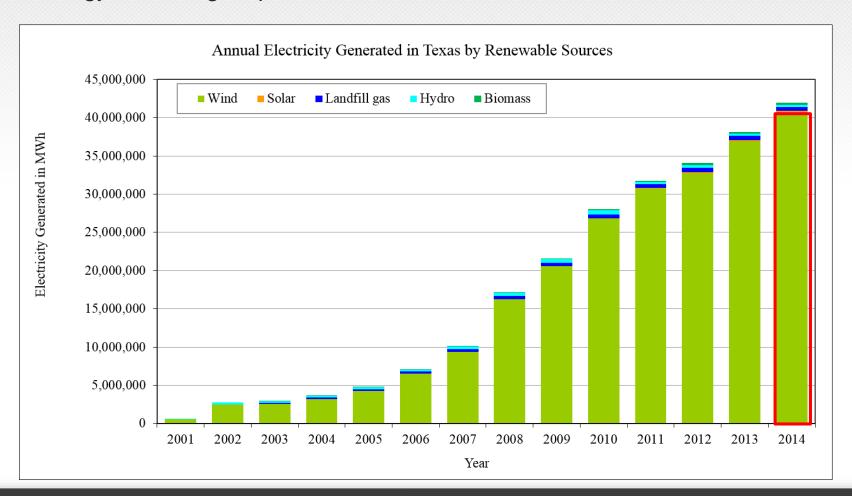




SAVINGS FROM OTHER RENEWABLES (2001-2014)

Renewables: Biomass, Hydro, Landfill Gas, Solar, Wind

✓ Wind energy is the largest portion

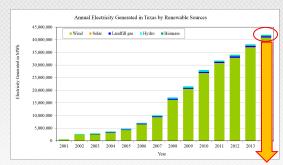




SAVINGS FROM OTHER RENEWABLES (2001-2014)

Renewables: Biomass, Hydro, Landfill Gas, Solar, Wind

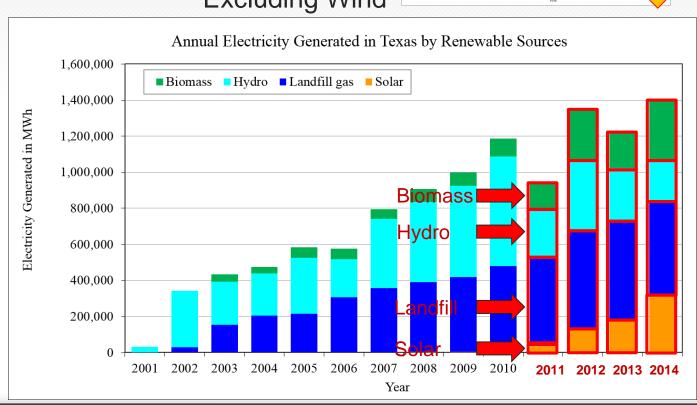
✓ Wind energy is the largest portion



Excluding Wind

For the last 4 years

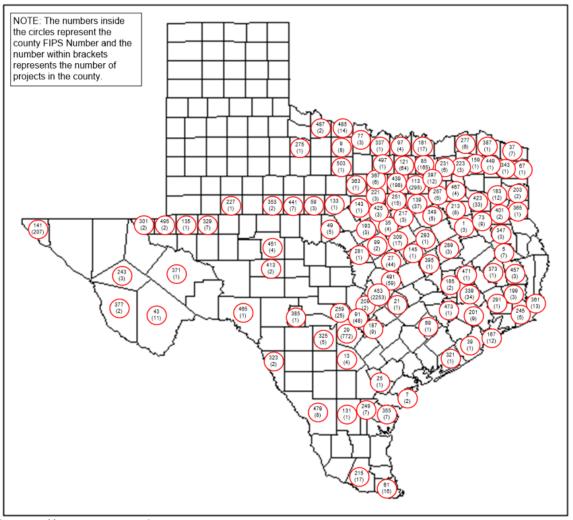
- ✓ Solar has increased considerably
- ✓ Landfill has been steady
- Hydro has increased/decreased
- ✓ Biomass has increased/decreased







Solar PV



Renewables*:

Solar PV (4,647 projects)



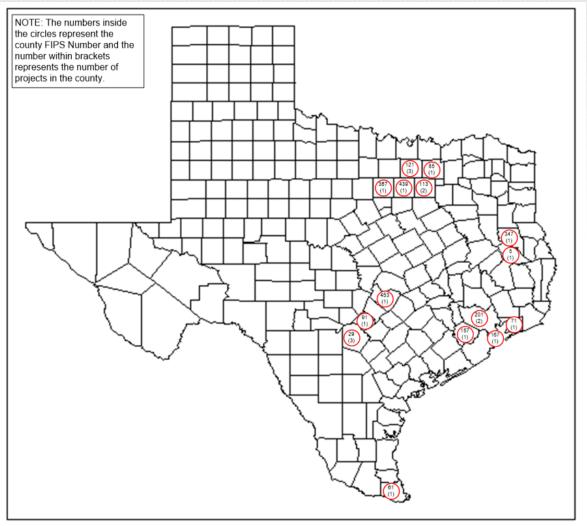
https://openpv.nrel.gov

* Included renewable projects if their information/data are available





Biomass



* Included renewable projects if their information/data are available

Renewables*:

Solar PV (4,647 projects)

Biomass (20 projects)

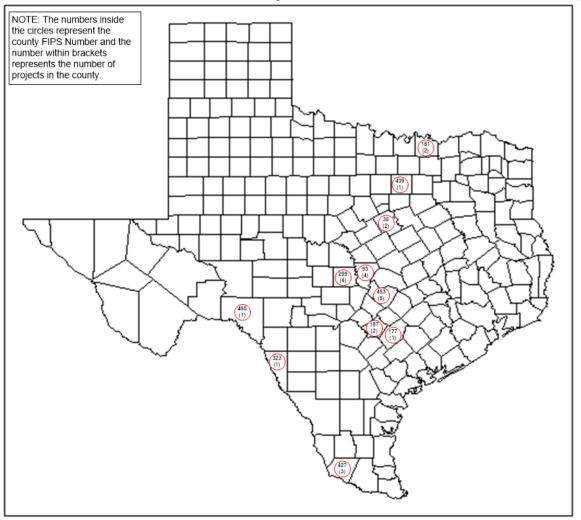








Hydro



* Included renewable projects if their information/data are available

Renewables*:

Solar PV (4,647 projects)

Biomass (20 projects)

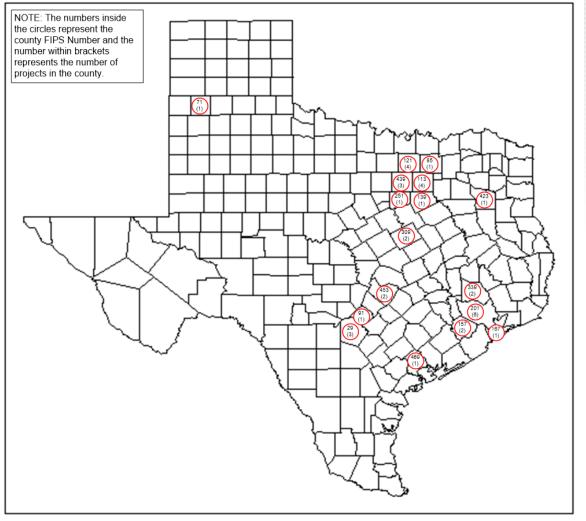
Hydro (27 projects)







Landfill Gas



* Included renewable projects if their information/data are available

Renewables*:

Solar PV (4,647 projects)

Biomass (20 projects)

Hydro (27 projects)

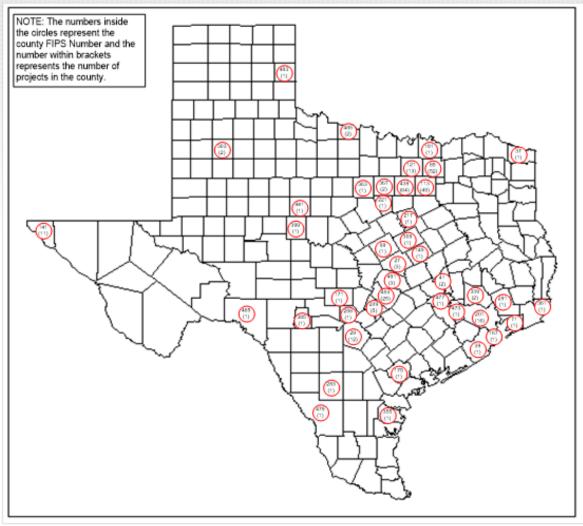
Landfill Gas (34 projects)







Geothermal



* Included renewable projects if their information/data are available

Renewables*:

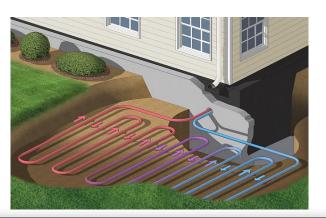
Solar PV (4,647 projects)

Biomass (20 projects)

Hydro (27 projects)

Landfill Gas (34 projects)

Geothermal (286 projects)





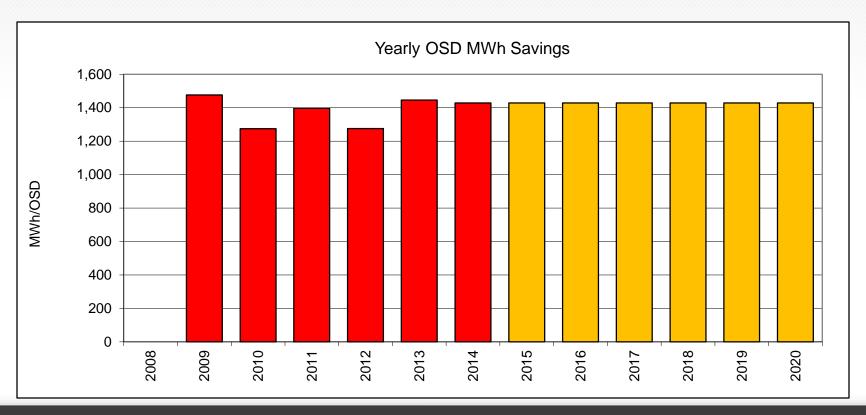


ENERGY SAVINGS FROM PUC SB7

PUC SB7 Savings and Projections

- The Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUC) Senate Bill 7 program includes their incentive and rebates programs managed by the different Utilities for Texas.
- These include the Residential Energy Efficiency Programs (REEP) as well as the Commercial & Industrial Standard Offer Programs.









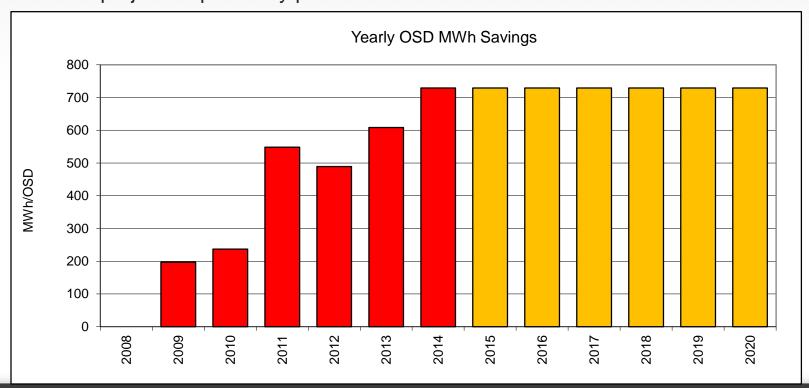
ENERGY SAVINGS FROM SECO

SECO Savings and Projections

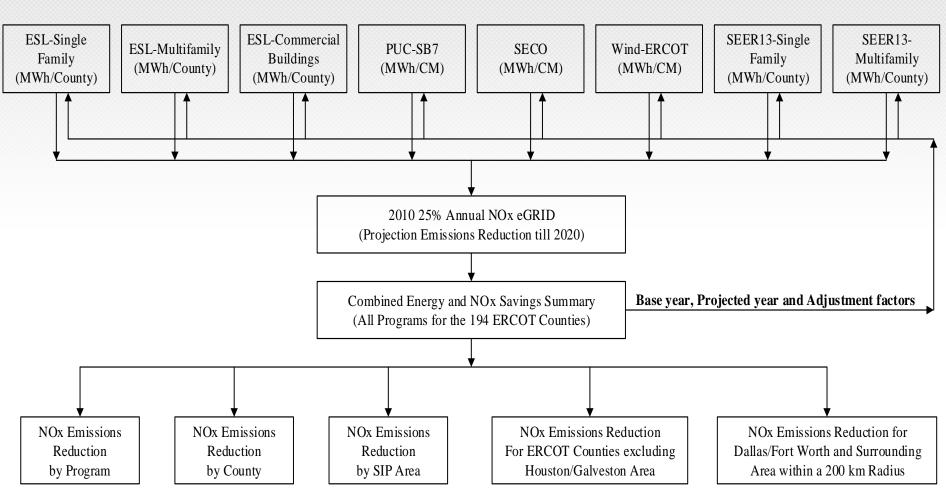
 The Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) funds energy-efficiency programs directed towards school districts, government agencies, city and county governments, private industries and residential energy consumers.



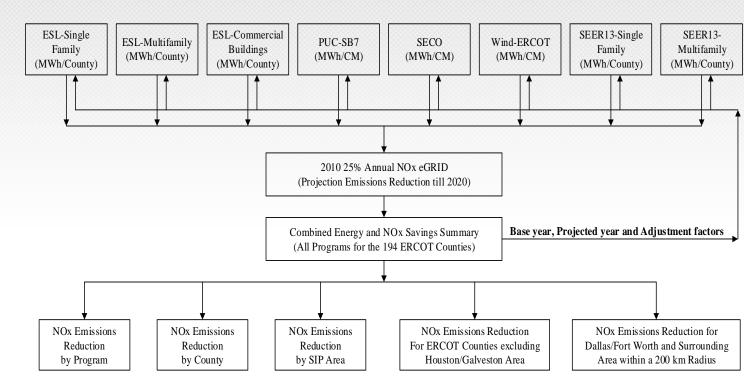
 The annual electricity savings are obtained from SECO's energy conservation projects reported by political subdivisions for 47 counties.



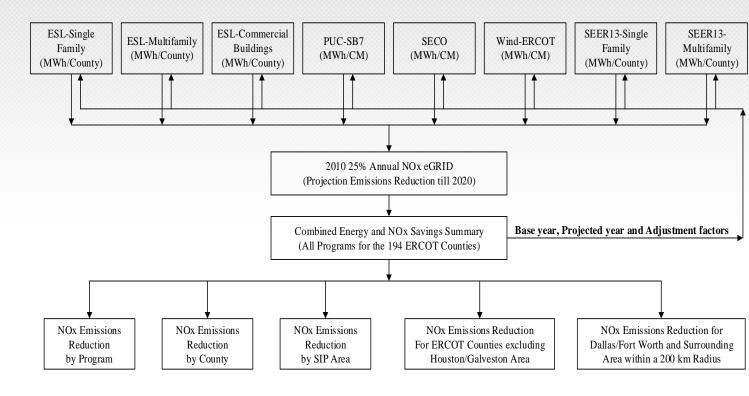
















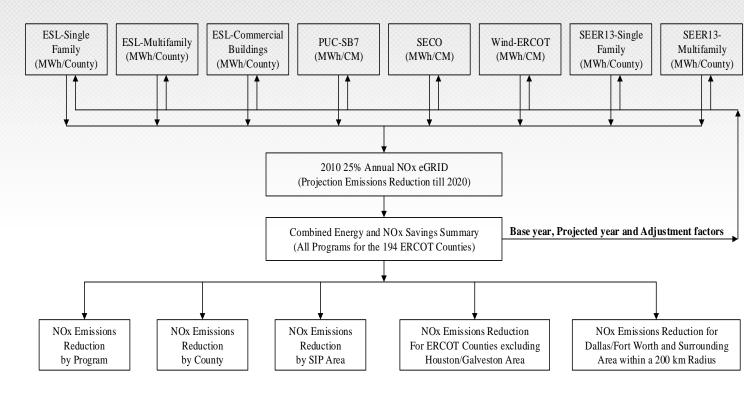








Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA











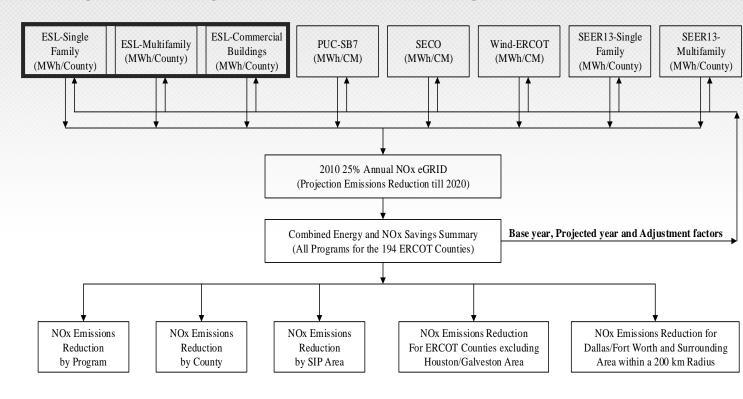




Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA

State agencies included:

- TEES/ESL









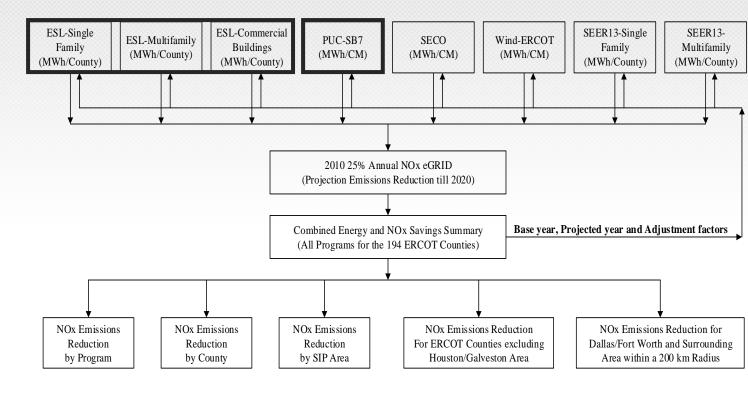






Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA

- TEES/ESL
- PUC









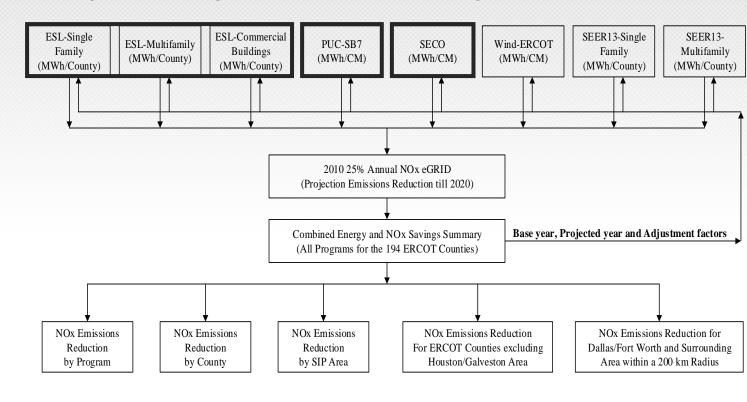






Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA

- TEES/ESL
- PUC
- SECO









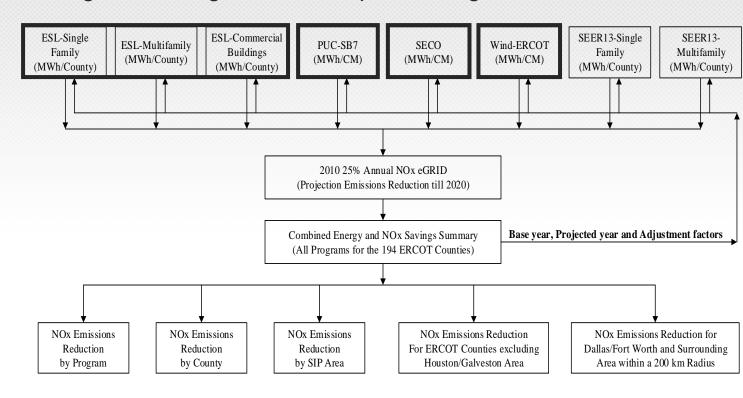






Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA

- TEES/ESL
- PUC
- SECO
- ERCOT/Wind















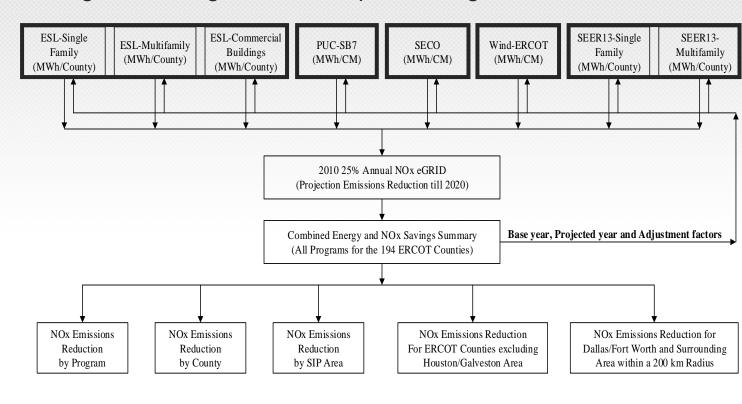


Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA

State agencies included:

- TEES/ESL
- PUC
- SECO
- ERCOT/Wind
- SEER 13/14

Single/Multifamily















Integrated Emissions Savings Across Agencies To Report Savings To TCEQ and EPA

ESL-Single ESL-Commercial SEER13-Single SEER13-State agencies included: **ESL-Multifamily** PUC-SB7 **SECO** Wind-ERCOT Family Buildings Family Multifamily (MWh/County) (MWh/CM) (MWh/CM) (MWh/CM) - TEES/ESL (MWh/County) (MWh/County) (MWh/County) (MWh/County) - PUC - SECO - ERCOT/Wind - SEER 13/14 2010 25% Annual NOx eGRID Single/Multifamily (Projection Emissions Reduction till 2020) Total savings across agencies Combined Energy and NOx Savings Summary Base year, Projected year and Adjustment factors (All Programs for the 194 ERCOT Counties) NOx Emissions NOx Emissions NOx Emissions NOx Emissions Reduction NOx Emissions Reduction for Reduction Reduction Reduction For ERCOT Counties excluding Dallas/Fort Worth and Surrounding by County by SIP Area Houston/Galveston Area Area within a 200 km Radius by Program



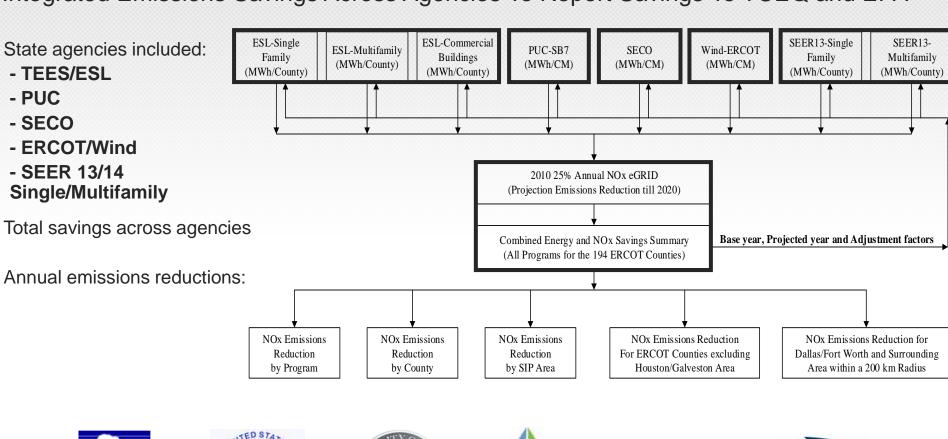














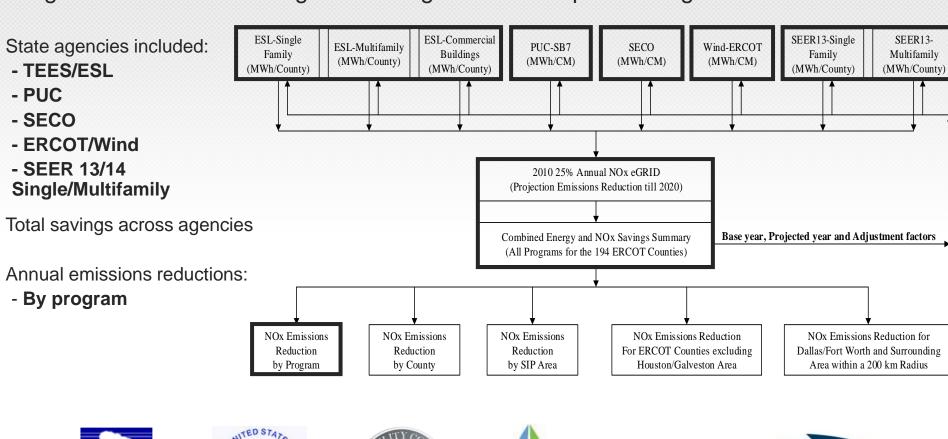














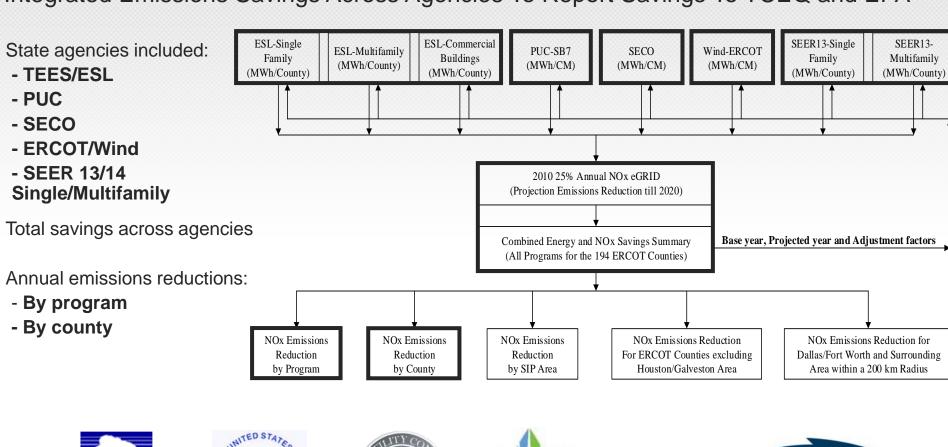














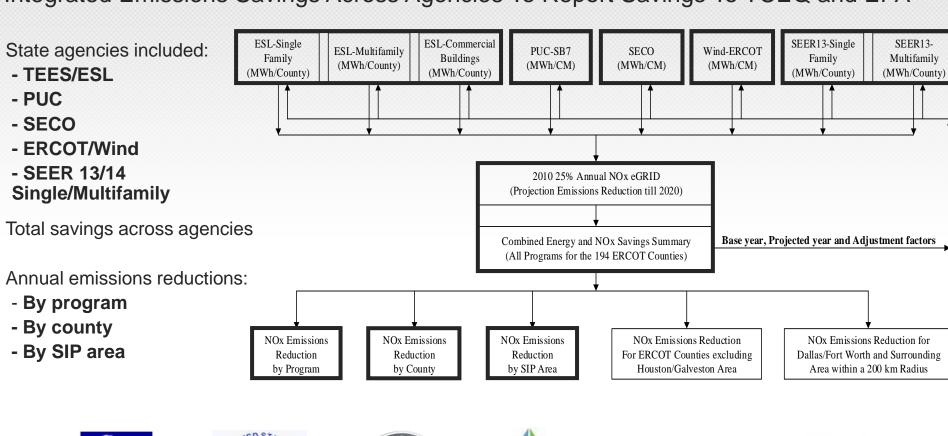














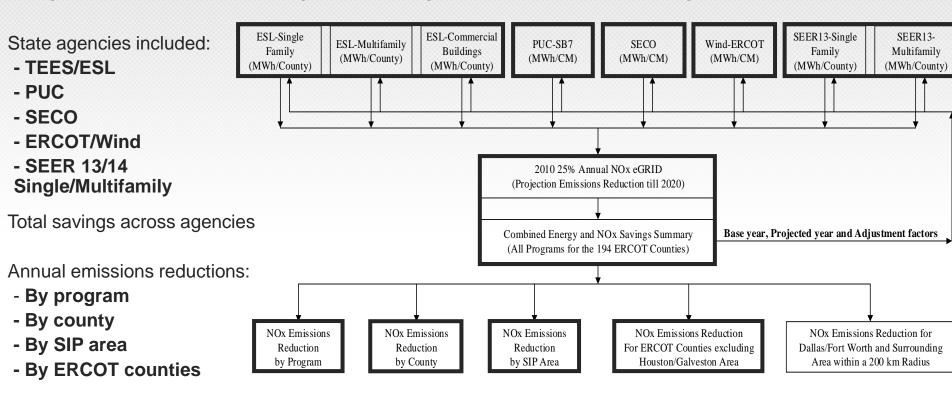














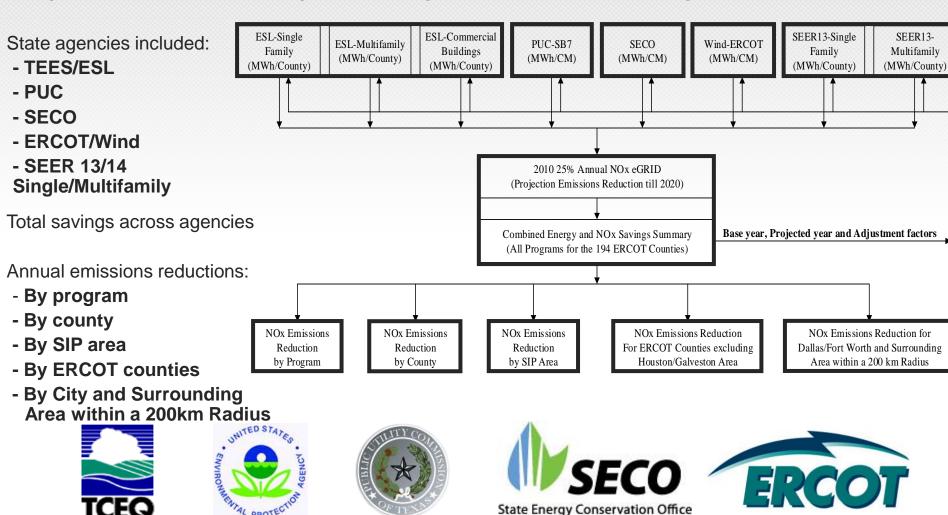








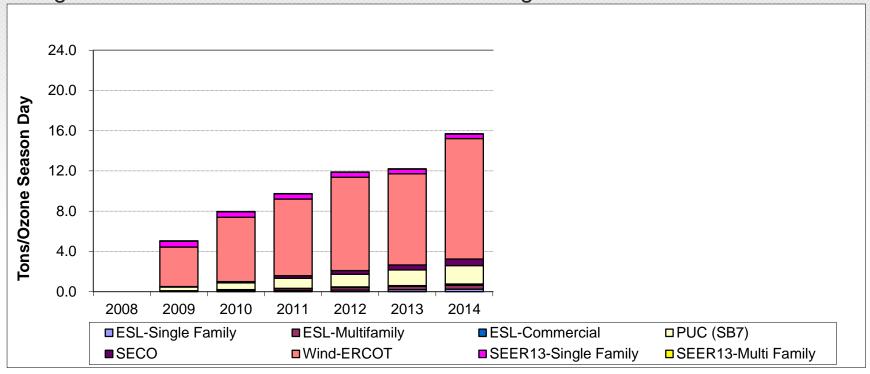




2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid

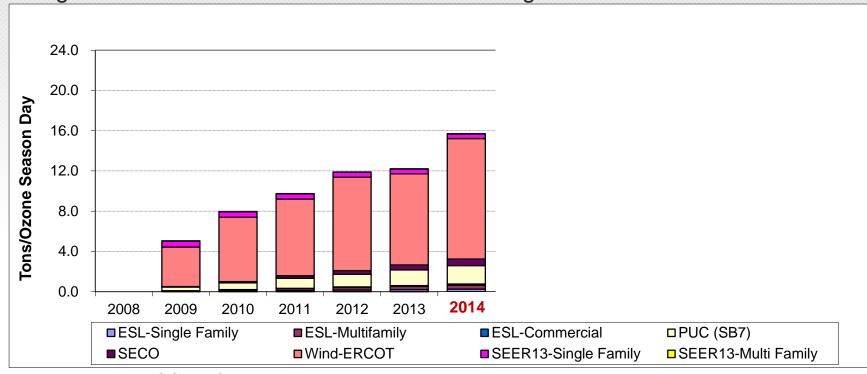


2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid





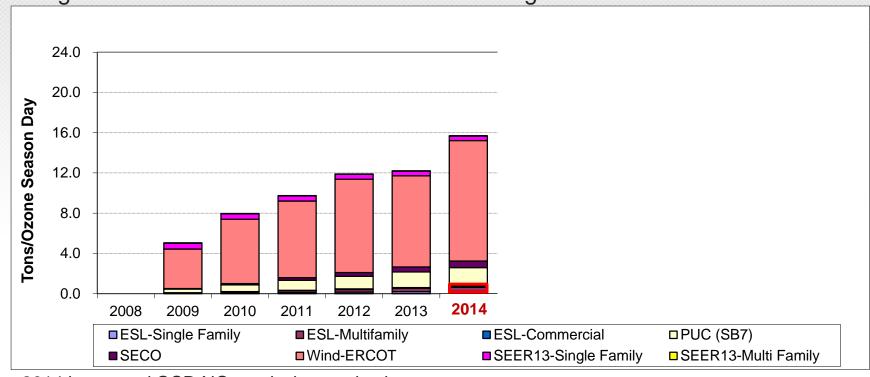
2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid



2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid

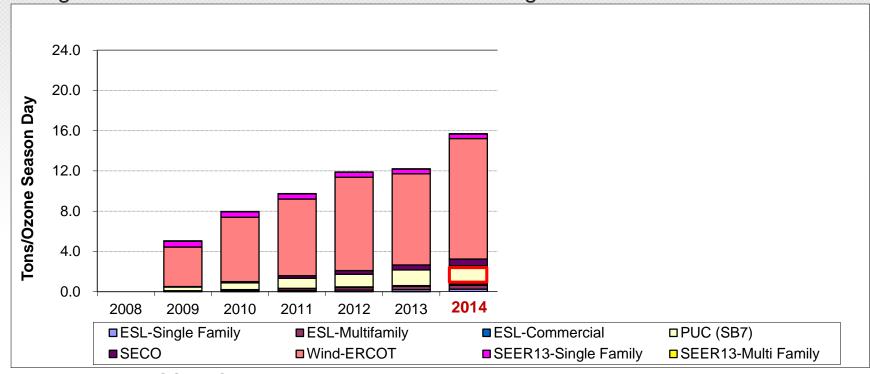


2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid

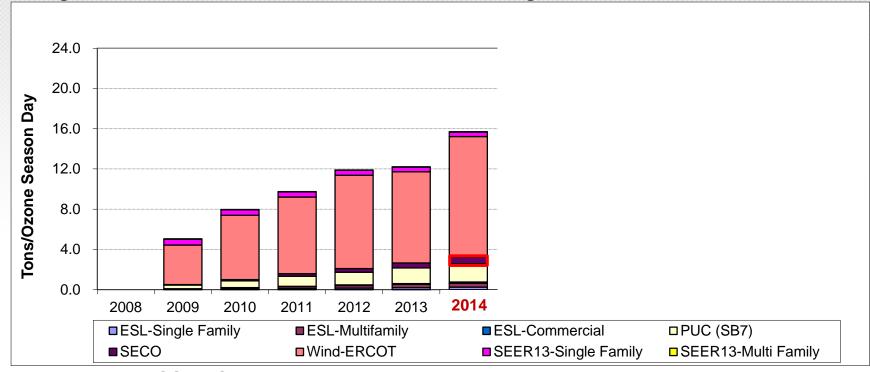


2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

- ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)
- PUC SB7 programs (1.83 tons/day)



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid



2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

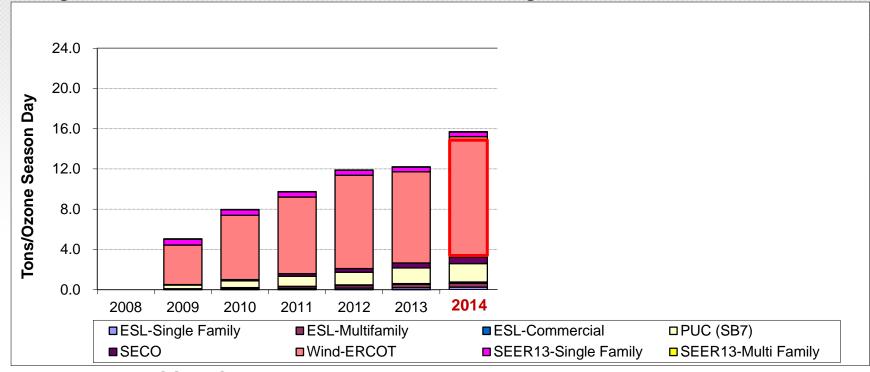
ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)

• PUC SB7 programs (1.83 tons/day)

• SECO Political Sub. (0.66 tons/day)



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid



2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)

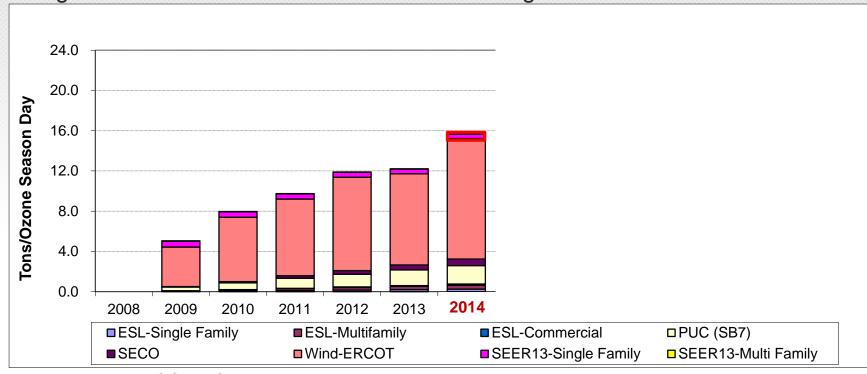
• PUC SB7 programs (1.83 tons/day)

SECO Political Sub. (0.66 tons/day)

Green Power (Wind) (11.97 tons/day)



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid



2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)

• PUC SB7 programs (1.83 tons/day)

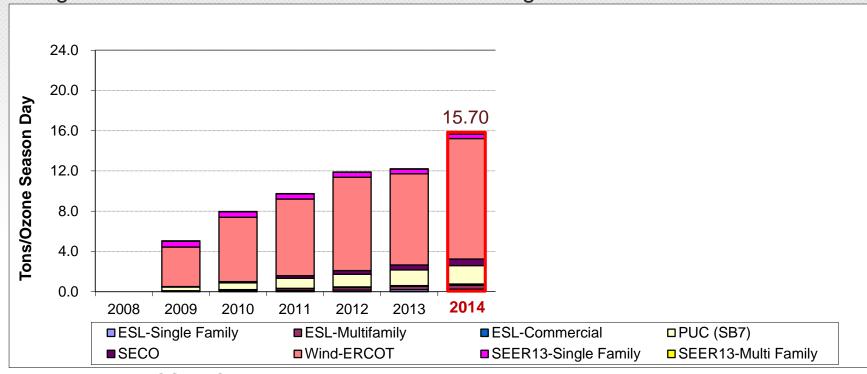
SECO Political Sub. (0.66 tons/day)

Green Power (Wind) (11.97 tons/day)

Residential AC Retrofits (0.48 tons/day)



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid

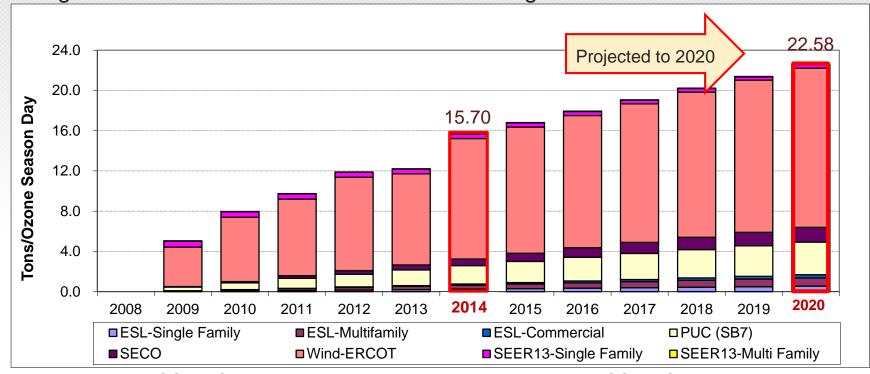


2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

- ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)
- PUC SB7 programs (1.83 tons/day)
- SECO Political Sub. (0.66 tons/day)
- Green Power (Wind) (11.97 tons/day)
- Residential AC Retrofits (0.48 tons/day)
- > Total (2013) (15.70 tons/day)



2014 Integrated OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Using new 2010 eGrid



2014 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

- ESL Code Compliance (0.76 tons/day)
- PUC SB7 programs (1.83 tons/day)
- SECO Political Sub. (0.66 tons/day)
- Green Power (Wind) (11.97 tons/day)
- Residential AC Retrofits (0.48 tons/day)
- > Total (2013)

(15.70 tons/day)

2020 integrated OSD NOx emissions reduction

- ESL Code Compliance (1.68 tons/day)
- PUC SB7 programs (3.24 tons/day)
- SECO Political Sub. (1.46 tons/day)
- Green Power (Wind) (15.84 tons/day)
- Residential AC Retrofits (0.35 tons/day)
- > Total (2020) (22.58 tons/day)



REPORTS AND PAPERS: TERP

ESL Homepage: http://esl.eslwin.tamu.edu/



The Energy Systems Laboratory

The Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) is a division of the Texas A&M Engineening Experiment Station and a member of the Texas A&M University System. The ESL is affiliated with the Energy Systems Group in the Department of Mechanical Engineering (five faculty), as well as two faculty from the Department of Architecture in the College of Architecture and celebrated its 25th anniversary two years ago.

The ESL's Director is Dr. David E. Claridge, Professor of Mechanical Engineering. The lab currently employs approximately 120 staff members, including mechanical engineers, computer science graduates, lab technicians, support staff, and graduate and undergraduate students.



The Lab focuses on energy-related research, energy efficiency, and emissions reduction, and has a total annual income for external research and testing exceeding \$10 million. Some specialized areas are:

Optimization of commercial and industrial building operations, known as Continuous Commissioning





🚺 Latest Articles

- Turbomachinery Laboraotry
- 2015 TERP Reports
 2014 TERP Reports
- 2014 TERP Report
- · 2013 TERP Reports
- Michael Pate

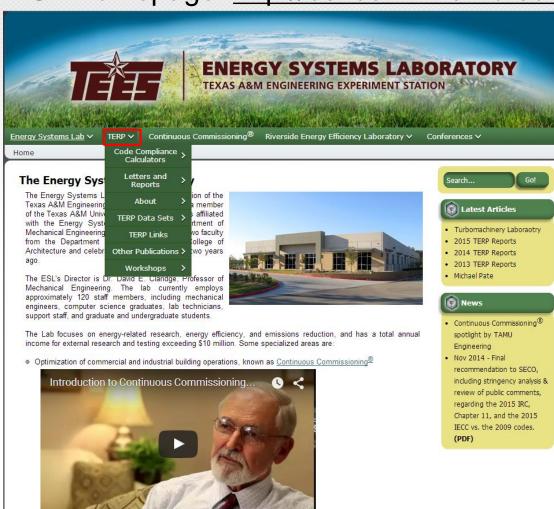
News

- Continuous Commissioning®
 spotlight by TAMU
 Engineering
- Nov 2014 Final recommendation to SECO, including stringency analysis & review of public comments, regarding the 2015 IRC, Chapter 11, and the 2015 IECC vs. the 2009 codes.
 (PDF)



REPORTS AND PAPERS: TERP

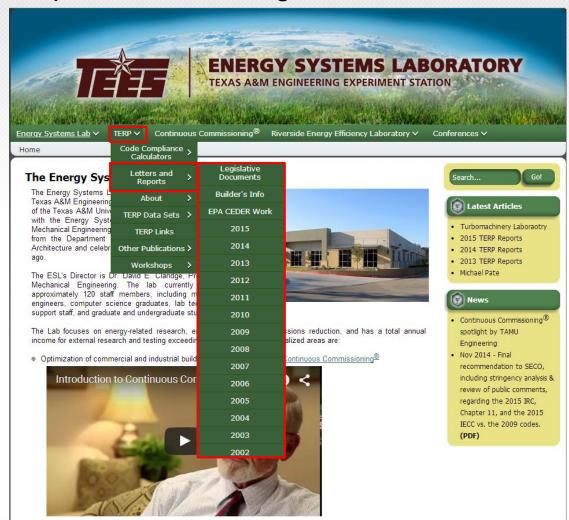
ESL Homepage: http://esl.eslwin.tamu.edu/





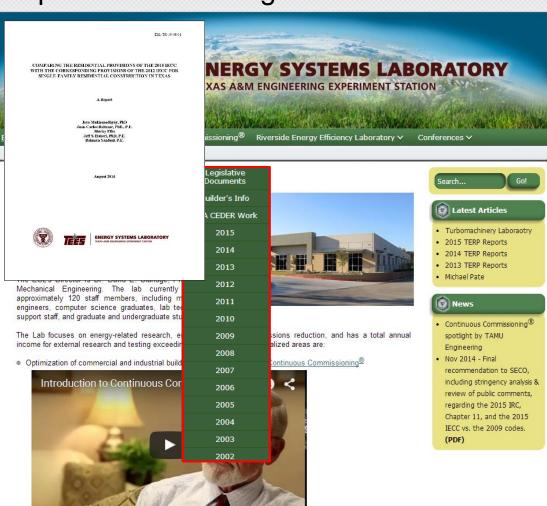
REPORTS AND PAPERS: TERP

Reports: 2002 through 2013





Reports: 2002 through 2013

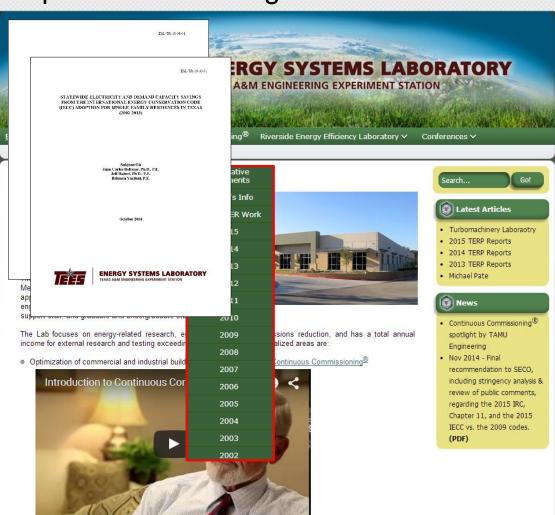


2014 Reports:

 Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC



Reports: 2002 through 2013

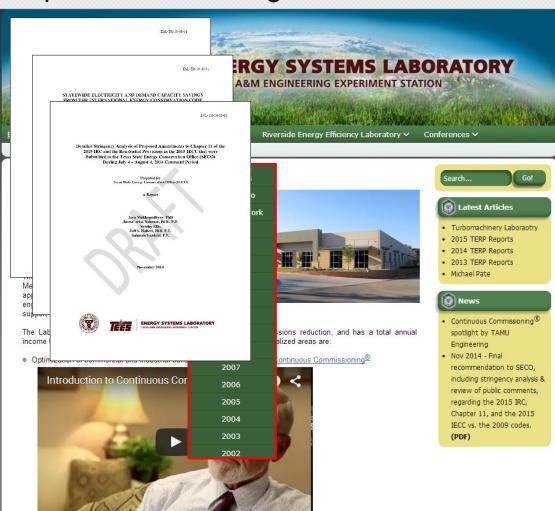


2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC



Reports: 2002 through 2013

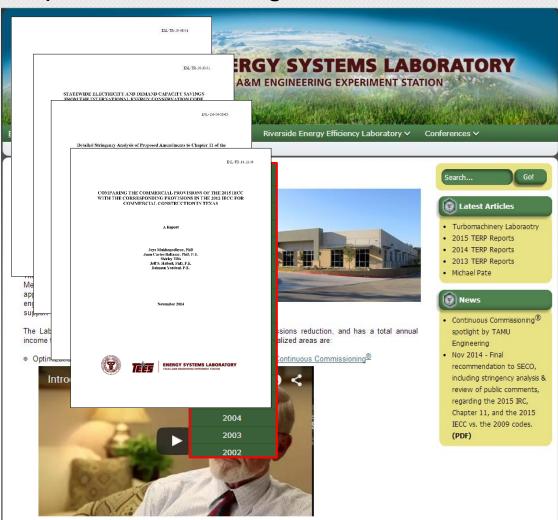


2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC



Reports: 2002 through 2013

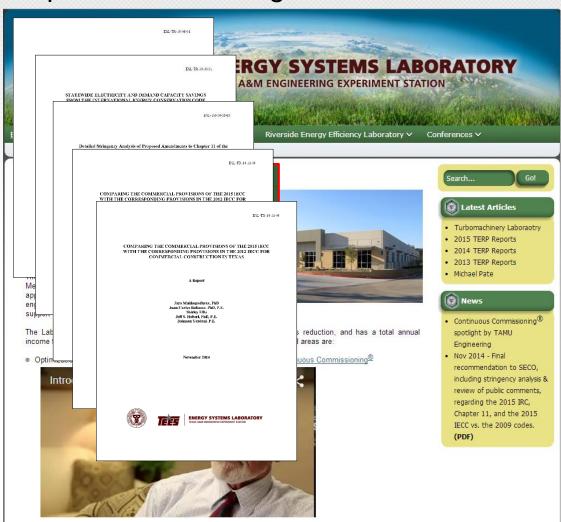


2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC



Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

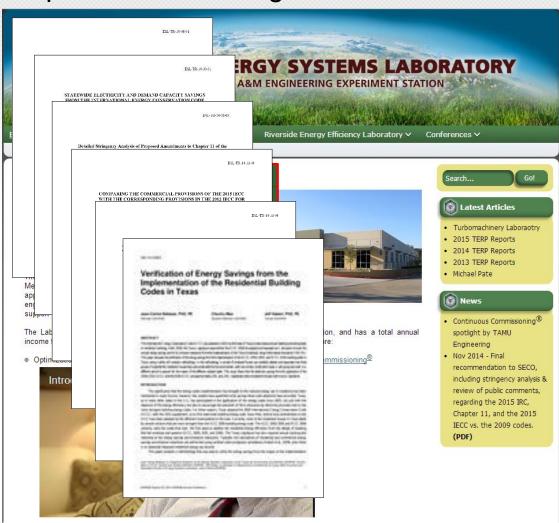
- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

2014 Papers:

 Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.



Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

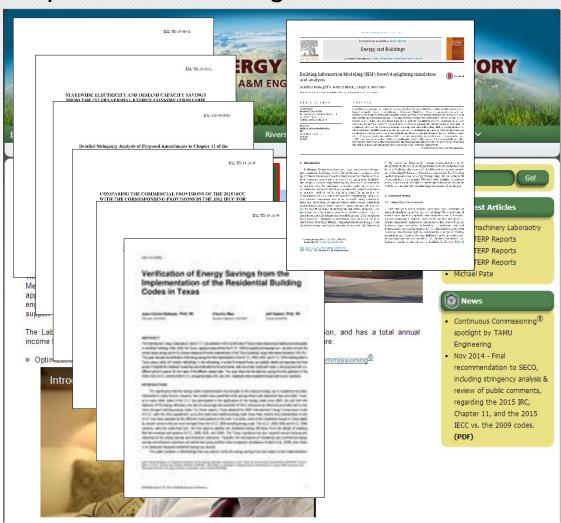
- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

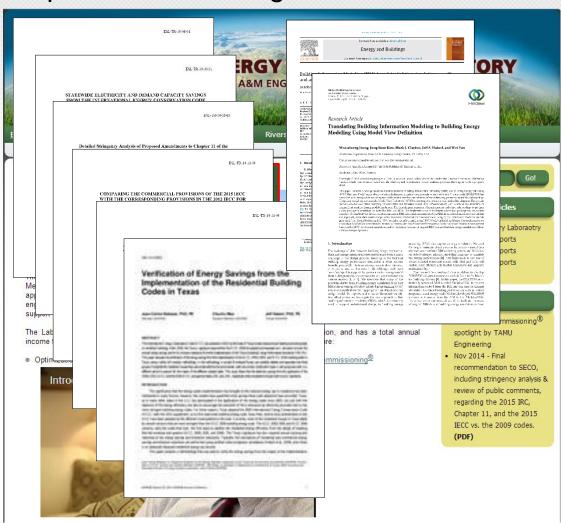
- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

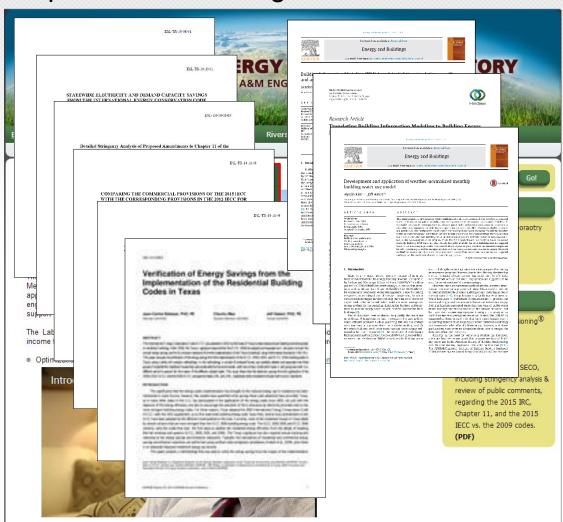
- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis
- Translating BIM to Building Energy Modeling





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

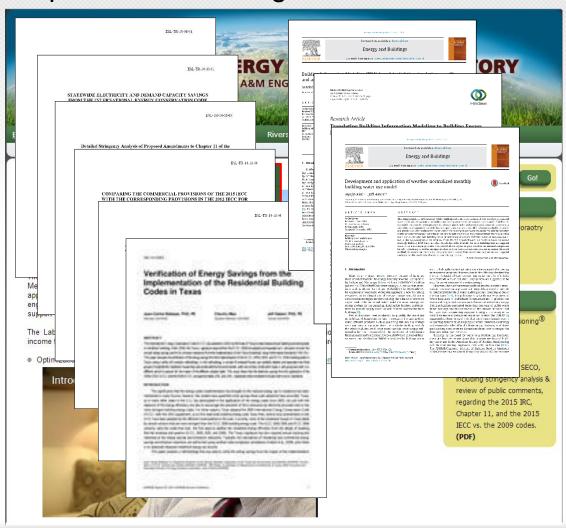
- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis
- Translating BIM to Building Energy Modeling
- Development and application of weathernormalized monthly building water use model





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

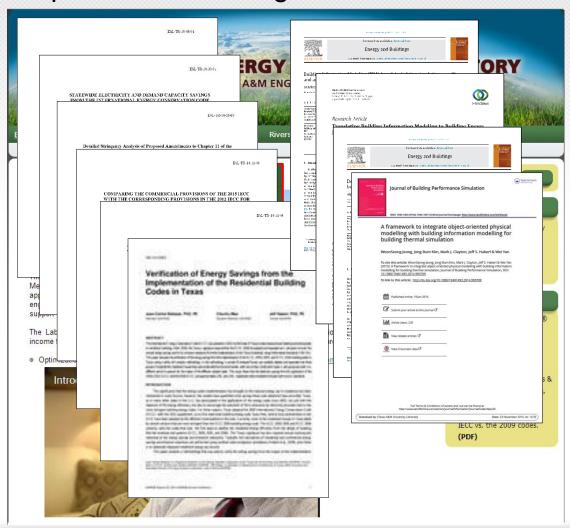
2014 Papers:

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis
- Translating BIM to Building Energy Modeling
- Development and application of weathernormalized monthly building water use model





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

2014 Papers:

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis
- Translating BIM to Building Energy Modeling
- Development and application of weathernormalized monthly building water use model

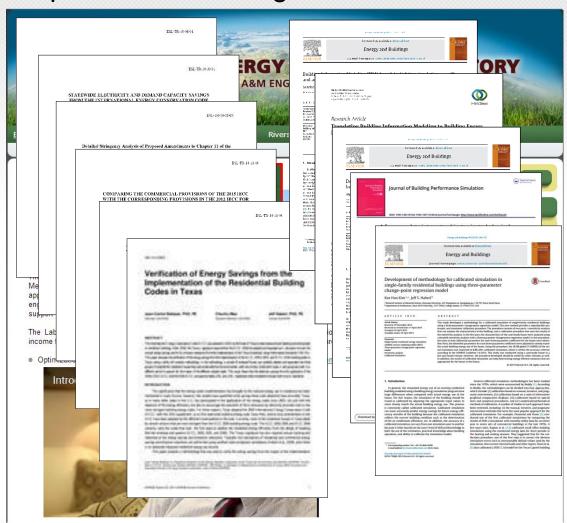
2015 Papers:

 A Framework to Integrate Object-Oriented Physical Modelling with BIM for Building Thermal Simulation





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

2014 Papers:

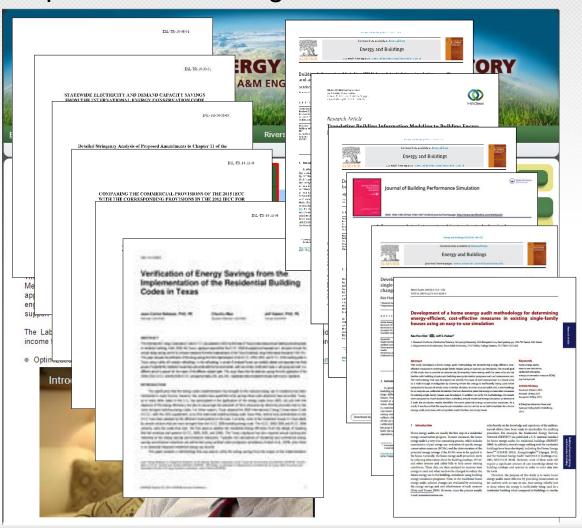
- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis
- Translating BIM to Building Energy Modeling
- Development and application of weathernormalized monthly building water use model

- A Framework to Integrate Object-Oriented Physical Modelling with BIM for Building Thermal Simulation
- Development of Methodology for Calibrated Simulation in Single-family Residential Buildings





Reports: 2002 through 2013



2014 Reports:

- Comparing the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC
- Statewide electricity and demand capacity savings from the IECC
- Analysis of Proposed Amendments to 2015 IRC and the 2015 IECC
- Comparing the commercial provisions of the 2015 IECC with the 2012 IECC

2014 Papers:

- Verification of the energy savings from the implementation of the residential building codes in Texas.
- Developing a physical BIM library for building thermal energy simulation
- BIM based daylighting simulation and analysis
- Translating BIM to Building Energy Modeling
- Development and application of weathernormalized monthly building water use model

- A Framework to Integrate Object-Oriented Physical Modelling with BIM for Building Thermal Simulation
- Development of Methodology for Calibrated Simulation in Single-family Residential Buildings
- Development of a Home Energy Audit Methodology for Determining Energy-Efficient



ACEEE: NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR CODE CHANGES (2015)

A solid 20 states rose in the *State Scorecard* rankings. California, a leading state, is also one of the most improved states this year. Maryland, Illinois, the District of Columbia, and Texas also deserve recognition for improvement over the past year. Maryland increased its commitment to energy efficiency in 2015 by establishing new, more aggressive energy savings targets for utilities. Illinois is one of the first states to adopt the newest building energy codes, and has increased the amount of energy efficiency available to utilities through procurement agreements with the Illinois Power Agency. Like Illinois, Texas has been aggressive in adopting the latest building energy codes, and has also taken notable actions to ensure code compliance across the state. The District of Columbia is among the most improved for the second year in a row, due to its progress across a number of policy areas and the ramping up of DC Sustainable Energy Utility programs.



NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release Media Contact: Patrick Kiker pkiker@aceee.org, 202.507.4043

ACEEE State Scorecard: Massachusetts Edges Out California As Most Energy-Efficient State, Maryland Among Most Improved

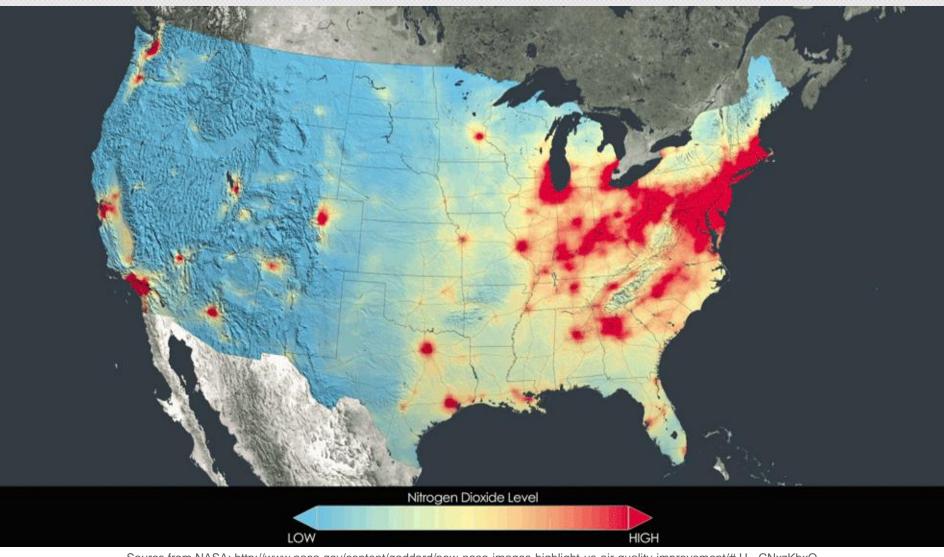
Top 10 States Ranked in Energy Efficiency Scorecard: MA, CA, VT, RI, OR, CT, MD, WA, NY ... With MN and IL Tied for 10th; Five Most Improved States: MD, IL, DC, CA, and TX; and Five States in Most Need of Improvement: MS, LA, SD, WY, and ND.

WASHINGTON, DC (October 21, 2015): Energy efficiency measures continue to flourish in states across the country, with several states — including California, Maryland, Illinois, Texas, and the nation's capital, Washington, DC — taking major steps that improved their scores in the ninth annual edition of the State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, released today by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE). The State Scorecard ranking of the states is issued annually with the support of the US Department of Energy. This year, DOE Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency Kathleen Hogan participated in the release of the ACEEE report.

Available online at http://aceee.org/state-policy/scorecard, the following are key findings of the 2015 State Scorecard:



U.S. AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FROM 2005 - 2011







ESL Contact Information

