

METHODOLOGY TO CALCULATE NO_x EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2000 IECC/IRC CONSERVATION CODE IN TEXAS

Jeff S. Haberl, Ph.D., P.E., Piljae Im, Charles Culp, Ph.D., P.E.

Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University System

ABSTRACT

Four areas in Texas have been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as non-attainment areas because ozone levels exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) maximum allowable limits. These areas face severe sanctions if attainment is not reached by 2007. Four additional areas in the state are also approaching national ozone limits (i.e., affected areas).

In 2001, the Texas State Legislature formulated and passed the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), to reduce ozone levels by encouraging the reduction of emissions of NO_x by sources that are currently not regulated by the state. An important part of this legislation is the State's energy efficiency program, which includes reductions in energy use and demand that are associated with the adoption of the 2001 IECC, which represents one of the first times that the EPA is considering emissions reductions credits from energy conservation – an important new development for building efficiency professionals, since this could pave the way for documented procedures for financial reimbursement for building energy conservation from the state's emissions reductions funding.

This paper provides a detailed discussion of the procedures that have been used to calculate the electricity savings and NO_x reductions from residential construction in non-attainment and affected counties using the eGRID database. The previous paper by Haberl et al. (2004) presents results from the application of the methodology that is detailed in this paper.

BACKGROUND

In 2001, the Texas State Legislature formulated and passed Senate Bill 5 to further reduce ozone levels by encouraging the reduction of emissions of NO_x by sources that are currently not regulated by the TNRRCC, including area sources (e.g., residential emissions), on-road mobile sources (e.g., all types of motor vehicles), and non-road mobile

sources (e.g., aircraft, locomotives, etc.)¹. An important part of this legislation is the evaluation of the State's new energy efficiency programs, which includes reductions in energy use and demand that are associated with specific utility-based energy conservation measures, and implementation of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC 2001). In 2001 thirty-eight counties in Texas were designated by the EPA as either non-attainment or affected areas². In 2003, three additional counties were classified as affected counties³, bringing the total to forty-one counties (sixteen non-attainment and twenty-five affected counties). This paper provides a detailed discussion of the procedures that have been used to calculate the electricity savings and NO_x reductions from residential construction in non-attainment and affected counties. The results from the application of the methodology described in this paper were presented in Haberl et al. (2004).

METHODOLOGY

In order to calculate the statewide NO_x emissions from the implementation of the 2000 IECC to residential construction a series of methodologies were developed for calculating the annual and peak-day energy use (electricity and natural gas consumption) for buildings built to representative pre-code construction and comparing these to code-compliant construction for prototypical buildings that represent average construction practices in each county. These savings were then assigned to specific counties

¹ In the 2003 Texas State legislative session, the emissions reductions legislation in Senate Bill 5 was modified by House bill 3235, and House bill 1365. In general, this new legislation strengthens the previous legislation, and did not reduce the stringency of the building code or the reporting of the emissions reductions.

² The sixteen counties designated as non-attainment counties include: Brazoria, Chambers, Collin, Dallas, Denton, El Paso, Fort Bend, Hardin, Harris, Jefferson, Galveston, Liberty, Montgomery, Orange, Tarrant, and Waller counties. The twenty-two counties designated as affected counties include: Bastrop, Bexar, Caldwell, Comal, Ellis, Gregg, Guadalupe, Harrison, Hays, Johnson, Kaufman, Nueces, Parker, Rockwall, Rusk, San Patricio, Smith, Travis, Upshur, Victoria, Williamson, and Wilson County.

³ These counties are Henderson, Hood and Hunt counties in the Dallas – Fort Worth area.

in the state and the electricity use traced back to the power plants that supplied the electricity use using the EPA's eGRID database⁴.

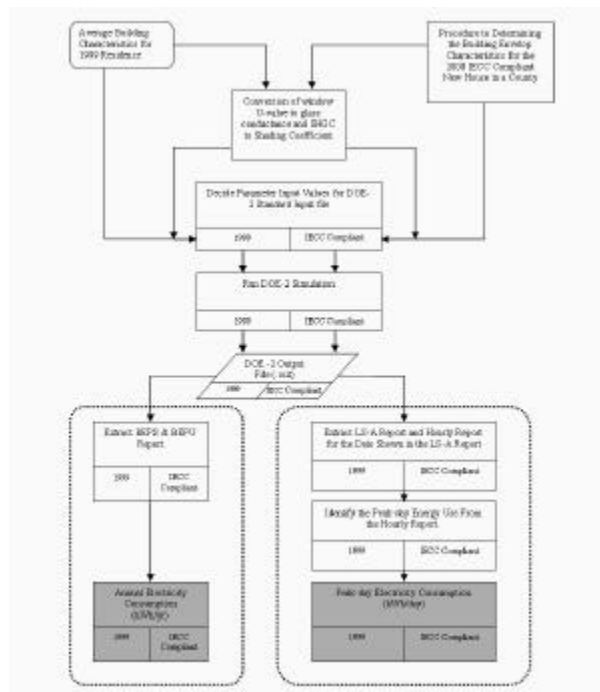


Figure 1: Procedures for the annual and peak-day energy use calculations for 1999 residence and 2000 IECC compliant residences

Calculation of Annual and Peak-day Electricity Savings in New Residential Construction Figure 1 shows the overall procedure for performing the energy savings calculations. In the first step, the building characteristics for the pre-code (i.e., 1999) and the code-compliant house were identified. The characteristics of the 1999 house were collected using the baseline construction data from the annual survey of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB 2000). These 1999 data were assumed to represent the pre-code construction practices for each county. Next, the building characteristics for the code-compliant house were defined by determining the appropriate building envelope characteristics for the 2000 IECC compliant new house for a particular county. For the 1999 and code-compliant data, the windows U-value and the SHGC were converted to the DOE-2-required

glass conductance and the Shading Coefficient (SC) values⁵. The 1999 and code-compliant building characteristics were then input separately into the standard DOE-2 input file as PARAMETERS. Two simulations, one for the 1999 house and one for the code-compliant house were then performed using the DOE-2.1e simulation program with the appropriate TMY-2 weather data assigned to the county.

From the output files of the DOE-2 simulations for the 1999 and the code-compliant houses, annual electricity, natural gas use, peak-day electricity use, and natural gas use on the peak-day for electricity were identified (Figure 2 to Figure 5). To calculate annual electricity and natural gas savings, DOE-2's BEPS (Figure 2) and BEPU (Figure 3) reports were extracted from the DOE-2.1e output files. The BEPS and BEPU reports contain the simulated annual building energy performance summary. From these reports, the total annual energy use (Btu), and total annual electricity (kWh) and natural gas (therms) use were identified for both the 1999 and code-compliant houses.

To calculate the peak-cooling electricity and natural gas savings, another procedure was required. First, the DOE-2 report LS-A was extracted from the output files for the 1999 house (Figure 4). This LS-A report makes it possible to identify the time and date of the peak cooling load for the pre-code house. Using the same peak day from the report LS-A for the 1999 pre-code house, the electricity and gas use of the pre-code and the code-compliant house for the same peak-cooling day were extracted from the hourly report (Figure 5). The peak-day electricity and gas savings were then calculated by comparing the pre-code values against the code-compliant values for each county using data from

⁴ E-GRID, Ver. 2, is the EPA's Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (Version 2). This publicly available database can be found at www.epa.gov/airmarkets/egrid/.

⁵ The DOE-2 program has several methods for entering window properties, including the two digit Window type, four digit window type (which calls library files previously prepared by the WindowX program, and a method that uses the glass conductance, and shading coefficient. Although the four digit window entry routine is recognized to yield more accurate values for high efficiency windows, it cannot be used in a general purpose simulation where only the U-value and shading coefficient are known, because the four digit method relies on window properties read from library files, which were previously created with the WindowX program that used characteristics from an actual window, including size and shape of the window.

REPORT- BEPS BUILDING ENERGY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY		WEATHER FILE- HOUSTON TX TMY2	
ENERGY TYPE:		ELECTRICITY	NATURAL-GAS
UNITS: MBTU			
CATEGORY OF USE			
AREA LIGHTS		13.2	0.0
MISC EQUIPMT		13.2	0.0
SPACE HEAT		0.0	7.6
SPACE COOL		17.0	0.0
PUMPS & MISC		0.2	0.0
VENT FANS		2.5	0.0
DOMHOT WATER		0.0	16.3
TOTAL		45.9	23.9
TOTAL SITE ENERGY	69.86 MBTU	27.9 KBTU/SQFT-YR GROSS-AREA	23.4 KBTU/SQFT-YR NET-AREA
TOTAL SOURCE ENERGY	161.75 MBTU	64.7 KBTU/SQFT-YR GROSS-AREA	54.2 KBTU/SQFT-YR NET-AREA
PERCENT OF HOURS ANY SYSTEM ZONE OUTSIDE OF THROTTLING RANGE		= 0.0	
PERCENT OF HOURS ANY PLANT LOAD NOT SATISFIED		= 0.0	

Figure 2: DOE-2 BEPS report

REPORT- BEPU BUILDING ENERGY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY (UTILITY UNITS)		WEATHER FILE- HOUSTON TX TMY2	
ENERGY TYPE:		ELECTRICITY	NATURAL-GAS
SITE UNITS:		KWH	THERM
CATEGORY OF USE			
AREA LIGHTS		3854.	0.
MISC EQUIPMT		3854.	0.
SPACE HEAT		0.	76.
SPACE COOL		4967.	0.
PUMPS & MISC		65.	0.
VENT FANS		721.	0.
DOMHOT WATER		0.	163.
TOTAL		13460.	239.
TOTAL ELECTRICITY	13460. KWH	5.384 KWH /SQFT-YR GROSS-AREA	4.511 KWH /SQFT-YR NET-AREA
TOTAL NATURAL-GAS	239. THERM	0.096 THERM /SQFT-YR GROSS-AREA	0.080 THERM /SQFT-YR NET-AREA
PERCENT OF HOURS ANY SYSTEM ZONE OUTSIDE OF THROTTLING RANGE		= 0.0	
PERCENT OF HOURS ANY PLANT LOAD NOT SATISFIED		= 0.0	

Figure 3: DOE-2 BEPU report

REPORT- LS-A SPACE PEAK LOADS SUMMARY				WEATHER FILE- HOUSTON TX TMY2							
SPACE NAME	MULTIPLIER	FLOOR	COOLING LOAD (KBTU/HR)	TIME OF PEAK	DRY-BULB	WET-BULB	HEATING LOAD (KBTU/HR)	TIME OF PEAK	DRY-BULB	WET-BULB	
RM-1	1.	1.	26.312	JUL 29 2 PM	95.F	76.F	-21.432	JAN 11 4 AM	18.F	15.F	
GARAGE-1	1.	1.	38.593	JUL 30 2 PM	97.F	78.F	-48.068	JAN 11 4 AM	18.F	15.F	
SUM			64.905				-69.501				
BUILDING PEAK			63.659	JUL 30 2 PM	97.F	78.F	-69.501	JAN 11 4 AM	18.F	15.F	

Figure 4: DOE-2 LS-A report

REP1 = HOURLY-REPORT		REP1 = HOURLY-REPORT	
PLANT		END-USE	END-USE
TOTAL ELECTRIC KW		HEATING FUEL PA1 BTU/HR	DHW HEAT FUEL PA1 BTU/HR
----(10)		----(15)	----(18)
730 1	0.880	730 1	500.000 1708.971
730 2	0.880	730 2	500.000 1708.971
730 3	0.880	730 3	500.000 1708.971
730 4	0.880	730 4	500.000 1708.971
730 5	0.880	730 5	500.000 1708.971
730 6	0.880	730 6	500.000 1708.971
730 7	1.710	730 7	500.000 1708.971
730 8	2.425	730 8	500.000 1708.971
730 9	2.821	730 9	500.000 1708.971
73010	3.523	73010	500.000 1708.971
73011	4.347	73011	500.000 1708.971
73012	4.386	73012	500.000 1708.971
73013	4.880	73013	500.000 1708.971
73014	4.928	73014	500.000 1708.971
73015	5.002	73015	500.000 1708.971
73016	4.888	73016	500.000 1708.971
73017	4.494	73017	500.000 1708.971
73018	4.119	73018	500.000 1708.971
73019	3.414	73019	500.000 1708.971
73020	2.682	73020	500.000 1708.971
73021	2.167	73021	500.000 1708.971
73022	1.960	73022	500.000 1708.971
73023	1.654	73023	500.000 1708.971
73024	1.563	73024	500.000 1708.971
0 DAILY SUMMARY (JUL 30)		0 DAILY SUMMARY (JUL 30)	
MN	0.880	MN	500.000 1708.971
MX	5.002	MX	500.000 1708.971
SM	66.242	SM	12000.000 41015.289
AV	2.760	AV	500.000 1708.970

Figure 5: DOE-2 hourly report for one day.

the hourly report⁶.

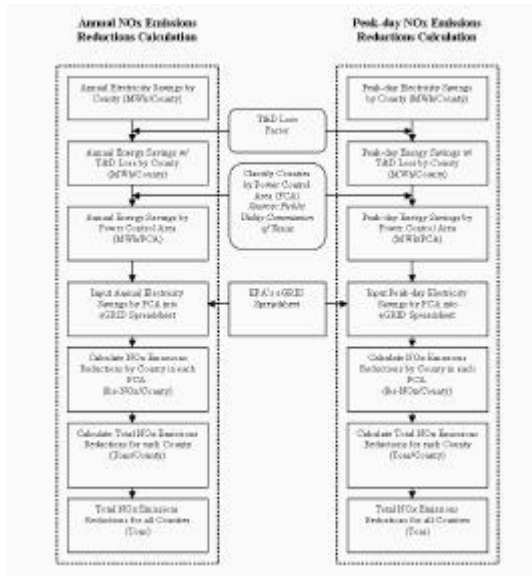


Figure 6: Annual and peak-day NO_x emission reductions calculation.

Calculation of NO_x Emissions From Code Implementation in New Residential Construction Using eGRID The next steps in the methodology involved multiplying the DOE-2-calculated electricity and gas savings (annual and peak day) from the comparison of the pre-code to code-compliant construction times the number of new units in each county to obtain the county-wide electricity and gas savings (annual and peak day) as shown in **Figure 6**. Next, the county-wide electricity savings were then adjusted to account for transmissions and distribution losses⁷ (T&D losses). Then, a utility company was assigned to each county using the Texas Public Utility Commission's (PUCT) listing of utility providers⁸ (Table 1: and Table 2:). After this step, the 38 counties were grouped according to utility (i.e., PCA) as shown in Table 3. This

⁶ The dates for these peak-cooling days across the 41 counties are non-coincident, which is assumed to give results that are the most consistent with the measured weather data for the EPA's episode days for 1999 (Dallas-Ft. Worth), and 2000 (Houston, Galveston, Beaumont, Port Author). Use of coincident peak across different TMY-2 weather files gives lower temperature values.

⁷ These T&D losses were assumed to be 20% for the 2003 calculations.

⁸ For the calculations performed for the 2003 Annual report, the first utility listed for each county was assumed to be the only utility for that county.

grouping was performed to allow for the total utility electricity savings to be input into the EPA's eGRID database.

For a given region, eGRID produces a matrix such as that shown in Table 4, which shows the pounds of NO_x per MWh produced by a specific utility in each county⁹. In Table 4 the counties are listed alphabetically in each row, with the utilities listed in each column. The bottom row of Table 4 gives the total lbs-NO_x/MWh for each utility, which represents the NO_x emissions from all the utility plants that serve that utility. Each individual row in Table 4 gives the lbs-NO_x/MWh produced in each county, which includes the emissions from all utilities that have plants located in that county. A large value in a given cell of a row for a utility provider indicates large power generation facility.

Nonattainment and Attainment Counties	Electric Retail Service Area	Power Control Area	NERC Region	Total Energy Savings by County (MWh)	Total Energy Savings by PCA (MWh)
Tarrant	Austin Energy	Austin Energy PCA	ERCOT		
		Austin Energy PCA			
Houston	CE	American Electric Power Inc. ERCOT PCA	ERCOT		
San Antonio	CE	American Electric Power Inc. ERCOT PCA	ERCOT		
Victoria	CE	American Electric Power Inc. ERCOT PCA	ERCOT		
		American Electric Power Inc. ERCOT PCA			
Weslaco		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA	ERCOT		
Callaway		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA	ERCOT		
Carroll		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA	ERCOT		
Granddrappe		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA	ERCOT		
Wingo		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA	ERCOT		
Wilbourn		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA	ERCOT		
		Lower Colorado River Authority PCA			
Brazoria	Reliant Energy H,SP	Reliant Energy H,SP PCA	ERCOT		
East Bend	Reliant Energy H,SP	Reliant Energy H,SP PCA	ERCOT		
Colwell	Reliant Energy H,SP	Reliant Energy H,SP PCA	ERCOT		
Waller	Reliant Energy H,SP	Reliant Energy H,SP PCA	ERCOT		
Walker	Reliant Energy H,SP	Reliant Energy H,SP PCA	ERCOT		
		Reliant Energy H,SP PCA			
Brewer	San Antonio Public Service Bd	San Antonio Public Service Bd PCA	ERCOT		
		San Antonio Public Service Bd PCA			
Edin	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Jefferson	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Ward	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Parham	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Rockwall	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Smith	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Wallerstein	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Callie	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Dallas	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Denham	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
Tarrant	TDU	TDU Electric PCA	ERCOT		
		TDU Electric PCA			
Cherokee	ERC	Energy Electric System PCA	SEPC		
Marika	ERC	Energy Electric System PCA	SEPC		
Johnson	ERC	Energy Electric System PCA	SEPC		
Liberty	ERC	Energy Electric System PCA	SEPC		
Montgomery	ERC	Energy Electric System PCA	SEPC		
Orange	ERC	Energy Electric System PCA	SEPC		
		Energy Electric System PCA			
El Paso	EL PASO Electric Company	El Paso Electric Co PCA	WSCC		
		El Paso Electric Co PCA			
Gregg	SWEP CO	Southwestern Public Service Co PCA	SWP		
Harrison	SWEP CO	Southwestern Public Service Co PCA	SWP		
Ward	SWEP CO	Southwestern Public Service Co PCA	SWP		
Spivey	SWEP CO	Southwestern Public Service Co PCA	SWP		
		Southwestern Public Service Co PCA			
Total					

Table 3: Calculation table for energy use by PCA

⁹ The information shown is from the November 2002 edition of the eGRID database, provided by Art Diem at the USEPA.

County-wide NOx Reductions in pounds per MWh for EE/RE implemented in each listed PCA											
County	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	Austin Energy/PCA	Brownsville Public Utility Board/PCA	Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA	Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	TXU Electric/PCA	
48021	BASTROP	0.01	0.20		0.34						
48009	BEXAR	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.16						
48039	BRAZORIA	0.01	0.01			0.05					
48041	BRAZOS		0.01		0.01						0.01
48057	CALHOUN	0.19		0.14	0.01			0.03	0.11		0.01
48061	CAMERON	0.14		0.20				0.03	0.01		0.01
48071	CHAMBERS	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.35	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
48073	CHEROKEE	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02			0.02	0.06	0.02	0.10
48081	COKE	0.03		0.02				0.01			
48083	COLEMAN	0.02		0.01							
48085	COLLIN	0.01	0.01		0.02	0.01		0.05	0.19		0.02
48105	CROCKETT	0.14		0.11				0.03			0.01
48113	DALLAS	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.30	0.08	0.51
48121	DENTON		0.01		0.01			0.04	0.15		0.01
48147	FANNIN	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01		0.03	0.09	0.03	0.17
48149	FAYETTE	0.02	0.86	0.02	1.51	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02		0.02
48157	FORT BEND	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.06	1.01	0.23	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.10
48161	FREESTONE	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01		0.03	0.12	0.04	0.22
48163	FRIO	0.05		0.04	0.01			1.15	0.07		
48167	GALVESTON	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.39	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.42	0.04
48185	GRIMES	0.01	0.01		0.02	0.01		0.06	0.23		0.01
48197	HARDEMAN	0.01		0.01							
48201	HARRIS	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.41	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04
48207	HASKELL	0.16		0.12	0.01			0.03	0.01		0.01
48213	HENDERSON				0.01				0.02	0.01	0.03
48215	HIDALGO	0.13		0.10				0.03			
48221	HOOD	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01		0.03	0.12	0.04	0.22
48251	JOHNSON								0.01		
48253	JONES	0.14		0.11				0.03			0.01
48277	LAMAR										0.01
48293	LIMESTONE	0.01	0.01			0.05	0.01				
48299	LLANO		0.12		0.21		0.01				
48309	MCLENNAN	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.22	0.07	0.40
48395	MITCHELL	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.07	0.39
48353	NOLAN										0.01
48355	NUECES	0.74	0.01	0.55	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.03
48363	PALO PINTO	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01		0.09	0.36		0.02
48367	PARKER							0.01	0.03		
48367	RED RIVER								0.01		0.02
48395	ROBERTSON					0.01				0.40	0.01
48401	RUSK	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			0.01	0.04	0.01	0.07
48439	TARRANT	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.18	0.06	0.33
48441	TAYLOR	0.01									
48449	TITUS	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02			0.02	0.05	0.02	0.10
48453	TRAVIS		0.46		0.05						
48469	VICTORIA	0.30	0.01	0.22	0.01			0.68	0.05		0.01
48475	WARD	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.28	0.10	0.51
48479	WEBB	0.06		0.06				0.01			
48481	WHARTON					0.01					
48503	YOUNG	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01		0.03	0.09	0.03	0.16
	TOTAL	2.90	2.56	2.24	3.16	2.59	2.65	3.28	3.22	1.59	3.66

Table 4: EPA's eGRID table: County-wide NOx reductions in pounds per MWh for EE/RE implemented in each listed PCA (Received from USEPA November 2002).

The values in eGRID are assembled for a given period of time and represent the measured NOx emissions for a given utility divided by the total power production for a given plant.

Before the eGRID database could be used it needed to be modified, as shown in Table 5. First, the non-attainment and affected counties (i.e., rows) that did not contain electric utility generation facilities were added to the matrix as shown in Table 5. These additions appear as rows that have 0.00 lbs-NOx/MWh values since they represent counties that did not contain power plants for the utilities listed in the November 2002 version of eGRID¹⁰. After all 38

counties had been added to the modified eGRID database, each column of eGRID was expanded to include a multiplier as shown in Table 5. These multipliers were used to calculate the lbs-NOx/MWh for each MWh saved by the utility, which is the row bottom of Table 5. Calculation of the annual NOx reductions and peak-day NOx reductions by county¹¹ was then accomplished by adding across each row, which yields the Total NOx reductions shown in the far right column of Table 5. The values in this column

Electric Coop, Texas Municipal Power Pool, Texas-New Mexico Power Company, and TXU.

¹¹ The calculation of annual NOx reductions required the input of annual savings of MWh/utility in the bottom row of the table. Similarly, the peak-day NOx reductions required the input of peak-day savings in MWh/utility in the bottom row of the table.

¹⁰ The utilities listed in the 2002 eGRID include: American Electric Power (AEP), Austin Energy, Brownsville Public Utility Board, Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), Reliant Energy, San Antonio Public Service, South Texas

were then used to report the NO_x reductions for each county, such as those shown in **Figure 7**.

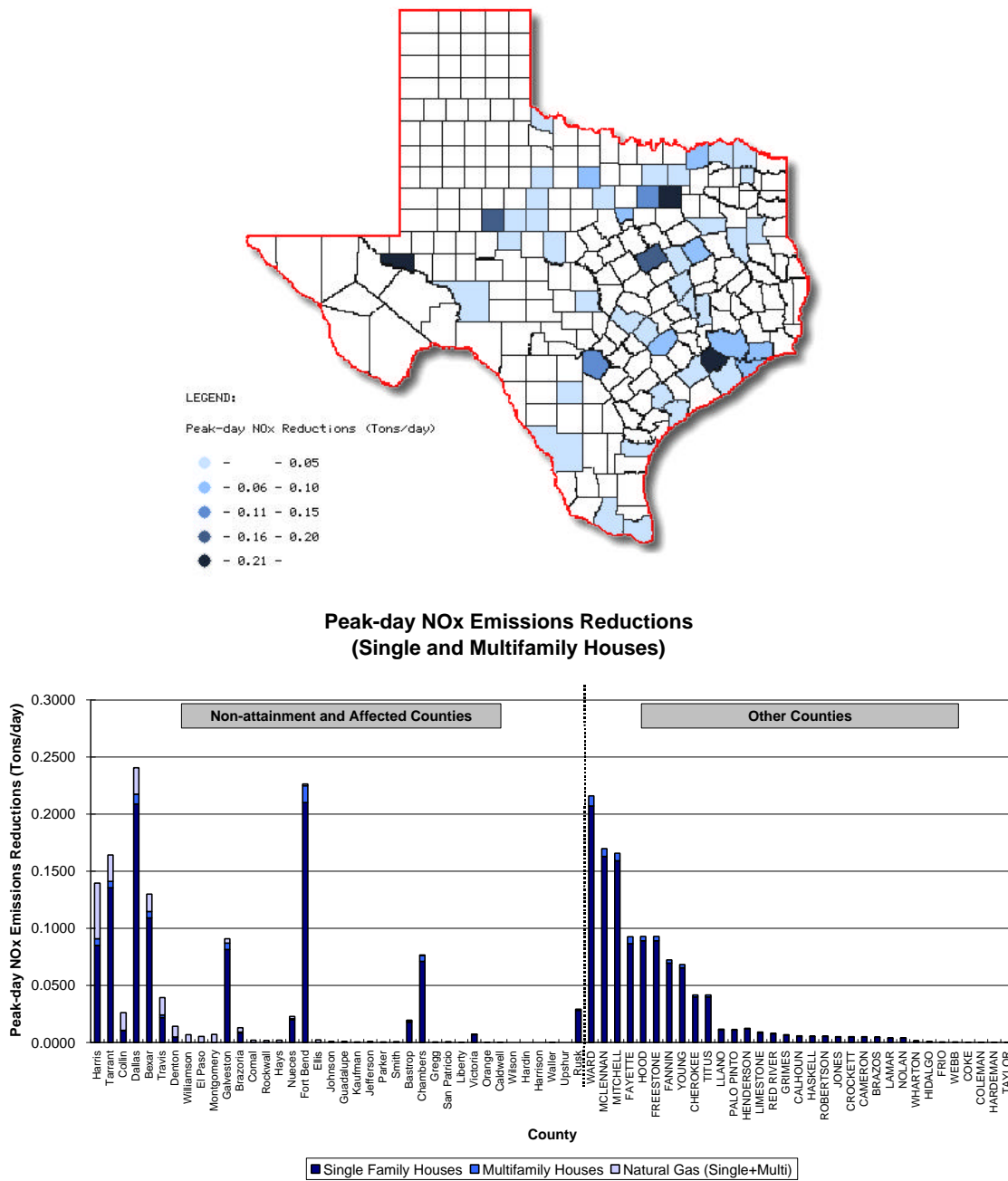


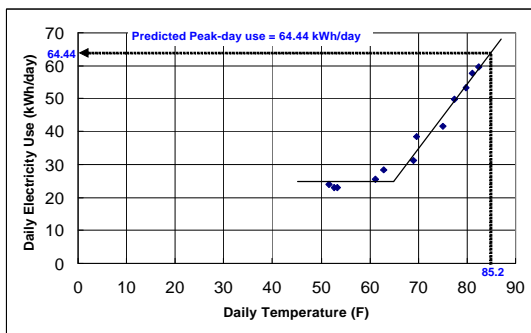
Figure 7: 2003 peak day NO_x reductions from electricity and natural gas savings due to the 2000 IECC for single-family and multi-family residences by county.

2003), is used to predict the house’s peak-day electricity savings using the model’s daily coefficients (shown directly below the plot) times the peak daily temperature. In part (b) of Figure 8 the simulated monthly electricity use of the code-compliant house is plotted versus average monthly temperature with a three-parameter, weather-dependent model shown super-imposed over the data.

Table 6 contains a comparison of the peak-daily electricity use extracted using the described method versus the actual peak-daily electricity from the DOE-2 simulation of the pre-code and code-compliant house. According to the simulation, the peak day on the TMY-2 Houston weather file was July 29th, which had an average temperature of 85.2 F. On this day the DOE-2 simulation calculated an electricity use of 65.74

	<i>Peak Day (DOE-2 LS-A Report)</i>	<i>Daily Temperature for the Peak Day (F)</i>	<i>Daily Electricity Use for the Peak Day (kWh/day) (DOE-2 Hourly data)</i>	<i>Daily Electricity Use for the Peak Day (kWh/day) (IMT 3PC Model)</i>	<i>Difference (DOE-2 Hourly vs. IMT Monthly)</i>
<i>1999 Standard House</i>	<i>Jul 29</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>65.74</i>	<i>64.44</i>	<i>1.98%</i>
<i>IECC House</i>	<i>Jul 29</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>56.78</i>	<i>56.34</i>	<i>0.76%</i>
<i>Peak-day Savings</i>			<i>8.96</i>	<i>8.10</i>	<i>9.5%</i>

Table 6: Comparison of peak-day electricity savings from 2000 IECC for simulated vs. estimation using monthly utility billing data analyzed with ASHRAE's IMT.

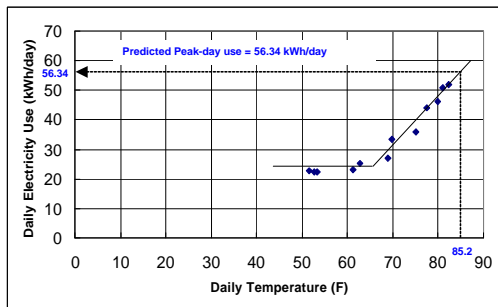


Part a

1999 Standard House:

$$\text{Daily Elec. Use} = 24.7609 + 1.9200 x$$

$$(85.2 - 64.5360)^+ = 64.44$$



Part b

IECC House:

$$\text{Daily Elec. Use} = 24.1879 + 1.7063 x$$

$$(85.2 - 65.7680)^+ = 56.34$$

Figure 8: Estimation of peak-day electricity use from monthly utility billing data using ASHRAE's IMT.

kWh/day for the 1999 pre-code house, which was well matched by the monthly regression model that predicted 64.44 kWh/day (1.98%

difference). In a similar fashion, the DOE-2 simulation calculated an electricity use of 56.78 kWh/day for the code-compliant house, which was also well matched by the monthly regression model that predicted 56.34 kWh/day (0.76% difference). The electricity savings predicted by the hourly DOE-2 simulation was 8.96 kWh/day, which was also well matched by the monthly regression that predicted 8.10 kWh/day (9.5% difference), which is acceptable considering that hourly data are not available for most existing buildings. Therefore, this method is being proposed for use in improving the peak-daily electricity savings from buildings that report their savings with utility billing data.

SUMMARY

This paper has presented a detailed discussion of the procedures that have been used to calculate the electricity savings and NOx reductions from residential construction in non-attainment and affected counties. These procedures use the EPA's eGRID database, as well as utility supplier data from the Texas PUC to translate county-wide electricity savings to power plant NOx reductions. A procedure has also been presented that extracts peak-daily electricity savings from monthly utility billing data, including a comparison of the method versus simulated peak-daily electricity savings for a house built to pre-code and code-compliant specifications. Results of the application of these procedures are reported in companion paper by Haberl et al. (2004).

REFERENCES

- Haberl, J., Claridge, D., Kissock, K. 2003. "Inverse Model Toolkit (1050RP): Application and Testing, ASHRAE Transactions-Research, Vol. 2 (June).
- Haberl, J., Im, P., Culp, C., Yazdani, B., Fitzpatrick, T. 2004. "NOx Emissions Reductions From Implementation of the 2000 IECC/IRC Conservation Code to Residential Construction in Texas", Proceedings of the Fourteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates, Texas A&M University, Richardson, Texas (May).
- Kissock, K., Haberl, J., Claridge, D. 2003. "Inverse Model Toolkit (1050RP): Numerical Algorithms for Best-Fit Variable-Base Degree-Day and Change-Point Models", ASHRAE Transactions-Research, Vol. 2 (June).
- NAHB 2000. Builder Practices Survey Reports, National Association of Home Builders, Research Center, Upper Marlboro, Maryland (September).