

# **ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPACT IN THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)**

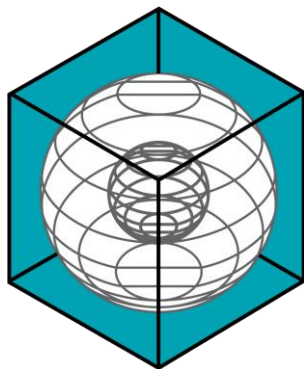
## **VOLUME II—TECHNICAL REPORT**

**Annual Report to the  
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
January 2008-December 2008**



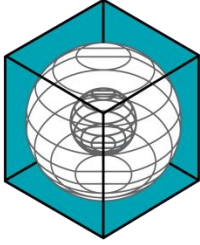
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December 2009



## **ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY**

**Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System**



**ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY**  
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December 18, 2009

Chairman Bryan W. Shaw  
Texas Council on Environmental Quality  
P. O. Box 13087  
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Dear Chairman Shaw:

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory) at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System is pleased to provide its seventh annual report, "Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)," as required under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002 (Senate Bill 5, 77R as amended 78 R & 78S).

The Laboratory is required to annually report the energy savings from statewide adoption of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards in Senate Bill 5 (SB 5), as amended, and the relative impact of proposed local energy code amendments in the Texas non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties as part of the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP).

Please contact me at (979) 845-1280 should you or any of the TCEQ staff have any questions concerning this report or any of the work presently being done to quantify emissions reduction from energy efficiency and renewable energy measures as a result of the TERP implementation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David E. Claridge". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

David E. Claridge, Ph.D., P.E.  
Director

Enclosure

cc: Commissioner Carlos Rubinstein  
Commissioner Buddy Garcia  
Executive Director Mark Vickery

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## VOLUME II – TECHNICAL REPORT

### Energy Efficiency / Renewable Energy Impact In The Texas Emissions Reduction Plan

#### 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory), at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System, in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002, submits its seventh annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy (EE/RE) Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

The report is organized in three volumes.

Volume I – Summary Report – provides an executive summary and overview;

Volume II – Technical Report – provides a detailed report of activities, methodologies and findings;

Volume III – Technical Appendix – contains detailed data from simulations for each of the counties included in the analysis.

#### Accomplishments:

##### 1. Energy Code Amendments

The Laboratory was requested by several Council of Governments (COGs) and municipalities to analyze the stringency of several proposed residential and commercial energy code amendments, including: the 2003 and 2006 IECC and the ASHRAE Standards 90.1-2001 and 90.1-2004. Results of the analysis are included in the Volume II—Technical Report.

##### 2. Technical Assistance

The Laboratory provided technical assistance to the TCEQ, PUCT, SECO, ERCOT, and several political subdivisions, as well as Stakeholders participating in improving the compliance of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS). The Laboratory also worked closely with the TCEQ to refine the integrated NOx emissions reduction calculation procedures that provide the TCEQ with a standardized, creditable NOx emissions reduction from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) programs, which are acceptable to the US EPA. These activities have improved the accuracy of the creditable NOx emissions reduction from EE/RE initiatives contained in the TERP and have assisted the TCEQ, local governments, and the building industry with effective, standardized implementation and reporting.

##### 3. NOx Emissions Reduction

Under the TERP legislation, the Laboratory must determine the energy savings from energy code adoption and, when applicable, from more stringent local codes or above-code performance ratings, and must report these reductions annually to the TCEQ.

Figure 1 shows the cumulative NOx emissions reduction through 2020 for the electricity and natural gas savings from the various EE/RE programs.

In 2008, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6 tons-NOx/day (19.2%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.42 tons-NOx/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (1.0%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 3.82 tons-NOx/day (12.1%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.92 tons-NOx/day (2.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind)

are 15.13 tons-NOx/day (48.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 4.77 tons-NOx/day (15.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 31.38 tons-NOx/day.

By 2013, the NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,435 tons-NOx/year (7% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NOx/year (1.5%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%), savings from the PUC’s Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,495 tons-NOx/year (12.2%), savings from SECO’s Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NOx/year (1.8%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 14,092 tons-NOx/year (69.1%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NOx/year (7.7%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 20,395 tons-NOx/year.

By 2013, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.32 tons-NOx/day (15.9%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NOx/day (1.6%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%), savings from the PUC’s Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 6.69 tons-NOx/day (12.8%), savings from SECO’s Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NOx/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 23.92 tons-NOx/day (45.9%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (21.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 52.10 tons-NOx/day.

#### 4. Technology Transfer

The Laboratory, along with the TCEQ, is host to the annual Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) conference, which is attended by top experts and policy makers in Texas and from around the country. At the conference the latest educational programs and technology is presented and discussed, including efforts by the Laboratory, and others, to reduce air pollution in Texas through energy efficiency and renewable energy. These efforts have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the Texas SIP. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through such efforts with the TCEQ and the US EPA.

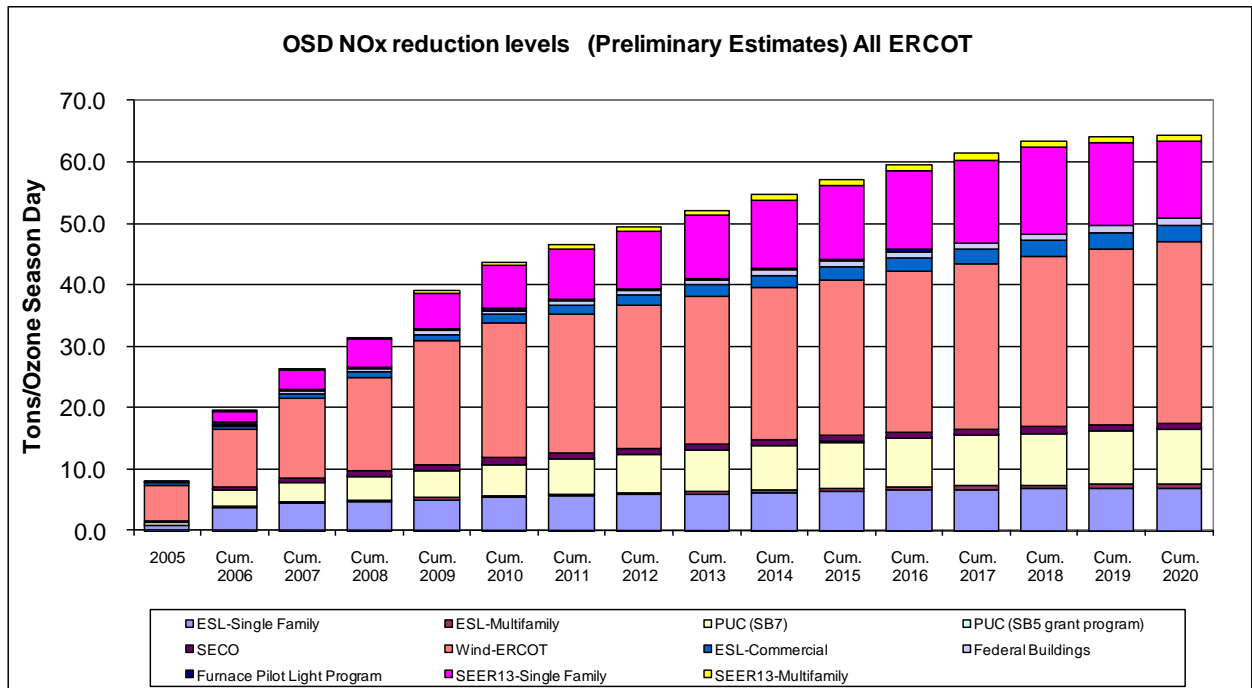


Figure 1: OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

To accelerate the transfer of technology developed as part of the TERP, the Laboratory has also made presentations at national, state and local meetings and conferences, which includes the publication of peer-reviewed papers. The Laboratory will continue to provide technical assistance to the TCEQ, counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air quality for all Texans.

These efforts have been recognized nationally by the US EPA. In 2007, the Laboratory was awarded a National Center of Excellence on Displaced Emissions Reduction (CEDER) by the US EPA so that these accomplishments could be rapidly disseminated to other states for their use. The benefits of CEDER include: reducing the financial, technical, and administrative costs of determining the emissions reduction from EE/RE measures; continuing to accelerate implementation of EE/RE strategies as a viable clean air effort in Texas and other states; helping other states better identify and prioritize cost-effective clean air strategies from EE/RE, and communicating the results of quantification efforts through case-studies and a clearinghouse of information.

The Energy Systems Laboratory provides the seventh annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy (EE/RE) Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002.

If any questions arise, please contact us by phone at 979-862-2804, or by email at [terpinfo@tees.tamus.edu](mailto:terpinfo@tees.tamus.edu).

## 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work has been completed as a fulfillment of the requirements in Texas Health Code, Senate Bill 5, Section 388.003, and through Senate Bill 20, House Bill 2481 and House Bill 2129, which requires the Laboratory to assist TCEQ in quantifying emissions reductions credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, through a contract with the Texas Environmental Research Consortium (TERC). Similarly, selected Code training workshops were funded by the US DOE through the Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO). Partial funding on the Texas Climate Vision project, a joint project with the City of Austin was also provided by the US DOE through SECO.

The authors are also grateful for the timely input provided by the following individuals, and agencies: Mr. Art Diem, US EPA, for providing the eGRID database and Dr. Akin Olubiyi.

Numerous additional individuals at the Laboratory contributed significantly to this report, including: Dr. Dan Turner, Kyle Marshall, Robert Stackhouse, Jason Cordes, Sherrie Hughes, Stephen O'Neal, Piljae Im, Soolyeon Cho, Mini Malhotra, and Sarah Phinney.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... 3

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ..... 5

3 OVERVIEW ..... 15

3.1 Legislative Background ..... 15

3.2 Laboratory Funding for the TERP ..... 17

3.3 Accomplishments since January 2008 ..... 17

3.4 Technology Transfer..... 18

3.5 Energy and NOx Reductions from New Residential and Commercial Construction, including furnace pilot light savings and residential air conditioner retrofits ..... 20

3.6 Integrated NOx Emissions Reductions Reporting Across State Agencies ..... 21

3.7 Technology for Calculating and Verifying Emissions Reduction from Energy Used in Buildings ..... 24

3.8 Code Adoption..... 26

    3.8.1 Technology for Calculation and Verifying Emissions Reductions from Energy Used in Buildings..... 26

    3.8.2 Evaluation of Additional Technologies for Reducing Energy Use in Existing Buildings ..... 27

3.9 Planned Focus for 2008/2009 ..... 27

4 INTRODUCTION ..... 28

4.1 Background..... 28

4.2 Energy Systems Laboratory’s Responsibilities in the TERP ..... 31

    4.2.1 (SB 5) Section 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy Efficiency Programs (w/PUCT) ..... 31

    4.2.2 (SB 5) Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards. .... 31

    4.2.3 (SB 5) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality ..... 32

    4.2.4 (SB 5) Sec. 388.007. Distribution of Information and Technical Assistance ..... 32

    4.2.5 (SB 5) Sec. 388.008. Development of Home Energy Ratings. .... 32

    4.2.6 (HB 1365) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality ..... 32

    4.2.7 (HB 1365) Sec. 388.009. Energy-Efficient Building Program ..... 32

    4.2.8 (HB 3235) Sec. 388.009. Certification of Municipal Inspectors ..... 33

    4.2.9 (SB 20, HB 2481, HB 2129). Additional Energy-Efficiency Initiatives..... 33

    4.2.10 (SB 12, HB 3693). Additional Energy-Efficiency Initiatives ..... 33

5 PROGRESS: JANUARY 2008 through DECEMBER 2008 ..... 35

5.1 (SB 5) Section 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy-Efficiency Programs (w/PUCT)..... 35

    5.1.1 Implemented Procedures for Evaluating State Energy-Efficiency Programs ..... 35

5.2 (SB 5) Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy-Efficiency Performance Standards ..... 35

    5.2.1 Provide Code Training Sessions ..... 35

    5.2.2 Summary of ASHRAE Standard 90.1 Standards Committee Activities during 2008, and Ongoing Subcommittee Actions ..... 37

        5.2.2.1 From the Envelope Subcommittee ..... 37

        5.2.2.2 From the Lighting Subcommittee..... 38

        5.2.2.3 Options for Hotel Systems ..... 40

        5.2.2.4 Efficiency Compliance Requirements for Standard 90.1 2004 ..... 41

        5.2.2.5 Intermittent Ignition Device for Unit Heaters ..... 41

        5.2.2.6 Efficiency and Certification Requirements for Open Cooling Towers ..... 41

        5.2.2.7 Compliance with Fan Power Limitations Requirement ..... 42

        5.2.2.8 Incorporating the Energy-Saving Potential of DDC Controls ..... 42

        5.2.2.9 Updating Mechanical Test Procedures and References ..... 43

5.2.2.10 Warm Air Furnaces .....43

5.2.3 Laboratory’s TERP Web Site “eslsb5.tamu.edu” .....43

5.2.4 Provide Technical Assistance to the TCEQ.....58

5.2.5 Delivered “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables: Summary Report September 2007 – August 2008,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in August 2008. ....58

5.2.5.1 Analysis of wind farms using improved method and 2007 data .....58

5.2.5.2 Analysis of emissions reductions from wind farms .....59

5.2.5.3 Preliminary reporting of NOx emissions savings in the 2008 Integrated Savings report to TCEQ 59

5.2.5.4 Development of a degradation analysis.....59

5.2.5.5 Analysis of other renewable sources .....60

5.2.5.6 Review of electricity savings and transmission planning study reported by ERCOT ..60

5.2.5.7 Review of Combined Heat and Power Projects in Texas .....60

5.2.5.8 Estimation of hourly solar radiation from limited data sets. ....60

5.2.6 Technical Assistance .....62

5.2.6.1 Presentation to the TCEQ, Austin, (March 2008) .....63

5.2.6.2 Presentation to the Texas Clean Air Working Group, Austin (May 2008) .....74

5.2.6.3 May 2008 EPA Technical Forum conference call .....76

5.2.6.4 Presentation to the University of Texas Department of Agriculture (September 2008) 78

5.2.6.5 Presentation to the EPA, Kansas City, Missouri (September 2008).....90

5.2.6.6 Presentation to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee, Austin (September 2008) 97

5.2.7 Presented Two Papers at the 2008 ICEBO Conference in Germany, October 2008. ....99

5.2.8 Presented Sixteen Papers at the 2008 Hot and Humid Conference in Plano, Texas, December 2008. 99

6 CALCULATED NOx REDUCTION POTENTIAL FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IECC/IRC103

6.1 Calculated 2008 Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the Implementation of the IECC/IRC to New Residential Construction (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Buildings Using Code-traceable, Fuel-Neutral Simulation..... 103

6.1.1 2008 Results for New Single-family Residential Construction .....103

6.1.2 2008 Results for New Multi-family Residential Construction .....116

6.1.3 2008 Results for New Residential Construction (Single-family and Multi-family), using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID.....126

6.1.4 2008 Results for Commercial Construction.....135

6.1.5 2008 Results for New Residential (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Construction using 2007 eGRID.....136

6.1.6 2008 Results for New Residential (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Construction using 2007 eGRID.....180

7 COMPARISON OF 2008 EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS VS 2007 EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS..... 188

8 CALCULATION OF INTEGRATED NOx EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM MULTIPLE STATE AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)..... 192

8.1 Background..... 192

8.2 Description of the Analysis Method ..... 193

8.3 Calculation Procedure..... 194

8.4 Results ..... 196

8.5 Weather Data ..... 204

9 PLANNED VERIFICATION TO THE EMISSIONS CALCULATOR (eCALC)..... 213



9.1 On-site Inspections ..... 213

9.2 Calibrated Simulations..... 213

    9.2.1 Standard Office building.....213

    9.2.2 Soolyeon Cho’s Thesis .....213

    9.2.3 K-12 Elementary School.....218

    9.2.4 Solar Test Bench.....222

10 REFERENCES ..... 225

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY ..... 226

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020 ..... 4

Figure 2: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projected through 2020 .....24

Figure 3: US EPA Nonattainment and Near Nonattainment .....29

Figure 4: Available NWS, TMY2 and WYEC2 weather files compared to IECC/IRC weather zones for Texas.....30

Figure 5: Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method.....38

Figure 6: Warm Air Furnaces and Combinations Warm Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm Air Duct Furnaces and Unit Heaters .....41

Figure 7: Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment .....42

Figure 8: The Laboratory's Senate Bill 5 Web Site (main page) .....45

Figure 9: Opening Page for the Laboratory's eCALC Energy and Emissions Toolkit .....46

Figure 10: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's eCALC Energy and Emissions Calculator .....47

Figure 11: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's Synchronous Emissions Calculator .....48

Figure 12: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's International Code Compliance Calculator (ICCC) .....48

Figure 13: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's Senate Bill Responsibilities .....49

Figure 14: SB5 Public opening page for the Laboratory TERP Effort .....50

Figure 15: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's 2008 Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference .....51

Figure 16: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's 16th Annual Hot and Humid (H&H) Conference .....51

Figure 17: Web Page Providing Additional Information about the Laboratory's TERP Program .....52

Figure 18: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's TERP Testimony to the Senate Natural Resources Committee .....52

Figure 19: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's Links to Other Government Agencies .....53

Figure 20: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's TERP Weather Data Collection Effort .....53

Figure 21: Web Page Providing Site-by-Site Weather Date from the Laboratory's TERP Effort .....54

Figure 22: Spreadsheet Showing Daily Weather Date for Abilene, 1999 .....54

Figure 23: Spreadsheet Showing Hourly Weather Date for Abilene, 1999 .....55

Figure 24: Time Series Graphs Showing Daily Weather Data for Abilene, 1999 .....56

Figure 25: Time Series Graphs Showing Hourly Weather Data for Abilene, 1999 .....57

Figure 26: Cover Page of "Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)," August 2008 .....61

Figure 27: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....63

Figure 28: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....64

Figure 29: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....65

Figure 30: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....66

Figure 31: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....67

Figure 32: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....68

Figure 33: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....69

Figure 34: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....70

Figure 35: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....71

Figure 36: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....72

Figure 37: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008) .....73

Figure 38: Slides Presented to the Texas Clean Air Working Group (May 2008) .....74

Figure 39: Slides Presented to the Texas Clean Air Working Group (May 2008) .....75

Figure 40: Slides Presented to the EPA Technical Forum (May 2008) .....76

Figure 41: Slides Presented to the EPA Technical Forum (May 2008) .....77

Figure 42: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....78

Figure 43: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....79

Figure 44: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....80

Figure 45: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....81

Figure 46: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....82

Figure 47: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	83
Figure 48: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	84
Figure 49: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	85
Figure 50: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	86
Figure 51: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	87
Figure 52: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	88
Figure 53: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008) .....	89
Figure 54: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	90
Figure 55: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	91
Figure 56: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	92
Figure 57: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	93
Figure 58: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	94
Figure 59: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	95
Figure 60: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008) .....	96
Figure 61: Slides Presented to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee (September 2008) .....	97
Figure 62: Slides Presented to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee (September 2008) .....	98
Figure 63: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County .....	129
Figure 64: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County .....	130
Figure 65: 2008 Annual and OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County .....	131
Figure 66: 2008 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID) .....	132
Figure 67: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID) ..	133
Figure 68: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (Using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID).....	134
Figure 69: Analysis Method for Calculating the 2008 Energy and Emissions Savings from Commercial Buildings (Updated).....	137
Figure 70: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 1 (Dodge 2007) .....	144
Figure 71: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 2 (Dodge 2007) .....	145
Figure 72: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 3 (Dodge 2007) .....	146
Figure 73: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 4 (Dodge 2007) .....	147
Figure 74: Typical Office Building Used for Annual to OSD calculation (3-story shown) .....	165
Figure 75: Comparison of Annual Energy Use ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 vs 90.1-1999.....	168
Figure 76: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for OSD (07/15 - 09/15).....	169
Figure 77: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for OSD (07/15 - 09/15).....	169
Figure 78: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings with 7% T&D losses .....	176
Figure 79: 2008 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings with 7% T&D losses .....	177
Figure 80: 2006 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID with 7% T&D losses .....	178
Figure 81: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID with 7% T&D losses .....	179
Figure 82: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County .....	182
Figure 83: 2008 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County .....	183
Figure 84: 2008 Annual and OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County .....	184

Figure 85: 2008 Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 1999 eGRID).....	185
Figure 86: 2008 OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID).....	186
Figure 87: 2008 Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID).....	187
Figure 88: 2007 Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family, Multi-family Residences, and Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID).....	188
Figure 89: 2007 OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family, Multi-family Residences, and Commercial Buildings by County (Using 2007 eGRID) .....	189
Figure 90: 2008 Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 1999 eGRID).....	190
Figure 91: 2008 OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID).....	191
Figure 92: Process Flow Diagram of the NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions Reduction Calculations .....	199
Figure 93: Cumulative OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020 .....	203
Figure 94: Cumulative OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020 .....	203
Figure 95: Available Weather Stations in Texas for 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties .....	205
Figure 96: List of Available Weather Files in Texas (Listed by Symbol) .....	205
Figure 97: Available Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties.....	211
Figure 98: Grouping of Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties .....	211
Figure 99: Available Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties Showing 2000/2001 and 2006 Climate Zones .....	212
Figure 100: List of Available Weather Files in Texas (Listed by Symbol) .....	212
Figure 101: Standard Office Building (Texas A&M University Systems Building, College Station, Texas) .....	213
Figure 102: Standard Office Building (Texas A&M University Systems Building, College Station, Texas) .....	214
Figure 103: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Case Study Office Building .....	215
Figure 104: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Base Case Office Building .....	215
Figure 105: Air Handling Unit in the 5th Floor of the John Connally Building.....	216
Figure 106: Installation of a Portable Logger to Measure the Return Air Temperature of an AHU on the 5th Floor.....	216
Figure 107: 2008 Scatter Plots from the Data logger Installed in the Case Study Office Building .....	217
Figure 109: Photo of Case Study Elementary School.....	218
Figure 110: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Case Study Elementary School .....	219
Figure 111: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Base Case School Building .....	219
Figure 112: Concept of Base Case School Building.....	220
Figure 113: Inspection plots for elementary school.....	220
Figure 115: Analysis of data from K-12 school .....	221
Figure 116: Photos of the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench.....	222
Figure 117: 2008 Weekly Inspection Plots from the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench .....	223
Figure 118: 2008 Weekly Inspection Plots from the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench .....	224

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1: Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Savings for the Different Programs.....	23
Table 2: eCalc Traffic Details--January 2008 through December 2008 .....	25
Table 3: IC3 Details--August 2008 through December 2008 .....	26
Table 4: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-complaint Building Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulator for Single-family Residential (1) .....	106
Table 5: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-compliant Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulator for Single-family Residential (2) .....	107
Table 6: 2008 Annual and Peak-day Electricity Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Single-family Residences Using 1999 Base Year (1).....	108
Table 7: 2008 Annual and Peak-day Electricity Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Single-family Residences Using 1999 Base Year (2).....	109
Table 8: 2007 Allocation of PCA for each of 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties, and ERCOT Counties (1).....	110
Table 9: 2006 Allocation of PCA for each of 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties, and ERCOT Counties (2).....	111
Table 10: 2008 Totalized Annual Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences Using 1999 Base Year .....	112
Table 11: 2008 Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences by County Using 2007 eGRID .....	113
Table 12: 2008 Totalized OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences .....	114
Table 13: 2008 OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences by County Using 2007 eGRID .....	115
Table 14: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-compliant Building Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulations for Multi-family Residential (1) .....	118
Table 15: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-compliant Building Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulation for Multi-family Residential (2) .....	119
Table 16: 2008 Annual and OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Multi-family Residences (1).....	120
Table 18: 2008 Total Annual Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences..	122
Table 19: 2008 Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences by County using 2007 eGRID .....	123
Table 20: 2008 Total OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences .....	124
Table 21: 2008 OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences by County using 2007 eGRID .....	125
Table 22: 2008 Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by county (Using 1999 Base year and 2007 eGRID)(1).....	127
Table 23: 2008 Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (Using 1999 Base year and 2007 eGRID)(2).....	128
Table 24: Commercial Building Descriptions from USDOE (2004) Report and Dodge (2005) .....	138
Table 25: Floor Area from CBEC (1999, 2003) Database for Retail and Food Type Commercial Buildings .....	138
Table 26: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000) .....	139
Table 27: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000).....	140
Table 28: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000).....	141
Table 29: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000).....	142
Table 30: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000).....	143
Table 31: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Assembly, Education, and Retail Building Types (USED OE 2004) (Part 1) .....	148
Table 32: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Assembly, Education, and Retail Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 2) .....	149

Table 33: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Assembly, Education, and Retail Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 3) .....	150
Table 34: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 1) .....	151
Table 35: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 2) .....	152
Table 36: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 3) .....	153
Table 37: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 1) .....	154
Table 38: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 2) .....	155
Table 39: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 3) .....	156
Table 40: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 1) .....	157
Table 41: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 2) .....	158
Table 42: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 3) .....	159
Table 43: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 4) .....	160
Table 44: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 1) .....	161
Table 45: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 2) .....	162
Table 46: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 3) .....	163
Table 47: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 4) .....	164
Table 48: Office/Retail Simulation Input Parameters (LOADS) .....	166
Table 49: Office/Retail Simulation Input Parameters (SYSTEMS and PLANT) .....	167
Table 50: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for Annual and OSD (07/15 – 09/15) .....	170
Table 51: Totalized Annual Electricity Savings from 90.1-1999 by PCA for Commercial Buildings .....	170
Table 52: 2008 Annual NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID .....	171
Table 53: 2008 Totalized OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings (w/7% T&D) .....	172
Table 54: 2008 OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D) .....	173
Table 55: 2008 Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D) (1) .....	174
Table 56: 2008 Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D) (2) .....	175
Table 57: 2008 Annual and OSD NO <sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC / IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2008 eGRID) (Part 1) .....	180

Table 58: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC / IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID) (Part 2).....	181
Table 59: Final Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NOx Savings for the Different Programs.....	199
Table 60: Example of NOx Emissions Reduction Calculations using eGRID .....	200
Table 61: Annual and OSD Electricity Savings for the Different Programs .....	201
Table 62: Annual and OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Values for the Different Programs .....	202
Table 63: Assignment of Weather Stations for 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties (NOAA, TMY2, F-CHART, PV F-CHART, NAHB, Climate Zone, HDD, CDD, 90.1-1989, 90.1-1999).....	206
Table 64: Availability of Weather Data for 41 Non-attainment and Affected County (NOAA, NREL, TCEQ, ESL).....	207
Table 65: Main NOAA Weather Stations used in eCALC .....	208
Table 66: Summary of Weather Data Assignments for ERCOT Counties .....	209
Table 67: Assignment of NWS Weather Stations for all ERCOT Counties .....	210

### 3 OVERVIEW

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory), at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System, is pleased to provide our seventh annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002. This annual report:

- Provides an estimate of the energy savings and NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from energy code compliance in new residential construction in all ERCOT counties;
- Provides an estimate of the standardized, cumulative, integrated energy savings and NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from the TERP programs implemented by the Laboratory, SECO, the PUC and ERCOT in all ERCOT Texas;
- Describes the technology developed to enable the TCEQ to substantiate energy and emissions reduction credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives (EE/RE) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), including the development of a web-based emissions reduction calculator; and
- Outlines progress in advancing EE/RE strategies for credit in the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The report is organized in three volumes.

Volume I – Summary Report – provides an executive summary and overview;

Volume II – Technical Report – provides a detailed report of activities, methodologies and findings;

Volume III – Technical Appendix – contains detailed data from code-compliant energy simulations for all ERCOT counties in Texas included in the analysis.

#### 3.1 Legislative Background

The TERP was established in 2001 by the 77<sup>th</sup> Legislature through the enactment of Senate Bill 5 to:

- Ensure that Texas air meets the Federal Clean Air Act requirements (Section 707, Title 42, United States Code); and
- Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties through mandatory and voluntary programs, including the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs (EE/RE).

To achieve the clean air and emissions reduction goals of the TERP, Senate Bill 5 created a number of EE/RE programs for credit in the SIP:

- Adopts statewide Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS) as the building energy code for all residential and commercial buildings;
- Provides that a municipality or county may request the Laboratory to determine the energy impact of proposed energy code changes;
- Provides for an annual evaluation by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT), in cooperation with the Laboratory, of the emissions reduction of energy demand, peak electric loads and the associated air contaminant reductions from utility-sponsored programs established under Senate Bill 5 and utility-sponsored programs established under the electric utility restructuring act (Section 39.905 Utilities Code);
- Establishes a 5% per year electricity reduction goal each year for facilities of political subdivisions in non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties from 2002 through 2008; and
- Requires the Laboratory to report annually to the TCEQ the energy savings (and resultant emissions reduction) from implementation of building energy codes and to identify the municipalities and counties whose codes are more or less stringent than the un-amended code.

The 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2003), through HB 1365 and HB 3235, amended TERP to enhance its effectiveness with additional energy efficiency initiatives, and includes:



- Requires the TCEQ to conduct outreach to non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties on the benefits of implementing energy efficiency measures as a way to meet the air quality goals under the federal Clean Air Act;
- Requires the TCEQ develop a methodology for computing emissions reduction from energy efficiency initiatives;
- Authorized a voluntary Energy-Efficient Building Program at the General Land Office (GLO), in consultation with the Laboratory, for the accreditation of buildings that exceed the state energy code requirements by 15% or more;
- Authorizes municipalities to adopt an optional, alternate energy code compliance mechanism through the use of accredited energy efficiency programs determined to be code-compliant by the Laboratory, as well as the US EPA's Energy Star New Homes program; and
- Requires the Laboratory to develop and administer a statewide training program for municipal building inspectors seeking to become code-certified inspectors for enforcement of energy codes.

The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2005), through SB 20, HB 2481 and HB 2129, amended Senate Bill 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding the following additional energy efficiency initiatives:

- Requires 5,880 MW of generating capacity from renewable energy technologies by 2015;
- Includes 500 MW from non-wind renewables;
- Requires the PUCT to establish a target of 10,000 megawatts of installed renewable capacity by 2025;
- Requires the TCEQ to develop methodology for computing emissions reduction from renewable energy initiatives and the associated credits;
- Requires the Laboratory to assist the TCEQ in quantifying emissions reduction credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy programs;
- Requires the Texas Environmental Research Consortium (TERC) to contract with the Laboratory to develop and annually calculate creditable emissions reduction from wind and other renewable energy resources for the state's SIP; and
- Requires the Laboratory to develop at least three alternative methods for achieving a 15 % greater potential energy savings in residential, commercial and industrial construction.

The 80<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2007), through SB 12, and HB 3693 amended Senate Bill 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding the following additional energy efficiency initiatives:

- Requires the Laboratory to provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC) or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) are equivalent to or better than the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC. The Laboratory shall make its recommendations no later than six months after publication of new editions at the end of each three-year code development cycle of the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code.
- Requires the Laboratory to consider comments made by persons who have an interest in the adoption of the energy codes in the recommendations made to SECO.
- Requires the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings, including different report formats for rating newly constructed residences from those for existing residences. The form must be designed to give potential buyers information on a structure's energy performance, including: insulation; types of windows; heating and cooling equipment; water heating equipment; additional energy conserving features, if any; results of performance measurements of building tightness and forced air distribution; and an overall rating of probable energy efficiency relative to the minimum requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code or the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code, as appropriate.
- Encourages the Laboratory to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to: develop guidelines for home energy ratings; provide training for individuals performing home energy ratings and providers of home energy ratings; and provide a registry of completed ratings for newly constructed residences and residential improvement projects for the purpose of

- computing the energy savings and emissions reduction benefits of the home energy ratings program.
- Requires the Laboratory to include information on the benefits attained from this program in an annual report to the commission.

### 3.2 Laboratory Funding for the TERP

The Laboratory received \$182,000 in FY 2002; \$285,000 in FY 2003; \$950,421 in FY 2004; \$952,019 in FY 2005, FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008. The Laboratory has also supplemented these funds with competitively awarded Federal grants to provide the needed statewide training for the new mandatory energy codes and to provide technical assistance to cities and counties in helping them implement adoption of the legislated energy efficiency codes, and an award from the US EPA in the spring of 2007 to establish a Center of Excellence for the Determination of Emissions Reduction (CEDER) which will help to enhance the EE/RE emissions calculations.

### 3.3 Accomplishments since January 2008

Since January of 2008, the Laboratory has accomplished the following:

- Calculated energy and resultant NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from implementation of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (IECC/IRC codes) to new residential and commercial construction for all non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties;
- Enhanced the web-based “Emissions Reduction Calculator - eCalc” for determining emissions reduction from energy efficiency improvements in residential and commercial construction, municipal projects and renewable energy projects;
- Enhanced the Laboratory’s IECC/IRC Code-Traceable Test Suite for determining emissions reduction due to code and above-code programs;
- Developed the IC3 calculator, which is energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards;
- Continued development and testing of key procedures for validating simulations of building energy performance;
- Provided energy code training workshops, including: residential, commercial IECC/IRC energy code training sessions, code-compliant software sessions throughout the State of Texas;
- Maintained and updated the Laboratory’s Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) website;
- Maintained a builder’s residential energy code Self-Certification Form (Ver.1.3) for use by builders outside municipalities;
- Responded to thousands of phone and email inquiries on code implementation and verification issues;
- Analyzed the stringency of several residential and commercial energy codes, including the 2006 IECC and ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2001 and Standard 90.1-2004;
- Hosted the Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference in December 2008, in Dallas, Texas. Conference sessions included key talks by the TCEQ, EPA, DOE and the Laboratory about quantifying emissions reduction from EE/RE opportunities and guidance on key energy efficiency and renewable energy topics;
- Provided technical assistance to the TCEQ regarding specific issues, including:
  - Enhancement of the standardized, integrated NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction reporting procedures<sup>1</sup> to the TCEQ for ESL, PUCT, SECO and ERCOT EE/RE projects;
  - Enhancement of the procedures for weather normalizing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from power provided by wind energy providers to base-year calculations;
- Enhanced the web-based emissions reduction calculator, including:
  - Expanded emissions reduction to include SEER 13 air conditioners;
  - Continued the enhancement of the new computer architecture to allow for synchronous calculations, user accounts, and code-compliance;
- Developed 15% above code recommendations for residential buildings for Houston, Texas;

<sup>1</sup> These procedures are currently under review by the USDOE, through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).

- Continued the development of verification procedures, including:
  - Completed a calibrated simulation of an office building;
  - Worked towards a calibrated simulation of a K-12 school; and
  - Completed the calibrated simulation of a Habitat for Humanity's residence.

### 3.4 Technology Transfer

To accelerate the transfer of technology developed as part of the TERP program, the Laboratory:

- Delivered “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in August 2008.
- Continued development of a method to predict on-site wind speeds using Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and developed improvements to the daily modeling procedures using ANN-derived hourly wind speeds.
- Updated previously developed degradation analysis to determine if degradation could be observed in the measured power from Texas wind farms.
- Updated previously developed empirical curtailment analysis of the measured power production from a wind farm and applied to the Indian Mesa wind farm.
- Updated previously developed database of other renewable projects in Texas, including: solar photovoltaic, geothermal, hydroelectric, and Landfill Gas-fired Power Plants.
- Applied previously developed estimation techniques for hourly solar radiation from limited data sets.
- Along with the TCEQ and the US EPA, is host to the annual Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference attended by top Texas experts and policy makers and national experts.
- Continued the National Center of Excellence on Displaced Emissions Reduction (CEDER) by the US EPA. The benefits of CEDER include:
  - reducing the financial, technical, and administrative costs of determining the emissions reduction from EE/RE measures;
  - continuing to accelerate implementation of EE/RE strategies as a viable clean air effort in Texas and other states;
  - helping other states identify and prioritize cost-effective clean air strategies from EE/RE, and;
  - communicating the results of quantification efforts through case-studies and a clearinghouse of information.

In addition to the tasks listed above, the Laboratory delivered presentations regarding the TERP related work, including:

- Presentation to the TCEQ, Austin, Texas, March 2008
- Presentation to the Texas Clean Air Working Group, Austin, Texas, May 2008
- Presentation to the EPA Technical Forum, May 2008 (by phone)
- Presentation to the University of Texas Department of Architecture, Austin, Texas, September 2008
- Presentation to the EPA Blue Skyways conference, Kansas City, Missouri, September 2008
- Presentation to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee, Austin, Texas, September 2008

Presentation of fifteen papers at the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates, in Dallas, Texas, December 2008, including:

- Liu, Z.; Mukhopadhyay, J.; Malhotra, M.; Haberl, J.; Gilman, D.; Montgomery, C.; McKelvey, K.; Culp, C.; Yazdani, B. 2008. “Methodology for Residential Building Energy Simulations Implemented in the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3)”, *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas.

- Gilman, D.; Marshall, K.; Liu, Z.; Mukhopadhyay, J.; Stackhouse, R.; Cordes, J.; Montgomery, C.; McKelvey, K.; O'Neal, S.; Culp, C.; Haberl, J.; Yazdani, B. 2008. "Development of a Residential Code-compliant Web-based Calculator for Texas", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Mukhopadhyay, J.; Liu, Z.; Malhotra, M.; Haberl, J.; Gilman, D.; Montgomery, C.; Culp, C.; Yazdani, B. 2008. "An Analysis of the Residential Energy Savings from the Implementation of the 2001 IECC and 2006 NAECA Appliance Standards in the State of Texas", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Martinez, J. T.; Verdict, M.; Baltazar-Cervantes, J. C.; Strybos, J. 2008. "Continuous Commissioning® and Energy Management Control Strategies at Alamo Community College District", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Kim, S.; Haberl, J. 2008. "Development of an ASHRAE 152-2004 Duct Model for the Single-Family Residential House", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Nelson, I. C.; Culp, C.; Graves, R. D. 2008. "Semi-Empirical Screw Compressor Chiller Model", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Ugursal, A.; Culp, C. 2008. "The Effects of Geometry on Flexible Duct CFD Simulations", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Liu, Z.; Haberl, J. S.; Baltazar, J. C.; Culp, C.; Yazdani, B.; Chandrasekaran, V. 2008. "Calculating Emissions Reductions from Renewable Energy Programs and Its Application to the Wind Farms in the Texas ERCOT Region", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Malhotra, M.; Haberl, J. 2008. "Analysis of Off-Grid, Off-Pipe Housing for Hot-Humid and Hot-Arid Climates", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Im, P.; Haberl, J. S. 2008. "Detailed Analysis of Thermal Mass Credits in a Code-Traceable DOE-2 Simulation of the 2001 IECC for a Single-Family Residence in Texas", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Cho, S.; Haberl, J. S. 2008. "Validation of the eCALC Commercial Code-Compliant Simulation Versus Measured Data from an Office Building in a Hot and Humid Climate", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Andolsun, S.; Culp, C. 2008. "A Comparison of EnergyPlus to DOE-2.1E: Multiple Cases Ranging from a Sealed Box to a Residential Building", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Masuda, H.; Baltazar, J. C.; Ji, J.; Claridge, D. E. 2008. "Development of Data Quality Control Limits for Data Screening Through the 'Energy Balance' Method", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Malhotra, M.; Im, P.; Haberl, J.; Ramirez, E.; Cho, S.; Canez, J.; Schaidler, N.; Fisk, P.; Feigenbaum, L. 2008. "Design, Construction, Transportation, Operation and Post-Occupancy Analysis for the Texas A&M Solar Decathlon House", *Proceedings of the 16<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas
- Ji, J.; Baltazar, J. C.; Claridge, D. E. 2008. "Study of the Outside Air Enthalpy Effects in the Screening of Metered Building Energy Data", *Proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Texas A&M University, Dallas, Texas

Presentation of two papers at the International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation, Berlin, Germany, October 2008, including:

- Haberl, J. S.; Davies, H.; Owens, B.; Hunn, B. 2008. "ASHRAE's New Performance Measurement Protocols for Commercial Buildings", *Proceedings of the 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Berlin, Germany.
- Dennis, J. R.; Hodapp, R. T.; Kramer, L.; Deng, S.; Wei, G.; Turner, W. D.; Yazdani, B.; Baltazar, J. C.; Henson, R.; Schroeder, F. 2008. "Continuous Commissioning<sup>®</sup> of Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport", *Proceedings of the 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Berlin, Germany.

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading-edge technical assistance to the TCEQ, counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air quality for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP. These activities were designed to more accurately calculate the creditable NOx emissions reduction from EE/RE initiatives contained in the TERP and to assist the TCEQ, local governments, and the building industry with standardized, effective implementation and reporting.

### 3.5 Energy and NOx Reductions from New Residential and Commercial Construction, including furnace pilot light savings and residential air conditioner retrofits

State adoption of the energy efficiency provisions of the International Residential Code (IRC) and International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) became effective September 1, 2001. The Laboratory has developed and delivered training to assist municipal inspectors to become certified energy inspectors. The Laboratory also supported code officials with guidance on interpretations as needed. This effort, based on a requirement of HB 3235, 78<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature, supports a more uniform interpretation and application of energy codes throughout the state. In general, the State is experiencing a true market transformation from low energy efficiency products to high energy efficiency products. These include: low solar heat gain windows, higher efficiency appliances, high efficiency air conditioners and heat pumps, increased insulation, lower thermal loss ducts and in builder participation in "above-code" code programs such as Energy Star New Homes, which previously had no state baseline and almost no participation.

In 2008, the annual electricity savings<sup>2</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,551,569 MWh/year (6.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MBtu/year, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>3</sup> is 989,385 MWh/year (4.3%).

In 2008, the OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6,904 MWh/day (14.2%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MBtu/day, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 7,017 MWh/day (14.5%).

By 2013, the annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 2,045,171 MWh/year (5.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MBtu/year, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>4</sup> will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (6.5%).

<sup>2</sup> This includes the savings from 2001 through 2008.

<sup>3</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>4</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

By 2013, the OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 12,110 MWh/day (15%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,893 MBtu/day, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (20%).

In 2008, the annual NOx emissions reduction<sup>5</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,091 tons-NOx/year (8.6% of the total NOx savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.9%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits is 682 tons-NOx/year (5.3%).

In 2008, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6.0 tons-NOx/day (19.2%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (1.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 4.77 tons-NOx/day (15.2%).

By 2013, the NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,435 tons-NOx/year (7% of the total NOx savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NOx/year (7.7%).

By 2013, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.32 tons-NOx/day (15.9%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (21.2%).

### 3.6 Integrated NOx Emissions Reductions Reporting Across State Agencies

Beginning in 2005, the Laboratory worked with the TCEQ to develop a standardized, integrated NOx emissions reduction across state agencies implementing EE/RE programs so that the results can be evaluated consistently. As required by the legislation, the TCEQ receives reports: from the Laboratory on savings from code compliance and renewables; from the Laboratory, in cooperation with the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), on the savings from electricity generated from wind power; from the Public Utilities Commission of Texas (PUCT) on the impacts of the utility-administered programs designed to meet the mandated energy efficiency goals of SB7 and SB5; and from the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) on the impacts of energy conservation in state agencies and political subdivisions.

The total annual and OSD electricity savings for all the different programs in the integrated format was calculated using the adjustment factors for 2001 through 2020. NOx emissions reduction from the electricity and natural gas savings for the annual and OSD for all the programs in the integrated format were calculated.

In 2008, the annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,551,569 MWh/year (6.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 206,960 MWh/year (0.9%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MBtu/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 2,015,453 MWh/year (8.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 445,357 MWh/year (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 15,171,518 MWh/year (66.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>6</sup> is 989,385 MWh/year (4.3%). The total savings from all programs is 22,929,144 MWh/year.

In 2008, the OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6,904 MWh/day (14.2%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 567 MWh/day

<sup>5</sup> These NOx emissions reduction were calculated with the US EPA's 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

<sup>6</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

(1.2%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MBtu/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 5,522 MWh/day (11.4%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 1,220 MWh/day (2.5%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 25,575 MWh/day (52.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 7,017 MWh/day (14.5%). The total savings from all programs is 48,602 MWh/day, which would be a 2,025 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

By 2013, the annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 2,045,171 MWh/year (5.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 402,732 MWh/year (1.1%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MBtu/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 3,527,334 MWh/year (10.0%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 489,440 MWh/year (1.4%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 23,985,240 MWh/year (68.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>7</sup> will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (6.5%). The total savings from all programs will be 35,285,055 MWh/year.

By 2013, the OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 12,110 MWh/day (15%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 1,103 MWh/day (1.4%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,983 MBtu/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 9,664 MWh/day (11.9%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1,341 MWh/day (1.7%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 40,432 MWh/day (50.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (20%). The total savings from all programs will be 80,866 MWh/day, which would be a 3,369 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

In 2008, the annual NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction<sup>8</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,091 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (8.6% of the total NO<sub>x</sub> savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 158 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (1.2%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (0.9%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 1,426 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (11.2%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 340 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (2.7%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 8,914 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (70.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits is 682 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (5.3%). The total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all programs is 12,727 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year.

In 2008, the OSD NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (19.2%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.42 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (1.0%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 3.82 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (12.1%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.92 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (2.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 15.13 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (48.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 4.77 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day (15.2%). The total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all programs is 31.38 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/day.

By 2013, the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,435 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (7% of the total NO<sub>x</sub> savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (1.5%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,495 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (12.2%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (1.8%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 14,092 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (69.1%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year (7.7%). The total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all programs will be 20,395 tons-NO<sub>x</sub>/year.

<sup>7</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>8</sup> These NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions were calculated with the US EPA's 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

By 2013, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.32 tons-NOx/day (15.9%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NOx/day (1.6%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 6.69 tons-NOx/day (12.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NOx/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 23.92 tons-NOx/day (45.9%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (21.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 52.10 tons-NOx/day.

Figure 2 shows the NOx emissions reduction through 2020 for the electricity and natural gas savings from all TERP programs reporting to the TCEQ. Table 1 provides the details regarding the annual degradation, transmission and distribution losses, discount factors and growth factors that were used in the analysis<sup>9</sup>. Additional details of the analysis are reported in Volume III of this report.

Table 1: Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NOx Savings for the Different Programs

	ESL-Single Family <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Multifamily <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Commercial <sup>16</sup>	Federal Buildings <sup>15</sup>	Furnace Pilot Light Program <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB7) <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB5 Grant Program) <sup>15</sup>	SECO <sup>15</sup>	Wind-ERCOT <sup>3</sup>	SEER13 Single Family	SEER13 Multifamily
Annual Degradation Factor <sup>11</sup>	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%
T&D Loss <sup>9</sup>	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Initial Discount Factor <sup>12</sup>	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%	25.00%	60.00%	25.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Growth Factor	3.25%	1.54%	3.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Actual Rates	N.A.	N.A.
Weather Normalized	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	See note 7	Yes	Yes

<sup>9</sup> These factors were determined by TCEQ.



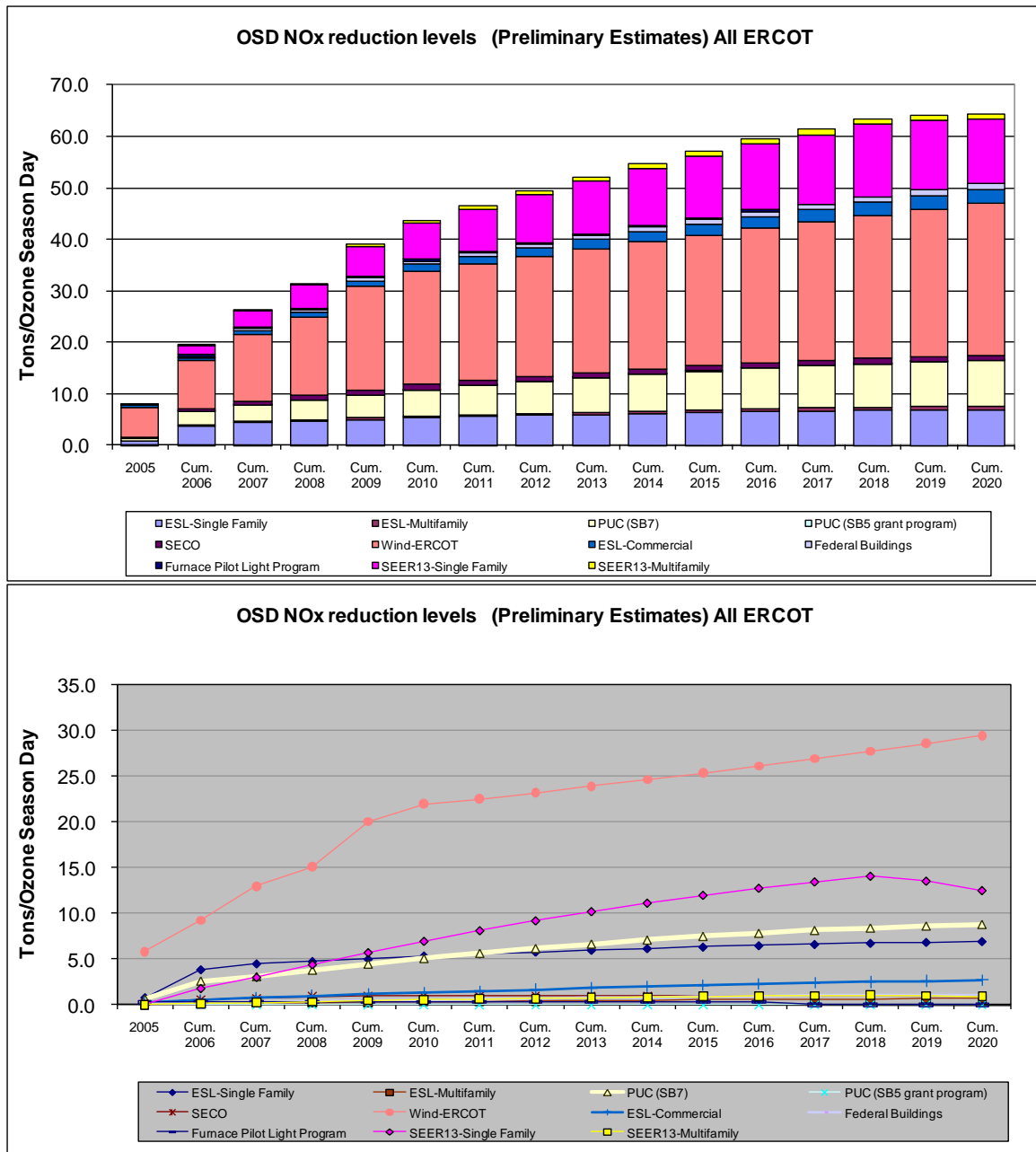


Figure 2: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projected through 2020

### 3.7 Technology for Calculating and Verifying Emissions Reduction from Energy Used in Buildings

In 2004 and 2005, the Laboratory developed a web-based Emissions Reduction Calculator, known as “eCalc,” which contains the underlying technology for determining NOx emissions reduction from power plants that generate the electricity for the user<sup>10</sup>. The emissions reduction calculator is being used to calculate emissions reduction for consideration for SIP credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy programs in the TERP.

<sup>10</sup> eCalc reports NOx, SOx and CO2 emissions reduction from the US EPA eGRID database for power providers in the ERCOT region.

In 2007, the Laboratory enhanced the calculator to provide additional functions and usability, including:

- Renaming the product IC3 v2.0
- Enhanced the Laboratory's IECC/IRC Code-Traceable Test Suite for determining emissions reduction due to code and above-code programs;
- Enhanced web-based emissions calculator, including:
  - Use of the calculator to determine 15% above code residential and commercial options.
  - Gathered, cleaned and posted weather data archive for 17 NOAA stations;
  - Performed comparative testing of the calculator vs. other, non-web-based simulation programs;
  - Developed and tested radiant barrier simulation;
  - Using the web-based emissions calculator, started development of the derivative version Texas Climate Vision calculator for the City of Austin;
- Continued the development of verification procedures, including:
  - Completed the calibrated simulation of a high-efficiency office building in Austin, Texas;
  - Continued work to develop a calibrated simulation of an office building in College Station; and
  - Continued work to develop a calibrated simulation of a K-12 school in College Station;

In 2008, work on both web based calculators continued;

- Deployed IC3 v3.2 to handle a wider selection of single family building configurations (<http://ic3.tamu.edu>);
- Delivered TCV v1.0 to the City of Austin for their testing;
- Continued to operate the original eCalc;
- Supported modeling efforts by building enhanced tools for batch simulation;
- Provided training on both IC3 and TCV.

Below are tables with the traffic details of eCalc and IC3. A 'Visit' is a metric counting the complete sets of requests from individual web client sessions with the web site. A session is considered complete and unique after thirty minutes of inactivity from the web clients IP address. A 'Page' is a metric that shows that our web server sent a complete webpage with all its files to a web client. A 'File' is when the ESL web server sends a completed request to a web client. A 'hit' is any time a web client sends any request to a web server.

Table 2: eCalc Traffic Details--January 2008 through December 2008

<b>Summary by Month</b>				
<b>Month</b>	<b>Visits</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>Files</b>	<b>Hits</b>
Dec-08	1,660	1,067	17,650	29,452
Nov-08	1,625	686	23,188	32,868
Oct-08	1,982	1,612	35,210	73,988
Sep-08	1,503	596	18,019	29,005
Aug-08	2,300	752	25,109	42,571
Jul-08	2,246	913	23,597	36,932
Jun-08	2,337	816	23,206	35,867
May-08	2,326	844	22,212	31,864
Apr-08	2,348	797	460,670	1,955,840
Mar-08	2,114	835	440,248	1,381,368
Feb-08	2,061	1,302	28,297	45,772
Jan-08	2,377	2,294	18,245	29,201
<b>Totals</b>	<b>24,879</b>	<b>12,514</b>	<b>1,135,651</b>	<b>2,345,109</b>

Table 3: IC3 Details--August 2008 through December 2008

Summary by Month				
Month	Visits	Pages	Files	Hits
	Dec-08	756	8,280	30,195
Nov-08	683	8,421	30,832	31,541
Oct-08	1,020	9,720	36,213	37,164
Sep-08	709	11,440	42,472	43,615
Aug-08	518	7,619	28,996	29,889
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>45,480</b>	<b>168,708</b>	<b>173,013</b>

### 3.8 Code Adoption

State adoption of the Residential Code energy provisions and International Energy Conservation Code became effective September 1, 2001, although anecdotal evidence in the form of telephone queries reported observations and training workshop interactions through 2002 and, to a lesser extent, 2003, indicated a rolling start rather than an overnight implementation.

Our emphasis in 2008 has been on the continued delivery of training aimed at assisting municipal inspectors to become certified energy inspectors (in one of several designations maintained by the International Energy Code Council) and supporting code officials with guidance on interpretations as needed. This effort, begun in 2003 and based on a requirement of HB 3235 of the 78<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature, is designed to support a more uniform interpretation and application of energy codes throughout the state. In general, the State has enjoyed a true market transformation in the supply of certain products, such as Low Solar Gain windows, and in builder participation in “above-code” code programs, which previously had no state baseline and almost no participation.

#### 3.8.1 Technology for Calculation and Verifying Emissions Reductions from Energy Used in Buildings

In 2004, the Laboratory developed a web-based Emissions Reduction Calculator, know as “eCalc,” which contains the underlying technology for determining emissions reductions from power plants that generate the electricity for the user. The Emissions Reduction Calculator is being used to calculate emissions reductions for consideration for SIP credits from energy efficiency programs in the TERP. The TCEQ and the US EPA continue to review the Laboratory’s technology and recent refinements for estimating NOx emissions reductions from additional energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) measures.

In 2007, the Laboratory continued to enhance the calculator to provide additional functions and usability. This enhanced engineering analysis software addressed major challenges:

- How to quantify and validate the persistence of energy savings from EE/RE energy measures.
- How to transform electricity reductions into spatial (location) and temporal (time-of-day) distributions of emissions reductions from electric utility power plants.
- How to quantify cumulative, multi-year emissions reductions that account for reduced emissions from the associated power plants according to the US EPA’s eGRID database using the specially prepared 2007 version of eGRID.
- How to weather-normalize NOx emissions estimates for renewable sources, such as wind and solar.

In 2007, the Laboratory’s Emissions Reduction Calculator used a specially prepared 2007 version of the US EPA’s eGRID database to identify where emissions are produced. To date, the Laboratory has enhanced the emissions calculator by:

- expanding the capabilities to include all counties in ERCOT; including the collection and assembly of weather from 1999 to the present from 17 NOAA weather stations;
- initiating the expansion of the calculator to be able to analyze energy efficiency improvement to K-12 schools;
- enhancing the underlying computer platform for the calculator;
- verifying the calculator against other RESNET certified calculators;
- adding a radiant barrier and duct model to the calculator;
- added calculations to account for the increased energy savings from the new SEER 13 air conditioners, introduced in 2006 as part of the new Federal regulations, and
- developing verification procedures for the savings currently calculated and reported by the Laboratory, including calibrated simulations for a two office buildings, one residence and one K-12 school.

In 2008, the Laboratory:

- continued the collection and assembly of weather from 1999 to the present from 17 NOAA weather stations;
- continued the analysis of energy efficiency improvement to K-12 schools;
- continued the enhancement of the underlying computer platform for the calculator;
- continued the verification of the calculator against other RESNET certified calculators;
- continued with the addition of the radiant barrier and duct models to the calculator, including testing;
- tested the new SEER 13 air conditioner procedures, introduced in 2006 as part of the new Federal regulations, and
- continued developing verification procedures for the savings currently calculated and reported by the Laboratory, including calibrated simulations for a two office buildings, one residence and one K-12 school.

### 3.8.2 Evaluation of Additional Technologies for Reducing Energy Use in Existing Buildings

The Laboratory provided technical assistance to the TCEQ, the PUCT, SECO and ERCOT, as well as Stakeholders participating in the Energy Code and Renewables programs.

- In 2008, the Laboratory continued to work with the TCEQ to develop an integrated NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions calculation that provided the TCEQ with a creditable NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) programs reported to the TCEQ in 2008 by the Laboratory, PUCT, SECO, and ERCOT (i.e., wind).
- At the request of the TCEQ, the Laboratory has continued the development of procedures for quantifying NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from wind turbines that includes weather normalization and the quantification of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the new Federal regulations for SEER 13 air conditioners.

### 3.9 Planned Focus for 2008/2009

In FY 2008, the Energy Systems Laboratory will continue in its cooperative efforts with the TCEQ, PUCT, SECO, US EPA and others to ensure EE/RE measures remain a cost-effective solution to clean air, and continue to support the energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities of the TERP. The Laboratory team will:

- Assist the TCEQ to obtain SIP credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy using the Laboratory's Emissions Reduction Calculator technology;
- Verify, document and report energy efficiency and renewable energy savings in all TERP EE/RE programs for the SIP in each non-attainment and affected county using the TCEQ/US EPA approved technology;

- Assist the PUCT with determining emissions reductions credits from energy efficiency programs funded by SB 7 and SB 5;
- Assist political subdivisions and Councils of Governments with calculating emissions reductions from local code changes and voluntary EE/RE programs for SIP inclusion;
- Continue to refine the cost-effective techniques to implement 15% above code energy efficiency in low-priced and moderately-priced residential housing;
- Continue to refine the cost-effective methods and techniques to implement 15% above code energy efficiency in low-priced and moderately-priced commercial buildings;
- Continue to develop creditable procedures for calculating NOx emissions reductions from green renewable technologies, including wind power, solar energy and geothermal energy systems;
- Continue development of well-documented, integrated Nox emissions reductions methodologies for calculating and reporting NOx reductions, including a unified database framework for required reporting to TCEQ of potentially creditable measures from the ESL, PUCT, and SECO SB 5 initiatives;
- Upon request, provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC), or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), are equivalent to or better than the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC. This will consider comments made by persons who have an interest in the adoption of the energy codes in the recommendations made to SECO.
- Develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings, including different report formats for rating newly constructed residences from those for existing residences.
- Continue to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to: develop guidelines for home energy ratings; provide training for individuals performing home energy ratings and providers of home energy ratings; and provide a registry of completed ratings for newly constructed residences and residential improvement projects for the purpose of computing the energy savings and emissions reductions benefits of the home energy ratings program.
- Include all benefits attained from this program in an annual report to the commission.

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading-edge technical assistance to counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP.

## 4 INTRODUCTION

### 4.1 Background

In 2001, the Texas Legislature adopted the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan, identifying thirty-eight counties in Texas where a focus on air quality improvements was deemed critical to public health and economic growth. These areas are shown on the map in Figure 3 as non-attainment and near nonattainment. In 2008, the twenty counties designated as nonattainment counties include: Brazoria, Chambers, Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Fort Bend, Hardin, Harris, Jefferson, Galveston, Johnson, Kaufman, Liberty, Montgomery, Orange, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Waller Counties. The fourteen counties designated as Ozone Early Action Compact counties include: Bastrop, Bexar, Caldwell, Comal, Gregg, Guadalupe, Harrison, Hays, Rusk, Smith, Travis, Upshur, Williamson, and Wilson County.

These counties represent several geographic areas of the state, which have been assigned to different climate zones by the 2001 IECC<sup>11</sup> as shown in Figure 4, based primarily on Heating Degree Days (HDD). These include climate zone 5 or 6 (i.e., 2,000 to 2,999 HDD<sub>65</sub>) for the Dallas-Ft. Worth and El Paso areas, and climate zones 3 and 4 (i.e., 1,000 to 1,999 HDD<sub>65</sub>) for the Houston-Galveston-Beaumont-Port Arthur-Brazoria areas. Also shown in Figure 4 are the locations of the various weather data sources, including the Typical Meteorological Year (TMY2) (NREL 1995) stations, the Weather Year for Energy Calculations (WYEC2) (Stoffel 1995) weather stations, the National Weather Service weather stations, (NWS) (NOAA 1993) weather stations, the ASHRAE 90.1 1989 weather locations<sup>12</sup>, the ASHRAE 90.1 1999 weather locations, the solar stations measured by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)<sup>13</sup>, the solar stations measured by the TCEQ<sup>14</sup>, and F-CHART and PV F-CHART weather locations<sup>15</sup>.

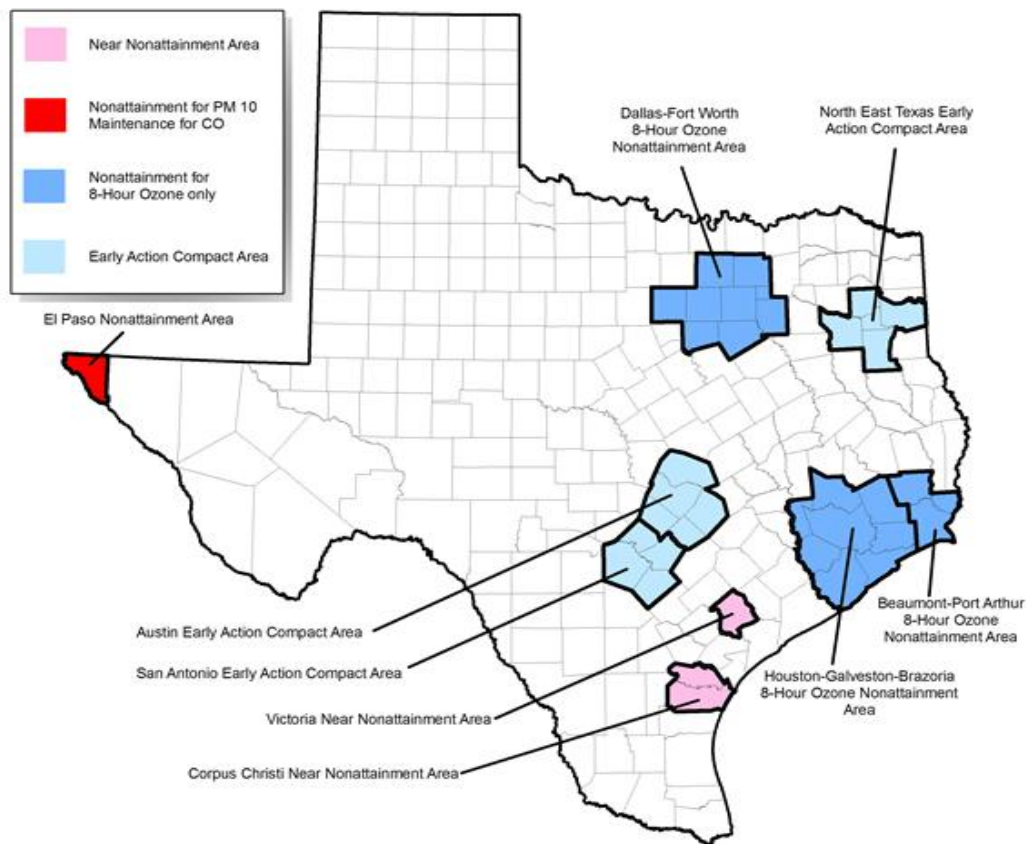


Figure 3: US EPA Nonattainment and Near Nonattainment

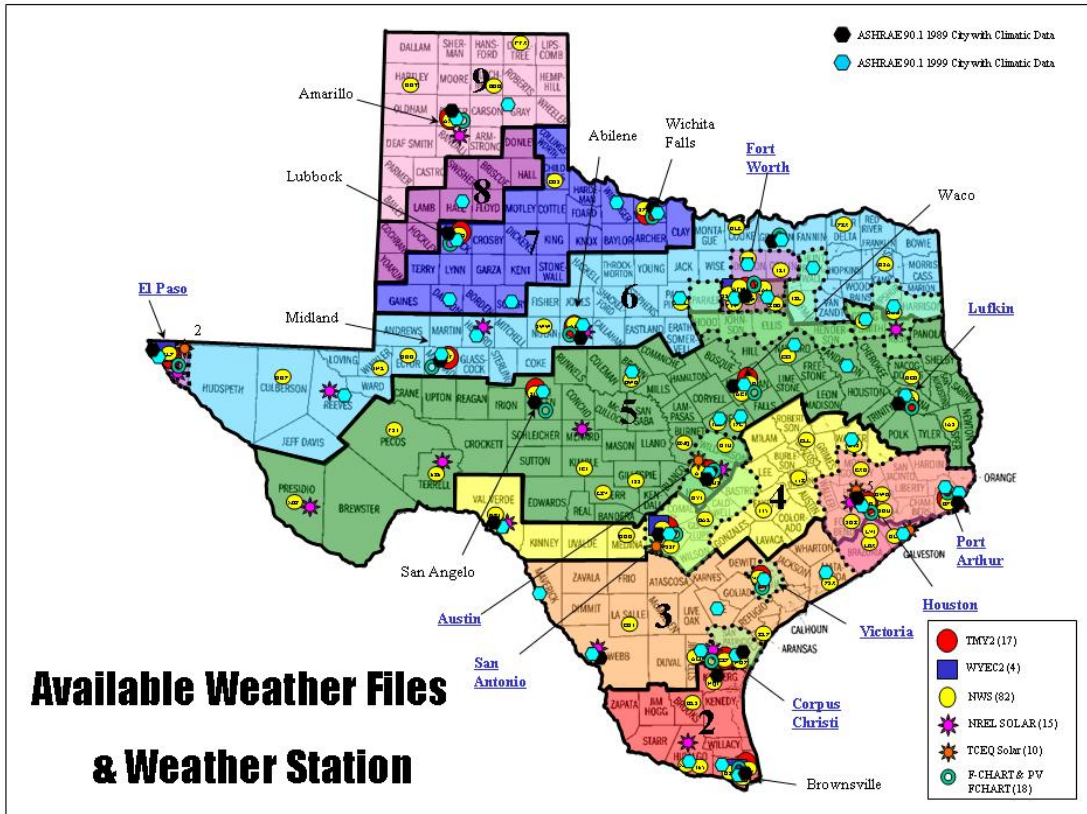
<sup>11</sup> The “2000 IECC” notation is used to signify the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC), which includes the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as modified by the 2001 Supplement (IECC 2001), published by the ICC in March of 2001, as required by Senate Bill 5.

<sup>12</sup> The ASHRAE 90.1-1989 and 90.1-1999 weather stations are used in the emissions calculator for determining the building characteristics.

<sup>13</sup> The NREL stations were the primary source of the 1999 global horizontal, direct normal and diffuse solar radiation used to determine the 1999 peak-day and annual emissions for the DOE-2 simulations for code-compliant housing and commercial buildings.

<sup>14</sup> The TCEQ stations were used as the secondary source for global horizontal solar radiation when the NREL sites were missing data or no NREL site was nearby.

<sup>15</sup> The F-Chart and PV F-Chart weather locations are used to determine the solar thermal or electricity produced by the systems specified by the use in the emissions calculation. The monthly energy or electricity production from F-Chart or PV F-Chart is then weather-normalized using ASHRAE’s Inverse Model Toolkit to develop coefficients that are then used to determine the 1999 annual and peak day energy or electricity production for emissions calculations.



**List of Available Weather Files and Weather Stations of Texas**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Texas Weather Stations (#00A)</b></li> <li>1 Abilene Regional Airport (8BI)</li> <li>2 Alice International Airport (ALI)</li> <li>3 Amarillo International Airport (AMA)</li> <li>4 Angelo / Lake Jackson Branch (LX)</li> <li>5 Arlington Municipal Airport (GKY)</li> <li>6 Arida - Bergstrom International (AUS)</li> <li>7 Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)</li> <li>8 Bogert/Hidalgo County Airport (8GD)</li> <li>9 BRENHAM - BRENHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (11R)</li> <li>10 Brownsville South International (8RO)</li> <li>11 BROWNWOOD - BROWNWOOD REGIONAL AIRPORT (8WD)</li> <li>12 Blue Hill Municipal Airport (8MQ)</li> <li>13 Clifton Municipal Airport (CDS)</li> <li>14 College Station (CL)</li> <li>15 Conroe Montgomery County Airport (CXD)</li> <li>16 Cooper Creek International Airport (CRP)</li> <li>17 CORPUS CHRISTI - CORPUS CHRISTI NAS/TRAUX FIELD ART (NCP)</li> <li>18 Correll/Campbell Field (CRS)</li> <li>19 Corpus La Salle Co Airport (COT)</li> <li>20 Dalhart Municipal Airport (DHT)</li> <li>21 Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)</li> <li>22 Dallas Love Field (DAL)</li> <li>23 Dallas Redbird Airport (REB)</li> <li>24 Del Rio International Airport (DRT)</li> <li>25 Del Rio Municipal Airport (DRO)</li> <li>26 DFW North Terminal Airport (8RD)</li> <li>27 El Paso International Airport (ELP)</li> <li>28 FALFURRAS - BROOKS COUNTY AIRPORT (8KS)</li> <li>29 Fort Stockton Pease County Airport (FST)</li> <li>30 Fort Worth Alliance Airport (FTW)</li> <li>31 Fort Worth Meacham (FTW)</li> <li>32 FREDERICKSBURG - DILL ESPERIE COUNTY AIRPORT (TRZ)</li> <li>33 GAINESVILLE - GAINESVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GLE)</li> <li>34 Galveston Scherer Field (GLS)</li> <li>35 GEORGETOWN - GEORGETOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GTU)</li> <li>36 Harlingen Rio Grande Valley (HRL)</li> <li>37 Hondo Municipal Airport (HDO)</li> <li>38 Hoston Betsi International (8H)</li> <li>39 Hoston Coker Field (LUZ)</li> <li>40 Hoston Hooper Memorial Airport (8WH)</li> <li>41 Hoston Sugarland Mem. (SGR)</li> <li>42 Hoston William P. Hobby Airport (HOU)</li> <li>43 Hulsell Municipal Airport (HTS)</li> <li>44 JACPER - JACPER COUNTY-BELL FIELD AIRPORT (JAS)</li> <li>45 Jicoba Kinble County Airport (JCT)</li> <li>46 KERRVILLE - KERRVILLE MUNICIPAL SCHREINER FIELD AIRPORT (8RV)</li> <li>47 KILLEEN - KILLEEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (ILE)</li> <li>48 KINGSVILLE - KINGSVILLE NAS AIRPORT (NOI)</li> <li>49 LAGRANGE - FAYETTE REGIONAL AIR CENTER AIRPORT (GTS)</li> <li>50 LOGANWETZEL Regional Airport (GGG)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51 Lubbock International Airport (LBB)</li> <li>52 Lufkin Angelina County Airport (LFO)</li> <li>53 MARFA - MARFA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (8RF)</li> <li>54 McAllen Miller International Airport (MFE)</li> <li>55 McKinney Municipal Airport (TK)</li> <li>56 Midland International Airport (MAF)</li> <li>57 Mineral Wells Airport (8MW)</li> <li>58 MOUNT PLEASANT - MOUNT PLEASANT REGIONAL AIRPORT (8KA)</li> <li>59 NACOGDOCHES - A L BANGHAM JR REGIONAL AIRPORT (8CH)</li> <li>60 New Braunfels Municipal Airport (8AZ)</li> <li>61 Odessa Solomon Field (ODO)</li> <li>62 Pabco Municipal Airport (PSC)</li> <li>63 PARS - COX FIELD AIRPORT (PRC)</li> <li>64 PERRYTON - PERRYTON OCHILTREE COUNTY AIRPORT (PYC)</li> <li>65 Pflug Springs Kadzinsky Memorial (8DP)</li> <li>66 Port Belcher T. Regal Airport (8PT)</li> <li>67 Port Isabel Cameron County Airport (PIL)</li> <li>68 Rockport Arzac Co Airport (RKP)</li> <li>69 San Angelo Beale Field (SAT)</li> <li>70 San Antonio International Airport (SAT)</li> <li>71 San Antonio Stinson Municipal Airport (SSP)</li> <li>72 SAN MARCOS - SAN MARCOS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (NYI)</li> <li>73 SWEETWATER - AVENGER FIELD AIRPORT (8WH)</li> <li>74 TEMPLE - DRAUGHON-MILLER CNTRL TEXAS REGIONAL ART. (TFL)</li> <li>75 Terrell Municipal Airport (TRL)</li> <li>76 TYP - POMEY FIELD (TYF)</li> <li>77 Victoria Regional Airport (ACT)</li> <li>78 WACO - MC GREGOR EXECUTIVE AIRPORT (PWG)</li> <li>79 Waco Hughson Airport (8CT)</li> <li>80 WESSLACO - MID VALLEY AIRPORT (T65)</li> <li>81 Wichita Falls Municipal Airport (8FS)</li> <li>82 Wichita Falls Co Airport (8WK)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Texas WYEC2 Weather Files</b></li> <li>1 El Paso</li> <li>2 Brownsville</li> <li>3 Fort Worth</li> <li>4 San Antonio</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ <b>NREL Solar Stations</b></li> <li>1 Abilene</li> <li>2 Austin</li> <li>3 Big Spring</li> <li>4 Canyon</li> <li>5 Clear Lake</li> <li>6 Cooper Creek</li> <li>7 Del Rio</li> <li>8 Edinburg</li> <li>9 El Paso</li> <li>10 Laredo</li> <li>11 Mead</li> <li>12 Odessa</li> <li>13 Pease</li> <li>14 Presidio</li> <li>15 San Antonio</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ <b>TCEQ Solar Stations</b></li> <li>1 Bexar</li> <li>2 Travis</li> <li>3 El Paso (2)</li> <li>4 Galveston</li> <li>5 Harris (2)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>FCHART and PV FCHART (New Weather File)</b></li> <li>1 ABILENE</li> <li>2 AMARILLO</li> <li>3 AUSTIN</li> <li>4 BROWNSVILLE</li> <li>5 CORPUS CHRISTI</li> <li>6 EL PASO</li> <li>7 FORT WORTH</li> <li>8 HOUSTON</li> <li>9 LUBBOCK</li> <li>10 LUFKIN</li> <li>11 MIDLAND-ODDESSA</li> <li>12 PORT ARTHUR</li> <li>13 SAN ANGELO</li> <li>14 SAN ANTONIO</li> <li>15 SHERMAN</li> <li>16 VICTORIA</li> <li>17 WACO</li> <li>18 WICHITA FALLS</li> </ul>
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Figure 4: Available NWS, TMY2 and WYEC2 weather files compared to IECC/IRC weather zones for Texas

## 4.2 Energy Systems Laboratory's Responsibilities in the TERP

In 2001, Texas Senate Bill 5 outlined the following responsibilities for the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) within the TERP:

- Sec. 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy Efficiency Programs.
- 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.

These responsibilities were updated in 2003:

1) with House Bill 1365, including modifications to:

- Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality.
- Sec. 388.009. Energy-Efficient Building Program.

2) with House Bill 3235, including modifications to:

- Sec. 388.009. Certification of Municipal Building Inspectors.

These responsibilities were further updated in 2005:

- with Senate Bill 20, House Bill 2481, and 2129.

These responsibilities were further updated in 2007:

- with Senate Bill 12 and House Bill 3693.

These responsibilities were further updated in 2007:

- with Senate Bill 12 and House Bill 3693.

In the following sections each of these tasks is further described.

### 4.2.1 (SB 5) Section 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy Efficiency Programs (w/PUCT)

The Laboratory is instructed to assist the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) and provide an annual report that quantifies by county the reductions of energy demand, peak loads, and associated emissions of air contaminants achieved from the programs implemented under this subchapter and from those implemented under Section 39.905, Utilities Code (i.e., Senate Bill 7).(SB 5) Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards.

TERP adopts the energy efficiency chapter of the 2001 International Residential Code (2001 IRC) as an energy code for single-family residential construction, and the 2001 International Energy Conservation Code (2001 IECC) for all other residential, commercial and industrial construction in the state. It requires that municipalities establish procedures for administration and enforcement, and ensure that code-certified inspectors perform inspections.

TERP provides that local amendments, in non-attainment areas and affected counties, may not result in less stringent energy efficiency requirements. The Laboratory is to review local amendments, if requested, and submit an annual report of savings impacts to the TCEQ. The Laboratory is also authorized to collect fees for certain of its tasks in Sections 388.004, 388.007 and 388.008.



#### 4.2.3 (SB 5) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality

For construction outside of the local jurisdiction of a municipality, TERP provides for a building to comply if:

- a) a building certified by a national, state, or local accredited energy efficiency program shall be considered in compliance;
- b) a building with inspections from private code-certified inspectors using the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code or International Energy Conservation Code shall be considered in compliance; and
- c) a builder who does not have access to either of the above methods for a building shall certify compliance using a form provided by the Laboratory, enumerating the code-compliance features of the building.

#### 4.2.4 (SB 5) Sec. 388.007. Distribution of Information and Technical Assistance

The Laboratory is required to make available to builders, designers, engineers, and architects code implementation materials that explain the requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code and the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code. TERP authorizes the Laboratory to develop simplified materials to be designed for projects in which a design professional is not involved. It also authorizes the Laboratory to provide local jurisdictions with technical assistance concerning implementation and enforcement of the International Energy Conservation Code and the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code. (SB 5) Sec. 388.008. Development of Home Energy Ratings.

TERP requires the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings (HERs). The form must be designed to give potential buyers information on a structure's energy performance, including certain equipment. TERP requires the Laboratory to establish a public information program to inform homeowners, sellers, buyers, and others regarding home energy ratings.

#### 4.2.6 (HB 1365) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality

In 2003, House Bill 1365 modified Section 388.004 of The TERP to include the following new requirements:

- That builders shall retain for three years documentation which shows their building is in compliance with the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards, and that builders shall provide a copy of the compliance documentation to homeowners.
- That single-family residences built in unincorporated areas of counties, which were completed on or after September 1, 2001, but not later than August 31, 2003, are considered in compliance with the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards.

To help builders comply with these requirements, the Laboratory will enhance the current form, which is posted on the Laboratory's The TERP website.

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

In 2003, House Bill 1365 modified the TERP, adding a new Section 388.009. In this section the General Land Office, the TCEQ and the Laboratory, working with an advisory committee, may develop an energy-efficient building accreditation program for buildings that exceed the building energy performance standards under Section 388.003 by 15% or more. This program shall be updated annually to include best available energy-efficient building practices. This program shall use a checklist system to produce an energy-efficient building scorecard to help: (1) home buyers compare potential homes and, by providing a copy of the completed scorecard to a mortgage lender, qualify for energy-efficient mortgages under the National Housing Act; and (2) communities qualify for emissions reduction credits by adopting codes that

meet or exceed the energy-efficient building or energy performance standards established under this chapter. This effort may include a public information program to inform homeowners, sellers, buyers, and others regarding energy-efficient building ratings. The Laboratory shall establish a system to measure the reduction in energy and emissions produced under the energy-efficient building program and report those savings to the commission.

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

Also in 2003, House Bill 3235 modified the TERP to add the new Section 388.009. In this section the Laboratory is required to develop and administer a state-wide training program for municipal building inspectors who seek to become code-certified inspectors. To accomplish this, the Laboratory will work with national code organizations to assist participants in the certification program and is allowed to collect a reasonable fee from participants in the program to pay for the costs of administering the program. This program is required to be developed no later than January 1, 2004, with state-wide training sessions starting no later than March 1, 2004.

#### 4.2.9 (SB 20, HB 2481, HB 2129). Additional Energy-Efficiency Initiatives

The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature, through SB 20, HB 2481 and HB 2129, amended SB 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding the following additional energy-efficiency initiatives, including requiring 5,880 MW of generating capacity from renewable energy technologies by 2015, and 500 MW from non-wind renewables.

This legislation also requires PUCT to establish a target of 10,000 MW of installed renewable capacity by 2025, and requires TCEQ to develop a methodology for computing emissions reductions from renewable energy initiatives and the associated credits. The Laboratory is to assist TCEQ in quantifying emissions reductions credits from energy-efficiency and renewable-energy programs, through a contract with the Texas Environmental Research Consortium (TERC) to develop and annually calculate creditable emissions reductions from wind and other renewable energy resources for the state's SIP.

Finally, this legislation requires the Laboratory to develop at least 3 alternative methods for achieving a 15 % greater potential energy savings in residential, commercial and industrial construction. To accomplish this, the Laboratory will be using the code-compliance calculator to ascertain which measures are best suited for reducing energy use without requiring substantial investments.

#### 4.2.10 (SB 12, HB 3693). Additional Energy-Efficiency Initiatives

The 80<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2007), through SB 12, and HB 3693 amended SB 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding several new energy efficiency initiatives. First, it requires the Laboratory to provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC), or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), are equivalent to or better than the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC. The laboratory shall make its recommendations not later than six months after publication of new editions at the end of each three-year code development cycle of the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code. As part of this work with SECO, the Laboratory is required to consider comments made by persons who have an interest in the adoption of the energy codes in the recommendations made to SECO.

In addition, it requires the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings, including different report formats for rating newly constructed residences from those for existing residences. The form must be designed to give potential buyers information on a structure's energy performance, including: insulation; types of windows; heating and cooling equipment; water heating equipment; additional energy conserving features, if any; results of performance measurements of building tightness and forced air distribution; and an overall rating of probable energy efficiency relative to the

minimum requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code or the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code, as appropriate.

It also encourages the Laboratory to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to: develop guidelines for home energy ratings; provide training for individuals performing home energy ratings and providers of home energy ratings; and provide a registry of completed ratings for newly constructed residences and residential improvement projects for the purpose of computing the energy savings and emissions reductions benefits of the home energy ratings program. Finally, it requires the Laboratory shall to include information on the benefits attained from this program in an annual report to the commission.

## 5 PROGRESS: JANUARY 2008 through DECEMBER 2008

### 5.1 (SB 5) Section 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy-Efficiency Programs (w/PUCT)

#### 5.1.1 Implemented Procedures for Evaluating State Energy-Efficiency Programs

In 2004 the Laboratory held several meetings with the Public Utility Commission of Texas to discuss the development of a framework for reporting emissions reduction from the State Energy Efficiency Programs administered by the PUCT. The State Energy-Efficiency Programs administered by the PUCT include programs under Senate Bill 7 (i.e., Section 39.905 Utilities Code) and Senate Bill 5.

In 2003 and 2004, the Laboratory worked with the TCEQ to identify a method to help the PUCT more accurately report their deemed savings as peak-day savings in 1999, using the Laboratory's new emissions reductions calculator. In 2005, this method was implemented in the TCEQ's Integrated Emissions Calculations, which was reported in the 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 annual report.

### 5.2 (SB 5) Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy-Efficiency Performance Standards

#### 5.2.1 Provide Code Training Sessions

During the 77<sup>th</sup> Legislature, Senate Bill 5 (SB 5) adopted the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC) as the energy code for single-family residential construction and the 2000 edition of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), with the 2001 Supplement for all other residential, commercial and industrial construction in the state. It requires that municipalities establish procedures for administration and enforcement, and ensure that code-certified inspectors perform inspections.

These codes are published by the International Code Council (ICC), which publishes a new edition every three years and a supplement in the intervening years. The 2003 Codes have been reviewed and determined to be no less stringent than the editions currently adopted by SB 5. Transition to the 2003 IRC and IECC can be easily accomplished.

Section 388.009 requires the Laboratory to develop and administer a state-wide training program for municipal building inspectors who seek to become code-certified inspectors. To accomplish this, the Laboratory developed the Energy Code Workshops which are based on the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as published by the International Code Council (ICC) for residential and commercial buildings. In addition, three more workshops were developed that offered software training, ASHRAE Standard 62.1 and ASHRAE Standard 90.1.

The Residential Energy Code Training Workshop and Commercial Requirements of the International Energy Conservation Workshop both include an overview of the TERP program and extensive instruction on all chapters of the IECC, which include the general requirements, definitions, and design conditions. The Residential Workshop also includes detailed instruction on Chapters 4, 5 and 6, which are the specific regulations relating to residential construction, in addition to a comparison of the IECC and the energy provisions of the International Residential Code (IRC). The Commercial Workshop includes detailed instruction on Chapters 7 and 8, which relate to commercial regulations and a summary of the relationship between ASHRAE 90.1 and the commercial provisions of the IECC.

The ASHRAE 90.1 Workshop includes a brief overview of SB 5 and a summary of the relationship between ASHRAE 90.1 and the Commercial provisions of the IECC. ASHRAE Standard 62.1 workshops provide training concerning ASHRAE commercial building ventilation rates. Software workshops were also developed to begin the training of the use of software for calculating code compliance.

In 2008 the TERP group prepared for the trainings that were to be offered in 2009.

- January 17-20: Gathering of 90.1 updated materials from the ASHRAE 90.1 Standards committee meetings in New York City. These were organized into workshop presentation materials for workshops offered in 2009.
- June 20-23: Participation in the ASHRAE 90.1 Standards committee meetings in Salt Lake City, to obtain critical updates for the offering of 90.1 training workshops, which came later in 2009.

## 5.2.2 Summary of ASHRAE Standard 90.1 Standards Committee Activities during 2008, and Ongoing Subcommittee Actions

The following paragraphs summarize discussions at the ASHRAE Standards Committee meetings at New York, January 2008 and Salt Lake City, June 2008 and other subcommittee actions.

### 5.2.2.1 From the Envelope Subcommittee

Two changes were proposed to ASHRAE 90.1 2004. These are provisions for high albedo roof and a proposal for a rating system for cool roofs:

The high albedo roof provisions of Standard 90.1-2004 were reviewed with the intent of coordinating with Standard 90.2-2004. It was recommended to modify the exception to Section 5.5.3.1 by adding the ASTM test method E 1980-Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of Horizontal and Low Sloped Opaque Surfaces. This test method employs the use of the solar reflectance and thermal emittance values of a roof product in the ASTM E1980 calculation to derive the SRI. The SRI minimum value of 82 was chosen as it represents the rounded value when applying the two current minimum values, solar reflectance of 0.70 and thermal emittance of 0.75, when applied to the calculation at medium wind speed condition. The reasons for this are twofold. First, this is another test method that will allow additional roof products to meet the high albedo roof requirements of Standard 90.1 and in our view more paths toward compliance will encourage energy efficiency. Second, Standard 90.2-2004 contains this test method; therefore, there is an attempt to bring both standards into near agreement on the subject of high albedo roof provisions. It is proposed to modify Chapter 12, "Normative References" to introduce ASTM E1980 in the listing of ASTM references. See Addendum y to 90.1-2004<sup>16</sup>.

The second addendum for the envelope section of the ASHRAE 90.1 code proposes a rating system for cool roofs. The Cool Roof Rating Council CRRC program is identified as a way to establish a common and uniform evaluation to determine compliance with the standard. Verification of a roofing product is available through two means: (1) a "label" that may be placed directly on the product, on the wrapping or container, or on the manufacturer's technical literature and (2) the Cool Roof Rating Council's Web site directory<sup>17</sup>. This addendum also deletes two of the ASTM standard test methods. The basis for this is that the CRRC determined through its development of the product rating program that, although those two test methods (ASTM C835 and E1175) were recognized as opportunities for compliance, the availability of these test methods (e.g., the number of testing laboratories open to the general public) is restricted. The new test method (ASTM C1549) recognizes a test procedure that is considered comparable to the ASTM solar reflectance test methods currently cited. Although CRRC-1 cites its own testing procedure, it is effectively identical to the ASTM test. The reason for two test standards is directly related to the date of publication for each document. The CRRC-1 document was produced prior to ASTM producing their document. (Addendum ad to 90.1 – 2004).

The following paragraphs describe the proposed changes to the Envelope section in ASHRAE 90.1 2007:

Proposed changes to vestibule requirements were finalized in Addendum q. The exterior envelope of conditioned vestibules shall comply with the requirements for a conditioned space. The interior and exterior envelope of unconditioned vestibules shall comply with the requirements for a semi-heated space. Zonal criteria have been added for zones 3 and 4 depending on the size of the building. Currently addendum be is up for public review. The proposed language provides for more vestibules in climate zone 3 for buildings less than 10,000 sq feet and is more consistent with the IECC. This language has been revised to reflect addendum q to ASHRAE 90.1-2007.

The performance of cool roofs was assessed. Impact of ambient conditions such as snow cover and rain on degradation of cool roof performance overtime was discussed. Currently, environmental conditions

<sup>16</sup> All Addendums may be found in the Appendix of the most recent code revision. <http://www.ashrae.org/technology/page/132>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.coolroofs.org>

regarding particulate accumulation and adhesion are not taken into account in the savings calculations. Also factors such as snow accumulation could play a significant role in energy assessment calculations.

Addendum to 90.1-2007 proposes a provision for air leakage testing. The ISC allows additional options for air leakage testing for fenestration and doors, e.g. either AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 or NFRC 400 for air leakage testing (similar approach to the IECC); both methods reference ASTM E283 and proposes values for air leakage of different types of windows and doors, which would include an improvement in the air leakage for curtain wall, as well as an opportunity to improve air leakage for all other products. Addendum bf proposes installing performance requirements for air leakage of the opaque envelope. Performance requirements have existed on fenestration and door products to date, but evidence suggests that the opaque envelope is the source of the majority of air leakage in buildings, and that the cause is the lack of attention in the design, construction and enforcement process due to the absence of performance criteria.

Requirements for high albedo roofs (Addendum f) is a revision in response to public comments to addenda f, requiring high albedo roofs in certain climate zones. Several suggested improvements to the text have been incorporated including aged reflectance values, (paralleling title 24 languages) exceptions for climate zones and construction types not deemed to be cost effective, and clarity for exceptions for ballasted roofs, vegetative roofs and shaded roofs.

#### 5.2.2.2 From the Lighting Subcommittee

Retail lighting allowances and display lighting were addressed in the addenda to ASHRAE 90.1 2004. The additional allowances in Addendum p to Standard 90.1-2004 for retail lighting clarifies the intent of the “sales area” space type and the appropriate application of the retail additional lighting power allowances. The inclusion of “sales area” in the common column confirms that sales areas can occur in many building types. The relocation of the reference note in the retail building type section confirms that the retail additional allowances are meant to be applied to sales areas regardless of what building type they exist in.

**TABLE 9.6.1 (continued) Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method**

Common Space Types <sup>a</sup>	LPD (W/ft <sup>2</sup> )	Building Specific Space Types	LPD (W/ft <sup>2</sup> )
Electrical/Mechanical	1.5	Bank/Office—Banking Activity Area	1.5
Workshop	1.9	Religious Buildings	
<u>Sales Area [For accent lighting, see 9.6.2 (b)]</u>	<u>1.7</u>	Worship Pulpit, Choir	2.4
		Fellowship Hall	0.9
		Retail <del>[For accent lighting, see 9.3.1.2.1(e)]</del>	
		Sales Area [For accent lighting, see 9.6.2 (b)]	1.7
		Mall Concourse	1.7

Figure 5: Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method

The existing additional lighting power allowances for retail display lighting have proven to be problematic from an application and compliance standpoint. The categories have been found to be too arbitrary for many applications leading to potential gaming and at a minimum confusion on the part of designers as well as building officials. These revised allowances in Addendum ai are based more specifically on the values. The additional allowances has a base of 1000 watts that is intended to help smaller spaces meet the power requirements where it is more difficult because of the higher wall-to-floor ratio (more potential wall display and light absorption by walls).

The allowance for visual display terminals is being removed because it is an obsolete application given widespread use of flatter screen and lower glare computer terminals.

The next paragraphs describe the changes proposed to the lighting section in ASHRAE 90.1 2007. As of August 2009, all the changes listed are in the process of public review and are yet to be finalized.

The changes to the requirement of controls for lighting system retrofits in Addendum av clarify when controls are required to comply when lighting systems are retrofitted. The original required that only controls that are replaced must meet specific requirements for that type of control. The new proposal requires that controls be changed or added to meet the primary 90.1 lighting control requirement of auto control when the lighting fixtures in the space are retrofitted. This is simpler, makes spaces comply more completely with 90.1 and will save additional energy.

The changes to the functional testing requirements in Addendum az clarify the intent of the functional testing requirements by adding more specific instruction and application details in section 9.4.6 which states requirements of lighting controls. The section also insures that the control elements are calibrated, adjusted and in proper working condition in accordance with relevant documentation and instructions.

Requiring 50% automatic control of lighting in Addendum bp allows the use of control that provides automatic 50% auto on with the capability to manually activate the remaining 50% and has full auto-off. This type of control was excluded from use in the existing language and only full manual on was allowed. Recent provided test case data shows that this control can save approximately 6% more of the lighting that is required to be occupancy sensor controlled.

The retail lighting models used by the 90.1 Lighting Subcommittee were modified in Addendum bq to make use of more recent lamp technology that is readily available including high performance T8s and ceramic metal halides. Analysis indicated that use of these technologies allowed for the lower values proposed here while still meeting IESNA recommended light levels.

For Retail type “a” the existing LPD was based on 100% fluorescent (94% of the foot-candles) for the “general” and 100% Halogen IR (6% of the foot-candles) for the “feature” displays. For this CMP the fluorescent was increased to “high-performance T8”, and the “feature” display was changed to 100% CMH.

For Retail type “b” the existing LPD was based on 100% Metal Halide (77% of the foot-candles) for the “general” and 100% Halogen IR (23% of the foot-candles) for the “feature” display. For this CMP the Metal Halide was changed to 80% “high-performance T8” + 20% CMH accent, and the “feature” display was changed to 100% CMH.

For Retail type “c” the existing LPD was based on 50% halogen IR and 50% CFL (85% of the foot-candles) for the “general” and 100% Halogen IR (15% of the foot-candles) for the “feature” displays. For this CMP the Halogen IR was changed to CMH for the “general”, and the “feature” display was changed to 40% Halogen IR and 60% CMH.

For Retail type “d” the existing LPD was based on 100% halogen IR (80% of the foot-candles) for the “general” and 100% Halogen IR (20% of the foot-candles) for the “feature” displays. For this CMP, it was calculated by providing 40% of the foot-candles from Halogen IR and 60% from CMH for both the “general” and “feature” displays.

The change proposed in Addendum br to adds an exterior zone 0 to cover very low light requirement areas. This will help eliminate excessive use of light in areas where none is needed other than for location marking type. Prior to this, the choices for users were zone 1 or 3 which both have higher than needed allowances. The single 60 W luminaries per location allows the use of small HID from higher pole locations (i.e. at parking) and would allow incandescent in locations where cold weather inhibits the use of CFL technology.



### 5.2.2.3 Options for Hotel Systems

As proposed in Addendum q there are several different kinds of systems available to hoteliers that will set back temperature during periods that a room is unsold or unoccupied. Each gives a different amount of control to the hotelier. The simplest system is a stand-alone unit that resets temperature and fan levels on the HVAC unit when the guest leaves the room. There are three main components to this system: a door switch, a “people detector,” and a relay. The people detector is both an occupancy sensor and logic device. In combination with the door switch, it runs through a protocol after a delay to evaluate whether someone had left the room. If so, then it resets the temperature to a preset level. This level is determined by management and preprogrammed into the control at installation time. The intermediate system combines the simple system with a new room thermostat. The thermostats may feature a large temperature display of current temperature enabling the guest to read the current temperature as well as to more accurately set the desired temperature. The savings from this system are greater than that of the simple system but are dependent upon the type of system they are replacing. In the case of advanced system, a control system configured to take action based upon occupancy or opening and closure of doors can offer hoteliers a wide array of options. As an energy management control system, it can employ the simple system as part of its inputs. It then also monitors or controls guestroom locks and mini bar access and enables remote central control for reprogramming, as well as HVAC and lighting operation during unoccupied times.

Installation of room occupancy controls in each guestroom can enable facility engineers to remotely monitor actual room temperatures. Temperature set points can also be monitored and adjusted remotely by the facility engineer. Occupancy patterns will be established and recorded. Energy savings will be achieved through automated setbacks based on real-time monitoring of the rooms’ occupancy.

Advanced system cost budgets were established using data provided by vendors. Savings are based on real occupancy patterns and are representative of guestroom HVAC controls. Using an unoccupied setback of 6°F, 12% of the uncontrolled costs can be avoided. At lower occupancy rates, the savings increase as the duration of the setback also increases.

#### 5.2.2.4 Efficiency Compliance Requirements for Standard 90.1 2004

The current version of Standard 90.1-2004 is inconsistent with regard to efficiency compliance levels. There are “steps” in efficiency compliance due to nominal motor hp size jumps. This results in cases where poor design practices comply while good design practices do not (a function of nominal motor hp steps). Additionally, the current standard does not adequately address complex exhaust systems associated with hospitals and laboratories—facilities typically associated with 24-hour operation and high airflow volume (relatively high hp or kW required). This results in such users taking exception to the fan power limitations entirely, citing “health and safety” compromise (high static pressure associated with exhaust of contaminated air volume) or submitting an interpretation request or change proposal to the 90.1 committee. This change proposal (Addendum ac) (a) improves compliance consistency, (b) expands application coverage to properly address complex systems, and (c) strengthens stringency for simple systems with an easy-to-use format/structure. a. Proposed compliance structure determines compliance based on a continuous curve and eliminates the nominal motor hp steps. b. Proposed structure provides system static pressure allowances associated with specialized equipment required for hospitals, laboratories, vivariums, and other applications with filtration and other air quality control devices needed for health, safety, or specific environmental control and adding significant static pressure to the air distribution design. c. Proposed structure offers an alternative compliance for simple (typically low static pressure systems) to comply by nameplate hp or kW measures. The stringency for this compliance has been slightly increased based on low static pressure associated with these systems and ease of compliance with the published standard. The result is a more flexible standard with consistent compliance requirements (design fan system bhp or kW) while maintaining a nameplate hp or kW approach allowing simple demonstration of compliance (typical rooftop package applications).

#### 5.2.2.5 Intermittent Ignition Device for Unit Heaters

Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Section 135 (aa), all unit heaters manufactured on and after August 8, 2008, for use in the United States must be equipped with an intermittent ignition device and have power venting or an automatic flue damper. This footnote proposed in Addendum ao would help to update the ASHRAE standard so that users are aware of the new federal law. Also, as is done for other products in Standard 90.1, the acceptability of vent dampers on units installed in the conditioned space should be recognized. Also, there is a precedent for this type of footnote in the standard. In footnotes c and f for Table 6.8.1E in 90.1-2004, the wording is “units must also include an interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID) ... and have either power venting or a flue damper.” In addition, footnotes c and f state “A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.”

**TABLE 6.8.1E Warm Air Furnaces and Combination Warm Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm Air Duct Furnaces and Unit Heaters**

Warm Air Unit Heaters, Gas-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity <sup>e</sup>	80% $E_c^{g,h}$	ANSI Z83.8
Warm Air Unit Heaters, Oil-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity <sup>e</sup>	80% $E_c^{g,h}$	UL 731

<sup>h</sup>. As of August 8, 2008, per the Energy Policy Act of 2005, units must also include an interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID) and have either power venting or an automatic flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those unit heaters where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.

Figure 6: Warm Air Furnaces and Combinations Warm Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm Air Duct Furnaces and Unit Heaters

#### 5.2.2.6 Efficiency and Certification Requirements for Open Cooling Towers

Efficiency and certification requirements for open cooling towers were first incorporated into the 2001 edition of Standard 90.1. At the time, closed circuit cooling towers were known as “fluid coolers” with no established certification program and were not covered by these requirements. Since then, however, fluid

coolers have become known as “closed circuit cooling towers” and the Cooling Technology Institute adopted a certification standard that covers this equipment. This has led to confusion in the industry with consulting engineers and inspectors on occasion trying to apply the current open circuit cooling tower requirements in the standard to closed circuit cooling towers. Addendum a seeks to clarify that the current cooling tower requirements in the standard apply to open circuit cooling towers only, until such time that separate requirements for closed circuit cooling towers are established in the standard.

**TABLE 6.8.1G Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment**

Equipment Type <sup>d</sup>	Total System Heat Rejection Capacity at Rated Conditions	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Performance Required <sup>a,b</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>c</sup>
Propeller or Axial Fan <u>Open</u> Cooling Towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F wb <i>Outdoor air</i>	38.2 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201
Centrifugal Fan <u>Open</u> Cooling Towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F wb <i>Outdoor air</i>	20.0 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201
Air-Cooled Condensers	All	125°F Condensing Temperature R-22 Test Fluid 190°F Entering Gas Temperature 15°F Subcooling 95°F Entering db	176,000 Btu/h-hp	ARI 460

<sup>a</sup> For purposes of this table, *open cooling tower performance* is defined as the maximum flow rating of the tower at the thermal rating condition listed in Table 6.8.1G divided by the fan nameplate rated motor power.

<sup>b</sup> For purposes of this table, *air-cooled condenser performance* is defined as the heat rejected from the refrigerant divided by the fan nameplate rated motor power.

<sup>c</sup> Section 12 contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

<sup>d</sup> The efficiencies for open cooling towers listed in Table 6.8.1G are not applicable for closed-circuit cooling towers.

Figure 7: Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment

#### 5.2.2.7 Compliance with Fan Power Limitations Requirement

Some facilities covered by Standard 90.1 are challenged to demonstrate compliance with fan power limitations requirements of Standard 90.1 while including design features protecting the safety of inhabitants and compliance of other applicable standards, codes, laws, or regulations. These facilities often require compliance with NIH, NFPA, and other standards with air control and conditioning more stringent than Standard 90.1 and 62.1 requirements. An example of these facilities is vivariums. In exception section 6.5.2.3 (a) of Standard 90.1-2004, the reference to the requirements of Standard 62.1 as the minimum ventilation required is an example of this conflict. Addendum b corrects the reference by eliminating the specific section and denoting only Standard 62.1 and allows for another, higher outdoor ventilation rate to be set by the regulating body for these specific applications. Addendum c adds vivariums to the list of spaces that require specific humidity levels to satisfy process needs.

#### 5.2.2.8 Incorporating the Energy-Saving Potential of DDC Controls

Addressing the conflict between Standards 55, 62.1, and 90.1, Addendum h to Standard 90.1-2007 includes a new exception to Section 6.5.2.1 that is geared toward zones with direct digital controls (DDC). The new exception (exception b) largely addresses the apparent conflict between Standards 55, 62.1, and 90.1, and also takes advantage of the energy-saving potential of DDC controls in order to save about \$0.20/ft<sup>2</sup>/yr with a simple payback of less than two years. The apparent conflict is that the current 30% reheat maximum typically requires very high supply air temperatures (e.g., >100°F) to meet peak heating load. High supply air temperatures result in poor comfort per Standard 55 and poor ventilation effectiveness per Standard 62.1. The new exception allows reheat to increase from 30% to 50%, which means lower supply air temperatures and better comfort and ventilation effectiveness. The energy savings come from the fact that maximum airflow in dead band is being lowered from 30% to 20%. This saves fan energy and cooling

energy in dead band, and also reduces the amount of time when the zone will be overcooled in dead band and forced into reheat.

This new exception will also alleviate a common problem where engineers feel compelled to violate the current 30% exception in order to provide adequate heating. In addition to poor comfort and ventilation effectiveness, high supply air temperatures also lead to short-circuiting. When hot supply air short circuits directly from the supply to the return, the space takes longer to warm up and may not warm up at all. Therefore, it is very common for designers and contractors to disregard the current 30% requirement and use 40% or 50% minimum flow set points to ensure adequate heating. No one likes to disregard the code, but if the choice is between code and comfort, comfort wins. The new exception allows users to achieve comfort, meet the code, and save energy at minimal cost.

Because not all zones have DDC controls and because this is a fairly significant shift in zone controls, the existing 30% exception is left in the standard. However, two clauses from the existing exception are deleted. The 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> exception is deleted because it implies that a minimum air speed in the occupied space is required for comfort. ASHRAE Standard 55, however, indicates that no minimum air speed is required for comfort. Furthermore, 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> does not guarantee any particular air speed because 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> can be a small fraction (e.g., 10%) or a large fraction (e.g., 50%) of the design flow rate and, thus, can result in a low or high air speed. The 300 cfm exception is deleted because the situation that it was intended to address has been largely eliminated by the new 50% exception described above. This criterion was intended to address the following applications: the occasional small zone in a VAV reheat system for which 30% is insufficient to handle heating loads, such as spaces with large north facing glass areas.

#### 5.2.2.9 Updating Mechanical Test Procedures and References

Addendum j is intended to update the mechanical test procedures and references in ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007. The changes modify a reference in Table 6.8.1E, the normative references in Chapter 12, and the informative references in Informative Appendix E.

#### 5.2.2.10 Warm Air Furnaces

This addendum revises Tables 6.8.1E and 7.8 in ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007, identifying the specific sections of the referenced standards. Table 7.8 is also updated to reflect the current federal efficiency levels for residential water heaters. Additionally, a requirement in Table 7.8 for electric table top water heaters has been added.

#### 5.2.3 Laboratory's TERP Web Site "eslsb5.tamu.edu"

Since the fall of 2001, the Laboratory has maintained a TERP webpage (Figure 8), where information is provided to builders, code officials, the design community and homeowners about TERP. This information includes:

- The Emissions calculator
  - Opening page: this page directs the visitor to four choices, including:
    - The calculator: This is the emissions calculator that the Laboratory developed for the State of Texas, which contains procedures for calculating NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions calculations from new building models, community projects, and renewables.
    - The kWh-NO<sub>x</sub> emissions calculator: This is the synchronous NO<sub>x</sub> emissions calculator for projects where the kWh savings are known for a particular county.
    - The ICC: This is the entry page for the Laboratory's International Code Compliance Calculator, which was developed at the request of several

municipalities for calculating code compliance with the 2000/2001 IECC with SEER 13.

- The TERP Main page: This is the main page for the TERP project.
- The TERP Main Page
  - Navigation: This page contains general information about the project.
    - Code Compliance Calculator
    - SB5 reports: this contains the Laboratory's reports to the TCEQ and the Legislature since 2001, as well as conference paper and other presentations about the effort.
    - Testimony: The ESL's Legislative testimony
    - About: general information about the Laboratory's SB5 responsibilities
    - More about TERP
    - Role
    - Links
    - Weather data page: this page is the link to the Laboratory's on-line weather data depository for the hourly/daily weather data gathered as part of the TERP program. This is the main navigation page for find different types of weather data for the 17 sites listed, including:
      - Daily spreadsheet format example
      - Hourly spreadsheet format example
      - Example daily weather data graphs
      - Example hourly weather data graphs
  - Global:
    - Links
    - Search
    - Contact Us
    - Administrator
  - Login Form –where users can login to the web site
  - Quick Links
    - TERP Stakeholder's Letter
    - Building EQ Symposium in Germany
    - Comptroller's energy report
    - IC3 calculator
    - Legacy eCalc calculator
    - Building Code Workshops
  - Upcoming conferences
    - ICEBO
  - Past conferences
    - CATEE conference
    - Hot and Humid conference
    - IETC conference

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**Navigation**  
Code Compliance Calculator  
SB5 Reports ▶  
Testimony ▶  
About  
More About SB5  
Role  
Links  
Weather Data

**Global**  
Links  
Search  
Contact Us  
Administrator

**Login Form**  
Username  
  
Password  
  
 Remember me  
**LOGIN**  
[Lost Password?](#)

Home ▶ **Senate Bill 5**

## Senate Bill 5

### About

**ESL SB5 Responsibilities**  
With [Senate Bill 5](#), the Laboratory has numerous responsibilities. These include:

- Reporting energy savings to the [Texas Public Utility Commission](#) (TPUC) and the [Texas Commission on Environmental Quality](#) (TCEQ) for the purpose of assisting Texas to obtain emissions reduction credits in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) with the US EPA.
- Assisting communities evaluate and quantify above code amendments to the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code, which now define the minimum energy efficiency standards for the State of Texas.
- Training builders, code inspectors and officials, manufacturers, homeowners and other interested groups on how to cost effectively implement the energy efficiency standards of the codes.
- Developing a self-certification form for builders outside of municipalities.
- Evaluation of Home Energy Rating Software (HERS) packages. The Laboratory will evaluate HERS offerings and assist in defining changes required for the State of Texas.

### More About SB5

**The Texas Senate Bill 5, enacted in 2001 establishes the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)**

- A diesel emissions reduction incentive program
- A motor vehicle purchase or lease incentive program
- A new technology research and development program
- An energy efficiency grant program
- Building energy performance standards

**Ch. 386 - Texas Emissions Reduction Plan**  
Section 386.205 - Evaluation Of State Energy Efficiency Programs

**Quick Links**  
[12/08- Comptroller's Home Energy Efficiency Report](#)  
[IC3 \(International Code Compliance Calculator\)](#)  
[Legacy eCalc Energy & Emissions Calculator](#)

**Upcoming Conferences**  
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**Past Conferences**  
[Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency 2008](#)  
[Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates 16](#)  
[Industrial Energy Technology Conference 2009](#)

Figure 8: The Laboratory's Senate Bill 5 Web Site (main page)

**ENERGY & EMISSIONS TOOLKIT**  
**The Energy Systems Laboratory**  
*A Division of TEES: The Engineering Agency of the State of Texas*

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**What is eCalc?**

e2Calc is a collection of web-based calculators allowing Texas Government and Building industry users to design energy efficient buildings at or above code, thus documenting their emissions reduction. These tools include eCalc v1.1, ICCC, and soon TCV tools

**Last Update: September 07, 2007 11:45 AM**

The International Code Compliance Calculator (ICCC) is current to v2.0.8.1 as shown to the NCTCOG yesterday.

Questions? Comments? - please contact us by email: [ecalcul@esl.tamu.edu](mailto:ecalcul@esl.tamu.edu) if you have a wait longer than 24 hrs for a result.

**PLEASE NOTE: The ICCC project is constantly being updated!**

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<p>To Calculator (Public)</p> <p>v.1.1A</p> <p>Instructions, Notes, and Supporting Documentation are <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	<p>To kWh-NOx Emissions Calculator</p> <p>v.1.0</p>	<p>To ICCC</p> <p>v2.0.8.1</p> <p>Instructions, Notes, and Supporting Documentation are <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	<p>To SB5 (Public)</p>
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e<sup>2</sup>Calc Web, database, and modules are © 2006 Energy Systems Laboratory.

Figure 9: Opening Page for the Laboratory's eCALC Energy and Emissions Toolkit

**TEES TEXAS ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION**  
**The Energy Systems Laboratory**  
**Energy & Emissions Calculator - eCalc**








### New Building Models






**SINGLE FAMILY      MULTI-FAMILY      OFFICE      RETAIL**

### Community Projects



**MUNICIPAL      STREET LIGHTS      TRAFFIC LIGHTS      WATER SUPPLY      WASTE WATER**

### Renewables



**SOLAR PV      SOLAR THERMAL      WIND**

Date: 04/14/2006 WG1.1.A+CE1.1.B+DB1.2.A=B148 (V1.1) on SEG-PWS04

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Figure 10: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's eCALC Energy and Emissions Calculator






**Emissions Reduction Estimate**

County:

Energy Savings:  [kWh]

Year:




Please enter the requested information, then click the Submit button to send.

These numbers are not discounted and as such do not take into account important factors such as seasonality, demand loads, power profiles, and other factors. Thus these figures are NOT for attribution, they are only provided as a rough gauge of NON DISCOUNTED emissions reduction.




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Figure 11: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's Synchronous Emissions Calculator






**ICCC** International  
CODE  
COMPLIANCE  
CALCULATOR

**SECO**  
State Energy Conservation Office

**Texas HERO**  
Home Energy Retire Organization


User Login



Please log in to access the calculator.

Username:

Password:

[Forgot Password?](#) [Register for an account](#)

Best viewed with  FIREFOX 2  
Full support for IE is in the pipeline.

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Figure 12: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's International Code Compliance Calculator (ICCC)

The screenshot shows the website for the Texas A&M System Energy Systems Lab (TEES). The header includes the lab's name and logo. A navigation bar at the top lists various sections: ESL, Education, Resources, Continuous Commissioning®, Industrial Assessment, Senate Bill 5, Riverside Lab, and Publications. The main content area is titled 'About' and 'ESL SB5 Responsibilities'. It lists several responsibilities of the laboratory, including reporting energy savings to state commissions, assisting with code amendments, training builders and officials, developing self-certification forms, and evaluating Home Energy Rating Software (HERS) packages. A sidebar on the left contains navigation links, a search box, and a login form. A sidebar on the right lists upcoming and past conferences.

**Texas A&M System Energy Systems Lab**  
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Home » Senate Bill 5 » About

**About**

**ESL SB5 Responsibilities**

With [Senate Bill 5](#), the Laboratory has numerous responsibilities. These include:

- Reporting energy savings to the [Texas Public Utility Commission](#) and the [Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission](#) for the purpose of assisting Texas to obtain emissions reduction credits in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) with the US EPA.
- Assisting communities evaluate and quantify above code amendments to the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code, which now define the minimum energy efficiency standards for the State of Texas.
- Training builders, code inspectors and officials, manufacturers, homeowners and other interested groups on how to cost effectively implement the energy efficiency standards of the codes.
- Developing a self-certification form for builders outside of municipalities.
- Evaluation of Home Energy Rating Software (HERS) packages. The Laboratory will evaluate HERS offerings and assist in defining changes required for the State of Texas.

[\[ Back \]](#)

**Upcoming Conferences**

- [Clean Air Conference](#)
- [International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations](#)
- [Industrial Energy Technology Conference](#)
- [ce](#)

**Past Conferences**

- [Air Quality 2006](#)
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**Navigation**

- eCalc Project
- SB5 Reports
- About**
- More About Senate Bill 5
- Testimony
- Role
- Links
- Weather Data
- Global**
- Links**
- Search**
- Contact Us**
- Administrator**
- Login Form**
- Username
- Password
- Remember me
- LOGIN**
- [Lost Password?](#)

Figure 13: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's Senate Bill Responsibilities

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**Navigation**  
eCalcProject  
SB5 Reports  
About  
More About Senate Bill 5  
Testimony  
Role  
Links  
Weather Data

Home Senate Bill 5 SB5 Reports

## SB5 Reports

### Legislative Reports

- [Texas Senate Committee on Environmental Quality Interim Report: Texas Compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act and Establishment of Texas Emissions Reduction Plan Committee \(PDF\)](#)

### Year 2006

- [TCEQ Report - Statewide Air Emissions Calculation from Wind and Other Renewables \(ESL-TR-06-08-01\) \(PDF\)](#)

### Year 2005

[Water/Wastewater Engineering Report, M1 Model \(ESL-TR-05-08-06\) \(PDF\)](#)  
[Water/Wastewater Engineering Report, M2 Model \(ESL-TR-05-08-07\) \(PDF\)](#)

2005 Annual ESL/TCEQ Report

- [Volume I Summary Report \(ESL-TR-06-06-07\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume II Technical Report \(ESL-TR-06-06-08\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Volume III Appendix \(ESL-TR-06-06-09\) \(PDF\)](#)

### Supporting Documents and Related Reports

- [Development of a Web-Based Emissions Reduction Calculator for Retrofits to Municipal Water Supply and Waste Water Facilities \(ESL-IC-05-10-31\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Development of a Web-Based Emissions Reduction Calculator for Street Light and Traffic Light Retrofits \(ESL-IC-05-10-29\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Development of a Web-Based Emissions Reduction Calculator for Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic Installations \(ESL-IC-05-10-32\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Development of a Web-Based Emissions Reduction Calculator for Code-Compliant Single-Family and Multi-Family Construction \(ESL-IC-05-10-33\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [Development of a Web-Based Emissions Reduction Calculator for Code-Compliant Commercial Construction \(PDF\)](#)
- [Development of a Web-Based Emissions Reduction Calculator for Green Power Purchases from Texas Wind Energy Providers \(ESL-IC-05-10-30\) \(PDF\)](#)
- [NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction From Continuous Commissioning Measures at the Rent-A-Car Facility in the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport \(ESL-TR-05-12-05\) \(PDF\)](#)

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[Industrial Energy Technology Conference](#)

### Past Conferences

[Air Quality 2006](#)  
[Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates](#)

Figure 14: SB5 Public opening page for the Laboratory TERP Effort

Figure 15: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's 2008 Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference

Figure 16: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's 16th Annual Hot and Humid (H&H) Conference

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ESL Education Resources Continuous Commissioning® Industrial Assessment Senate Bill 5 Riverside Lab Publications

**Navigation**  
eCalc Project  
SB5 Reports  
About  
More About Senate Bill 5  
Testimony  
Role  
Links  
Weather Data  
**Global**  
Links  
Search  
Contact Us  
Administrator  
**Login Form**  
Username  
Password  
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**More About Senate Bill 5**

The Texas Senate Bill 5, enacted in 2001 establishes the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)


- A diesel emissions reduction incentive program
- A motor vehicle purchase or lease incentive program
- A new technology research and development program
- An energy efficiency grant program
- Building energy performance standards

**Ch. 386 - Texas Emissions Reduction Plan**  
Section 386.205 - Evaluation Of State Energy Efficiency Programs

- The Laboratory will assist the Public Utility Commission (PUC) to provide an annual report that quantifies by county, the reductions of energy demand, peak loads, and associated emissions of air contaminants achieved from the programs implemented under this subchapter and from those implemented under Section 39.905, Utilities Code. See Section 39.905, Chapter 386

**Ch. 388. Texas Building Energy Performance Standards**

- Sec. 388.001. Legislative Findings. Policy purpose: Adopts building energy code to:
  - Reduce air pollutant emissions affecting health
  - Moderate future peak electric power demand, assuring reliability
  - Controlling energy costs for residents and business in the state
- Sec. 388.002. Definitions
- 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



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[Industrial Energy Technology Conference](#)  
[CE](#)

**Past Conferences**  
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Figure 17: Web Page Providing Additional Information about the Laboratory's TERP Program

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**Navigation**  
eCalc Project  
SB5 Reports  
About  
More About Senate Bill 5  
Testimony  
Role  
Links  
Weather Data  
**Global**  
Links  
Search  
Contact Us  
Administrator  
**Login Form**  
Username  
Password  
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**LOGIN**  
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**Testimony**  
December 3, 2001

**Charles Culp, Ph.D., P.E., Associate Director, Energy Systems Laboratory**  
**Bahman Yazdani, P.E., Associate Director, Energy Systems Laboratory**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, thank you for the opportunity to present highlights of the activities performed by Energy Systems Laboratory of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, which is part of the Texas A&M University System. My name is Charles Culp, Associate Director of the Energy Systems Laboratory and I am joined today by Bahman Yazdani, Associate Director of the Energy Systems Laboratory.

First, let us congratulate you and your committee on taking a major step toward securing our children's and the citizens of Texas' future by tackling the issues inbedded in Senate Bill 5. As we look to the future, Texas has numerous challenges to address as we improve our air quality and energy efficiency. These will often require difficult trade-offs. Your efforts to begin addressing these in an open and cooperative manner can only help Texas remain the economic powerhouse that it is today.

Texas is blessed with an excellent economy. The growth in many of our communities ranks in the highest levels in the nation. In 2001, over 100,000 new homes were being constructed in Texas. Approximately 80% of these were in non-attainment or affected counties. Assuming a sell price of \$100,000, this represents \$10 Billion in direct annual economic activity for the State of Texas. The additional economic benefits due to this residential building in Texas are obviously higher than just the residential impact.

The Energy Systems Laboratory has a unique role in assisting the State of Texas to obtain emission credits from energy conservation and assisting code officials and builders to understand the requirements of the codes so that these codes can be successfully implemented. Being part of both the Texas A&M University System and the Texas Engineering Experiment Station allows us to tap on highly-skilled technical people in a variety of areas. The Energy Systems Laboratory or the "Laboratory," has strong ties to the Texas A&M Departments of Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Construction Sciences, and Electrical Engineering, and can bring in other departments as specific expertise is needed.

A key focus for the Laboratory is determining the impact of technology code changes to energy efficiency in buildings and assisting in technology transfer to the public. A second and complementary focus for the Laboratory is on developing and applying new energy efficient technologies, again, with the intent of transferring this technology to the public domain. As the built environment is becoming more energy efficient, indoor air quality is also becoming a focus. We are extending our technology involvement into indoor air quality by beginning to explore complementary research efforts with the Texas A&M Medical School.

**Upcoming Conferences**  
[Clean Air Conference](#)  
[International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations](#)  
[Industrial Energy Technology Conference](#)  
[CE](#)

**Past Conferences**  
[Air Quality 2006](#)  
[Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates](#)

Figure 18: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's TERP Testimony to the Senate Natural Resources Committee

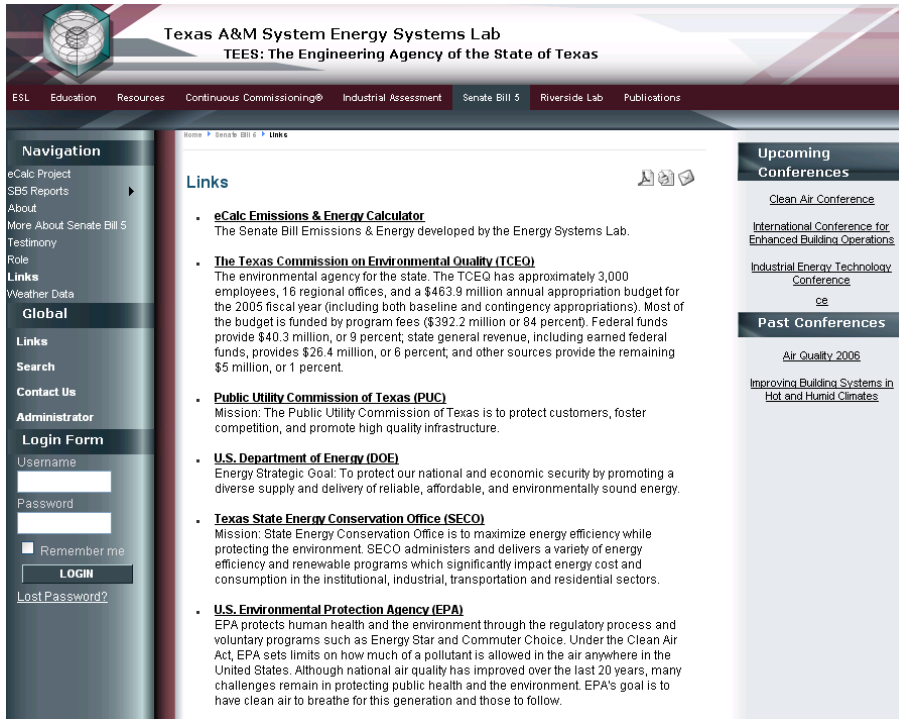


Figure 19: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's Links to Other Government Agencies

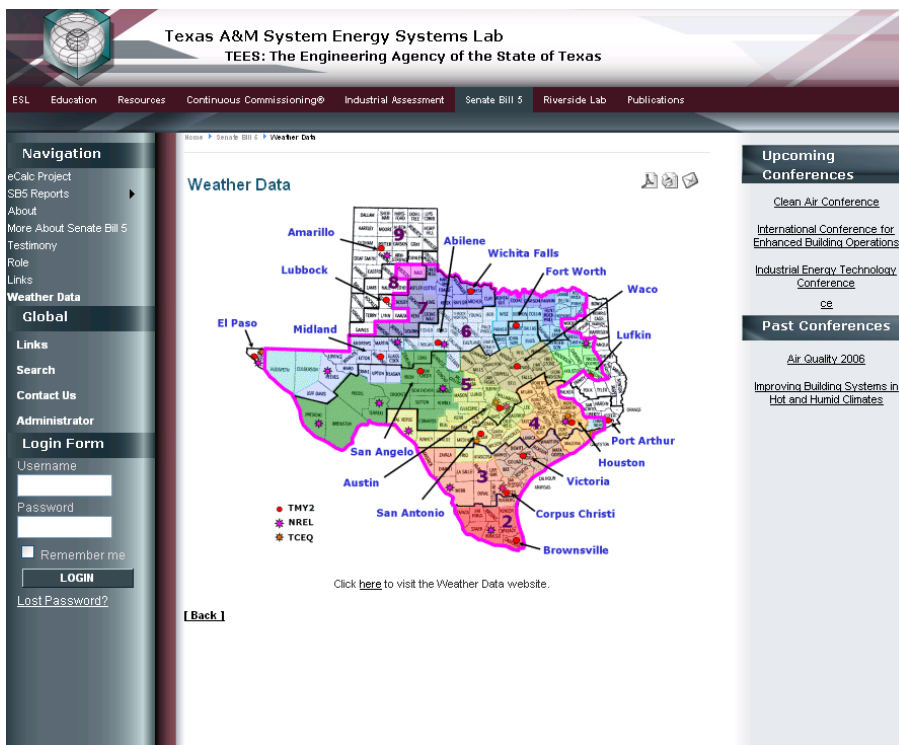


Figure 20: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's TERP Weather Data Collection Effort

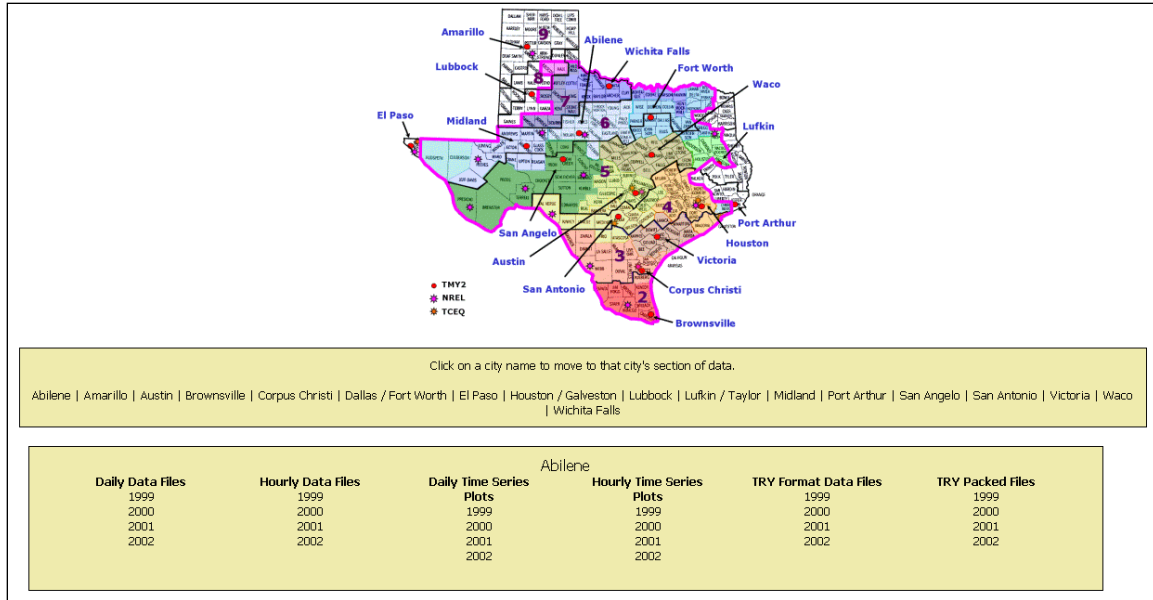


Figure 21: Web Page Providing Site-by-Site Weather Date from the Laboratory's TERP Effort

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Average Dr	Average Wv	Average Dr	Average Wv	Total Glob:	Total Norm:	Total Precipitation (in)	
2	1/1/1999	55.8	49.8	44.4	14.8	505.4	62.1	0	
3	1/2/1999	35.3	29.3	18	14.1	986.1	1428.1	0	
4	1/3/1999	26.4	20.6	4.6	10.6	1022.2	1509.9	0	
5	1/4/1999	29.8	23.3	8.7	7.7	1179.2	2503.3	0	
6	1/5/1999	45.8	34.9	17.5	14.4	1185.2	2581.3	0	
7	1/6/1999	45.5	36.3	23.3	5	1179.5	2591.4	0	
8	1/7/1999	44.3	40.6	36.3	5.2	1181.4	2548.9	0	
9	1/8/1999	32.1	30.8	28.4	11.3	266.7	2.5	0	
10	1/9/1999	27.8	23.4	14.3	8.4	1203.3	2522.6	0	
11	1/10/1999	42.8	33.9	19.9	8.7	1197.9	2534	0	
12	1/11/1999	48.5	39.9	29.4	14.2	1191.9	2391	0	
13	1/12/1999	58.9	48.5	37.8	12.8	827.5	665.2	0	
14	1/13/1999	39.5	35.2	29.1	8	845	952.8	0	
15	1/14/1999	35.4	30.3	21.9	7.4	1225.2	2519.7	0	
16	1/15/1999	52.1	40	24.3	14.3	1263.5	2728.7	0	
17	1/16/1999	52.5	41.3	26.6	9.3	1232.4	2434.8	0	
18	1/17/1999	59.5	43.6	23	10.6	1225.5	2434.4	0	
19	1/18/1999	50.2	39	22.7	6.3	1222.9	2420.8	0	
20	1/19/1999	63.4	47.6	30.5	11.2	1239.1	2334.6	0	
21	1/20/1999	62.8	49.4	35.5	8.1	1123.7	1800.9	0	
22	1/21/1999	61.1	48.4	35	12.6	924.3	1174.1	0	
23	1/22/1999	42.3	38.2	32.3	13	153.1	3.8	0.1	
24	1/23/1999	45.8	38.9	30.3	7.2	1352	2865.3	0	
25	1/24/1999	60.3	45.3	27.8	9.2	1227.7	2216.6	0	
26	1/25/1999	48.1	41.2	32.9	6.2	1350.4	2326.6	0	
27	1/26/1999	60.3	51	42.5	16.9	1256.9	2140.8	0	
28	1/27/1999	59.9	53.9	49	10.5	817.7	650.3	0	
29	1/28/1999	54.1	50.9	48.3	10.8	587.5	162	0	
30	1/29/1999	37	36.9	36	10.2	116	0.6	1.8	
31	1/30/1999	40.2	37.6	34.4	11.8	595.1	236.2	0	

Figure 22: Spreadsheet Showing Daily Weather Date for Abilene, 1999

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Date time	Dry-Bulb T	Wet-Bulb T	Dew-Point	Wind Speed	Global Sol	Normal Drc	Precipitatio
2	1/1/1999 0:00	47	43	39	9	0	0	0
3	1/1/1999 1:00	47	45	43	16	0	0	0
4	1/1/1999 2:00	48	47	46	11	0	0	0
5	1/1/1999 3:00	49	48	48	14	0	0	0
6	1/1/1999 4:00	49	48	48	9	0	0	0
7	1/1/1999 5:00	49	48	48	11	0	0	0
8	1/1/1999 6:00	51	50	50	11	0	0	0
9	1/1/1999 7:00	54	53	52	15	0	0	0
10	1/1/1999 8:00	56	54	53	15	0.3	0	0
11	1/1/1999 9:00	60	56	53	15	13	1.3	0
12	1/1/1999 10:00	61	57	54	14	69.4	42.8	0
13	1/1/1999 11:00	62	57	54	19	53	0.6	0
14	1/1/1999 12:00	68	59	52	22	57.7	1.3	0
15	1/1/1999 13:00	68	58	50	19	95.4	7	0
16	1/1/1999 14:00	71	58	48	16	84.3	1.9	0
17	1/1/1999 15:00	71	56	44	7	73.2	0.6	0
18	1/1/1999 16:00	69	51	32	5	35.2	0.3	0
19	1/1/1999 17:00	64	49	33	6	20.6	6	0
20	1/1/1999 18:00	67	48	26	14	3.2	0.3	0
21	1/1/1999 19:00	56	50	44	25	0	0	0
22	1/1/1999 20:00	49	45	41	16	0	0	0
23	1/1/1999 21:00	45	43	41	23	0	0	0
24	1/1/1999 22:00	40	38	35	21	0	0	0
25	1/1/1999 23:00	38	35	31	23	0	0	0
26	1/2/1999 0:00	37	34	30	15	0	0	0
27	1/2/1999 1:00	35	32	27	22	0	0	0
28	1/2/1999 2:00	34	31	26	22	0	0	0
29	1/2/1999 3:00	33	30	24	26	0	0	0
30	1/2/1999 4:00	31	28	22	25	0	0	0
31	1/2/1999 5:00	30	27	21	22	0	0	0
32	1/2/1999 6:00	30	27	21	23	0	0	0
33	1/2/1999 7:00	29	26	21	16	0	0	0
34	1/2/1999 8:00	32	28	20	14	1.6	5.7	0
35	1/2/1999 9:00	33	28	18	16	38	176.9	0
36	1/2/1999 10:00	37	30	18	17	81.8	165.8	0
37	1/2/1999 11:00	39	31	17	19	140.5	282.8	0
38	1/2/1999 12:00	42	33	16	16	176.3	296.8	0
39	1/2/1999 13:00	43	33	17	16	179.8	257.1	0

Figure 23: Spreadsheet Showing Hourly Weather Date for Abilene, 1999



Abilene - (ABI) Abilene Regional Airport Yr:1999

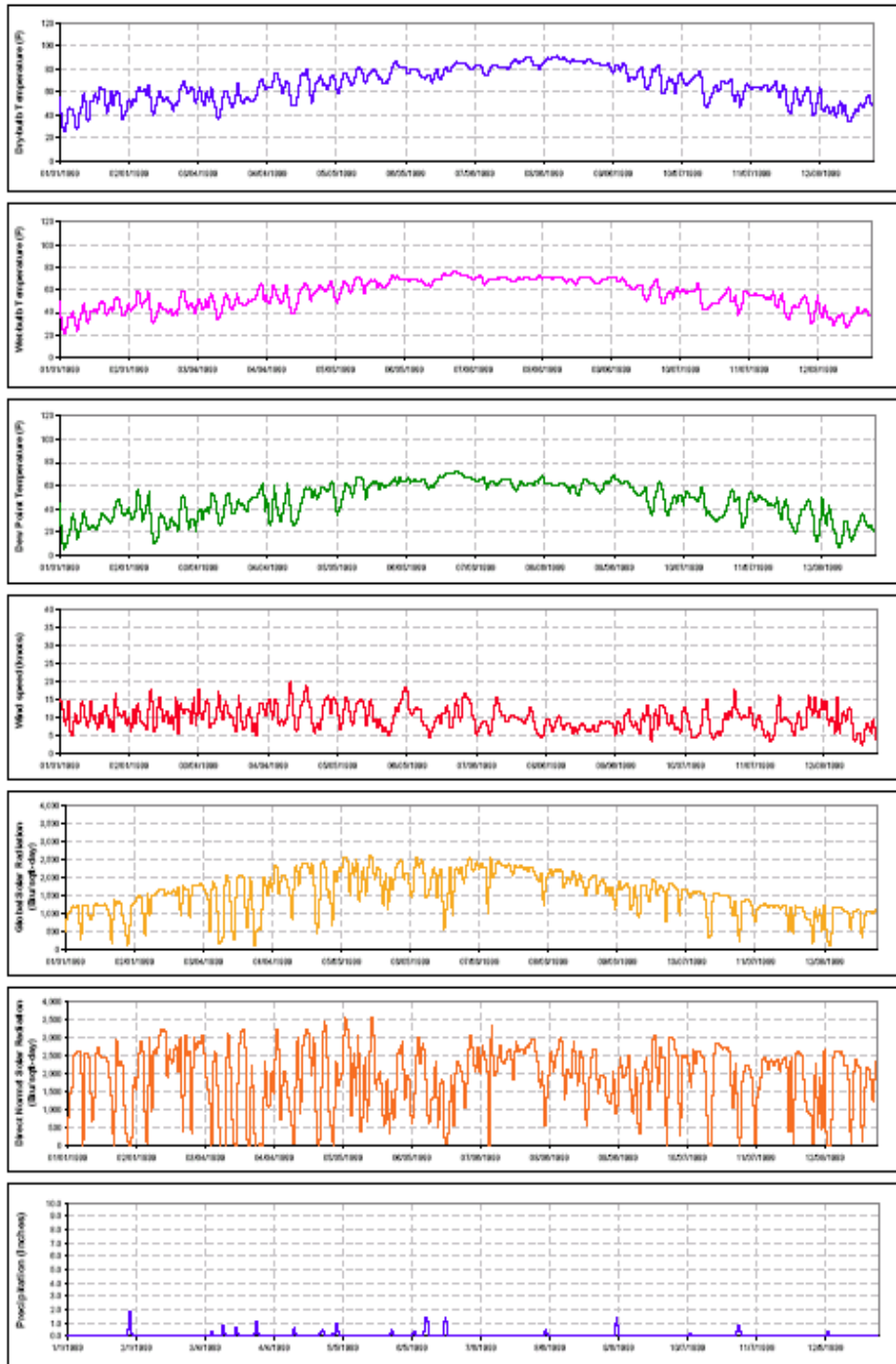


Figure 24: Time Series Graphs Showing Daily Weather Data for Abilene, 1999

Abilene - (ABI) Abilene Regional Airport Yr:1999

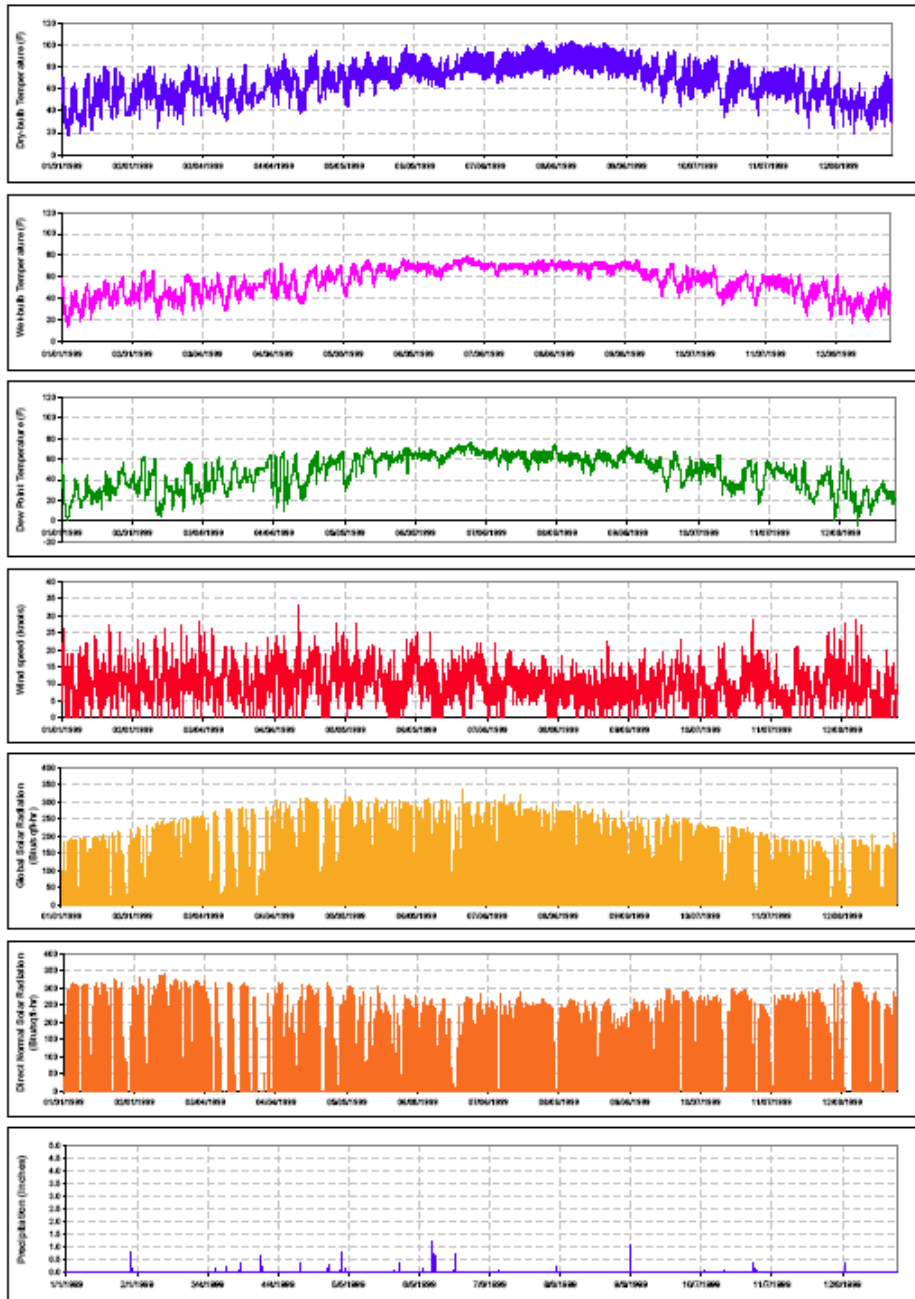


Figure 25: Time Series Graphs Showing Hourly Weather Data for Abilene, 1999

#### 5.2.4 Provide Technical Assistance to the TCEQ

The Laboratory received dozens of calls per week from code officials, builders, home owners and municipal officials regarding the building code and emissions calculations. A complete file of these transactions is maintained at the Laboratory. Specific Technical Assistance responses are contained in the related sections of this report.

#### 5.2.5 Delivered “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables: Summary Report September 2007 – August 2008,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in August 2008.

The Energy Systems Laboratory, in fulfillment of its responsibilities under this Legislation, submits its third annual report, “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

The report is organized in several deliverables:

- A Summary Report, which details the key areas of work;
- Supporting Documentation;
- Supporting data files, including weather data, and wind production data, which have been assembled as part of the third year’s effort.

This executive summary provides summaries of the key areas of accomplishment this year, including:

- continuation of stakeholder’s meetings;
- analysis of power generation from wind farms using improved method and 2006 data;
- analysis of emissions reduction from wind farms;
- updates on degradation analysis;
- analysis of other renewable, including: PV, solar thermal, hydroelectric, geothermal and landfill gas;
- review of electricity generation by renewable sources and transmission planning study reported by ERCOT;
- review of combined heat and power projects in Texas; and
- preliminary reporting of NOx emissions savings in the 2008 Integrated Savings report to the TCEQ.

##### 5.2.5.1 Analysis of wind farms using improved method and 2007 data

In this report, the weather normalization procedures developed together with the Stakeholders were presented and applied to all the wind farms that reported their data to ERCOT during the 2007 measurement period, together with wind data from the nearby NOAA weather stations. In the 2008 Wind and Renewables report to the TCEQ (Haberl et al. 2008), weather normalization analysis methods were reviewed; an analysis was shown for the Sweetwater I wind farm in Nolan, Texas, and then applied to all the wind farms in the ERCOT region.

The wind farm (Sweetwater III) was used as an example in this report to present the same weather normalization procedure, including the processing of weather and power generation data, modeling of daily power generation versus daily wind speed using the ASHRAE Inverse Model Toolkit (IMT) (Haberl et al. 2003; Kissock et al. 2003) for two separate periods, i.e., Ozone Season Days period (OSP), from July 15 to September 15, and Non-Ozone Season days period (Non-OSP); prediction of 1999 wind power generation using developed coefficients from 2007 daily OSP and Non-OSP models; and the analysis on monthly capacity factors generated using the models.

Finally, a summary of total predicted wind power production in the base year (1999) for all of the wind farms in the ERCOT region using the developed procedure is presented and the new wind farms which started operation in 2007 were added. This report also includes an uncertainty analysis that was performed on all the daily regression models for annual and OSD period. The detailed analysis for each wind farm is

provided in the Appendix B to this report. The original data used in the analysis is included in the accompanying CD-ROM with this report.

#### 5.2.5.2 Analysis of emissions reductions from wind farms

In this report, the procedure for calculating annual and peak-day, county-wide NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from electricity savings from wind projects implemented in the Power Control Areas in ERCOT listed in the EPA's eGRID was presented, including assigning the wind farms to PCA based on the information provided by the PUCT, and calculating the NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions based on the special version of 2007 eGRID developed by the EPA for the TCEQ. According to the developed models, the total MWh savings in the base year 1999 for the wind farms within the ERCOT region are 10,226,401 MWh and 25,152 MWh/day in the Ozone Season Period. The total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions across all the counties amount to 6,051 tons/yr and 15 tons/day for the Ozone Season Period.

The ESL has been working with the EPA and TCEQ regarding a new version of eGRID for all ERCOT counties in Texas. A new version of eGRID was developed, which is based on the ERCOT congestion management zones. As the TCEQ moves the base year to more recent years and ERCOT is in the process of moving toward the Nodal market, this updated version of eGRID, representing the current Texas market, may be used to estimate the emissions reduction from wind power in the next year's report.

#### 5.2.5.3 Preliminary reporting of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings in the 2008 Integrated Savings report to TCEQ

In this preliminary report, the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 in a uniform format allowed the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas' State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis included the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day<sup>18</sup> (OSD) NO<sub>x</sub> reductions. The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all these programs was calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which were specially prepared for this purpose.

#### 5.2.5.4 Development of a degradation analysis

This report contains an updated analysis to determine what amounts of degradation could be observed in the measured power from Texas wind farms. Currently, the TCEQ uses a very conservative 5% degradation per year for the power output from a wind farm when making future projections from existing wind farms. Accordingly, the TCEQ asked the ESL to evaluate any observed degradation from the measured data for Texas wind farms. To accomplish this, nine wind farms (12 sites) from 2002 to 2007 and two wind farms (Brazos wind ranch and Sweetwater) from 2004 to 2007 were evaluated with a total capacity of 1208 MW.

In this analysis, a sliding statistical index was established for each site that uses 10<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, and 99<sup>th</sup> percentiles of the hourly power generation over a 12-month sliding period, as well as mean, minimum and maximum hourly power generation of the same 12-month period. These indices are then displayed using one data symbol for each 12-month slide, beginning from the first 12-month period until the last 12-month period for each of the wind farms.

Of the 14 sites analyzed, ten sites showed an increase when one compares the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of whole period to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the first 12-month period, ranging from 3.5% to 23.7%. The remaining four sites showed a decrease from -3.2% to -18.1%. The weighted average of this increase across all wind farms studied is 8.7% (positive), which indicates that no degradation was observed from the aggregate energy production from these wind farms over the studied operation period.

<sup>18</sup> An ozone season day (OSD) represents the daily average emissions during the period that runs from mid-July to mid-September.

#### 5.2.5.5 Analysis of other renewable sources

Other renewable energy projects throughout the state of Texas were located to determine NOx emissions reduction and are included in this section. Searches were conducted on five specific categories which include solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, hydroelectric, and Landfill Gas-Fired Power Plants. Many newly located renewable energy projects are assembled for inclusion in this report.

#### 5.2.5.6 Review of electricity savings and transmission planning study reported by ERCOT

In this report, the information posted on ERCOT's Renewable Energy Credit Program site [www.texasrenewables.com](http://www.texasrenewables.com) is reviewed. In particular, information posted under the "Public Reports" tab was downloaded and assembled into an appropriate format for review. This includes ERCOT's 2001 through 2008 reports to the Legislature and information from ERCOT's listing of REC generators.

#### 5.2.5.7 Review of Combined Heat and Power Projects in Texas

A summary of all the Combined Heat and Power (CHP) applications in Texas and analysis on how it can impact the NOx emissions was provided in this section. The complications involved in developing a methodology for calculating the emissions reduction from CHP were analyzed and presented.

#### 5.2.5.8 Estimation of hourly solar radiation from limited data sets.

One of the important tasks performed as part of the Laboratory's Senate Bill 5 effort has been the assembly and use of measured weather data for all Texas NOAA sites that correspond to the TMY2 sites for the years 1999 to 2006. Unfortunately, many of these sites have had discontinuous solar data, which requires the use of synthetic solar radiation to fill-in missing records. Therefore, this report contains information about the synthesis procedures used to generate the solar radiation data for those sites where data are missing.

ESL-TR-08-08-01

**ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPACT IN  
THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)**

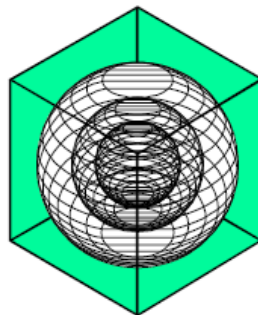
**PRELIMINARY REPORT: INTEGRATED NOX  
EMISSIONS SAVINGS FROM EE/RE PROGRAMS  
STATEWIDE**

**Annual Report to the  
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
January 2007 – December 2007**



Jeff Haberl, Ph.D., P.E.; Charles Culp, Ph.D., P.E.  
Bahman Yazdani, P.E.; Don Gilman, P.E.  
Zi Liu, Ph.D.; Juan Carlos Baltazar-Cervantes, Ph.D.  
Cynthia Montgomery; Kathy McKelvey  
Jaya Mukhopadhyay; Larry Degelman, P.E.

August 2008



**ENERGY SYSTEMS  
LABORATORY**

**Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System**

Figure 26: Cover Page of "Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)," August 2008

### 5.2.6 Technical Assistance

The Laboratory provided technical assistance to the TCEQ, the PUC, SECO and ERCOT, as well as Stakeholders participating in a number of conferences and presentations. In 2008, the Laboratory continued to work closely with the TCEQ to develop an integrated emissions calculation, which provided the TCEQ with a creditable NOx emissions reduction from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) programs reported to the TCEQ in 2005, 2006 and 2007 by the Laboratory, PUC, SECO, and Wind-ERCOT.

The Laboratory has also enhanced the previously developed emissions calculator by: expanding the capabilities to include all counties in ERCOT; including the collection and assembly of weather from 1999 to the present from 17 NOAA weather stations; and enhancing the underlying computer platform for the calculator.

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading edge technical assistance to counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering the emissions and improving the air for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP.

5.2.6.1 Presentation to the TCEQ, Austin, (March 2008)

In March of 2008, the Energy Systems Lab made a presentation to the TCEQ about the calculation of NOx emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy in Austin, Texas.

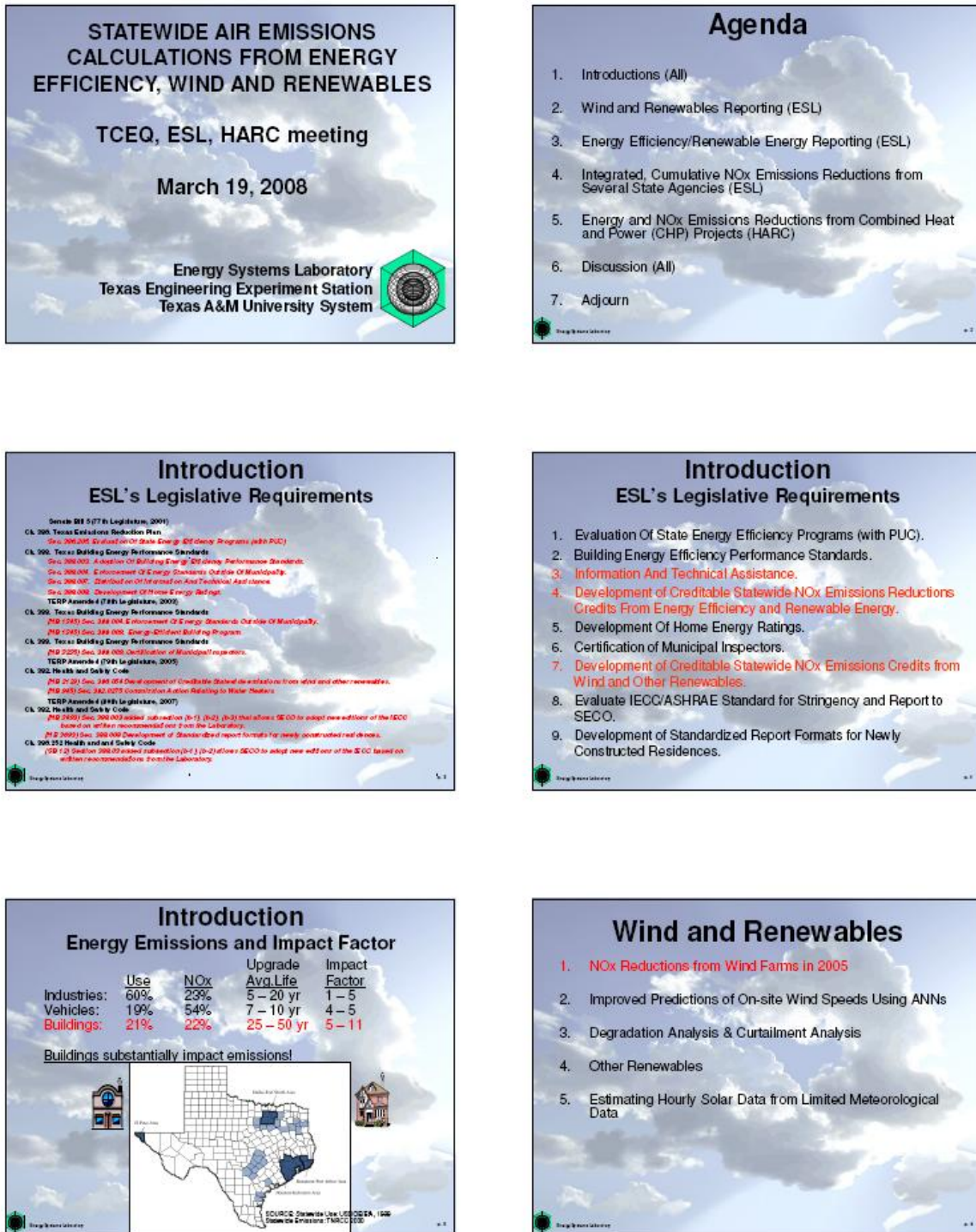


Figure 27: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)



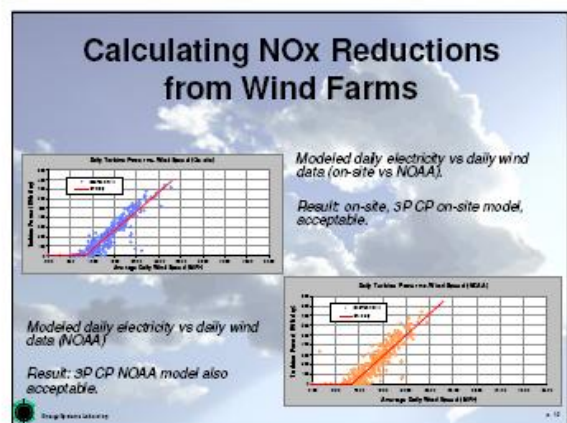
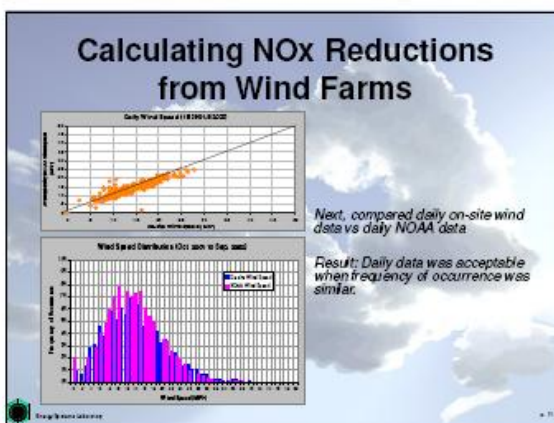
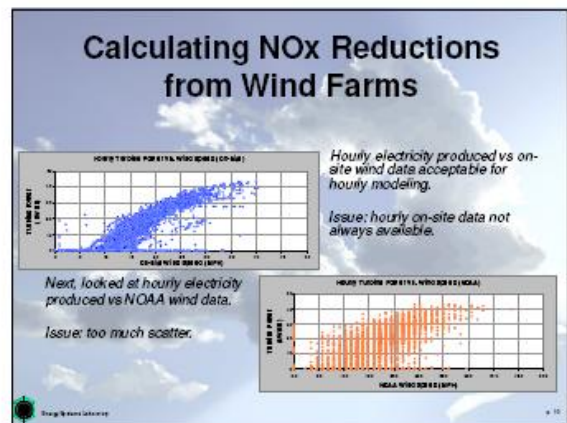
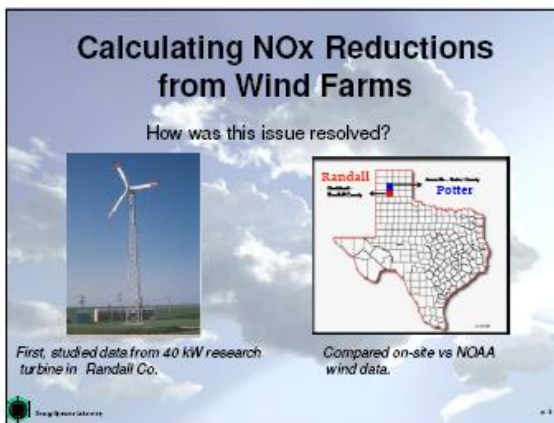
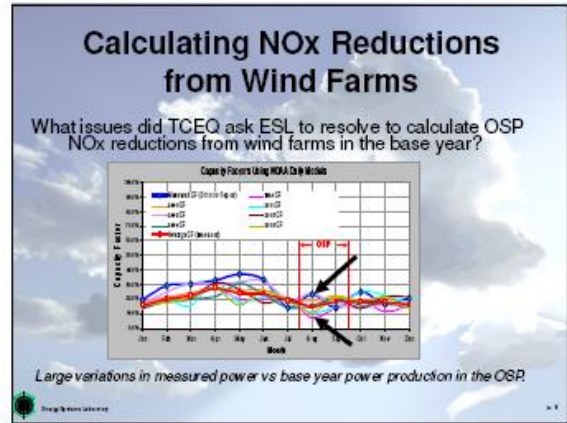
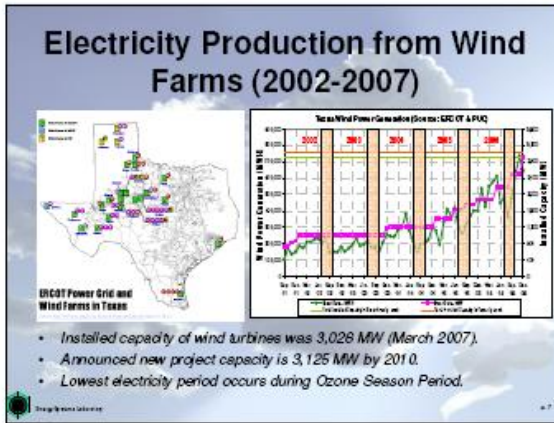
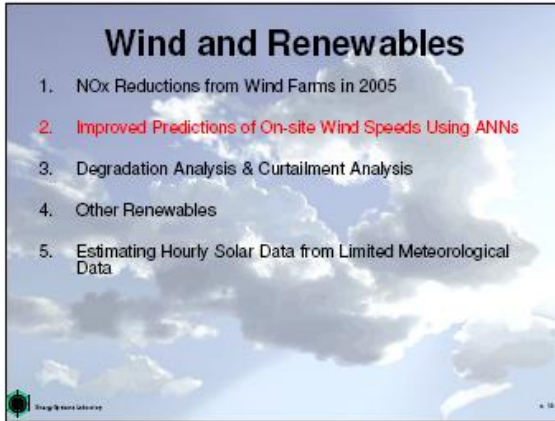


Figure 28: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)



## Wind and Renewables

1. NOx Reductions from Wind Farms in 2005
2. Improved Predictions of On-site Wind Speeds Using ANNs
3. Degradation Analysis & Curtailment Analysis
4. Other Renewables
5. Estimating Hourly Solar Data from Limited Meteorological Data

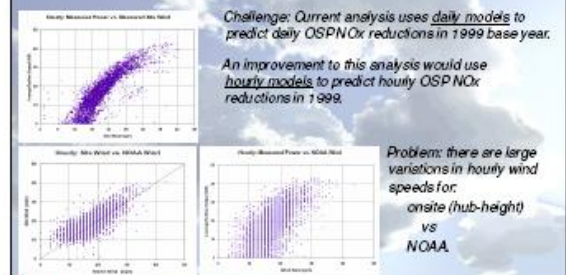
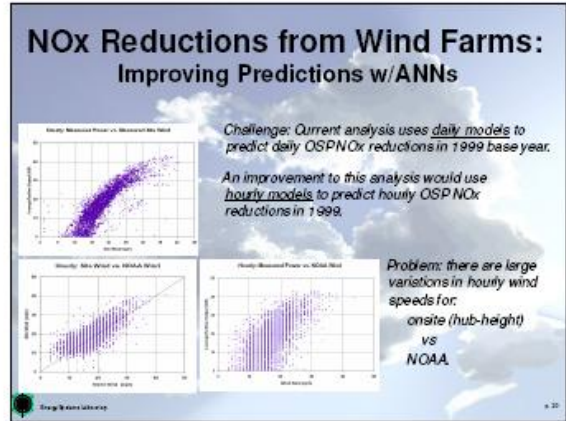


## NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Improving Predictions w/ANNs

**Challenger:** Current analysis uses *daily models* to predict daily OSP NOx reductions in 1999 base year.

**An improvement to this analysis would use *hourly models* to predict hourly OSP NOx reductions in 1999.**

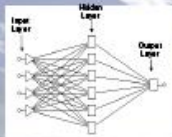
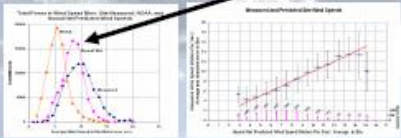
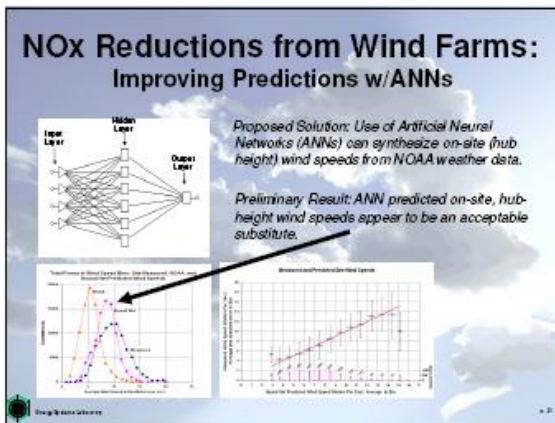
**Problem:** there are large variations in hourly wind speeds for: onsite (hub-height) vs NOAA.

## NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Improving Predictions w/ANNs

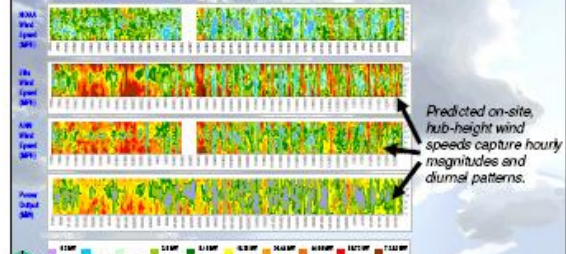
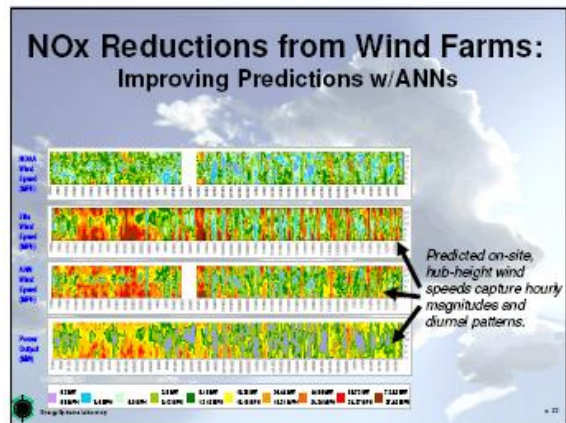
**Proposed Solution:** Use of Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) can synthesize on-site (hub height) wind speeds from NOAA weather data.

**Preliminary Result:** ANN predicted on-site, hub-height wind speeds appear to be an acceptable substitute.

## NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Improving Predictions w/ANNs

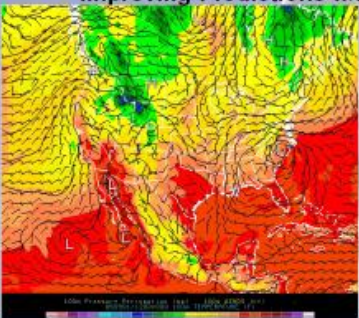
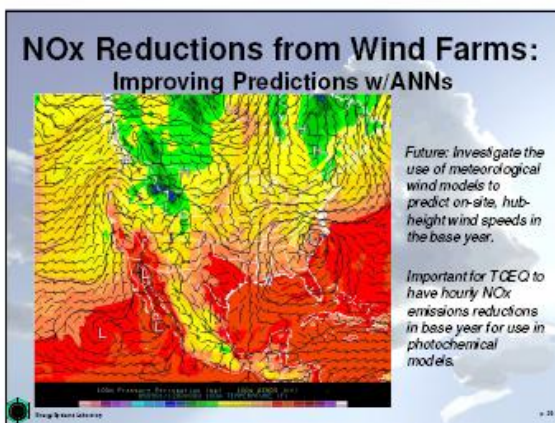
Predicted on-site, hub-height wind speeds capture hourly magnitudes and diurnal patterns.

## NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Improving Predictions w/ANNs

**Future:** Investigate the use of meteorological wind models to predict on-site, hub-height wind speeds in the base year.

**Important for TCEQ to have hourly NOx emissions reductions in base year for use in photochemical models.**

## NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Improving Predictions w/ANNs

### Summary

- Hourly ANN modeling procedures developed for predicting on-site, hub-height wind speeds appear to be acceptable.
- Such procedures could be used to predict on-site wind speeds in the base year when on-site data are not available.
- Hourly models could directly feed photochemical models for base year.
- ANN models require at least 6 to 9 months of on-site data for training ANNs.
- Meteorological models being studied for future wind predictions

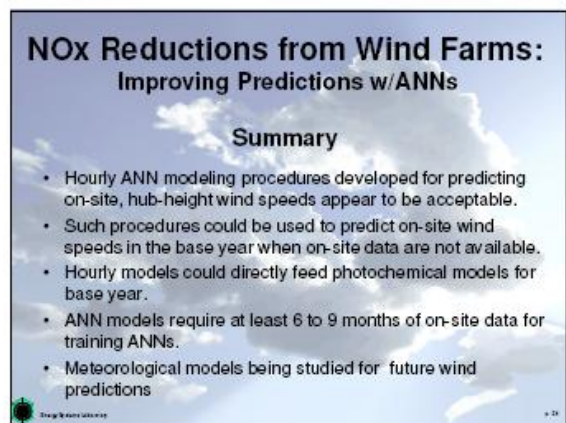


Figure 30: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)

### Wind and Renewables

1. NOx Reductions from Wind Farms in 2005
2. Improved Predictions of On-site Wind Speeds Using ANNs
3. Degradation Analysis & Curtailment Analysis
4. Other Renewables
5. Estimating Hourly Solar Data from Limited Meteorological Data

### NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Degradation Analysis

Currently: TCEQ uses a conservative 5% degradation factor for future predictions from wind farms.

Range on high capacity (range on x-axis)

Year	2005
Population	2005
Population in future	2010
Population in future	2015
Population in future	2020
Population in future	2025
Population in future	2030
Population in future	2035
Population in future	2040
Population in future	2045
Population in future	2050

TCEQ asked the ESL to review measured data from Texas wind farms to see if degradation was present.

12-month sliding analysis used to review data from all Texas wind farms.

### NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Degradation Analysis

Result: Degradation not present in measured wind data.  
 Recommendation: TCEQ should reduce 5% degradation factor to 1 to 2% or less for future predictions from wind farms.

Wind Farm	Year	Year 13 mo. With Renewable Source Wind Power		Average of the Sliding 12 mo 20% Periods (4000-2000)		Minimum of the Sliding 12 mo 20% Periods (4000-2000)		Maximum of the Sliding 12 mo 20% Periods (4000-2000)		No. of Hours of Data	Capacity (MW)
		MW	% Diff vs. First 12 Mo.	MW	% Diff vs. First 12 Mo.	MW	% Diff vs. First 12 Mo.	MW	% Diff vs. First 12 Mo.		
Edgewood	2005	380	21.0	8.1%	24.0	-11.8%	29.6	29.6%	68	60.0	
Edgewood	2006	410	18.2	3.8%	76.1	-12.4%	24.2	21.7%	68	22.0	
Edgewood	2007	460	18.2	3.4%	10.5	-10.8%	21.8	18.7%	68	30	
Edgewood	2008	470	17.0	3.5%	80.1	-9.7%	121.6	28.7%	68	160	
Edgewood	2009	410	15.0	-2.8%	25.2	-12.2%	40.1	18.8%	68	70	
Edgewood	2010	400	14.0	-2.4%	40.2	-10.1%	62.8	24.4%	68	70	
Edgewood	2011	210	11.0	-2.2%	18.6	-14.8%	22.8	12.7%	68	28.0	
Edgewood	2012	410	18.0	3.2%	29.6	-7.2%	60.6	21.7%	68	70	
Edgewood	2013	128.8	12.8	13.4%	103.2	-0.8%	101.1	22.4%	68	100	
Edgewood	2014	80.0	80.0	3.4%	80.6	-0.7%	80.8	18.7%	68	100	
Edgewood	2015	7.8	0.6	-8.0%	18.8	-18.2%	17.9	-0.5%	68	24.8	
Edgewood	2016	7.2	0.7	-7.8%	8.3	-18.2%	7.2	0.0%	68	12.1	
Edgewood	2017	27.2	28.8	9.4%	22.8	-12.2%	27.2	0.0%	68	47	
Edgewood	2018	81.1	44.4	-12.1%	29.8	-21.6%	81.1	0.0%	68	74.0	
<b>Weighted Average</b>				<b>1.0%</b>		<b>-4.8%</b>		<b>20.9%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1088.0</b>	

### Wind and Renewables

1. NOx Reductions from Wind Farms in 2005
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5. Estimating Hourly Solar Data from Limited Meteorological Data

### NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Curtailment Analysis

Currently: Daily base year predictions of electricity from selected wind farms contain periods of curtailment.  
 TCEQ wanted to know what future electricity production would be like in the Ozone Season Period if curtailment were removed.

### NOx Reductions from Wind Farms: Curtailment Analysis

Use of model without curtailment shows periods of significant differences in power outputs over annual period.

Largest periods in winter and spring.

Significant periods in OSP.

Figure 31: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)

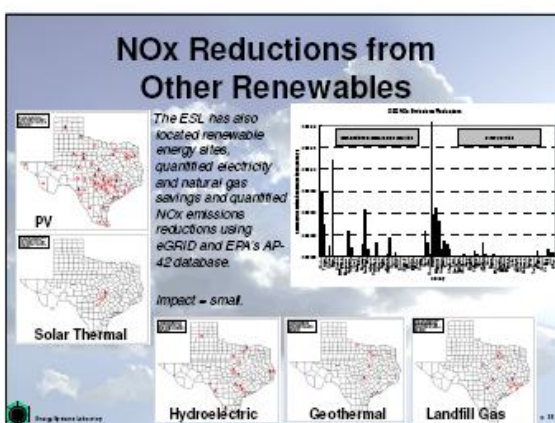
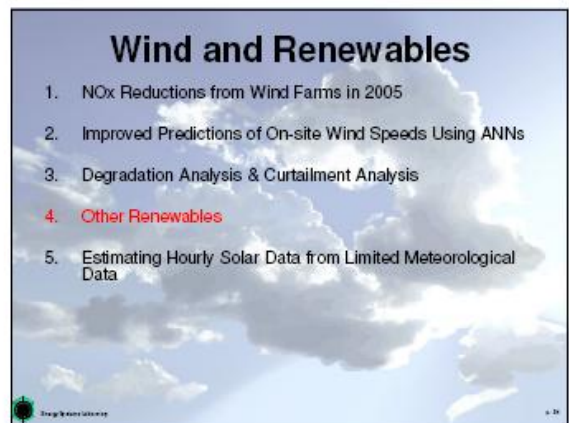
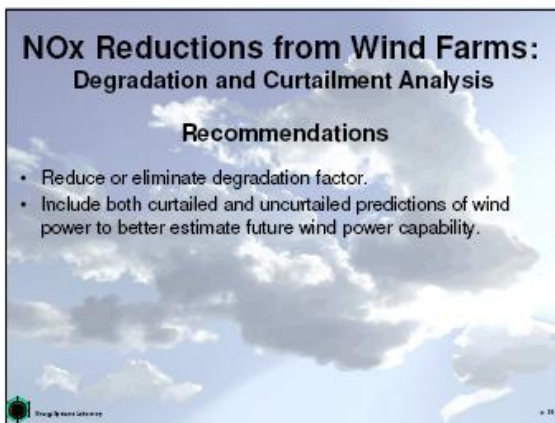
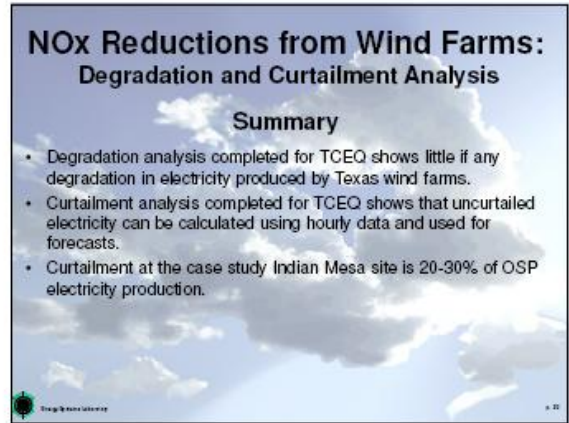
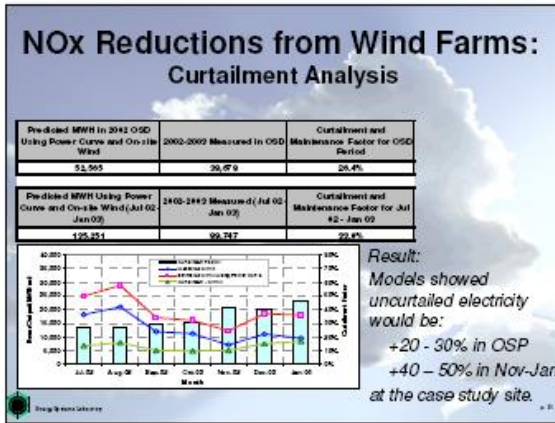


Figure 32: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)

### NOx Reductions from Other Renewables

#### Estimating Hourly Solar Data from Limited Meteorological Data

Calculation of weather-normalized NOx emissions reductions requires contiguous weather data from representative Texas sites.

Issue: Since 2001 the availability of solar radiation data in Texas has created sites with large gaps of missing data.

Proposed solution: synthesize missing solar data.

### NOx Reductions from Other Renewables

#### Estimating Hourly Solar Data from Limited Meteorological Data

Issue: National model for synthesizing hourly global horizontal solar radiation can be inaccurate for hot/humid locations.

Proposed solution: Derive new model that corrects for this inaccuracy. Use new model to synthesize missing solar data.

### NOx Reductions from Other Renewables

#### Summary

- PV, solar thermal, hydroelectric, geothermal and landfill gas sites located and creditable emissions reductions quantified.
- New, improved solar radiation model developed to fill missing solar radiation data.

### NOx Reductions from Other Renewables

#### Recommendation

- Add more solar radiation sites in selected areas of Texas.

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

1. NOx Reductions From New Residential/Commercial Construction
  - NOx Reductions from Furnace Pilot Lights
  - NOx Reductions from SEER 13 Air Conditioners
2. Verification Efforts
3. Above Code Reporting Efforts/Tool Development

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Electricity and N.G. reductions calculated from new code-compliant, residential construction (single-family, multi-family)

Representative house types created and energy use simulated for code-compliant (IECC 2001) vs pre-code construction.

Per-house, fuel-neutral savings then multiplied by new construction permits (US Census).

Figure 33: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Electricity and N.G. reductions calculated from new commercial construction (office, retail, educational, food, lodging, assembly, warehouse).

Energy savings calculated by comparing code-compliant (ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1999) vs pre-code construction.

National data used to calculate construction activity for Texas region.

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

NOx emissions reductions calculated from new residential and commercial construction using EPA's eGRID and AP-42 (Result: 1.075 tons/OSD).

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

1. NOx Reductions From New Residential/Commercial Construction
2. NOx Reductions From Existing Buildings
  - NOx Reductions from Furnace Pilot Lights
  - NOx Reductions from SEER 13 Air Conditioners
3. Verification Efforts
4. Above Code Reporting Efforts/Tool Development

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

TCEQ asked the ESL to calculate NOx emissions reductions from the new Federal regulations for SEER 13 air conditioners.

The ESL calculated electricity savings for new construction and for existing home replacements across Texas.

NOx emissions reductions were then calculated using eGRID.

Savings are 11 tons NOx/OSD

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

- New furnaces and replacement furnaces use hot surface ignition instead of pilot lights (500 Btu/hr savings per household).
- NOx emissions reductions from furnaces in new construction already calculated as part of new construction calculations by the ESL.
- TCEQ asked the ESL to calculate NOx emissions reductions from furnace replacements the existing residences (Result = 0.3 tons/OSD)

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

1. NOx Reductions From New Residential/Commercial Construction
2. NOx Reductions From Existing Buildings
  - NOx Reductions from Furnace Pilot Lights
  - NOx Reductions from SEER 13 Air Conditioners
3. Verification Efforts
4. Above Code Reporting Efforts/Tool Development


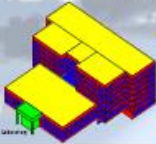
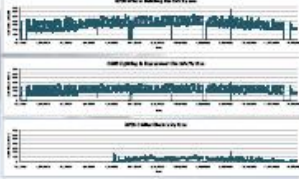
Figure 34: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Verification Efforts: Commercial Office

As part of the QAPP the EPA has requested verification of simulated savings.



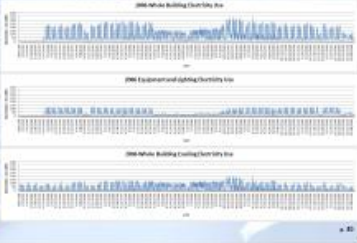
The ESL is developing a calibrated simulation of a case-study office building to verify simulated savings against measured data.

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Verification Efforts: K-12 School



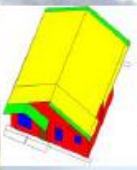
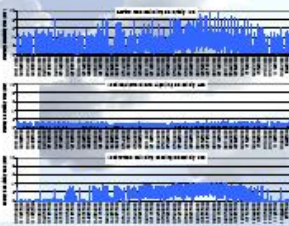
The ESL is developing a calibrated simulation of a K-12 school to verify simulated savings against measured data.

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Verification Efforts: Single-family Residential House

The ESL has been using a calibrated simulation of a single-family residence to verify simulated savings against measured data.


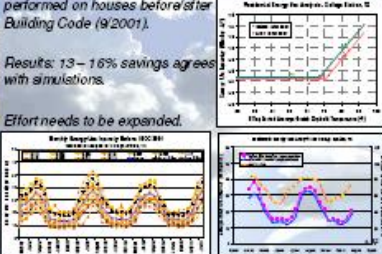
### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Verification Efforts: Single-family Residential Utility Bill Analysis

Monthly utility bill analysis performed on houses before/after Building Code (9/2001).

Results: 13 – 16% savings agrees with simulations.

Effort needs to be expanded.


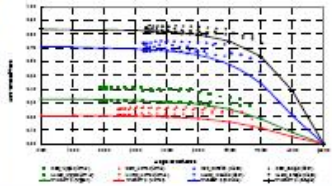



### Energy Efficiency Reporting

Verification Efforts: Solar Test Bench

The ESL has been using measured data from a solar test bench to verify savings from low-e window glazing and glazing in case study buildings

Result: data in good agreement with simulation.

### Energy Efficiency Reporting

1. NOx Reductions From New Residential/Commercial Construction
2. NOx Reductions From Existing Buildings
  - NOx Reductions from Furnace Pilot Lights
  - NOx Reductions from SEER 13 Air Conditioners
3. Verification Efforts
4. Above Code Reporting Efforts/Tool Development

Figure 35: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)



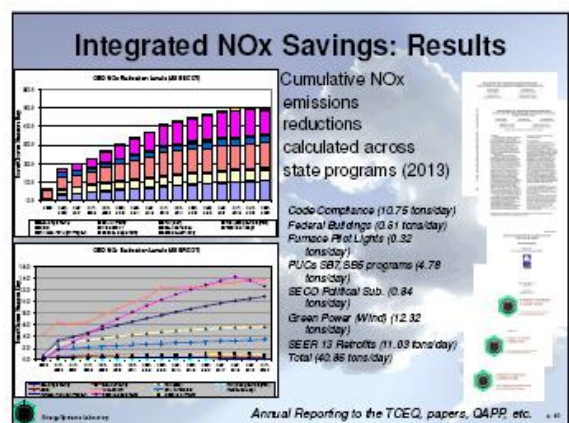
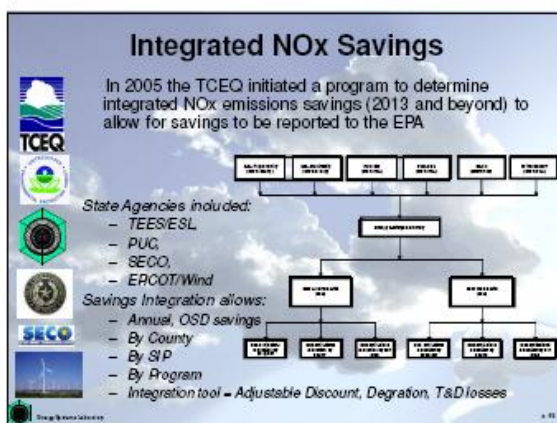
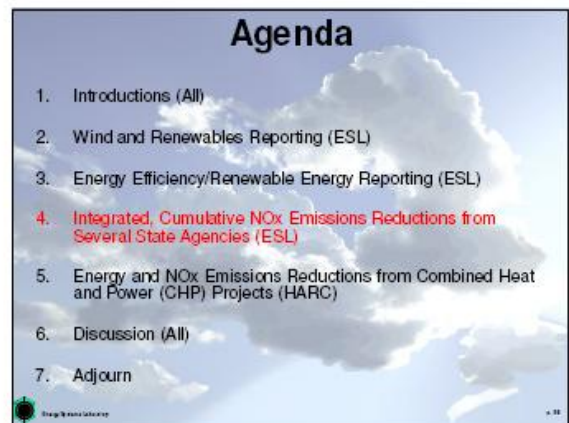
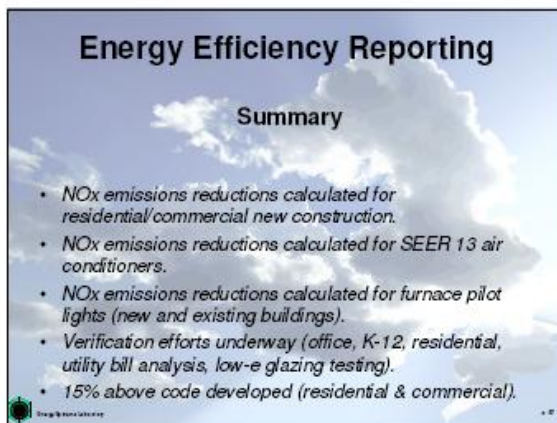
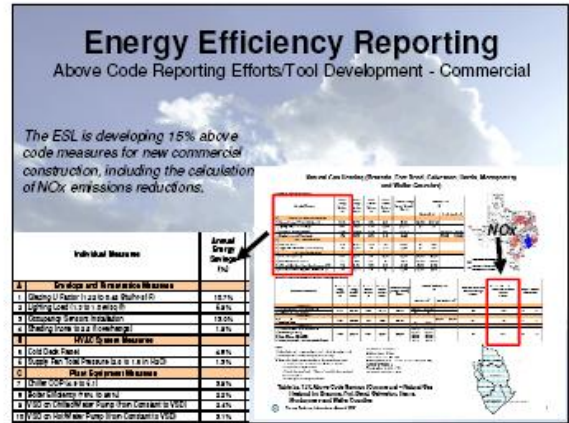
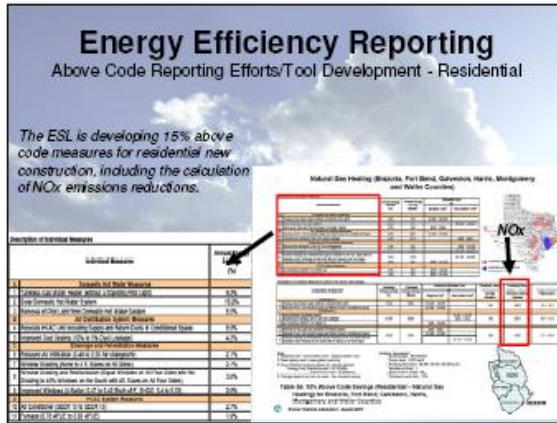



Figure 36: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)

### Summary: Tech Transfer to Help Reduce Energy Use Emissions Reductions

- eCalc Energy & Emissions Calculator
  - Residential, Commercial
  - Municipal buildings, traffic lights, street lights, water
  - Solar thermal, PV, wind
- Synchronous NOx Emissions Calculator
  - Quick results for MWh savings in any county
- International Code Compliance Calculator (ICCC)
  - Calculates code compliance for 2001 IECC + SEER 13
  - Allows for 15% above code compliance calculations
- 15% above-code measures (41 Cos.)
  - Residential – 11 measures
  - Commercial – 10 measures

2007, 2008 CATEE conferences



### Energy Efficiency Reporting

#### Summary

- NOx emissions reductions calculated for residential/commercial new construction.
- NOx emissions reductions calculated for SEER 13 air conditioners.
- NOx emissions reductions calculated for furnace pilot lights (new and existing buildings).
- Verification efforts underway (office, K-12, residential, utility bill analysis, low-e glazing testing).
- 15% above code developed (residential & commercial).

### Energy Efficiency & Renewables Energy Reporting

#### Overall Recommendations

- Reduce 20% discount factor for wind to 10-15% to be consistent with uncertainty calculations.
- Reduce or eliminate degradation factor for wind.
- Include both curtailed and uncurtailed predictions of wind power to better estimate future wind power capability.
- Add more solar radiation sites in selected areas of Texas.
- TCEQ needs to coordinate 2007 Integrated NOx emissions reductions effort for June 2008 delivery.

### Discussion

- How can the ESL best support TCEQ with NOx emissions reductions accounting from EE/RE?
- Need to find additional NOx emissions reduction opportunities (e.g., building commissioning, SEER XX, CFLs, above code construction, etc.).
- Texas NOx emissions reductions calculations being used in ESL's EPA Center of Excellence for Displaced Emissions Reductions (CEDER).

### ESL CONTACT INFORMATION



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 Bahman Yazdani: [bahmanyazdani@ees.tamus.edu](mailto:bahmanyazdani@ees.tamus.edu)  
 Charles Culp: [charlesculp@ees.tamus.edu](mailto:charlesculp@ees.tamus.edu)  
<http://eslsb5.tamu.edu>

Figure 37: Slides Presented to the TCEQ (March 2008)


5.2.6.2 Presentation to the Texas Clean Air Working Group, Austin (May 2008)

In May 2008, the Energy Systems Laboratory presented to the Texas Clean Air Working Group about the calculation of NOx emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy in Austin, Texas.

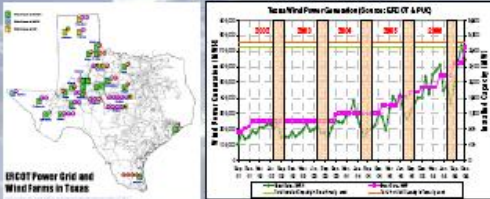
**STATEWIDE AIR EMISSIONS  
CALCULATIONS FROM ENERGY  
EFFICIENCY, WIND AND RENEWABLES**

May 2008

Jeff Haberi, Bahman Yazdani, Charles Culp  
Energy Systems Laboratory  
Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System



**Electricity Production from Wind  
Farms (2002-2007)**

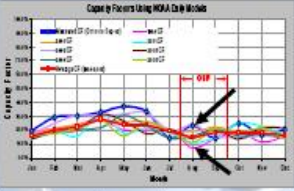


**GREAT Power Grid and  
Wind Farms in Texas**

- Installed capacity of wind turbines was 3,026 MW (March 2007).
- Announced new project capacity is 3,125 MW by 2010.
- Lowest electricity period occurs during Ozone Season Period.

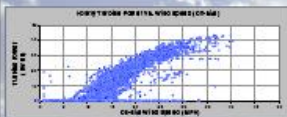
**Calculating NOx Reductions  
from Wind Farms**

What issues did TCEQ ask ESL to resolve to calculate OSP NOx reductions from wind farms in the base year?



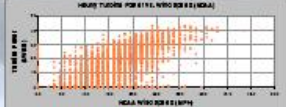
Large variations in measured power vs base year power production in the OSP.

**Calculating NOx Reductions  
from Wind Farms**



Hourly electricity produced vs on-site wind data acceptable for hourly modeling.

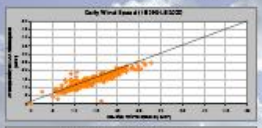
Issue: hourly on-site data not always available.



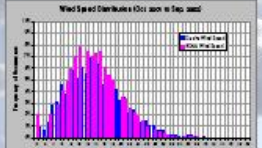
Next, looked at hourly electricity produced vs NOAA wind data.

Issue: too much scatter.

**Calculating NOx Reductions  
from Wind Farms**

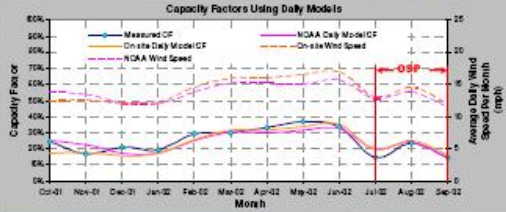


Next, compared daily on-site wind data vs daily NOAA data



Result: Daily data was acceptable when frequency of occurrence was similar.

**Calculating NOx Reductions  
from Wind Farms**



Next, compared NOAA and on-site daily models to see how well the predicted OSP electricity production. (Result: acceptable).

Figure 38: Slides Presented to the Texas Clean Air Working Group (May 2008)

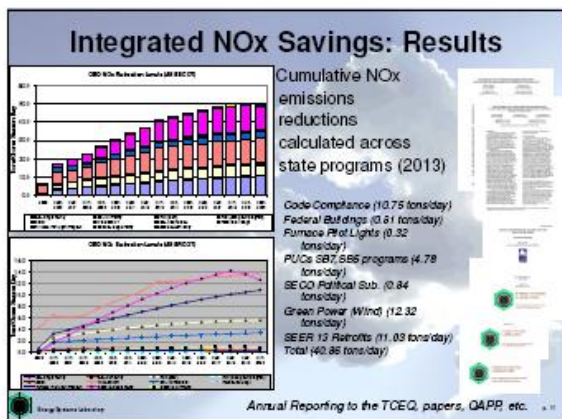
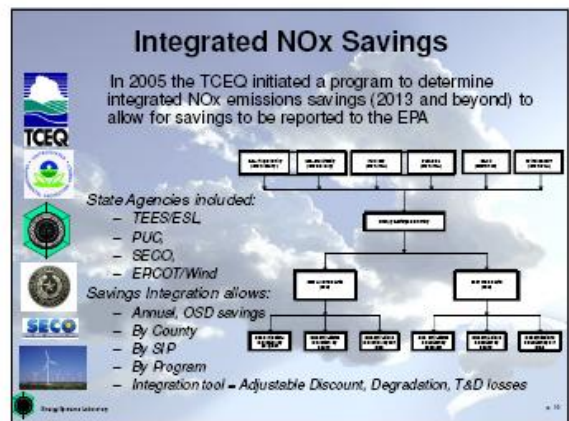
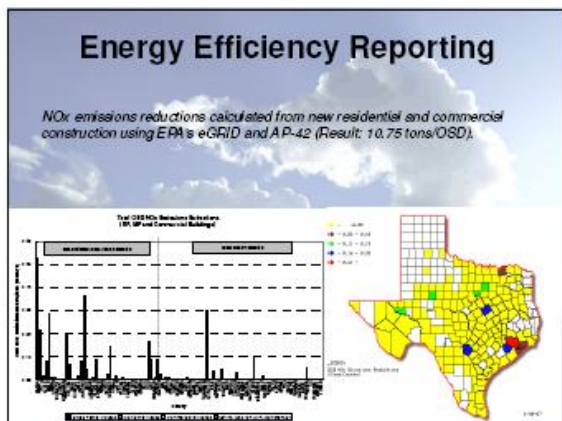
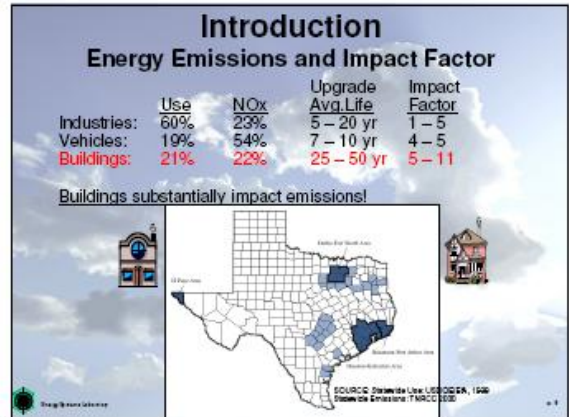
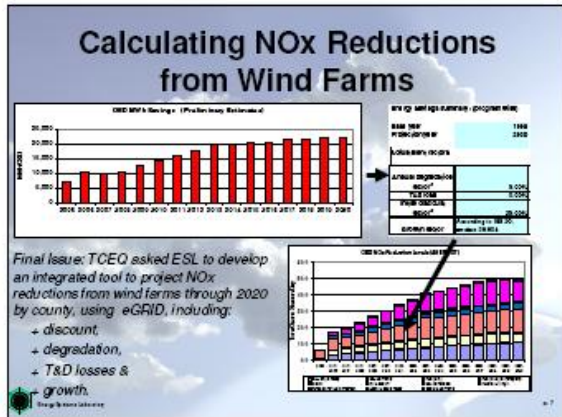


Figure 39: Slides Presented to the Texas Clean Air Working Group (May 2008)


5.2.6.3 May 2008 EPA Technical Forum conference call

On May 22, 2008, the Energy Systems Laboratory presented to the EPA Technical Forum about calculation of NOx emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy. this was a conference call.

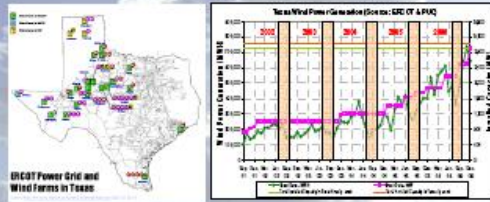
**STATEWIDE AIR EMISSIONS  
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May 2008

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



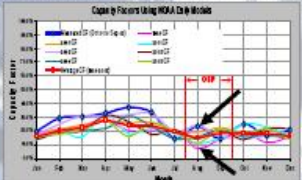
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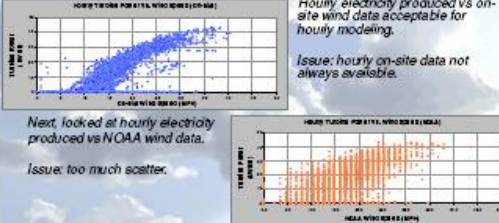
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Large variations in measured power vs base year power production in the OSP.

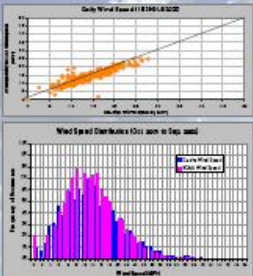
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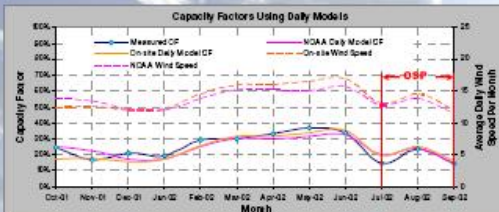
**Calculating NOx Reductions  
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Result: Daily data was acceptable when frequency of occurrence was similar.

**Calculating NOx Reductions  
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Next, compared NOAA and on-site daily models to see how well the predicted OSP electricity production. (Result: acceptable).

Figure 40: Slides Presented to the EPA Technical Forum (May 2008)

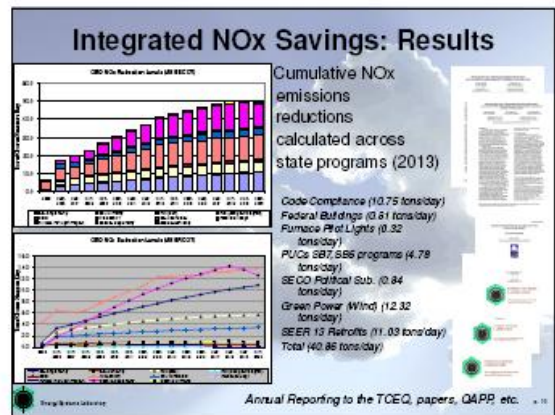
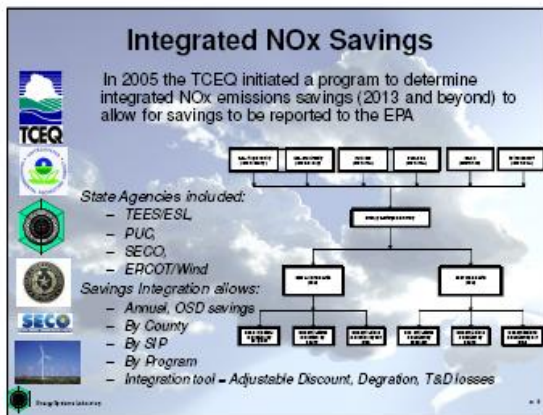
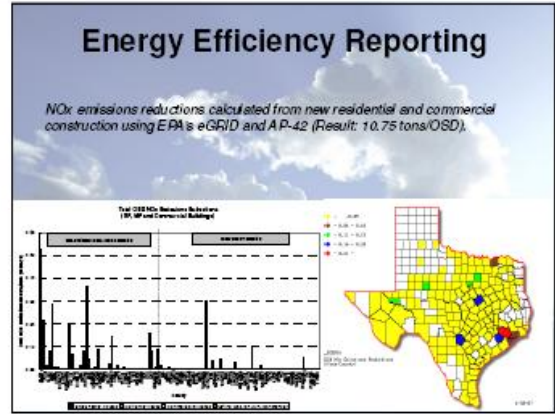
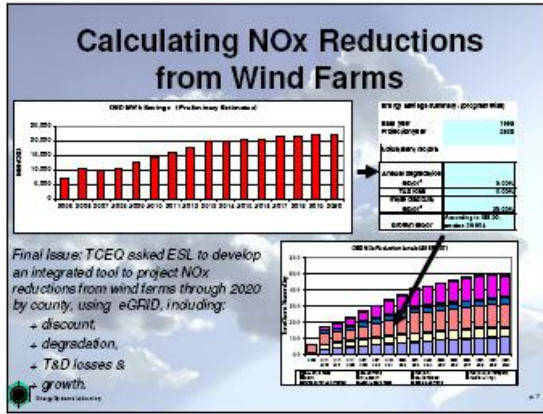


Figure 41: Slides Presented to the EPA Technical Forum (May 2008)

5.2.6.4 Presentation to the University of Texas Department of Agriculture (September 2008)

On September 17, 2008, the Energy Systems Laboratory made a presentation to the University of Texas Department of Agriculture about the calculation of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy in Austin, Texas.

**CALCULATION OF SIP-CREDITABLE NO<sub>x</sub> EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS IN TEXAS**

September 17, 2008

Jeff Haberl  
Energy Systems Laboratory  
Texas A&M University

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**Faculty/Staff:** Charles Culp, Bahman Yazdani, Cynthia Montgomery, Betty Liu, Juan-Carlos Baltazar, Jaya Mukhopadhyay, Don Gilman, Kyle Marshall, Robert Stackhouse, Kathy McKevey, Jason Cordes, Larry Degelman, Sherrie Hughes, Jessica Coffin, Stephen O'Neal.

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**USEPA:** Art Diem, Julie Rosenberg.

**BACKGROUND**

- U.S.E.P.A. closely monitors areas that exceed safe levels of Ozone.
- Reducing oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) contributes to reductions in Ozone.
- Hence, controlling NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is a priority in Texas.

Houston...we have a problem!

Houston: Clear day vs. Ozone day

**LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE**

41 Counties in Texas designated non-attainment or affected.

**Senate Bill 5 (77th Legislature, 2001)**  
 Ch. 289: Texas Airborne Reduction Plan  
 Sec. 289.02B: Evaluation Of State Energy Efficiency Programs (with PUC)  
 Ch. 289: Texas Building Energy Performance Standards  
 Sec. 289.001: A Option Of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards  
 Sec. 289.004: Enforcement Of Energy Standards Outside Of Municipalities  
 Sec. 289.007: Distribution Of Information And Technical Assistance  
 Sec. 289.009: The Approval Of Home Energy Ratings

**TERP Amended (78th Legislature, 2003)**  
 Ch. 289: Texas Building Energy Performance Standards  
 Sub 1020: Sec. 289.004: Enforcement Of Energy Standards Outside Of Municipalities  
 Sub 1025: Sec. 289.009: Energy Efficient Building Program  
 Ch. 289: Texas Building Energy Performance Standards  
 Sub 2020: Sec. 289.009: Certification of Municipal Inspectors

**TERP Amended (79th Legislature, 2005)**  
 Ch. 289: Health and Safety Code  
 Sub 2120: Sec. 289.005: Development of Creditable Ozone Emissions from Wind and Other Renewable  
 Sub 2020: Sec. 289.007B: Commission Action Relating to Water Heaters

**TERP Amended (80th Legislature, 2007)**  
 Ch. 289: Health and Safety Code  
 Sub 3050: Sec. 289.005 added subsection (b-1), (b-2), (b-3) that allow SSCCO to adopt new editions of the ICC based on written recommendations from the Laboratory  
 Sub 3050: Sec. 289.009 Development of Standardized report formats for newly constructed residences  
 Ch. 289: Health and Safety Code  
 Sub 1210: Section 289.005 added subsection (b-1), (b-2) allows SSCCO to adopt new editions of the ICC based on written recommendations from the Laboratory

**WHY SPATIAL & TEMPORAL TRACKING?**

**Dallas-Fort Worth Region**  
 North-Central Texas  
 Nov. 11, 2005 8 AM  
 North-Central Texas  
 Nov. 1, 2005 8 AM

**Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Region**  
 Southeast Texas  
 Oct. 23, 2005 8 AM  
 Southeast Texas  
 Aug. 6, 2005 8 AM

**Air Quality**  
 None/Minor  
 Very Slightly  
 Slightly  
 Moderately  
 Very

**WHERE'S THE POTENTIAL FOR EE/RE?**

- 41 counties represent 70.5% of the state's population
- Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar contain 40.0% of the state's population
- Housing trends follow population
- Harris, Dallas counties have the most housing starts (SF, MF)

Figure 42: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

### SPATIAL & TEMPORAL TRACKING

- Required NOAA, NREL/UT & TCEQ weather data sources to be gathered, missing data filled, and prepared for use by EERE applications

### IECC CODE SF, MF SAVINGS

To quantify the reduction of NOx emissions due to the implementation of 2000 IECC with 2001 Supplement for new residential construction:

- Prototype simulation models were created for both single and multifamily configurations using DOE-2.1e simulation software
- The simulation models were then modified to accommodate the different scenarios for envelope and HVAC systems found typically in residences
- These simulation models were then linked to a web-based graphic user interface and US-EPA's eGRID to convert the energy savings to NOx emissions reduction

eocalc.tamu.edu

### HOW MUCH SAVINGS? SF & MF

PRECODE VS 2000/2001 IECC

- For both single and multifamily, houses with electric HVAC equipment have lower annual energy consumption
- For single family, a house with slab-on-grade is the least consumptive vs a house with crawl space

- Similarly 2-story single family house uses less energy than 1-story house
- For multifamily, less savings for code-compliance due to less window area
- 128,804 single family
- 29,872 multifamily

### COMMERCIAL BUILDING SAVINGS

To quantify the reduction of NOx emissions due to the implementation of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1999:

- Prototype simulation models were created using the DOE-2.1e simulation software
  - 1 story
  - 3 story
  - 100 story
- The models were then modified to accommodate the requirements of both ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 (baseline) and 1999 (new construction).
- The models were then linked to a web-based graphic user interface and US-EPA's eGRID to convert the energy savings to NOx emissions reduction

### HOW MUCH SAVINGS? COMMERCIAL

COMPARISON BETWEEN ASHRAE 90.1-1989 AND 1999:

- For the same building, ASHRAE 90.1-1999 is 13.4% less consumptive than ASHRAE 90.1-1989
- More stringent requirements for the lighting power-density (LPC) in 1999 makes up for 45% of the total decrease
- Boiler staging in 1999 also allows for a 12% decrease in the annual energy consumption as compared to 1989
- More stringent envelope requirements also help in decreasing fan and auxiliary energy consumption in 1999

### EXTENDING THE METHOD

USED USDOE, DODGE & CBEC'S DATA:

- PNNL study of ASHRAE Standard 90.1 1989 VS 1999.
- Dodge/CBEC data used to characterize new construction (122 million ft²)
- Peak savings calculated with eCALC
- Categories include:
  - Assembly
  - Education
  - Food
  - Lodging
  - Office
  - Retail
  - Warehouse

Figure 43: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)



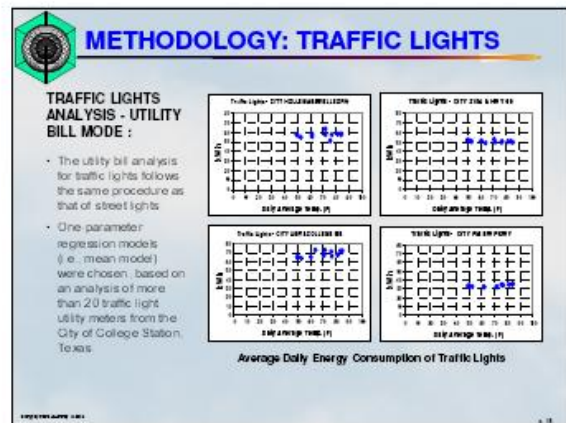
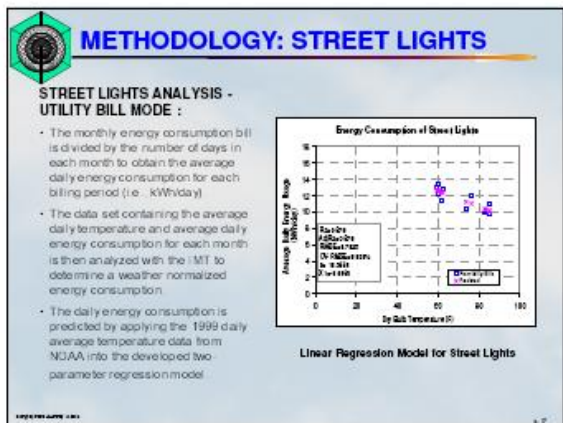
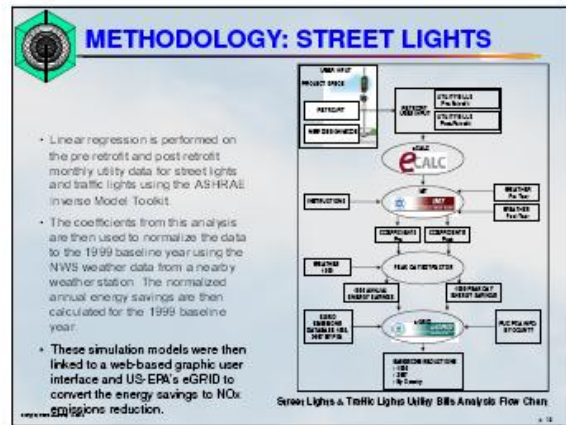
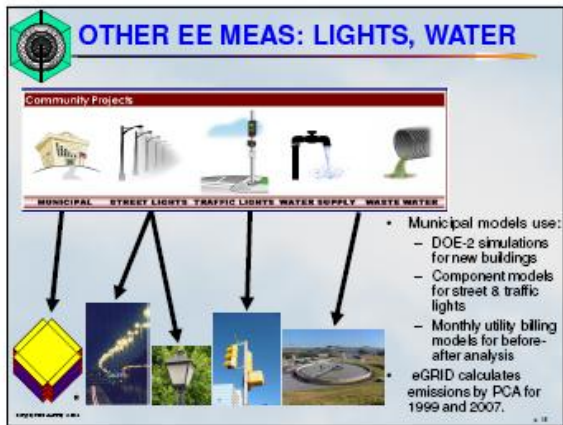
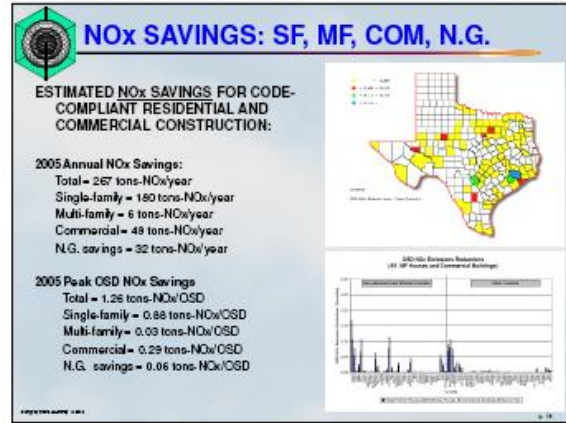
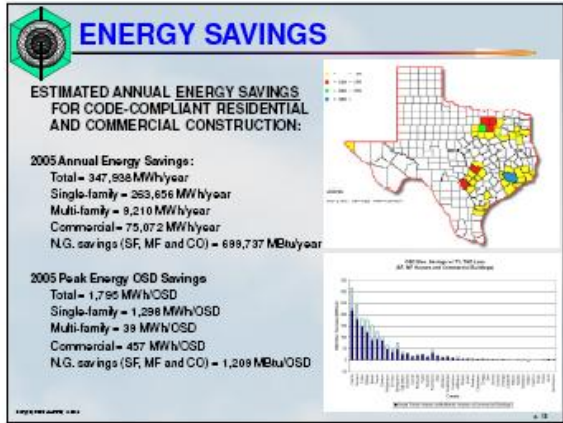


Figure 44: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

### METHODOLOGY: STREET LIGHTS

#### STREET LIGHTS ANALYSIS – DESIGN MODE:

Determination of the hours of operation for the street lights:

- First, calculating the earth's declination about its axis, which depends on the day-of-the-year as follows:  
 $DECLINATION = 23.45 \times \cos(2\pi \times (10.5 + DOY) / 365.25)$
- Next, the hour of the sunrise or sunset is then calculated using the following expression:  
 $hr = \arccos(-\tan(LATITUDE) \times \tan(DECLINATION))$
- Finally, the hours of daylight are calculated by multiplying  $hr$  by the fraction 2/15, which doubles the number and then divides by 15 degrees per hour

Sunset Calculation Table

### METHODOLOGY: TRAFFIC LIGHTS

#### TRAFFIC LIGHTS ANALYSIS – DESIGN MODE:

- For each project the user enters the lamp type, lamp code, wattage per lamp, operating hours and the number of lamps for the pre-retrofit and post-retrofit period.
- The emissions calculator provides a default value of operating hours for each lamp type that is based on studies of signal cycling at typical automobile traffic intersections in the Dallas Ft. Worth area.

Traffic Lights Design Mode Calculation Table

### METHODOLOGY: WATER/WASTE WATER

- User enters 12 months of pre and post-retrofit water and electricity data.
- eCALC calculates pre-retrofit and post-retrofit performance and weather normalization.
- Coefficients then used to calculate 1999 annual and peak day electricity savings, which are passed to eGRID.
- eGRID then calculates 1999 and 2007 emissions reduction by PCA

WATER/WASTE WATER ANALYSIS

### METHODOLOGY: WATER/WASTE WATER

12 months of pre and post-retrofit water and electricity data

Pre-Retrofit			Post-Retrofit		
Month	Usage	Savings	Month	Usage	Savings
Jan-01	25	100	Jan-01	25	100
Feb-01	28	100	Feb-01	28	100
Mar-01	35	100	Mar-01	35	100
Apr-01	22	100	Apr-01	22	100
May-01	25	100	May-01	25	100
Jun-01	25	100	Jun-01	25	100
Jul-01	25	100	Jul-01	25	100
Aug-01	25	100	Aug-01	25	100
Sep-01	25	100	Sep-01	25	100
Oct-01	25	100	Oct-01	25	100
Nov-01	25	100	Nov-01	25	100
Dec-01	25	100	Dec-01	25	100
Annual	250	1000	Annual	250	1000

\* This example is generic with the only purpose of developing the verification calculation methodology.

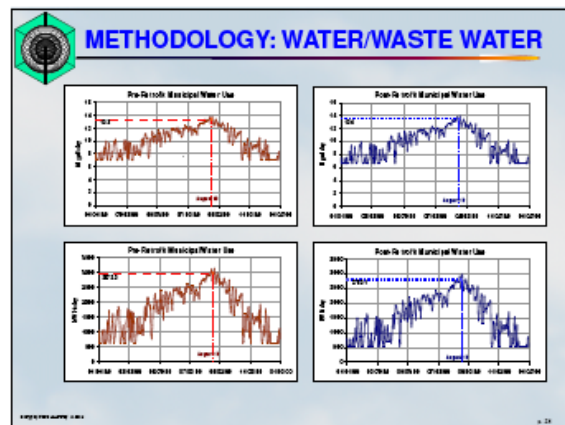
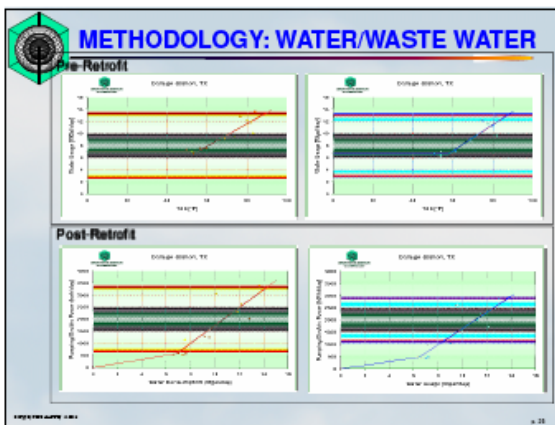


Figure 45: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

### OTHER MODELS: RENEWABLES

- Renewable tools use:
  - F-CHART for solar thermal
  - PV F-CHART for photovoltaics
  - ASHRAE IMT utility billing analysis for wind energy
  - eGRID calculates emissions by PCA for 1999 and 2007.

### RENEWABLES: WHAT ARE THEY?

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR PV ANALYSIS

- User selects solar system characteristics (i.e., type, collectors, tilt, etc.).
- eCALC calculates energy savings from installation of solar system using FCHART
- Output from FCHART weather normalized with ASHRAE IMT. Coefficients fed to 1999 peak extractor.
- Peak extractor then calculates 1999 annual and peak-day energy savings, which are fed to eGRID.
- eGRID then calculates 1999 and 2007 emissions reduction by PCA

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR PV ANALYSIS

User selects solar PV system characteristics (i.e., type, area, tilt, etc.).

City	Load	1999	2007	2009	
7505	752.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	44.0
7510	717.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	42.4
8042	850.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	71.4
APC	854.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	48.9
8047	789.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.4
7505	801.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	42.9
7511	872.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	47.9
8032	815.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	71.7
8037	864.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	49.9
8051	850.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	74.8
8057	784.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	48.0
8060	702.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	41.9
807	870.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.9

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR PV ANALYSIS

Methodology

eCALC calculates energy savings through PV F-CHART assuming "Stand Alone Solar PV Systems" as generic configurations.

The output from PV F-CHART is weather normalized with ASHRAE IMT. A break-point linear regression model as a function of outside temperature fits very well the generation of electricity from a solar PV system

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR PV ANALYSIS

The obtained annual energy savings and the peak day energy savings will be input to the eGRID

Figure 46: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR PV ANALYSIS

**Savings**

- NET PV Energy Savings
- NPV PV Savings
- IRR PV Savings

Methodology flow: Savings → eCALC → FCHART → Peak Extractor → eGRID

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR THERMAL ANALYSIS

User selects solar system characteristics (i.e., type, collectors, tilt, etc.).

- eCALC calculates energy savings from installation of solar system using FCHART
- Output from FCHART weather normalized with ASHRAE IMT. Coefficients fed to 1999 peak extractor.
- Peak extractor then calculates 1999 annual and peak-day energy savings, which are fed to eGRID.
- eGRID then calculates 1999 and 2007 emissions reduction by PCA

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR THERMAL ANALYSIS

PV PANEL COLLECTOR **		PV PANEL COLLECTOR **	
COLLECTOR TYPE	EFFICIENCY	COLLECTOR TYPE	EFFICIENCY
PTC	0.48	PTC	0.48
STC	0.52	STC	0.52
HTC	0.56	HTC	0.56
...	...	...	...

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR THERMAL ANALYSIS

**Methodology**

eCALC calculates energy savings through F-CHART, allows to analyze solar domestic hot water and pool heating systems.

The output from F-CHART is weather normalized with ASHRAE IMT. A break-point linear regression model as a function of outside temperature fits very well the thermal behavior of the solar thermal systems.

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR THERMAL ANALYSIS

Output from FCHART is weather normalized with ASHRAE IMT.

The obtained coefficients will be fed to the 1999 peak extractor.

Regression Statistics

- R Squared = 0.987
- F Stat = 2.1476
- Adjusted R Squared = 0.989
- p = 0.000
- ...

### METHODOLOGY: SOLAR THERMAL ANALYSIS

The obtained annual energy savings and the peak day energy savings will be input to the eGRID

Figure 47: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

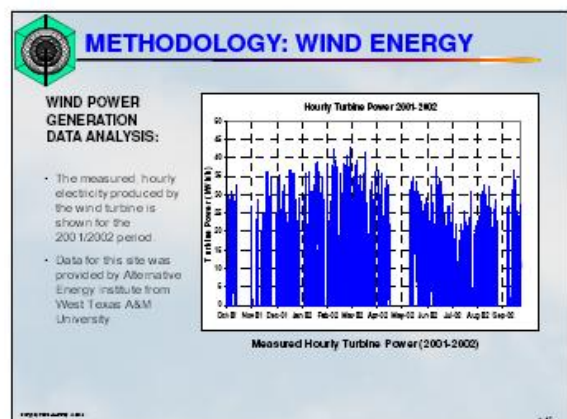
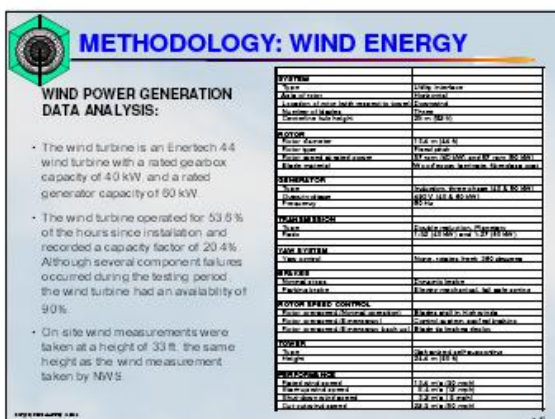
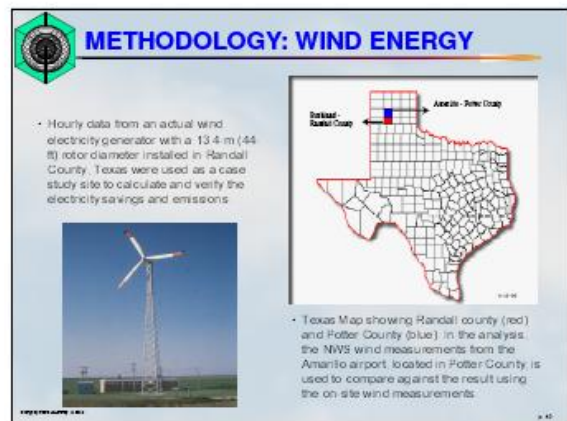
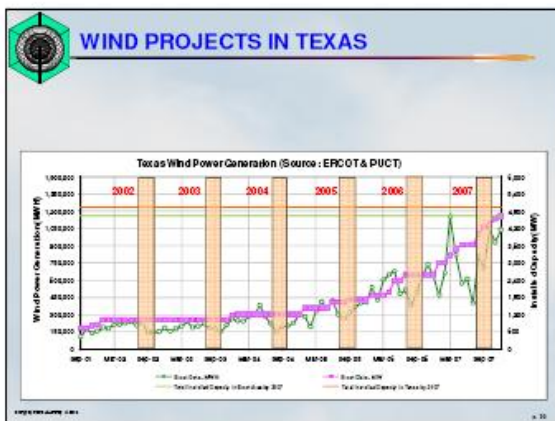
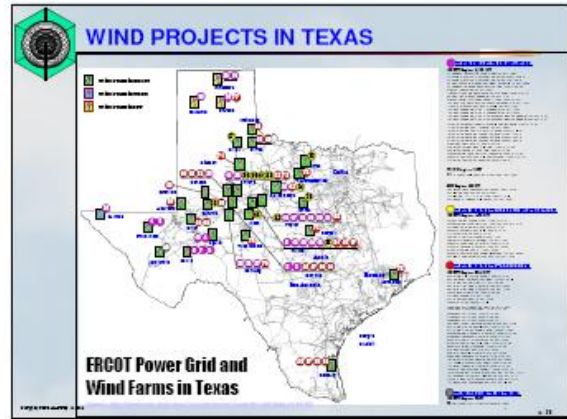
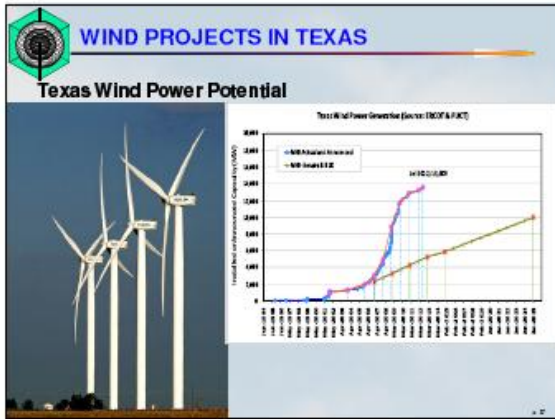


Figure 48: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

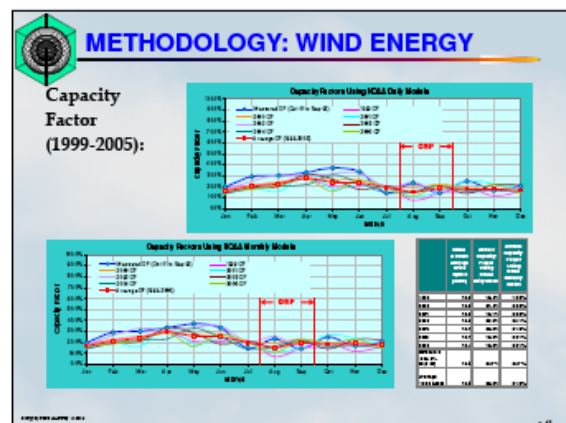
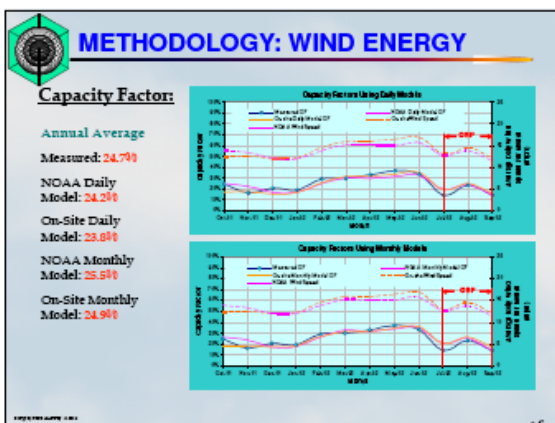
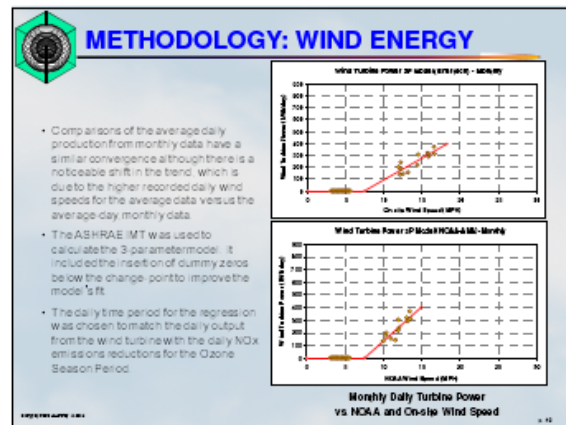
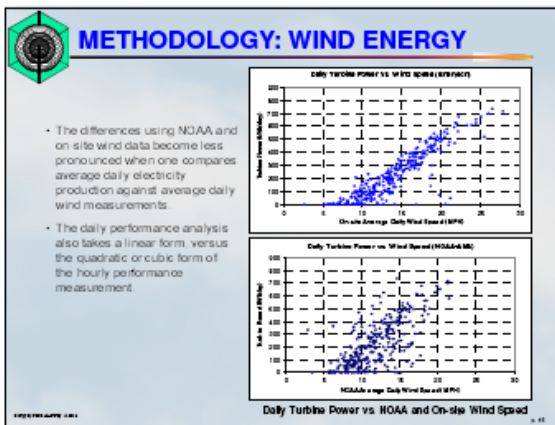
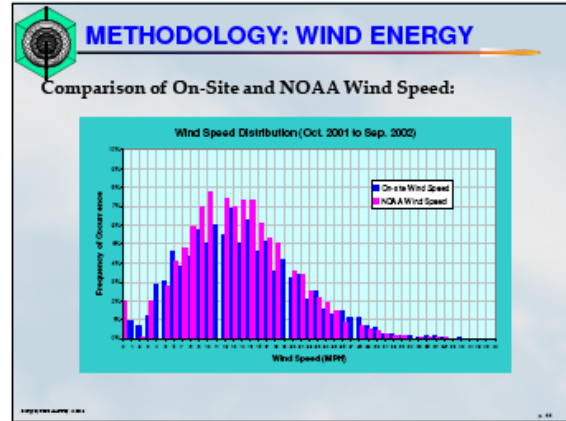
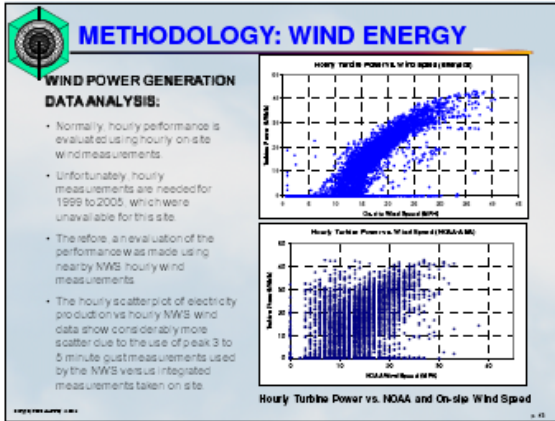
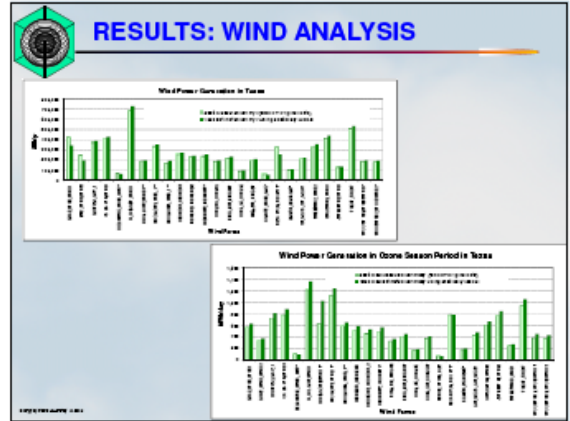


Figure 49: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

### RESULTS: WIND ANALYSIS

Wind Site Name	County	FEA # Number	FEA	Capacity (MW)	2009 Measure of Activity (MWh)	2010 Measure of Activity (MWh)	2011 Measure of Activity (MWh)	2012 Measure of Activity (MWh)
WIND_WIND_01	MCNITT	FEA1	FEA1	34	214,533	361,175	522	127
WIND_WIND_02	MCNITT	FEA1	FEA1	57	224,270	388,142	591	217
WIND_WIND_03	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	101	323,268	561,057	778	313
WIND_WIND_04	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	114	414,527	638,648	793	366
WIND_WIND_05	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	87	372,968	617,037	787	357
WIND_WIND_06	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	213	629,463	728,851	1,070	562
WIND_WIND_07	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	224	661,471	668,842	822	1,026
WIND_WIND_08	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	244	699,971	551,272	1,119	1,243
WIND_WIND_09	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	108	386,472	588,973	659	857
WIND_WIND_10	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	287,587	373,244	514	337
WIND_WIND_11	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_12	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	287,587	373,244	514	337
WIND_WIND_13	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_14	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_15	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_16	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_17	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_18	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_19	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
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WIND_WIND_78	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_79	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_80	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_81	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_82	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_83	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_84	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_85	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_86	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_87	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_88	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_89	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_90	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_91	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_92	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_93	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_94	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_95	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_96	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_97	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_98	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_99	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337
WIND_WIND_100	WINDEN	FEA1	FEA1	61	281,761	368,142	488	337



- ### ISSUES: WIND ANALYSIS
- Degradation?
  - Distribution of power on the grid?
  - Curtailment?

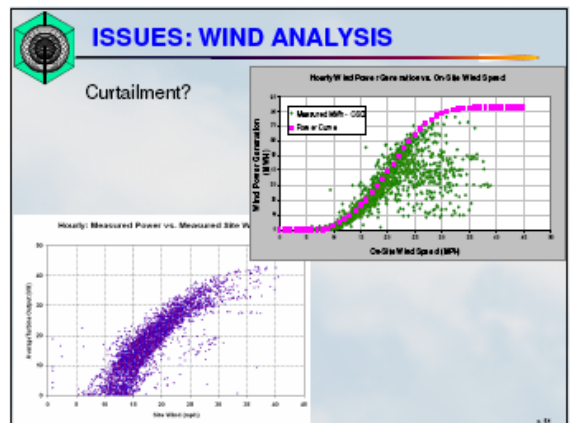
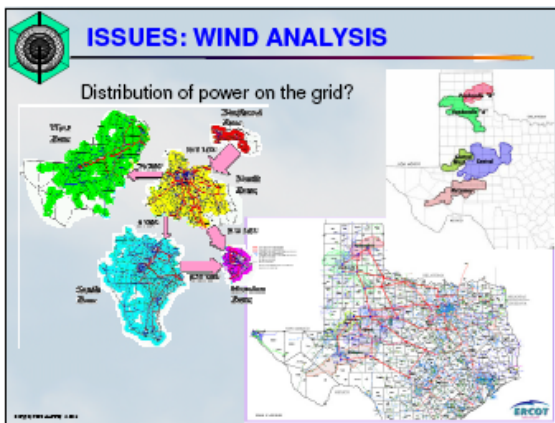
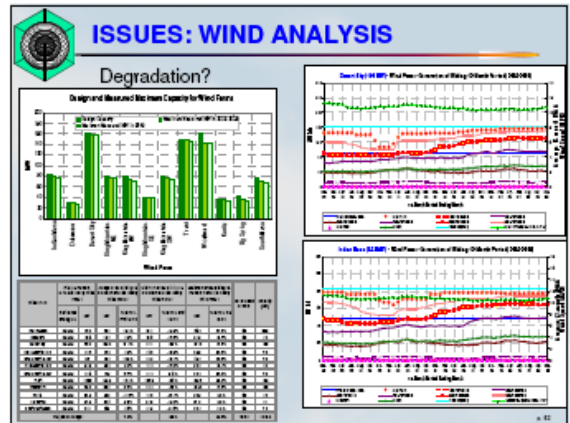


Figure 50: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

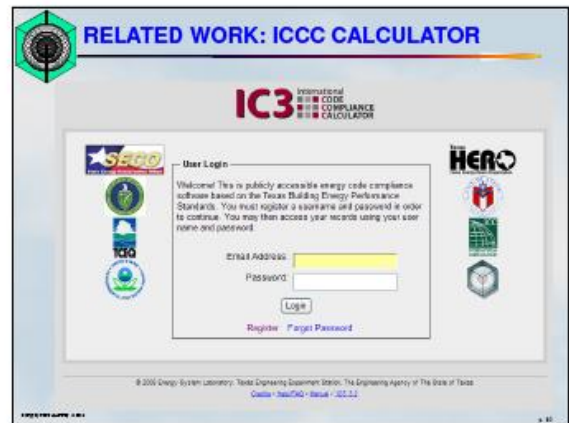
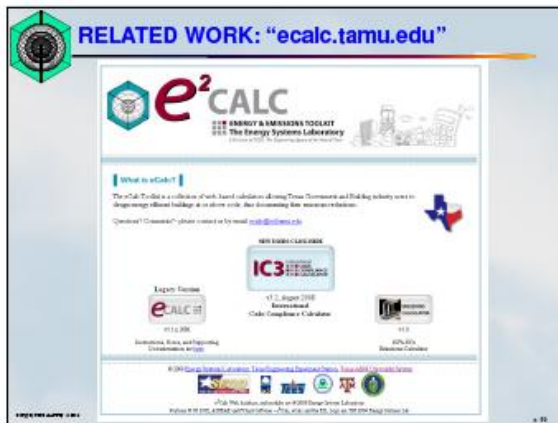
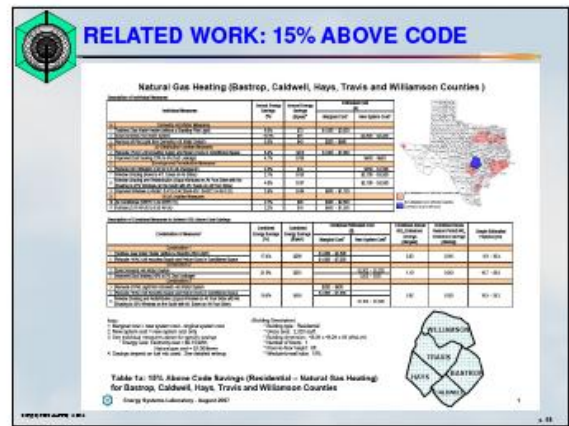
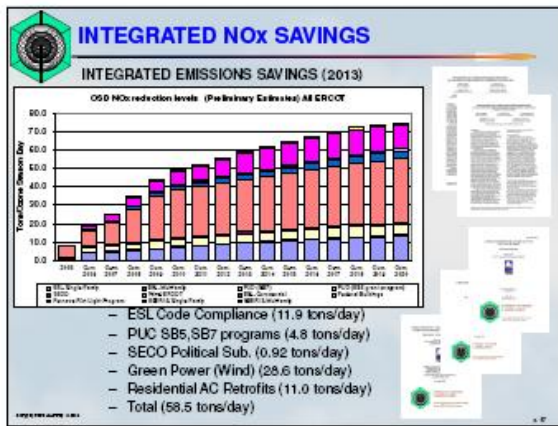
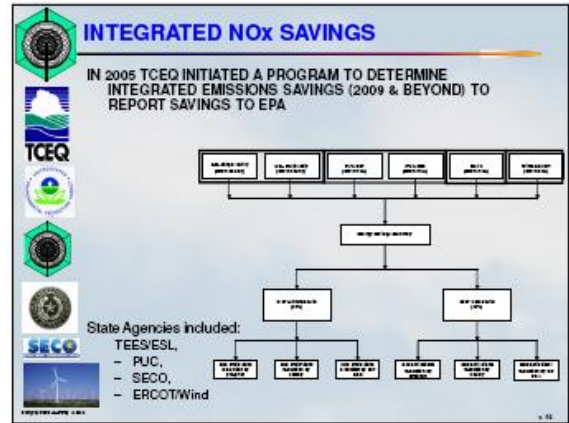
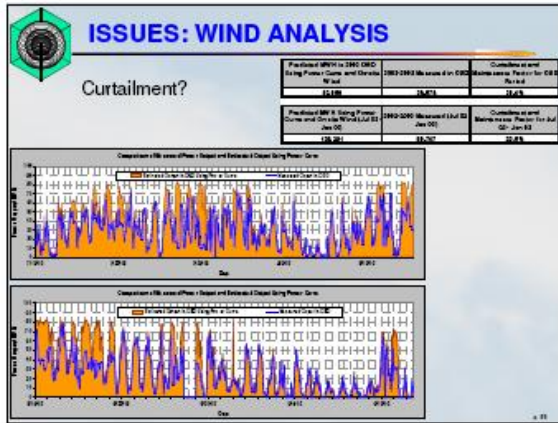


Figure 51: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)



### RELATED WORK: ICCB CALCULATOR

**Inputs simplified to match basic house configuration for 2006 Code, includes:**

- 1 or 2 floors
- House dimensions
- Orientation
- R-values
- SHGC
- Heating/Cooling efficiencies

### RELATED WORK: ICCB CALCULATOR

**Provides synchronous feedback to user:**

- Checking of inputs
- Context-sensitive help screens automatically appear
- Additional help provided if requested

### RELATED WORK: ICCB CALCULATOR

**Provides additional features (if requested):**

- Shading by overhangs
- Wall R-values
- Ceiling R-values

### RELATED WORK: ICCB CALCULATOR

**Provides additional features (if requested):**

- Window SHGC
- Window U-value
- Area by Orientation
- Cooling Efficiency
- Heating Efficiency
- DHW Efficiency
- Duct in Conditioned Space?

### STATE OF TEXAS Home Energy Report

Certificates #: 001  
 RLS  
 Data Entered By: Home Owner  
 Date: 8/13/2008

**Home Address:** Austin

**Emissions Reduction for County:**

MEG			
SOB			
CO2	Date Baseline	Last Date	Current

The report will document emissions reductions that are a result of certified energy efficiency improvements over time.

The data from this report is approximate. In nature, it gives a score based on general inputs from the above provided. It gives a score based on estimated actual energy usage per square foot based on average weather data and standard energy use characteristics used in building modeling (i.e. thermostat temperature, appliance usage from plug-in appliances, average number of occupants, typical family size, etc.). Your home's actual energy usage will vary based on these and other factors.

For additional information about the energy performance of this home, contact a Certified Home Energy Rater and ask for a Comprehensive Energy Audit. This will include an inspection of the energy features of your home, an interview with the occupants and testing of the home's systems and the rating by the rater's field system. The end result of a Comprehensive audit is a Home Energy Rating Score (HERS) - think of it as a grade for a vehicle - and suggestions of air-, low-cost and other energy improvements that can be made to make the home more energy efficient.

**Home Features:**

- Year Built: 2008
- Total Floor Area: 1500 sq-ft
- Average Ceiling Height: 8/9
- Home Faces: South
- Wall Insulation R-value: 13
- Ceiling Insulation R-value: 38
- Total Window Area: 400 sq-ft
- Window Type: Double Pane, Low-E
- Mechanics (operable) in conditioned space: No
- Heating Type: Natural Gas
- Year Furnace Installed: 2005
- A/C (Blowby/SEER): 11
- Water Heater Date of Mfg: 2008



Figure 52: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)

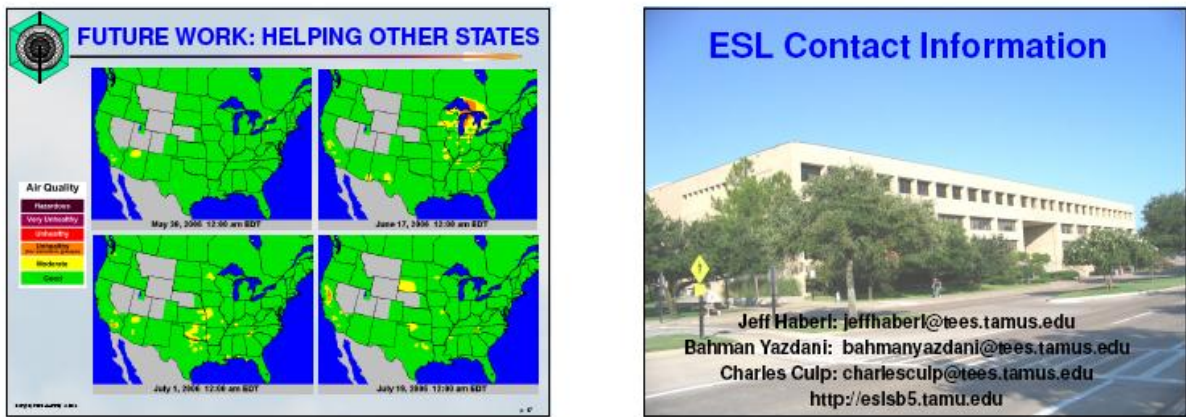


Figure 53: Slides Presented to the University of Texas (September 2008)


5.2.6.5 Presentation to the EPA, Kansas City, Missouri (September 2008)

On September 25, 2008, the Energy Systems Laboratory presented to the EPA Blue Skyways conference about calculation of NOx emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy in Kansas City, Missouri.

**QUANTIFICATION OF ENERGY AND EMISSIONS SAVED IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY (EE/RE) PROGRAMS IN TEXAS**

September 25, 2008

Jeff S. Haber  
Energy Systems Laboratory  
Texas A&M University



**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**Faculty/Staff:** Charles Culp, Bahman Yazdani, Cynthia Montgomery, Betty Liu, Juan-Carlos Baltazar, Jaya Mukhopadhyay, Don Gilman, Kyle Marshall, Robert Stackhouse, Kathy McKelvey, Jason Cordes, Larry Degelman, Sherrie Hughes, Jessica Coffin, Stephen O'Neal.

**Students:** Mini Malhotra, Pijae Im, Simge Andolsun, Hyojin Kim, Sandeep Kota, Hee Jo, Grant Marvin, Matt Moss, Craig Menning.

**TCEQ:** Steve Anderson, Alfred Reyes, Vince Meiller, Theresa Pella.

**TPUC:** Theresa Gross, Jess Totten

**SECO:** Dub Taylor, Glenn Jennings

**HARC:** David Hitchcock, Dan Bullock


**ERCOT:** Warren Lasher

**USEPA:** Art Diem, Julie Rosenberg.

**BACKGROUND**

- U.S.E.P.A. closely monitors areas that exceed safe levels of Ozone.
- Reducing oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) contributes to reductions in Ozone.
- Hence, controlling NO<sub>x</sub> emissions is a priority in Texas.

**Houston... we have a problem!**



Houston: Clear day vs. Ozone day

**LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE**

41 Counties in Texas designated non-attainment or affected.

**Senate Bill 5 (77th Legislature, 2001)**

Ch. 249: Texas Emissions Reduction Plan  
Sec. 249.005: Evaluation Of Green Energy Storage Programs (with PUC)

Ch. 249: Texas Building Energy Performance Standards  
Sec. 249.001: Adoption Of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards  
Sec. 249.002: Enforcement Of Energy Standards Outside Of Municipality  
Sec. 249.007: Distribution Of Information And Technical Assistance  
Sec. 249.008: Development Of Home Energy Ratings

**TEFP Amended (78th Legislature, 2003)**


Ch. 249: Texas Building Energy Performance Standards  
Sec. 249.001: Sec. 249.001: Enforcement Of Energy Standards Outside Of Municipality  
Sec. 249.002: Sec. 249.002: Energy Efficient Building Program  
Ch. 249: Texas Building Energy Performance Standards  
Sec. 249.007: Sec. 249.007: Certification of Municipal Inspectors

**TEFP Amended (79th Legislature, 2005)**

Ch. 249: Health and Safety Code  
Sec. 249.001: Sec. 249.001: Development of Credible Ozone emissions from hydrocarbon sources  
Sec. 249.002: Sec. 249.002: Commission Action Relating to Water Heaters

**TEFP Amended (80th Legislature, 2007)**


Ch. 249: Health and Safety Code  
Sec. 249.001: Sec. 249.001 added subsection (b-1), (b-2), (b-3) to allow SECO to adopt new editions of the SCC based on the latest recommendations from the Laboratory (HB 2493) Sec. 249.001 Development of Standardized Requirements for new to controlled residences  
Ch. 249: Health and Safety Code  
Sec. 249.002: Sec. 249.002 added subsection (1), (2-2) allows SECO to adopt new editions of the SCC based on the latest recommendations from the Laboratory.



**ENERGY EMISSIONS - IMPACT FACTOR**

	Use	NO <sub>x</sub>	Upgrade Avg. Life	Impact Factor
Industries:	60%	23%	5 - 20 yr	1 - 5
Vehicles:	19%	54%	7 - 10 yr	4 - 5
Buildings:	21%	22%	25 - 50 yr	5 - 11

Buildings substantially impact emissions!



SCORC Database Link: 10/2008/6A, 14B  
Owner Of Database: TREC/ESL

**WHY SPATIAL & TEMPORAL TRACKING?**

**Dallas-Fort Worth Region**

North-Central Texas  
Nov. 11, 2005 8 AM

North-Central Texas  
Aug. 8, 2005 8 AM

**Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Region**

Southeast Texas  
Oct. 21, 2001 8 AM

Southeast Texas  
Aug. 8, 2003 8 AM

**Air Quality**

- Excellent
- Very Good
- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy
- Very Unhealthy
- Hazardous




Figure 54: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)

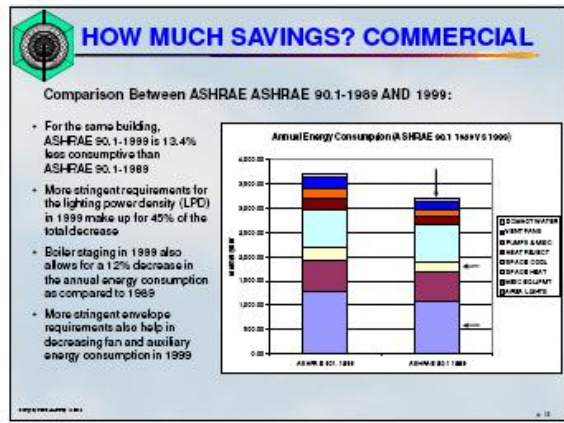
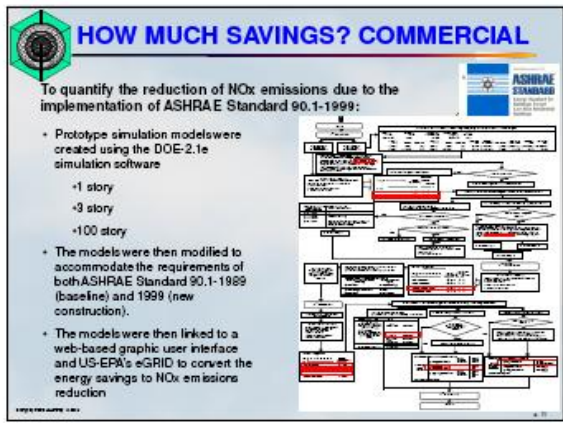
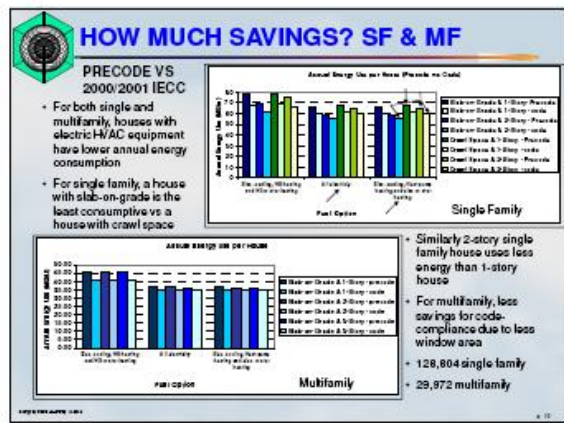
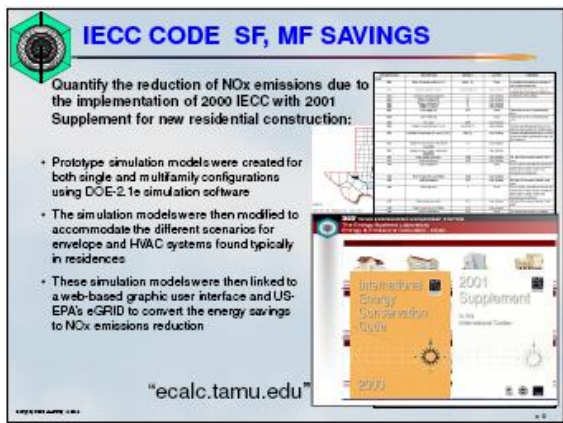
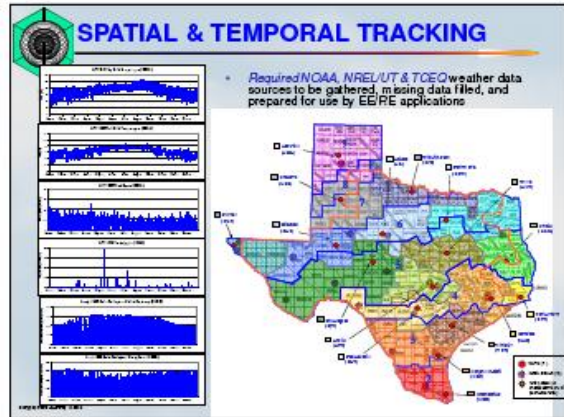
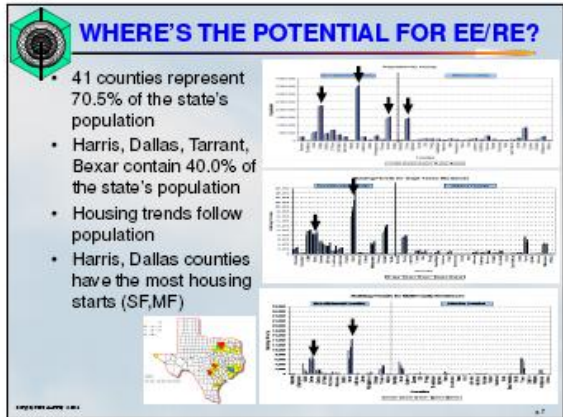


Figure 55: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)

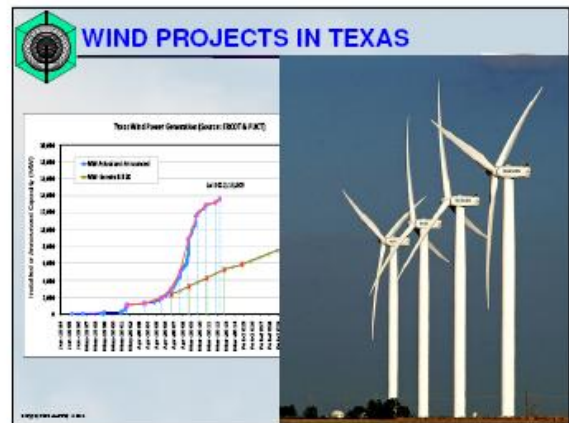
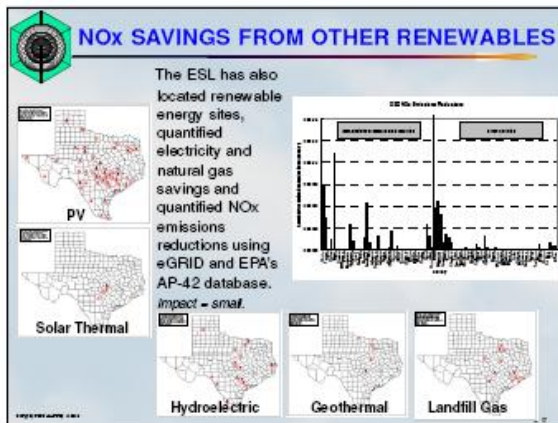
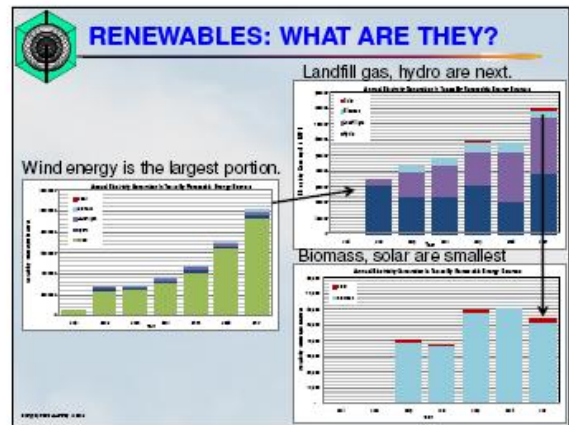
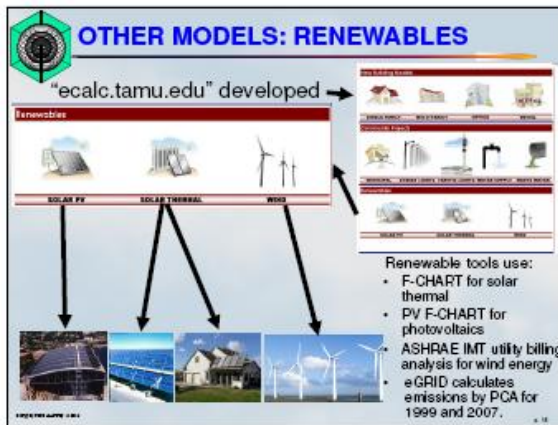
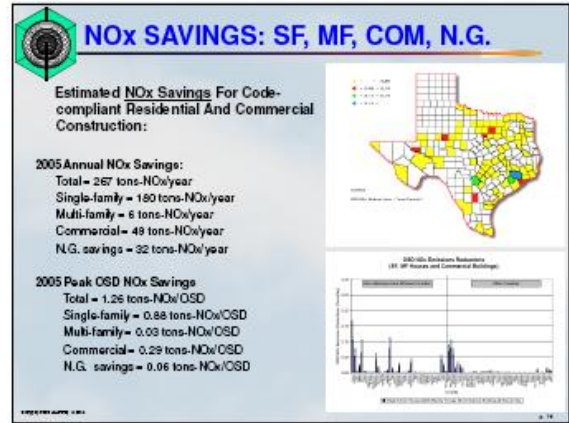
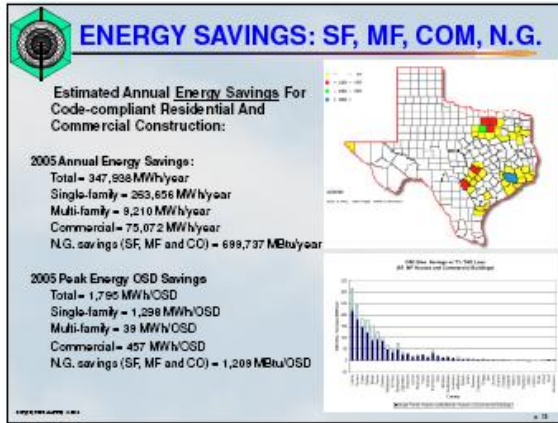


Figure 56: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)

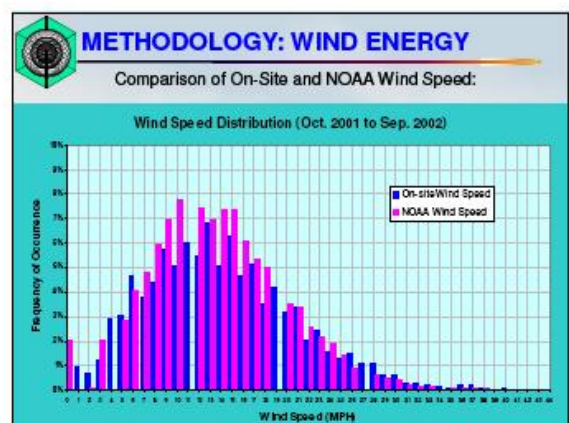
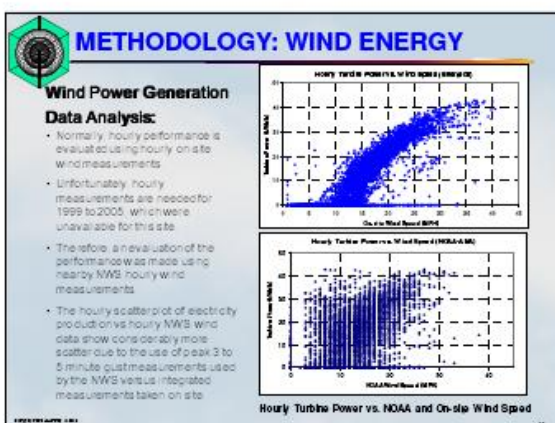
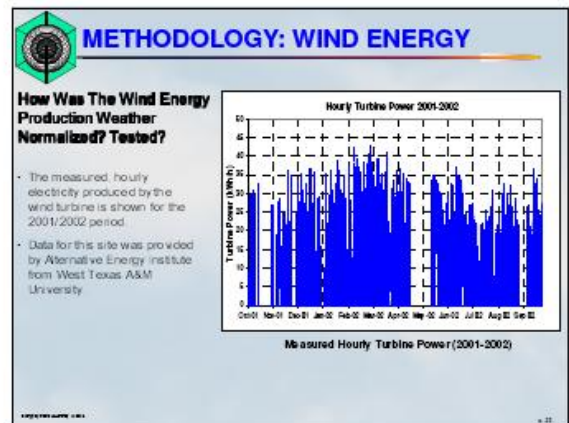
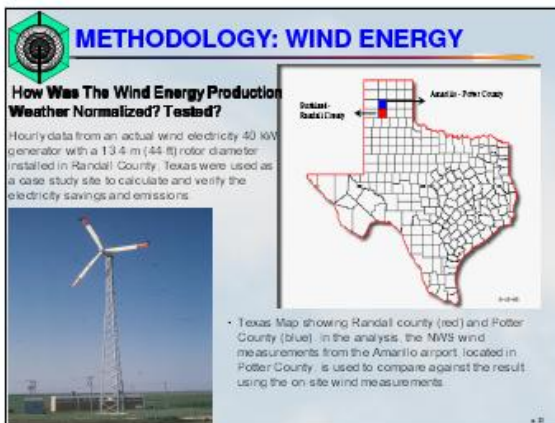
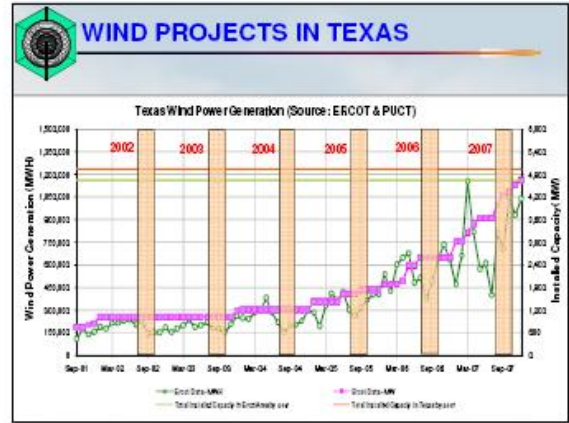
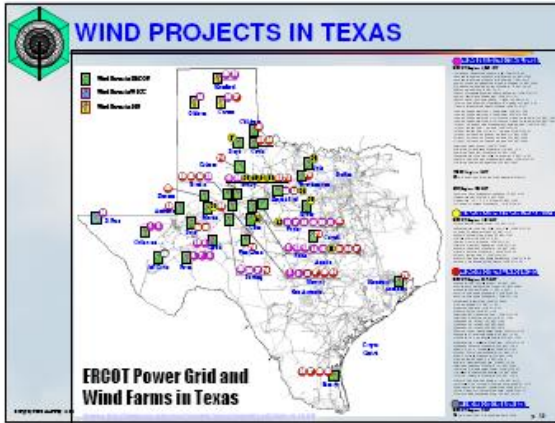


Figure 57: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)

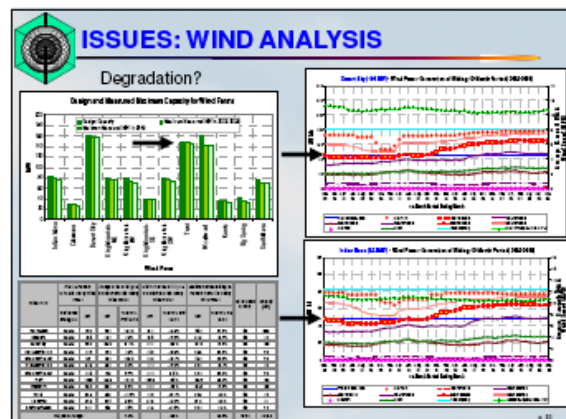
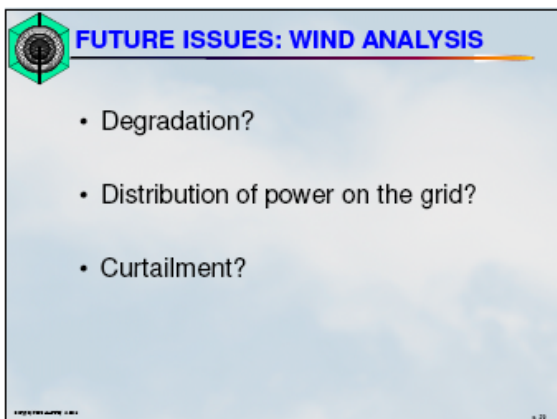
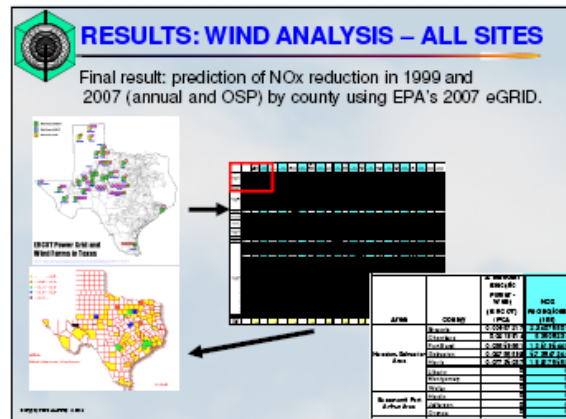
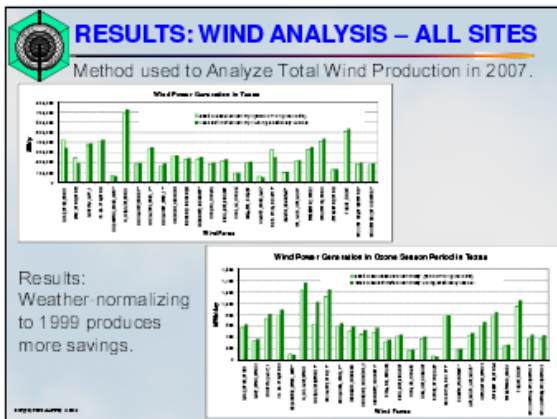
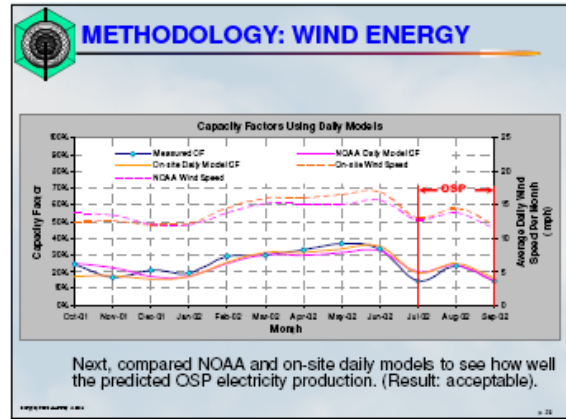
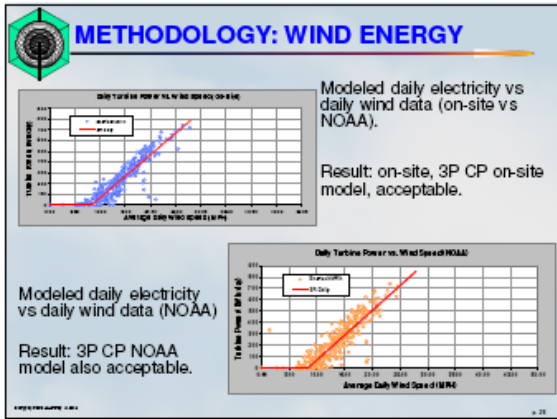


Figure 58: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)

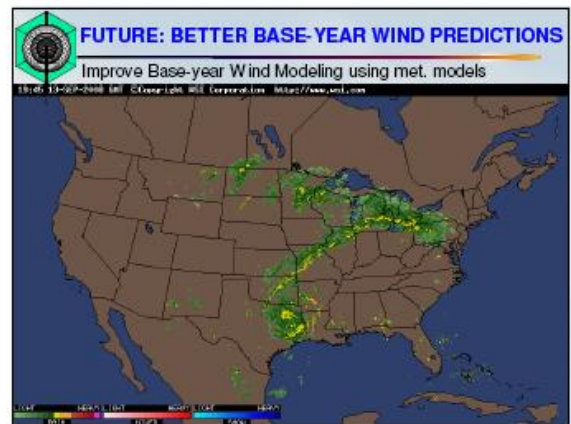
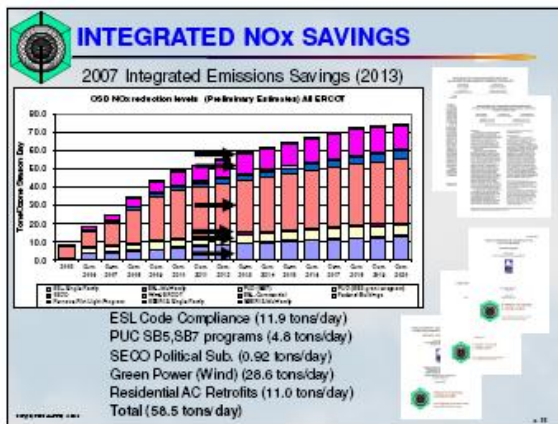
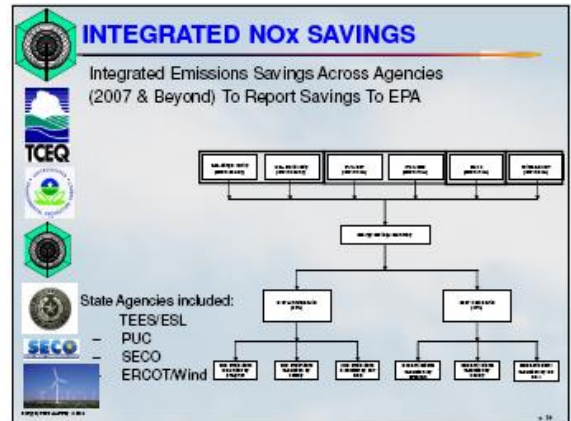
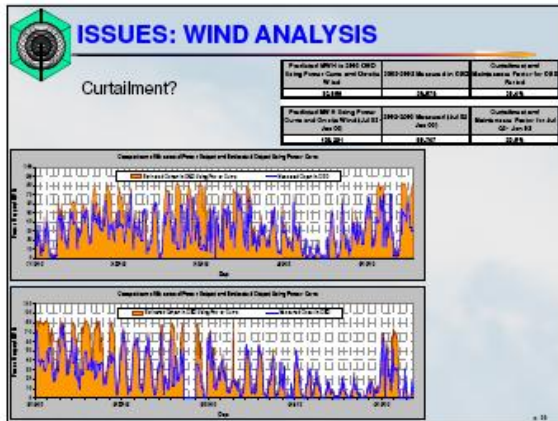
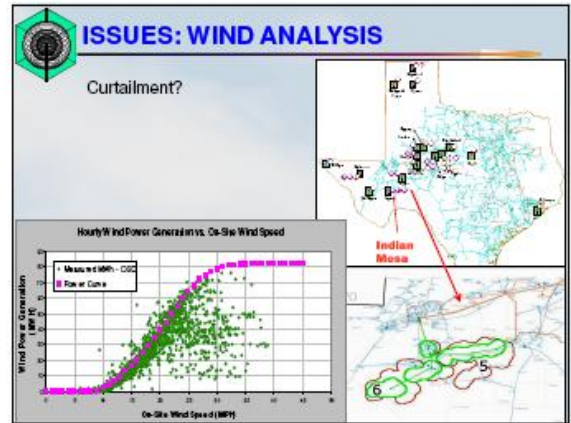
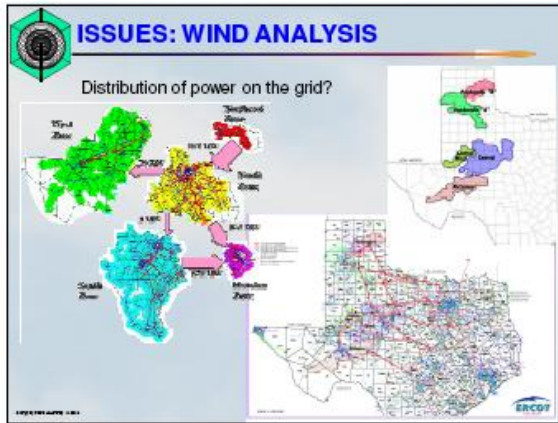


Figure 59: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)



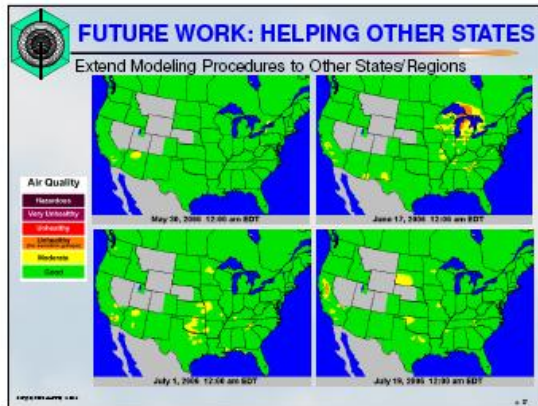


Figure 60: Slides Presented to the EPA (September 2008)

5.2.6.6 Presentation to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee, Austin (September 2008)

In September 2008, the Energy Systems Laboratory made a presentation to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee about the calculation of NOx emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy in Austin, Texas.

**TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE  
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES**

**September 30, 2008**

**Jeff Haberl, Ph.D., P.E.  
Bahman Yazdani, P.E.**




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



**TEES HISTORY – ENERGY SYSTEMS LAB**

**ESL is Internationally Recognized for Excellence in Building Efficiency**

- Energy Efficiency in Buildings
- Continuous Commissioning® Technology
- Measurement and Verification Methodologies
- Air Conditioning / Refrigeration Technologies
- EPA for Air Pollution Reductions from Energy Efficiency



**TEES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**

**ESL Founded / Host**

- Hot & Humid Building Symposium
- Int'l Conference on Enhanced Building Operations
- Industrial Energy Technology Conference
- Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency Conference






**TEES LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Senate Bill 5 (77th Legislature, 2001)**

- Ch. 206 Texas Creation of Action Plan
- Sec. 206.205 Evaluation of State Energy Efficiency Programs (with PUC)
- Ch. 202 Texas Building Energy Performance Standards
- Sec. 202.003 Adoption of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards
- Sec. 202.004 Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality
- Sec. 202.007 Distribution of Information and Technical Assistance
- Sec. 202.008 Overall Level of Home Energy Ratings

**TERP Amended (78th Legislature, 2003)**

- Ch. 202 Texas Building Energy Performance Standards
- Sec. 202.004 Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality
- Sec. 202.005 Texas Energy Efficiency Building Program
- Ch. 202 Texas Building Energy Performance Standards
- Sec. 202.003 Certification of Municipal Inspectors

**TERP Amended (79th Legislature, 2005)**

- Ch. 202 Health and Safety Code
- Sec. 202.025 Development of Creditable Statewide NOx Emissions from Wind and Other Renewables
- Sec. 202.027 Certification Action Relating to Water Meters

**TERP Amended (80th Legislature, 2007)**

- Ch. 202 Health and Safety Code
- Sec. 202.025 Development of Creditable Statewide NOx Emissions from Wind and Other Renewables based on written recommendations from the Laboratory
- Sec. 202.027 Development of Standardized Report Formats for Newly Constructed Residences
- Ch. 206 Health and Safety Code
- Sec. 206.025 Development of Standardized Report Formats for Newly Constructed Residences based on written recommendations from the Laboratory

**TEES LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Legislative Summary**

1. Evaluation Of State Energy Efficiency Programs (with PUC).
2. Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards.
3. Information and Technical Assistance.
4. Development of Creditable Statewide NOx Emissions Reductions Credits From Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.
5. Development Of Home Energy Ratings.
6. Certification of Municipal Inspectors.
7. Development of Creditable Statewide NOx Emissions Credits from Wind and Other Renewables.
8. Evaluate IECC/ASHRAE Standard for Stringency and Report to SECO.
9. Development of Standardized Report Formats for Newly Constructed Residences.

**TEES RENEWABLES: WHAT ARE THEY?**

**Landfill gas, hydro are next**

**Wind energy is the largest portion**

**Biomass, solar are smallest**

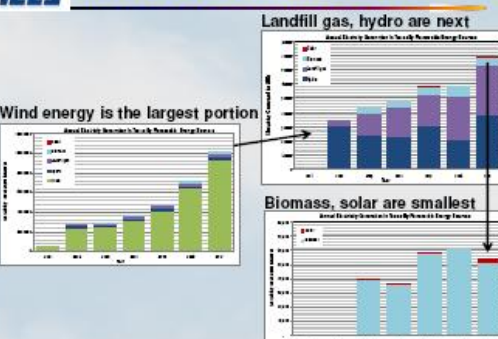
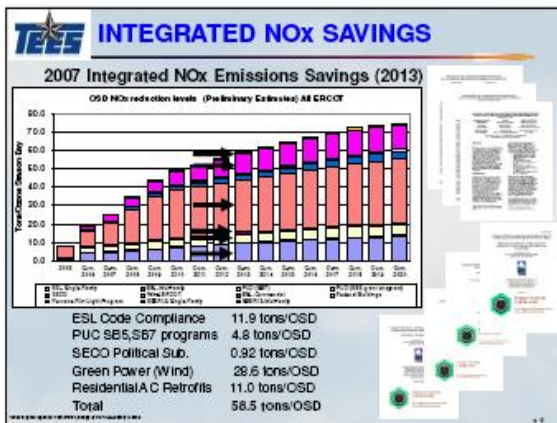
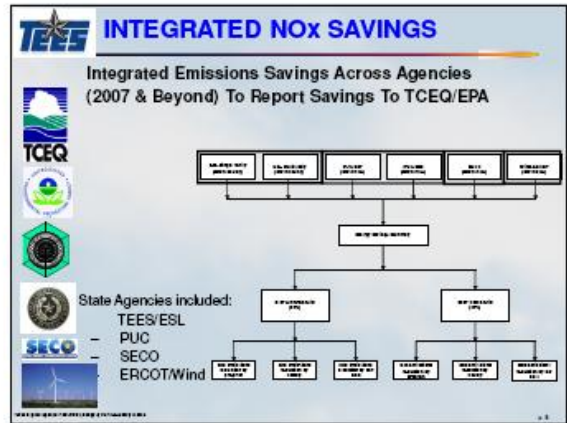
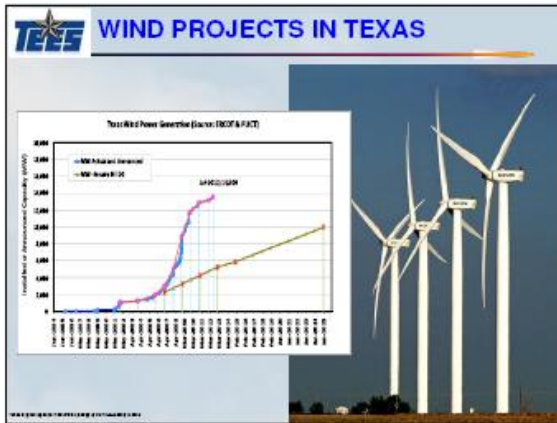


Figure 61: Slides Presented to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee (September 2008)



- ### IMPACT OF THE WORK
- Significant TERP Technical Contributions
- Quantification of Creditable NOx Emissions Reductions from EE/RE
  - Updated Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) for Texas
  - Defining Technology for Assessing Energy Efficiency Impact on Pollution Reduction
    - EPA Center of Excellence for Emissions Reduction

### DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

TERP Funding Received

- 2002: \$182,000
- 2003: \$950,421
- 2004 - 2008: \$952,019/yr



Figure 62: Slides Presented to the Texas Senate Natural Resources Committee (September 2008)

### 5.2.7 Presented Two Papers at the 2008 ICEBO Conference in Germany, October 2008.

Two papers were prepared and presented at the 2008 ICEBO conference in Berlin, Germany, in October 2008. Copies of these papers have been posted on the Laboratory's TERP web page. Titles and abstracts for each of the papers are as follows.

- Haberl, J. S., Davies, H., Owens, B., Hunn, B. 2008. "ASHRAE's New Performance Measurement Protocols for Commercial Buildings", *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Berlin, Germany, October 20-22.

ASHRAE, CIBSE and USGBC are developing a standardized, consistent set of protocols to facilitate the comparison of the measured performance of buildings, especially those claimed to be green, sustainable, and/or high performance. The protocols will identify what is to be measured, how it is to be measured (instrumentation and spatial resolution), and how often it is to be measured.

- Dennis, J. R., Hodapp, R. T., Kramer, L., Deng, S., Wei, G., Turner, W. D., Yazdani, B., Baltazar, J. C., Henson, R., Schroeder, F. 2008. "Continuous Commissioning® of Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport", *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Berlin, Germany, October 20-22.

The Energy Systems Laboratory was hired to apply the Continuous Commissioning® (CC®) process at The DFW International Airport. Five projects have been identified to date. This paper will focus on the completed projects: the Consolidated Rent-A-Car Center, the Airport Administration Building, and the major on-going projects, CC of Terminal D and Energy Plaza.

### 5.2.8 Presented Sixteen Papers at the 2008 Hot and Humid Conference in Plano, Texas, December 2008.

Sixteen papers were prepared and presented at the 2008 Hot and Humid conference in Plano, Texas, in December 2008. Copies of these papers have been posted on the Laboratory's TERP web page. Titles and abstracts for each of the papers are as follows.

- Liu, Z., Mukhopadhyay, J., Malhotra, M., Haberl, J., Gilman, D., Montgomery, C., McKelvey, K., Culp, C., Yazdani, B. 2008. "Methodology for Residential Building Energy Simulations Implemented in the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3)", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper presents the methodology for calculating the energy usage from a proposed residential house and the corresponding 2001 International Energy Conservation Code baseline house. This methodology is applied in the International Code Compliance Calculator, which is a publicly accessible web-based energy code compliance software developed by the Energy Systems Laboratory based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards.

- Gilman, D. R., Marshall, K., Liu, Z., Mukhopadhyay, J., Stackhouse, R., Cordes, J., Montgomery, C., McKelvey, K., O'Neil, S., Culp, C., Haberl, J., Yazdani, B. 2008. "Development of a Residential Code-compliant Web-based Calculator for Texas", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

Texas, as part of the TERP, proposed calculating creditable Nitrogen Oxides emissions reduction credits for energy efficiency and renewable energy through the State Implementation Plan under the Federal Clean Air Act. However, several obstacles remain to realizing a total market transformation: the market value of energy efficiency is not uniformly assigned, and there is a lack of consumer awareness to achieve market transformation.

- Mukhopadhyay, J., Liu, Z., Malhotra, M., Haberl, J., Gilman, D., Montgomery, C., Culp, C., Yazdani, B. 2008. "An Analysis of the Residential Energy Savings from the Implementation of the 2001 IECC and 2006 NAECA Appliance Standards in the State of Texas", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper presents results of an analysis of the annual electricity and natural gas savings from implementation of the 2001 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) specifications with updated 2006 specifications for mechanical systems to new single-family residential construction, using a code-traceable DOE-2 simulation for two locations in Texas.

- Martinez, J. T., Verdict, M., Baltazar-Cervantes, J. C., Strybos, J. 2008. "Continuous Commissioning® and Energy Management Control Strategies at Alamo Community College District", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper presents an overview of energy savings through the optimization of facility Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems for the college campuses of the Alamo Community College District. This Continuous Commissioning® process includes energy management control strategies that focus on utility rate structures. Detailed commissioning activities of the College district and Central Plants are discussed and documented, and overall savings are provided.

- Kim, S., Haberl, J. S. 2008. "Development of an ASHRAE 152-2004 Duct Model for the Single-Family Residential House", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper presents the results of the development of the duct model based on ASHRAE standard 152-2004 (ASHRAE, 2004) using the DOE-2.1e building energy simulation program. To accomplish this, FUNCTION commands for DOE-2 were used to develop the duct model and provide the improved predictions of the duct heat loss or gain from the unconditioned space as well as supply or return duct leakage.

- Nelson, I. C., Culp, C., Graves, R. D. 2008. "Semi-Empirical Screw Compressor Chiller Model", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

A screw chiller model which is based on first principles, semi-empirical analysis that describes the system performance based on observations of the thermodynamic processes is developed. This model is a modified method to empirically derive the system irreversibilities of the Gordon-Ng first principles approach and is applied to a screw chiller.

- Ugursal, A., Culp, C. 2008. "The Effects of Geometry on Flexible Duct CFD Simulations", *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

Flexible ducts have been widely used in the building industry due to low cost and ease of installation. In this study, five 8" diameter 15% compressed duct geometries were modeled including: periodic-triangular (PT), helix-triangular (HT), periodic-circular (PC), helix-circular (HC), and periodic-double-triangular (P2T). These modeled duct shapes were compared to determine the complexity of modeling and computational requirements.

- Liu, Z., Haberl, J. S., Baltazar, J. C., Culp, C., Yazdani, B., Chandrasekaran, V. 2008. "Calculating Emissions Reductions from Renewable Energy Programs and Its Application to the Wind Farms

in the Texas ERCOT Region”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper provides a detailed description of an improved methodology developed to calculate the emissions reductions from electricity provided by a wind farm. Details are presented for the wind farm Sweetwater I (Abilene) as well as results from the application of this procedure to all the wind energy providers in the Texas ERCOT region in 2006.

- Malhotra, M., Haberl, J. S. 2008. “Analysis of Off-Grid, Off-Pipe Housing for Hot-Humid and Hot-Arid Climates”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper investigates the feasibility of off-grid, off-pipe housing in hot-humid and hot-arid climates in the U.S. The study aims to eliminate the need for non-renewable sources of energy and municipal water in residences by using off-grid, off-pipe design approach. To accomplish this, a 2001 International Energy Conservation Code compliant house in Houston, TX and Phoenix, AZ was simulated to determine the base-case energy and water use.

- Im, P., Haberl, J. S. 2008. “Analysis of the Energy Savings Potential in K-5 Schools in Hot and Humid Climates”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper presents the analysis of the energy savings potential in K-5 schools in hot and humid climates. For the analysis, an existing K-5 school in Central Texas was selected as a case study school, and the building energy related data and information were collected.

- Cho, S., Haberl, J. S. 2008. “Validation of the eCALC Commercial Code-Compliant Simulation Versus Measured Data from an Office Building in a Hot and Humid Climate”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper compares the results of a calibrated simulation of a case-study building versus simulation using the web-based eCALC code-compliant commercial simulation program. In this paper an extension of the previous work is presented using the eCALC commercial simulation model, which uses simplified geometry and ASHRAE Standard 90.1-compliant equipment selection and sizing values for energy calculation. This paper compares the results between the as-built geometry simulation and simplified geometry simulation with similar equipment configuration

- Kim, S., Haberl, J. S. 2008. “Detailed Analysis of the Thermal Mass Credits in a Code-Traceable DOE-2 Simulation of the 2001 IECC for a Single-Family Residence in Texas”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper presents the results of a study that investigates the thermal mass credits in the 2001 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) (ICC 1999, 2001) for a single-family residence in Texas using the DOE-2 building energy simulation program. In this analysis seven different wall types were simulated, and each wall type was matched to the recommended overall U-value of a lightweight wall that meets the prescriptive specifications of the 2001 IECC. This paper presents an analysis of the total annual cooling and heating energy use for wall types with varying thermal mass, and thermostat settings, as well as recommendations concerning the most energy-efficient wall type, and includes input specification methods using the DOE-2 program.

- Andolsun, S., Culp, C. 2008. “A Comparison of EnergyPlus to DOE-2.1E: Multiple Cases Ranging from a Sealed Box to a Residential Building”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This study expanded upon the previous comparisons to include the simplest case scenario where the building was a sealed box without infiltration, internal load, system or plant. The simulations were then extended to include incremental changes on the building load by adding people, lights, equipment and infiltration. EPlus and DOE-2 were compared using multiple base case buildings in Austin from the simplest case to a fully inhabited residential building.

- Masuda, H., Baltazar, J. C., Ji, J., Claridge, D. E. 2008. “Development of Data Quality Control Limits for Data Screening Through the 'Energy Balance' Method”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper proposes a methodology to construct statistical control limits for data screening using “Energy Balance” methodology. Energy Balance (*EBL*) parameter represents quasi-steady state thermal energy storage in a building and indicates a predominant linear behavior when it is plotted versus the outside air temperature.

- Malhotra, M., Im, P., Haberl, J. S., Fisk, P., Canez, J., Schaidler, N., Feigenbaum, L., Ramirez, E., Cho, S. 2008. “Design, Construction, Transportation, Operation and Post-Occupancy Analysis for the Texas A&M Solar Decathlon House”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

This paper describes the design, construction, transportation, operation and post occupancy analysis of the 2007 Texas A&M Solar Decathlon House (TAMU SD house). The Texas A&M team designed and simulated varying designs using building energy simulation (DOE-2), solar thermal analysis (F-CHART), photovoltaic analysis (PV FCHART), lighting analysis (Ecotect, RADIANCE, DAYSIM), and other engineering analysis procedures.

- Ji, J., Baltazar, J. C., Claridge, D. E. 2008. “Study of the Outside Air Enthalpy Effects in the Screening of Metered Building Energy Data”, *Proceedings of the Sixteenth Symposium on Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates*, Plano, TX, December 15-17, 2008.

A design of experiment process is conducted to study the linear relations for the energy balance load ( $E_{BL}$ ) as the function of outside air enthalpy ( $h_{OA}$ ) and as the function of outside air dry-bulb temperature ( $T_{OA}$ ). Study cases are also presented to illustrate the difference between application of  $h_{OA}$  and  $T_{OA}$  in energy use data analysis for buildings with different functions.

## 6 CALCULATED NO<sub>x</sub> REDUCTION POTENTIAL FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IECC/IRC

### 6.1 Calculated 2008 Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the Implementation of the IECC/IRC to New Residential Construction (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Buildings Using Code-traceable, Fuel-Neutral Simulation.

A complete reporting of the savings from the implementation of the IECC/IRC requires tracking and analyzing savings to new construction and construction activity to existing buildings that undergoes a building permit. Adoption of the IECC/IRC is expected to impact the following types of buildings:

- single-family residential
- multi-family residential
- commercial buildings
- industrial buildings
- renewables

Adoption of the IECC/IRC is also expected to impact construction activity in existing buildings that undergoes a building permit. Such activity would impact the following types of buildings:

- single-family residential
- multi-family residential
- commercial buildings
- industrial buildings
- renewables

The following sections report calculations of the energy savings associated only with new construction activity in new residences (i.e., single-family and multi-family), and commercial construction. Calculation of energy savings adoption of the IECC / IRC in industrial building and renewables is currently under development at the Laboratory, and will be reported in future reports.

#### 6.1.1 2008 Results for New Single-family Residential Construction

In this section of the report, calculations are provided regarding the potential electricity reductions and associated emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC to new single-family residences in the 41 non-attainment and affected counties as well as other counties in ERCOT region<sup>19</sup>. To calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC, a number of procedures were followed. First, new construction activity by county had to be determined; then energy savings attributable to the IECC/IRC had to be modeled using the code-traceable, DOE-2 simulation that the Laboratory has developed for the TERP; these estimates were then applied to the NAHB Builder's survey data to determine the appropriate number of housing types; then estimates of the NO<sub>x</sub> reduction potential from the electricity reductions in each county were calculated using the US EPA's 2007 eGRID database<sup>20</sup>.

In Table 4 and Table 5, the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant building characteristics are shown for each county. The 1999 building characteristics reflect those published by the NAHB, ARI and GAMA for Texas. The IECC/IRC code-compliant characteristics are the minimum building code characteristics required by the IECC/IRC for each county for single-family residences (i.e., Type A.1)<sup>21</sup>. In Table 4 and Table 5, the rows are sorted first by the US EPA's non-attainment, affected designation, and other ERCOT Counties, then alphabetically. Next, in the third column, the NAHB survey classification is listed. The fourth column in Table 4 and Table 5 lists the window area for the average house as defined by the NAHB

<sup>19</sup> The three new counties, Henderson, Hood and Hunt were added in the 2003 Legislative session are included in this.

<sup>20</sup> This preliminary analysis does not include actual power transfers on the grid, and assumes transmission and distribution losses of 7%. Counties were assigned to utility service districts as indicated.

<sup>21</sup> As modified by the 2001 Supplement.



survey<sup>22</sup>. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth columns show the NAHB's average glazing U-value, Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC), roof insulation and wall insulation, respectively. In columns nine through thirteen of Table 4 and Table 5, the corresponding values from the IECC / IRC code-compliant house are listed for each county (i.e., percent area, glazing U-value, SHGC, roof and wall insulation R-value). For each county, the identical window percent area was used for the 1999 and code-compliant calculation (i.e., window-to-wall area).

The IECC/IRC SHGC is 0.4 for all non-attainment and affected counties since they all fall below the 3,500 HDD<sub>65</sub>, as required by the IECC/IRC. All the 1999 houses were assumed to have an air-conditioner efficiency<sup>23</sup> equal to a SEER 11, a furnace efficiency (AFUE) of 0.80, and a domestic water heater efficiency of 76%. All the IECC/IRC code-compliant houses were assumed to have an air-conditioner efficiency equal to a SEER 13<sup>24</sup>. The values shown in Table 4 and Table 5, represent the only changes that were made to the simulation to obtain the savings calculations. All other variables in the simulation remained the same for the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation. In cases where the 1999 values were more efficient than the IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation, the 1999 values were used in both simulations, since this indicates that the prevailing practice is already above code. For example, in Brazoria County, according to the NAHB, the roof insulation is R-27.08, which is already above the code-required insulation of R-19. Therefore, R-27.08 was used in both simulations.

In the code-traceable simulation results are shown for each county. In a similar fashion as Table 4 and Table 5, Table 6 and Table 7 is first divided into US EPA affected and then non-attainment classifications, followed by an alphabetical listing of counties. In the third column, the IECC/IRC climate zone is listed followed by the number of projected new housing units<sup>25</sup> in the fourth column. In the fifth column, the total simulated energy use is listed if all new construction had been built to pre-code specifications, and, in the sixth column, the total county-wide energy use for code-compliant construction is shown.

The values in the fifth and sixth columns come from the associated tables in the 2007 Volume III Appendix, which remain the same as the 2006 listing, 24 simulations were run for each county, which were then distributed according to the NAHB's survey data to account for 1 story, 2 story, slab-on-grade, crawlspace, and three different system types. In the seventh and eighth columns, the total pre-code and code-compliant peak OSD energy use is reported for the Ozone Season Day across all counties<sup>26</sup>. In a similar fashion as the annual pre-code and code-compliant energy use, these values are from the associated tables for each county in the Volume III Appendix to this report for the 1999 peak OSD results.

In the ninth and tenth columns, the total annual electricity and peak OSD savings are shown for each county, respectively. A 7% transmission and distribution loss is used in the 2007 report, which represents a fixed 1.07 multiplier for the electricity use. In the eleventh and twelfth columns, the total annual pre-code and code-compliant natural gas use is shown for those residences that had natural gas-fired furnaces and domestic water heaters. Similarly, in columns thirteen and fourteen, the simulated total peak OSD natural gas use on the peak Ozone Season Day (OSD) is shown for each county. Finally, in columns fifteen and sixteen, the total annual and peak OSD natural gas savings are shown for each county.

Table 8 and Table 9 the 2006 PCA assignments for each county are shown. These assignments are the same with the assignments used in the 2006 annual report. These assignments were expanded from the 2005 report because all ERCOT counties are shown in the 2006 report. In Table 10, the annual electricity savings

<sup>22</sup> This value represents the NAHB's reported number of window units times an average window size of 3 x 5 feet, which was determined by surveying local building suppliers. Additional information about the procedures used to determine these values can be found in the MS Thesis by Im (2003).

<sup>23</sup> The choice of a SEER 11 efficiency for the air conditioner was based on ARI sales numbers for Texas which show an average SEER 11 for houses built in 1999.

<sup>24</sup> Based on the regulation effective ....

<sup>25</sup> The number of projected new housing units uses the published values for the new housing units in 2006. A vacancy rate of 0% was assumed for 2007 calculations, based on information suggested by the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.

<sup>26</sup> In the 2005 report, the peak Ozone Season Day (OSD) was used to report peak savings. This is different than the peak day for 2004, which was August 19, 1999. This change was made at the request of the TCEQ. In the 2002 and 2003 reports, these dates represent the TMY2 non-coincident dates that were chosen by the DOE-2 simulation program as the peak date for the houses simulated in a specific county. Hence, the 2002 and 2003 dates did not correspond to the same calendar date.

are assigned to PCA provider(s) according to Table 8 and Table 9. The total electricity savings for each PCA, as shown in then entered into the bottom row of Table 11 and Table 13, which is the 2007 US EPA eGRID database for Texas. eGRID then proportions each MWh of electricity savings according to the 1999 measured data from the power plants assigned to that PCA. For each county in which there is a power plant the lbs-NO<sub>x</sub>/MWh are calculated and displayed as NO<sub>x</sub> reductions (lbs) in the column adjacent to the PCA column. Adding across the rows then totals the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in each county from multiple PCAs that have power plants in that county. Counties that do not show NO<sub>x</sub> reductions represent counties that do not have power plants in eGRID's database. In Table 12 the PCA assignments for peak reductions are shown for each county; and in the peak OSD NO<sub>x</sub> reductions are shown calculated with eGRID.









Table 8: 2007 Allocation of PCA for each of 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties, and ERCOT Counties (1)

County	Elec. Utilities 1	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage	Elec. Utilities 2	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage
ANDERSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Trinity Valley EC			0%
ANDREWS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
ANGELINA	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	San Houston EC			0%
ARANSAS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
ARCHER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
ATASCOSA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	54%	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	46%
AUSTIN	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	100%	Belville			0%
BANDERA*	Bandera EC							
BASTROP	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Smithville			0%
BAYLOR	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Symour			0%
BEE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
BELL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Bartlett EC			0%
BEXAR	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	100%	Bandera EC			0%
BLANCO*	Pedernales EC				Central Texas EC			
BORDEN*	Lytlegar EC				Big Country EC			
BOSQUE	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	United Coop Services			0%
BRAZORIA	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	97%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	3%
BRAZOS*	BRYAN				College Station			
BREWSTER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
BRISCOE	XCEL(SPS)				WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%
BROOKS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
BROWN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	85%	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%
BURLESON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	BRYAN			0%
BURNET	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Pedernales EC			0%
CALDWELL	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Luling			0%
CALHOUN	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Victoria EC			0%
CALLAHAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Taylor EC			0%
CAMERON	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Magic Valley EC			0%
CHAMBERS	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	70%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	30%
CHEROKEE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cherokee County EC			0%
CHILDRESS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Greenbelt EC			0%
CLAY	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
COKE	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Concho Valley EC			0%
COLEMAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Coleman			0%
COLLIN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
COLORADO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Weimar			0%
COMAL	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	100%	New Braunfels			0%
COMANCHE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
CONCHO	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Concho Valley EC			0%
COOKE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cooke County EC			0%
CORYELL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
COTTLE	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
CRANE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%				0%
CROCKETT	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
CROSBY*	XCEL(SPS)				Crosbyton			
CULBERSON	EPEC	El Paso Electric Co/PCA	3066882	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
DALLAS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Garland			0%
DAWSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Lytlegar EC			0%
DELTA	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Lamar County EC			0%
DENTON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
DEWITT	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Yoakum			0%
DICKENS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
DIMMIT	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
DUVAL	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
EASTLAND	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	85%	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%
ECTOR	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Goldsmith			0%
EDWARDS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
ELLIS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Navarro County EC			0%
ERATH	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
FALLS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Bellfalls EC			0%
FANNIN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
FAYETTE*	La Grange				Schulenburg			
FISHER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Big Country EC			0%
FOARD*	XCEL(SPS)				Floydada			
FORT BEND	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	100%				0%
FRANKLIN	SWEP/CO(AEP)	Southwestern Public Service Co/PCA			FEC Electric			
FREESTONE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Navasota Valley EC			0%
FRIO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
GALVESTON	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	97%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	3%
GILLESPIE*	Fredericksburg				Pedernales EC			
GLASSCOCK	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
GOLIAD	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Karnes EC			0%
GONZALES	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Gonzales			0%
GRAYSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
GRIMES	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Mid-South EC			0%
GUADALUPE	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	100%	Seguin			0%
HALL	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Lighthouse EC			0%
HAMILTON	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	United Coop Services			0%
HARDEMAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
HARRIS	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	70%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	30%
HASKELL	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Big Country EC			0%
HAYS	San Marcos	Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA			Pedernales EC			0%
HENDERSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Trinity Valley EC			0%
HIDALGO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Magic Valley EC			0%
HILL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
HOOD	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
HOPKINS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEP/CO(AEP)			0%
HOUSTON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Houston County EC			0%
HOWARD	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
HUDSPETH	EPEC	El Paso Electric Co/PCA	3066882	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
HUNT	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
IRION	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
JACK	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
JACKSON	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Jackson EC			0%
JEFF DAVIS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
JIM HOGG	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
JIM WELLS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Nueces EC			0%
JOHNSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
JONES	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Taylor EC			0%
KARNES	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Floresville			0%

Table 9: 2006 Allocation of PCA for each of 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties, and ERCOT Counties (2)

County	Elec. Utilities 1	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage	Elec. Utilities 2	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage
KAUFMAN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Trinity Valley EC			0%
KENDALL*	Boerne				Central Texas EC			
KENDY*	Nueces EC				Magic Valley EC			
KENT	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
KERR*	Kerrville				Bandera EC			
KIMBLE	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Central Texas EC			0%
KING	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
KINNEY	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
KLEBERG	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Nueces EC			0%
KNOX	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Tri-County EC			0%
LA SALLE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
LAMAR	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
LAMPASAS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Lampasas			0%
LAVACA*	Schulenburg				Yoakum			
LEE*	Giddings				Lexington			
LEON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	75%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	25%
LIMESTONE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	75%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	25%
LIVE OAK	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
LLANO*	Llano				Pedernales EC			
LOVING	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%				0%
MADISON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Houston County EC			0%
MARTIN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MASON*	Mason				Cap Rock EC			
MATAGORDA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	19%	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	81%
MAVERICK	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
McCULLOCH	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Brady			0%
McLENNAN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
McMULLEN	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Karnes EC			0%
MEDINA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	54%	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	46%
MENARD	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MIDLAND	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MILAM	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	75%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	25%
MILLS*	Goldwathe				Cap Rock EC			
MITCHELL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MONTAGUE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
MONTGOMERY	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	30%	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	70%
MOTLEY	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Lighthouse EC			0%
NACOGDOCHES	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cherokee County EC			0%
NAVARRO	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Navarro County EC			0%
NOLAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
NUECES	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Robstown			0%
PALO PINTO	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
PARKER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Weatherford			0%
PECOS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
PRESIDIO	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
RAINS	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	FEC Electric			0%
REAGAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
REAL	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Bandera EC			0%
RED RIVER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEPCO(AEP)			0%
REEVES	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
REFUGIO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
ROBERTSON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Hearne			0%
ROCKWALL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	FEC Electric			0%
RUNNELS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Coleman County EC			0%
RUSK	SWEPCO(AEP)	Southwestern Public Service Co/PCA		0%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	100%
SAN PATRICIO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
SAN SABA*	San Saba				Central Texas EC			
SCHLEICHER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Pedernales EC			0%
SCURRY	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
SHACKELFORD	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Fort Belknap EC			0%
SMITH	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEPCO(AEP)			0%
SOMERVELL	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	United Coop Services			0%
STARR	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
STEPHENS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Comanche EC			0%
STERLING	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
STONEWALL	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Big Country EC			0%
SUTTON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Pedernales EC			0%
TARRANT	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Tri-County EC			0%
TAYLOR	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Taylor EC			0%
TERRELL	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
THROCKMORTON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Fort Belknap EC			0%
TITUS	SWEPCO(AEP)	Southwestern Public Service Co/PCA		0%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	100%
TOM GREEN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Concho Valley EC			0%
TRAVIS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	97%	Austin Energy	Austin Energy/PCA	3,359,240	3%
UPTON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
UVALDE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Bandera EC			0%
VAL VERDE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
VAN ZANDT	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEPCO(AEP)			0%
VICTORIA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Victoria EC			0%
WALLER	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	100%	Hemstead			0%
WARD	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
WASHINGTON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Bluebonnet EC			0%
WEBB	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
WHARTON	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	81%	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17162569	19%
WICHITA	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Electra			0%
WILBARGER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Vernon			0%
WILLACY	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Magic Valley EC			0%
WILLIAMSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	97%	Austin Energy	Austin Energy/PCA	3,359,240	3%
WILSON	Floresville	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA		100%	Guadalupe Valley EC			
WINKLER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
WISE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Bridgeport			0%
YOUNG	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
ZAPATA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
ZAVALA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%



Table 10: 2008 Totalized Annual Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences  
Using 1999 Base Year

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA</b>	15,579.47
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	505.99
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	3,149.14
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	41,223.95
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	10,763.30
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	799.77
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	64,934.75
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	58.33
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	10,742.28
<b>Total</b>	147,756.98



Table 12: 2008 Totalized OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)</b>
American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	77.93
Austin Energy/PCA	2.95
Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA	0.00
Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA	18.38
Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	241.66
San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA	63.16
South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA	0.00
Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA	0.00
Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	4.92
TXU Electric/PCA	401.40
El Paso Electric Co/PCA	0.30
Entergy Electric System/PCA	63.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>873.86</b>

Table 13: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences by County Using 2007 eGRID

Area	County	American Electric Power (ERCOT) (PCA)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Austin Energy (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Brownsville BasePCA (lbs/year)	NOx Reductions (lbs/year)	Lower Colorado River Authority (PCA)	NOx Reductions (lbs/year)	Reliant HLLPCA (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	San Public Service BasePCA (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	South Electric Coop INC/PCA (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Texas Municipal PowerPCA (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Teas- PowerPCA (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	NOX Electric/PC CA	TXU Reductions (lbs)	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Total NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total NOx Reductions (lbs)							
Houston-Galveston Area	Brazoria	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000						
	Galveston	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000						
	Dallas-Fort Worth Area	Dallas	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000					
		Ft. Worth	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000					
		El Paso Area	El Paso	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000				
			El Paso	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000				
			San Antonio Area	San Antonio	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
				San Antonio	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
				Austin Area	Austin	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		
					Austin	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		
					North East Texas Area	North East Texas	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
						North East Texas	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
						Other ERCOT Counties	Comal	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
							Comal	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
							<b>Total</b>																								

### 6.1.2 2008 Results for New Multi-family Residential Construction

In this section of the report, calculations are provided regarding the potential electricity reductions and associated emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC to new multi-family residences in all the counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties. To calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC /IRC in multi-family residences, new construction activity by county had to be determined. Then, energy savings attributable to the IECC/IRC had to be modeled using the code-traceable, DOE-2 simulation that the Laboratory has developed for the TERP. Next, these estimates were applied to the NAHB's survey data to determine the appropriate number of housing types. In addition, estimates of the NO<sub>x</sub> reduction potential from the electricity reductions in each county were calculated using the US EPA's 2007 eGRID database<sup>27</sup>.

In Table 14 and Table 15, the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant building characteristics for multi-family are shown for each county. The IECC/IRC code-compliant characteristics are the minimum building code characteristics required by the IECC/IRC for each county for multi-family residences (i.e., Type A.2). In Table 14 and Table 15, the rows are sorted first by the US EPA's non-attainment and affected designation, then alphabetically. Next, in the third column, the location of the TMY2 weather file is listed, followed by the NAHB survey classification. The fifth column in Table 14 and Table 15 lists the window area for the average house as defined by the NAHB survey<sup>28</sup>. The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth columns show the NAHB's average glazing U-value, Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC), roof insulation and wall insulation, respectively. In columns ten through fourteen of Table 14 and Table 15, the corresponding values from the IECC/IRC code-compliant house are listed for each county (i.e., percent area, glazing U-value, SHGC, roof and wall insulation R-value). For each county the identical window percent area was used for the 1999 and code-compliant calculation (i.e., window-to-wall area).

The IECC/IRC SHGC is 0.4 for all non-attainment and affected counties since they all fall below the 3,500 HDD<sub>65</sub>, as required by the IECC/IRC. All houses were assumed to have air conditioner efficiency<sup>29</sup> equal to a SEER 11, and furnace efficiency (AFUE) or 0.80. The values shown in Table 14 and Table 15, represent the only changes that were made to the simulation to obtain the savings calculations. All other variables in the simulation remained the same for the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation. In cases where the 1999 values were more efficient than the IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation, the 1999 values were used in both simulations, since this indicates that the prevailing practice is already above code.

In Table 16 and Table 17, the code-traceable simulation results for multi-family are shown for each county. In a similar fashion as Table 14 and Table 15, this table is first divided into US EPA affected and then non-attainment classifications, followed by an alphabetical listing of counties. In the third column, the IECC/IRC climate zone is listed followed by the number of projected new housing units<sup>30</sup> in the fourth column. In the fifth column, the total simulated energy use is listed if all new construction had been built to pre-code specifications, and, in the sixth column, the total county-wide energy use for code-compliant construction is shown. In a similar fashion as the 2007 report, the values in the fifth and sixth columns come from the associated tables in the 2007 Volume III Appendix to the 2007 Volume II Technical report. As previously explained, in the 2007 report, 18 simulations were run for each county, which were then

<sup>27</sup> This analysis assumes transmission and distribution losses of 7%. Counties were assigned to utility service districts as indicated in a fashion similar to the 2004 report.

<sup>28</sup> In a similar fashion as single-family, this value represents the NAHB's reported number of window units times an average window size of 3 x 5 feet, which was determined by surveying local building suppliers. Additional information about the procedures used to determine these values can be found in Im (2003).

<sup>29</sup> In a similar fashion as single-family, the choice of a SEER 11 efficiency for the air conditioner was based on ARI sales numbers for Texas which show an average SEER 11 for houses built in 1999.

<sup>30</sup> The number of projected new housing units uses the published values for the new housing units in 2006. A vacancy rate of 0% was assumed for 2006 calculations, based on information suggested by the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.

distributed according to the NAHB's survey data to account for 1, 2 or 3 story, and 3 fuel options (i.e., central air conditioning with electric resistance heating, heat pump heating, or a natural gas-fired furnace).

In the seventh and eighth columns, the total pre-code and code-compliant peak-day energy use is reported for peak OSD, Episode Day for the 2008 annual report across all counties. In a similar fashion as the annual pre-code and code-compliant energy use, these values are from the associated tables for each county in the Volume III Appendix to this report.

In the ninth and tenth columns, the total annual electricity and Ozone Season Day savings are shown for each county, respectively. In similar fashion as the 2007 report, a 7% transmission and distribution loss is used in the 2008 report, which represents a fixed 1.07 multiplier for the electricity use. In the eleventh and twelfth columns, the total annual pre-code and code-compliant natural gas use is shown for those residences that had natural gas-fired furnaces and domestic water heaters. Similarly, in columns thirteen and fourteen, the simulated total peak OSD natural gas use on the OSD, is shown for each county. Finally, in columns fifteen and sixteen, the total annual and peak-day natural gas savings are shown for each county.

In Table 18, the annual electricity savings from Table 16 and Table 17 are assigned to PCA provider(s) in a similar fashion as the single-family residential assignments. The total electricity savings for each PCA, as shown in Table 18, are then entered into the bottom row of Table 19 and Table 21, the 2007 US EPA eGRID database for Texas. eGRID then proportions each MWh of electricity savings according to the 1999 measured data from the power plants assigned to that PCA. For each county in which there is a power plant, the lbs-NO<sub>x</sub>/MWh are calculated and displayed as NO<sub>x</sub> reductions (lbs) in the column adjacent to the PCA column. In a similar fashion as the single-family residences, adding across the rows then totals the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in each county from multiple PCAs that have power plants in that county. Counties that do not show NO<sub>x</sub> reductions represent counties that do not have power plants in eGRID's database. In Table 19, the PCA assignments for peak OSD reductions are shown for each county, and, in Table 21, the peak OSD NO<sub>x</sub> reductions are shown calculated with the 2007 eGRID.











Table 18: 2008 Total Annual Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)</b>
American Electric Power - West(ERCOT)/PCA	695.57
Austin Energy/PCA	50.54
Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA	0.00
Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA	310.28
Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	4,690.79
San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA	1,582.44
South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA	0.00
Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA	0.00
Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	95.45
TXU Electric/PCA	7,993.10
El Paso Electric Co/PCA	7.81
Entergy Electric System/PCA	1,704.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,130.15</b>

Table 19: 2008 Annual NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences by County using 2007 eGRID

Table with columns: Area, County, Electric Power (ERCOT) (lb), NOx Reductions (lb), Austin Energy/PCA (lb), NOx Reductions (lb), Brownsville Public Utility (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Lower Colorado Authority (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Reilant H.A.R.P.C. (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), San Antonio Public Service (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), South Texas Electric Coop (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Texas Municipal Electric (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Texas New Power (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), TXU Electric (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Total NOx Reductions (lb), Total NOx Reductions (Tons)

Summary table with columns: Area, County, Electric Power (ERCOT) (lb), NOx Reductions (lb), Austin Energy/PCA (lb), NOx Reductions (lb), Brownsville Public Utility (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Lower Colorado Authority (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Reilant H.A.R.P.C. (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), San Antonio Public Service (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), South Texas Electric Coop (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Texas Municipal Electric (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Texas New Power (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), TXU Electric (lb/yr), NOx Reductions (lb/yr), Total NOx Reductions (lb), Total NOx Reductions (Tons)

Table 20: 2008 Total OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West(ERCOT)/PCA</b>	3.05
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	0.31
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	1.88
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	26.86
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	10.10
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	0.65
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	58.05
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	0.04
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	9.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.69</b>



### 6.1.3 2008 Results for New Residential Construction (Single-family and Multi-family), using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID

In Table 22 and Table 23, the combined NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions are listed from single-family electricity savings, multi-family electricity savings, and natural gas savings (single-family and multi-family), which also show the 2008 annual and OSD electricity savings are shown for the combined single-family and multi-family savings.

Using the 2007 eGRID the total NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from electricity and natural gas savings from new construction in 2008 are calculated to be 132.81 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year, which represents 102.92 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year (77.5%) from single-family residential electricity savings, 11.81 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year (8.9%) from multi-family residential electricity savings, and 18.08 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year (13.6%) from natural gas savings from single-family and multi-family residential. On a peak Ozone Season Day (OSD), the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in 2008 are calculated to be 0.71 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>/day, which represents 0.60 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day (83.3%) from single-family residential electricity savings, 0.08 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day (11.1%) from multi-family residential electricity savings, and 0.04 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day (5.6%) from natural gas savings from single-family and multi-family residential.

Figure 63 through Figure 68 show the electricity and NO<sub>x</sub> reductions tabulated in Table 22 and Table 23. Figure 63 shows the annual electricity savings by county as a stacked bar chart, and Figure 64 shows the OSD electricity savings by county in a similar fashion. Figure 95 shows the spatial distribution of the electricity savings by county across the state.

Figure 66 shows the annual NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in a similar format at the electricity savings using a stacked bar chart with the ordering of the counties determined by Figure 63. Figure 67 shows the OSD NO<sub>x</sub> reductions, also as a stacked bar chart, and Figure 68 shows the spatial distribution of the NO<sub>x</sub> savings by county across the state.







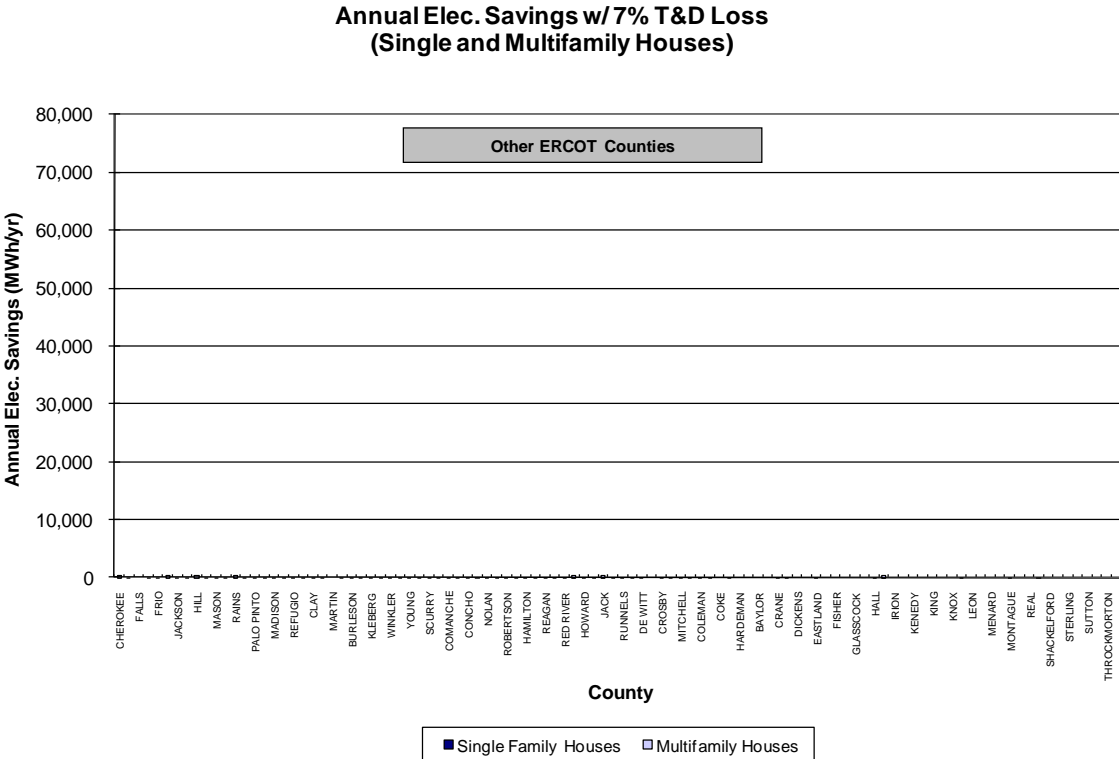
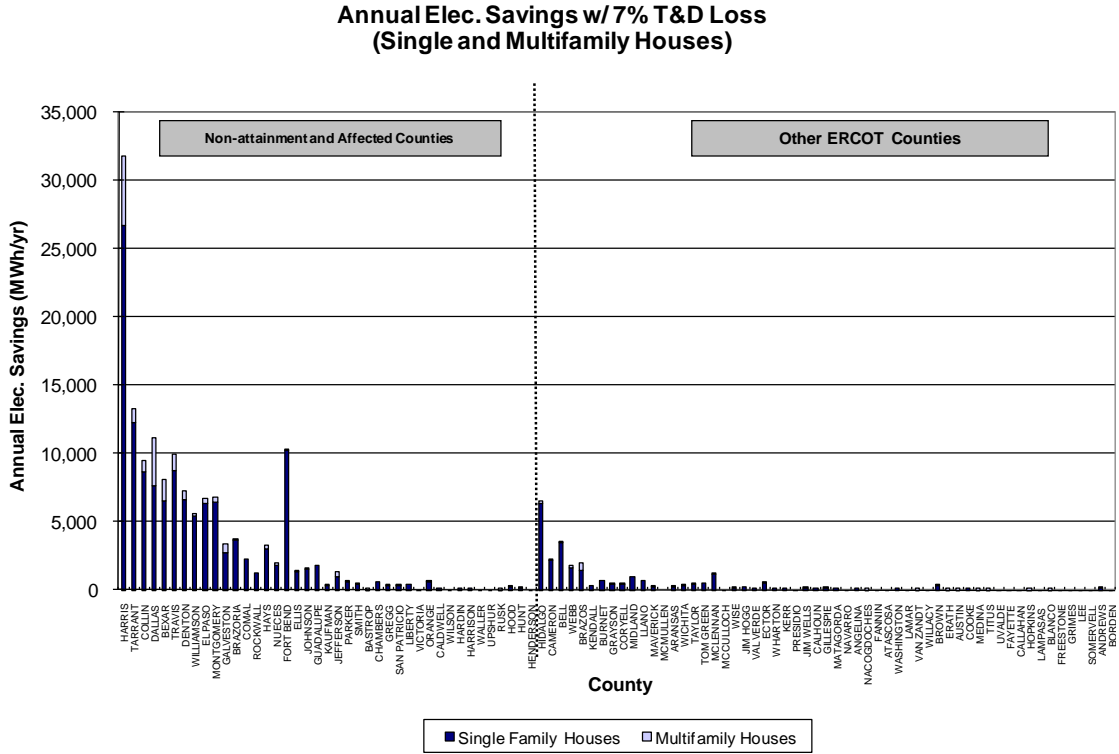


Figure 63: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County

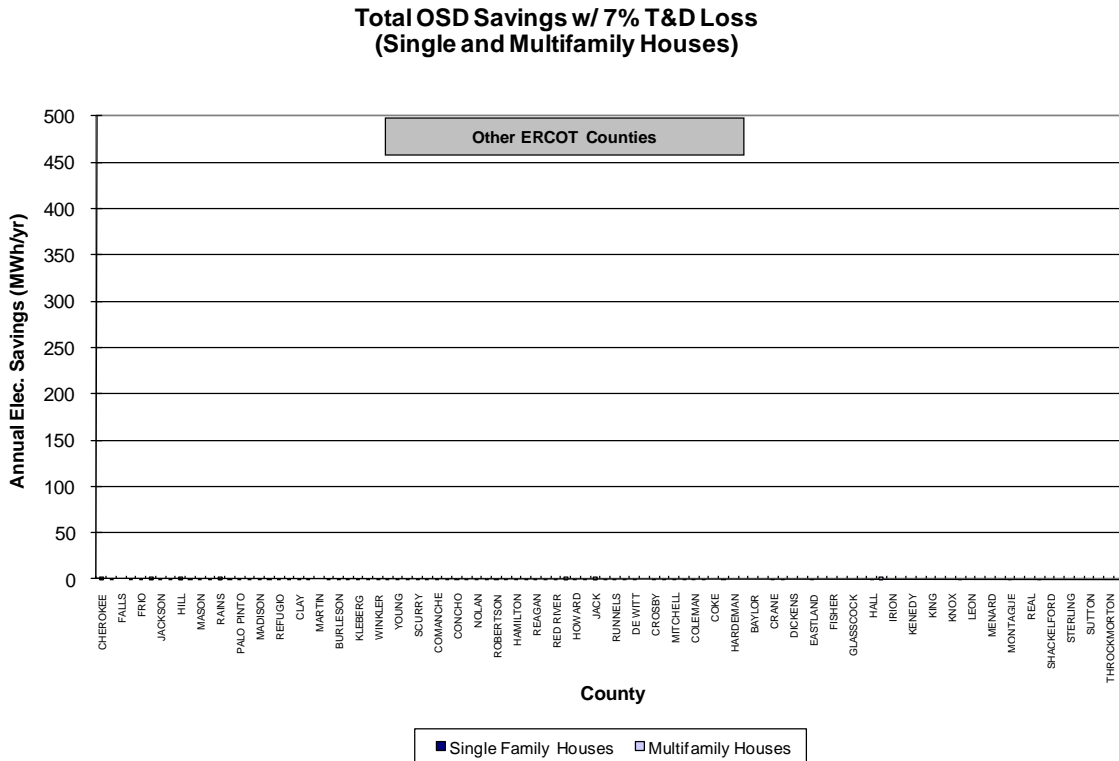
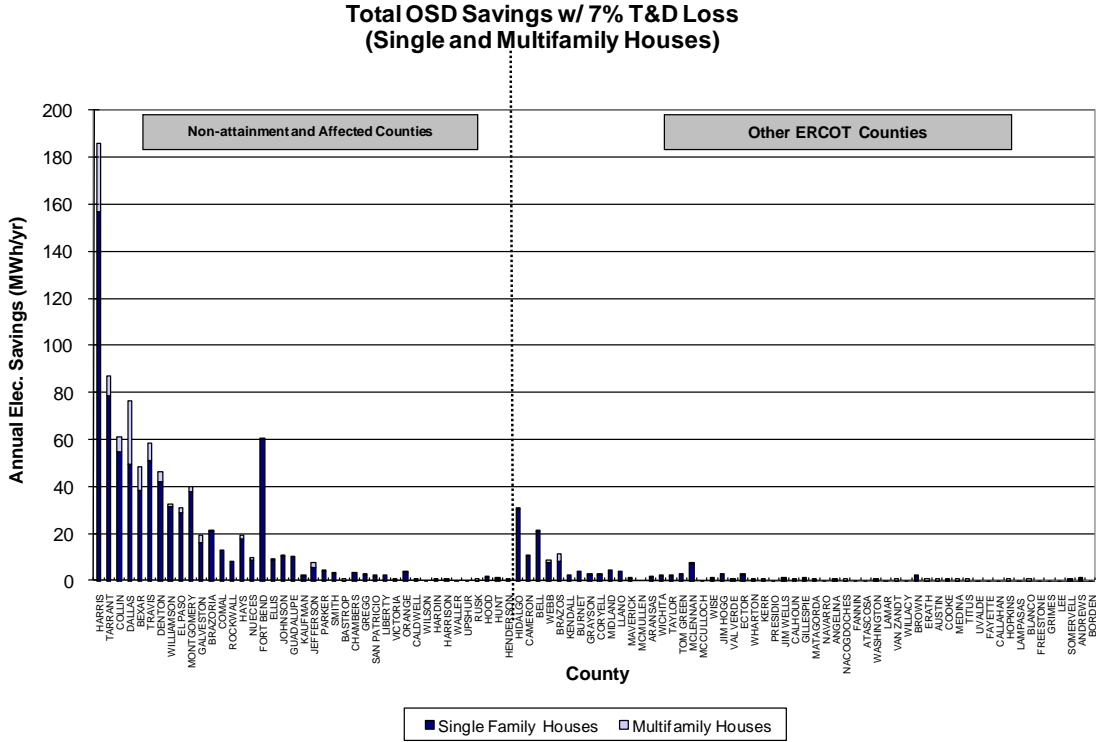
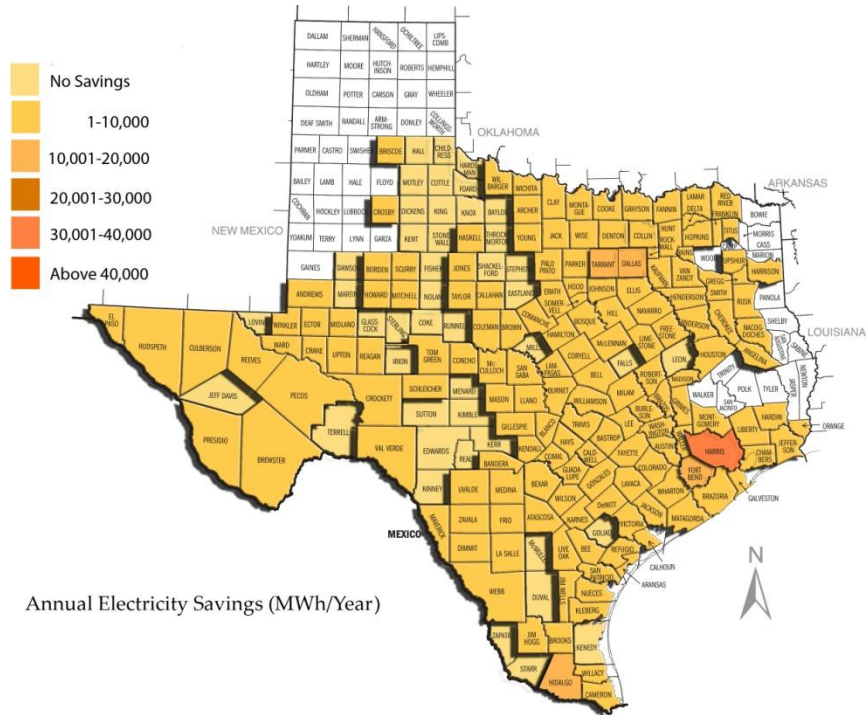
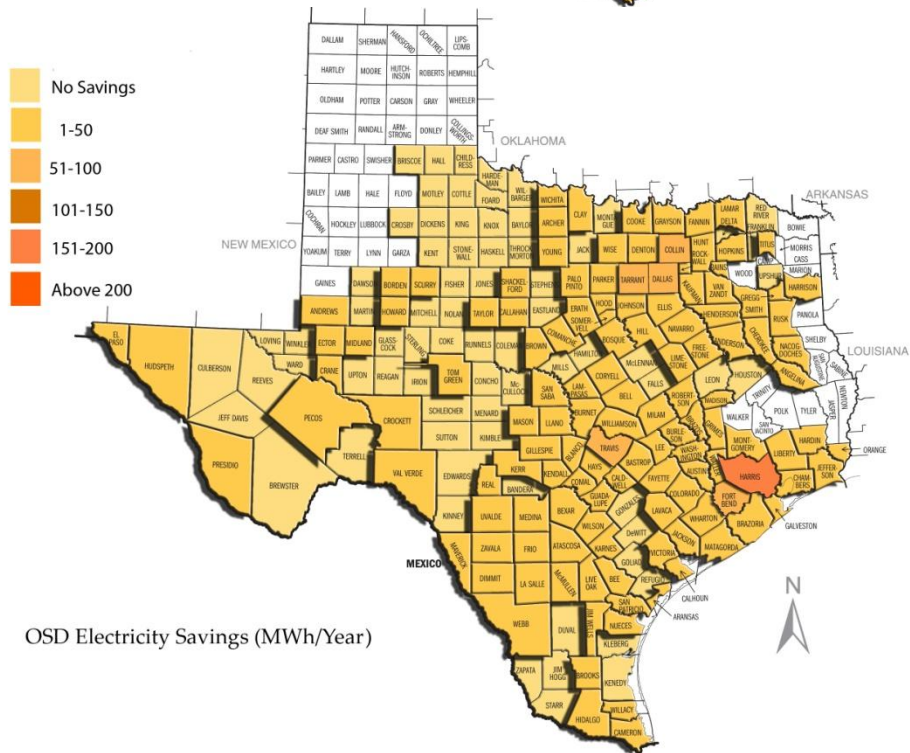


Figure 64: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County



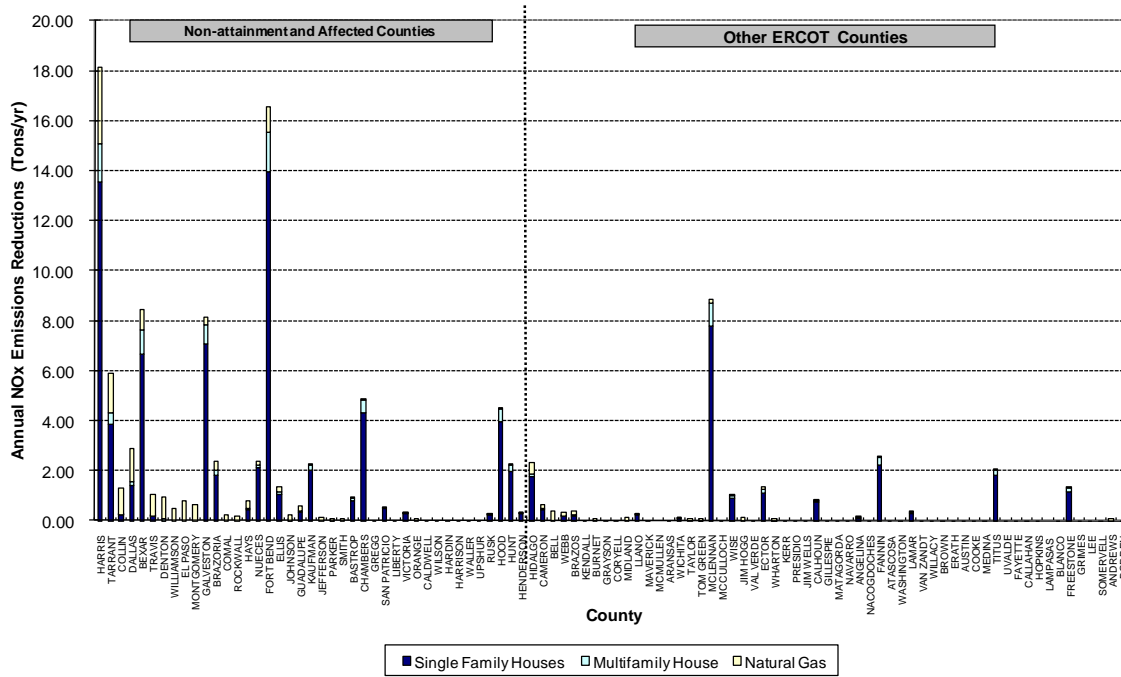
Annual Electricity Savings (MWh/Year)



OSD Electricity Savings (MWh/Year)

Figure 65: 2008 Annual and OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County

**Total Annual NOx Emissions Reductions  
(Single and Multi Family Houses)**



**Total Annual NOx Emissions Reductions  
(Single and Multi Family Houses)**

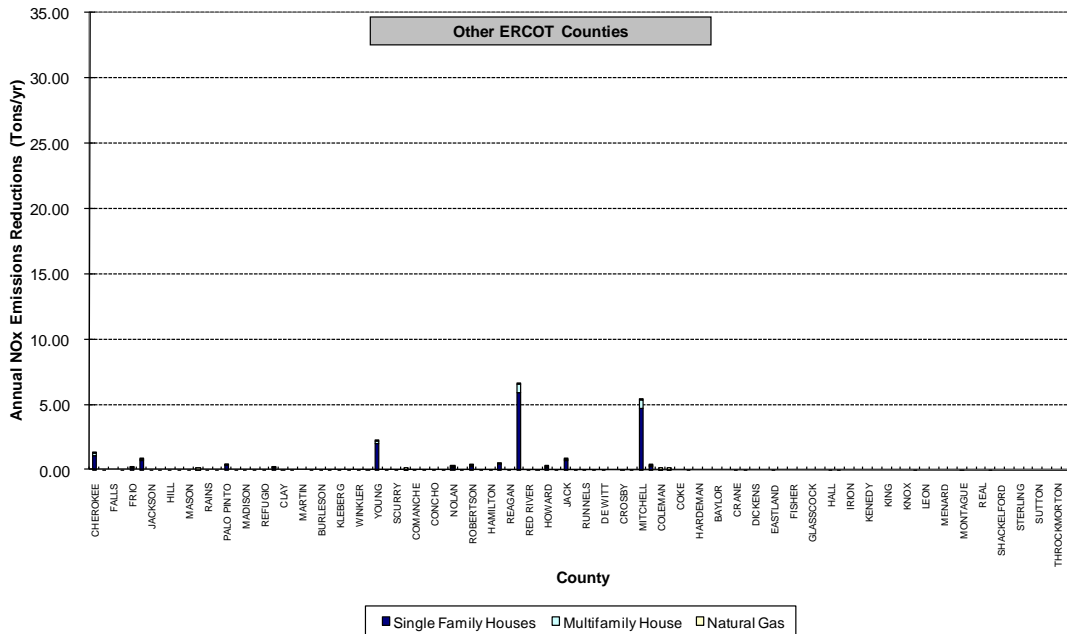
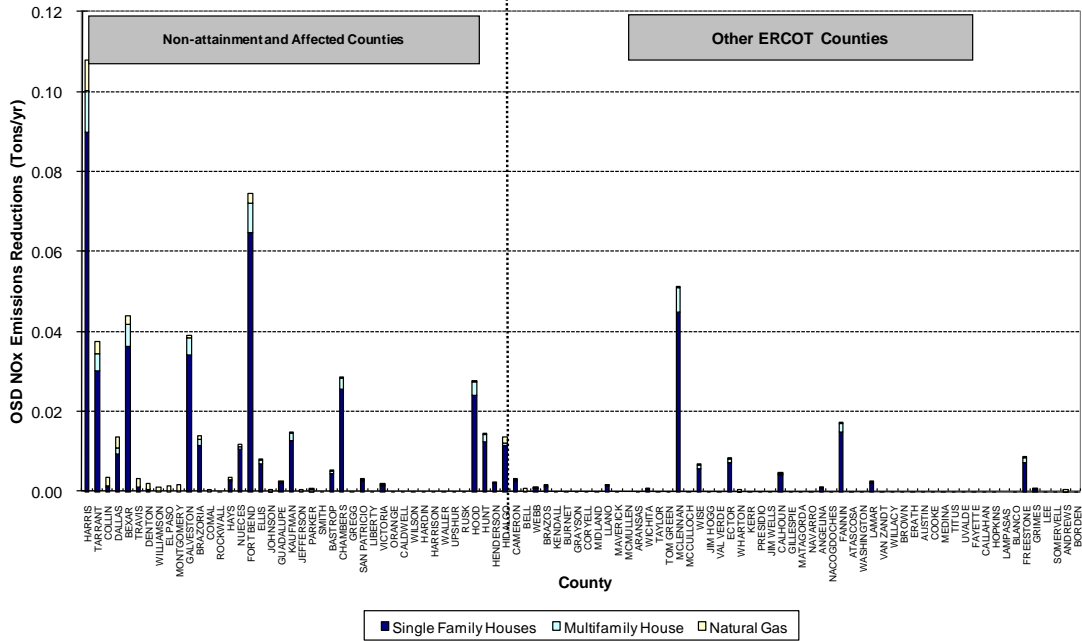


Figure 66: 2008 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID)

### Total OSD NOx Emissions Reductions (Single and Multi Family Houses)



### Total OSD NOx Emissions Reductions (Single and Multi Family Houses)

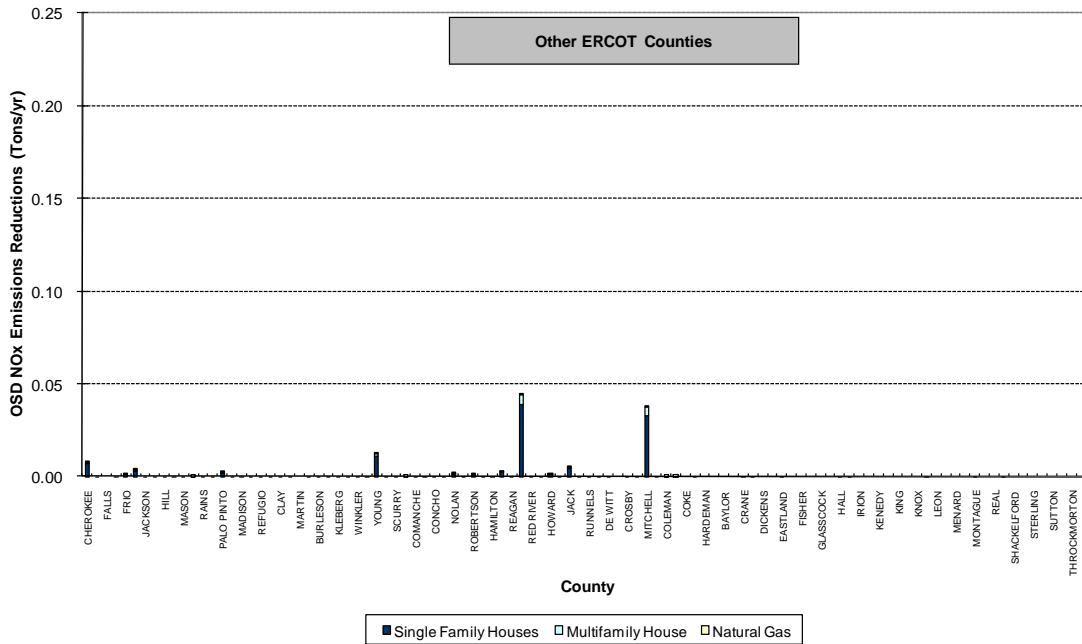


Figure 67: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID)

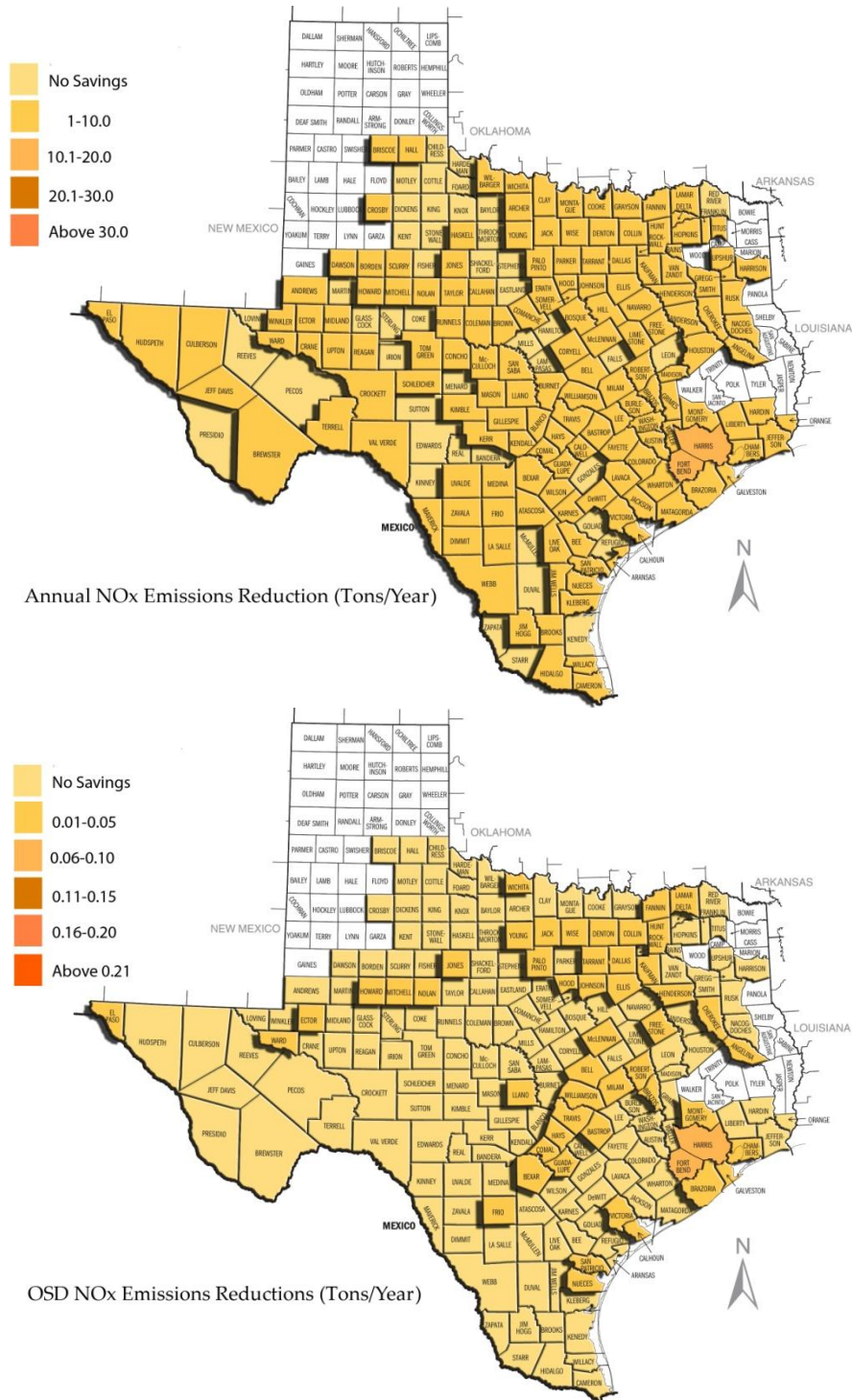


Figure 68: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (Using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID)

#### 6.1.4 2008 Results for Commercial Construction

This section reports on the calculated energy and emissions savings from new commercial construction in 2008 that was built to meet the new ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1999 energy code. Construction prior to September 2001 was assumed to comply with ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989, which was determined from a survey of engineers and architects reported in the Laboratory's 2006 Annual report to the TCEQ. To determine the energy and emissions savings from new commercial construction in all counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties, data from two sources were merged into one analysis as shown in Figure 69. In this figure, the analysis is described that covers results shown in Figure 70 to Figure 75 and in Table 24 to Table 49.

Beginning in the upper left of Figure 69, the Dodge database of the square footage of new commercial construction in Texas (Dodge 2005) was merged with the energy savings calculations published by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in a report prepared for the U.S.D.O.E. (USDOE 2004). This allowed for the new construction to be tracked by county, and energy savings to be calculated by building type. In the next block in Figure 69 and Table 24, the merged categories from the Dodge and PNNL database can be seen. This resulted in 12 Dodge categories being merged into 7 PNNL energy use categories. In the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> PNNL category, the Dodge "stores and restaurant" category had to be split into two categories to match the two PNNL categories for "retail" and "food." To accomplish this, information published in the 1999 and 2003 CBEC database (Table 25) by the U.S.D.O.E.'s Energy Information Agency (EIA) was used to determine the percentages used to split the Dodge conditioned area for each county as shown (i.e., 21.06% for food and 78.94% for retail). Table 26 shows the Dodge data for 1999 to 2003 prior to merging into the PNNL categories, which are shown by category in Figure 70 and Figure 71. Table 28 shows the Dodge data for 1999 to 2003 after merging into the required PNNL categories for the energy savings calculations, which were then used with the Dodge data from Table 28 for 2003 in the 2007 calculations. The square footage of all PNNL building types are shown for each county, followed by individual graphs of each building type in the lower seven graphs.

In the next step the PNNL energy savings, which represent buildings built to ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 versus Standard 90.1-1999, which are expressed per square foot, were then multiplied by the published square feet of new construction. For the 2008 results, the values for 2005 were assumed<sup>31</sup> for 2007. Table 31 shows the annual and OSD energy use calculated for new construction, by building type, for Standard 90.1-1989, and 90.1-1999. Table 40 shows the county-wide annual electricity and natural gas savings by building type<sup>32 33</sup>.

In order to calculate the Ozone Season Day electricity and natural gas savings, simulations were performed on a typical office building that simulated a 6-story, 90,000-sq. ft. office building in Central Texas. Figure 74 provides an image of the office building (3-story shown). Table 48 (building LOADS) and Table 49 (building SYSTEM and PLANT information) provide the input characteristics used to simulate the office building. The results of these simulations show about a 13% annual energy use reduction (Haberl et al. 2005). The simulations were also used to simulate the electricity and natural gas used during the Ozone Season Day (July 15 to Sept. 15) as shown in Figure 76, Figure 77, and Table 50. In the bottom row of Table 50, a ratio was calculated to allow for the conversion of annual savings to OSD savings. This ratio was then used in the remaining building types to accomplish this conversion.

In the next calculation step, electric utility providers were assigned to each county according to the published 1998 sales data from the Texas Public Utilities Commission as shown in Table 51. In the case where more than one utility was shown selling electricity in a county, a percentage of electricity use was allocated according to the PUCT's 1998 sales data. In the lower half of Table 51, the total electricity savings by utility provider is shown for 2005 for all estimated new commercial construction. Table 52 shows the calculated annual NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from electricity using the 1999 eGRID table for Texas.

<sup>31</sup> This assumption is based on conversations with Texas State demographer's office.

<sup>32</sup> In this table (-) values are savings, (+) values are increased energy use.

<sup>33</sup> In a similar fashion as the preceding table, in this table (-) values are savings, (+) values are increased energy use.



In a similar fashion as the annual calculations, electric utility providers were assigned to each county to calculate the OSD electricity savings by utility, as shown in Table 53. Table 54 shows the calculated NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from electricity savings using the 1999 eGRID table for Texas.

Table 55 shows the data transformation required to present the data in the bar charts that follow.

Table 56 shows the transformation of the annual and OSD county-wide electricity and natural gas savings, along with the associated 1999 NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions with 7% T&D losses. Figure 78 shows the data transformed which uses the 1999 eGRID and 7% T&D losses. In Figure 80 and Figure 81 the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the electricity use savings are shown using the 2007 eGRID for Texas.

#### 6.1.5 2008 Results for New Residential (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Construction using 2007 eGRID

Using the 2007 eGRID, the total NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from electricity and natural gas savings from new commercial construction in 2008 are calculated to be 38.51 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year which represents 41.35 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year from electricity savings and an increase of 2.84 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year from natural gas. On a peak Ozone Season Day (OSD), the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in 2008 are calculated to be 0.31 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>/day which represents 0.26 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day from electricity savings and 0.05 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day from natural gas savings.

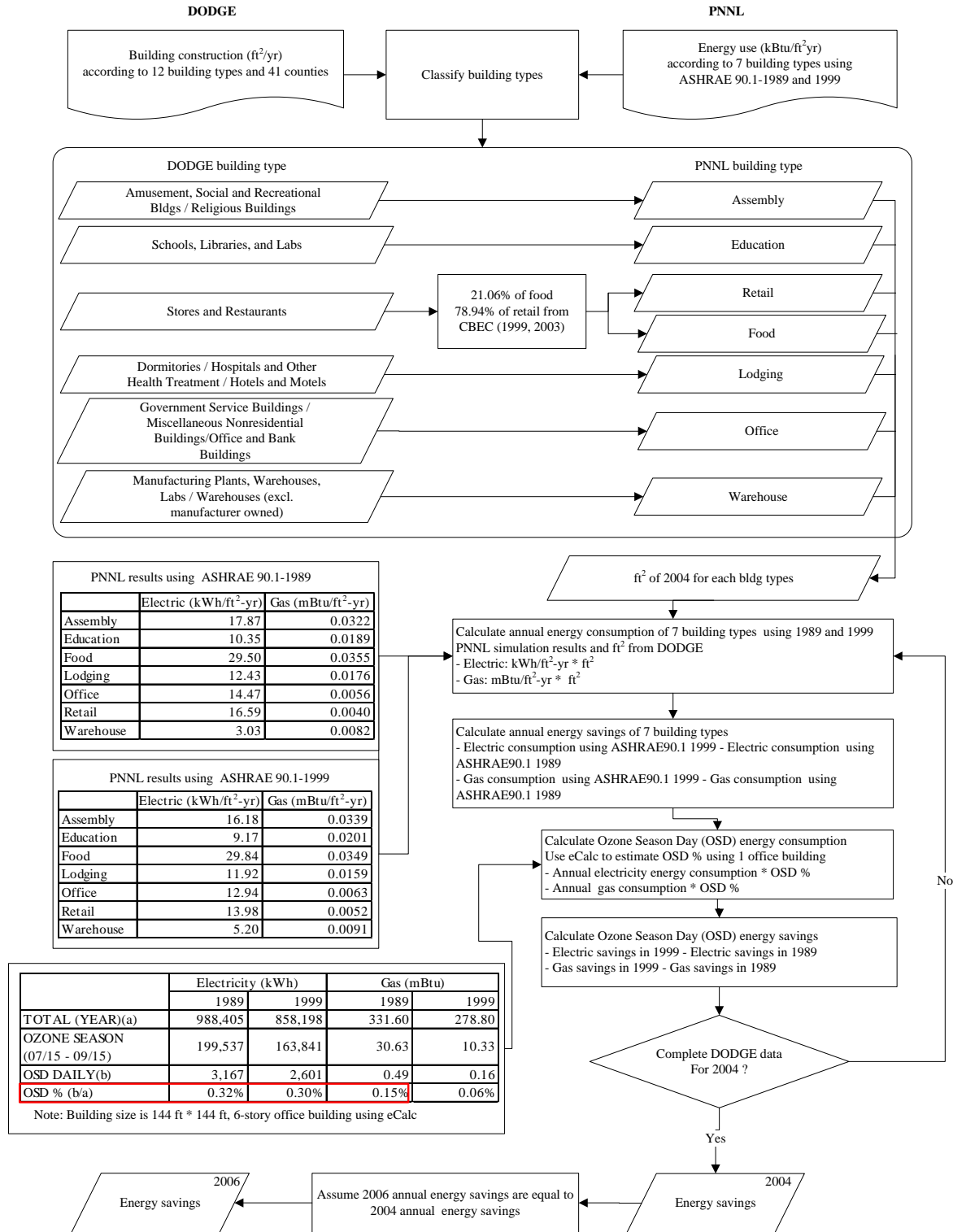


Figure 69: Analysis Method for Calculating the 2008 Energy and Emissions Savings from Commercial Buildings (Updated)

Table 24: Commercial Building Descriptions from USDOE (2004) Report and Dodge (2005)

No	PNNL Bldg Types	Dodge Bldg Types
1	Assembly	Amusement, Social and Recreational Bldgs
2		Religious Buildings
3	Education	Schools, Libraries, and Labs (nonmfg)
4	Retail	Stores and Restaurants
5	Food	Stores and Restaurants
6	Lodging	Dormitories
7		Hospitals and Other Health Treatment
8		Hotels and Motels
9	Office	Government Service Buildings
10		Miscellaneous Nonresidential Buildings
11		Office and Bank Buildings
12	Warehouse	Manufacturing Plants, Warehouses, Labs
13		Warehouses (excl. manufacturer owned)

Table 25: Floor Area from CBEC (1999, 2003) Database for Retail and Food Type Commercial Buildings

		CBE (1999)		CBE (2003)	
		All (million square feet)	South (million square feet)	All (million square feet)	South (million square feet)
Food	Food Sales	994	392	1,255	487
	Food Service	1851	676	1,654	764
Retail	Retail (Other Than Mall)	4766	1566	4,317	1,844
	Enclosed and Strip Malls	5631	2513	6,875	3,251

	South		All	
	Food %	Retail %	Food %	Retail %
CBEC (1999) <sup>34</sup>	20.75	79.25	21.48	78.52
CBEC (2003) <sup>35</sup>	19.71	80.29	20.63	79.37
Average	20.23	79.77	21.06	78.94

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/pdf/alltables.pdf>, pg. 4

<sup>35</sup> [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed\\_tables\\_2003/pdf2003/seta.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/pdf2003/seta.pdf), pg. 1

Table 26: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000) <sup>36</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data before merging into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 1)

County	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse
HARRIS	1424	2949	2360	630	1642	2392	4792
TARRANT	737	1564	1667	445	1003	902	1875
COLLIN	459	974	1131	302	487	683	490
DALLAS	909	1769	1283	342	865	2020	2910
BEXAR	532	1781	1141	305	1202	886	904
TRAVIS	315	525	646	172	652	527	398
DENTON	327	1041	621	166	383	315	758
WILLIAMSON	116	399	305	81	123	134	119
EL PASO	295	746	343	92	300	461	1116
MONTGOMERY	176	477	408	109	195	321	204
GALVESTON	84	197	173	46	106	174	62
BRAZORIA	94	366	237	63	57	70	115
COMAL	25	145	71	19	47	52	28
ROCKWALL	26	158	95	25	15	26	36
HAYS	75	219	121	32	59	137	65
NIJECES	102	150	70	19	162	121	124
FORT BEND	211	546	454	121	182	347	484
ELLIS	46	117	63	17	21	26	300
JOHNSON	9	134	51	14	4	8	64
GUADALUPE	21	140	69	18	38	66	142
KAUFMAN	20	118	28	8	5	15	79
JEFFERSON	88	117	165	44	245	102	48
PARKER	10	130	71	19	37	8	6
SMITH	80	113	87	23	120	121	147
BASTROP	5	53	16	4	45	6	6
CHAMBERS	7	33	5	1	0	13	0
GREGG	48	33	45	12	80	25	42
SAN PATRICIO	13	56	23	6	19	75	241
LIBERTY	5	171	13	3	6	15	2
VICTORIA	17	16	29	8	20	17	10
ORANGE	11	107	17	5	19	18	15
CALDWELL	2	60	12	3	6	2	11
WILSON	2	24	5	1	10	0	0
HARDIN	6	38	13	3	0	1	0
HARRISON	39	61	32	9	33	13	10
WALLER	3	12	0	0	0	0	14
UPSHUR	11	29	4	1	2	5	2
RUSK	1	6	11	3	1	2	2
HOOD	34	62	12	3	6	10	0
HUNT	17	80	14	4	13	18	11
HENDERSON	4	21	9	2	2	3	17
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	80	390	169	45	215	170	298
BELL	78	257	88	23	326	162	118
WEBB	28	275	53	14	95	78	118
BRAZOS	150	293	106	28	209	188	54
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURNET	7	51	10	3	9	12	2
GRAYSON	25	113	43	12	35	17	90
CORYELL	13	35	19	5	16	4	7
MIDLAND	88	59	89	24	51	59	18
LLANO	1	24	0	0	56	4	0
MAVERICK	13	41	12	3	28	24	1
MCMULLEN	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
ARANSAS	4	1	26	7	7	14	0
WICHITA	59	50	51	13	165	57	28
TAYLOR	34	49	80	21	60	32	52
TOM GREEN	61	89	52	14	112	40	33
MCCLENNAN	71	266	99	26	122	92	121
MCCULLOCH	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
WISE	18	73	1	0	47	19	0
JIM HOGG	0	8	0	0	1	10	0
VAL VERDE	9	29	7	2	9	27	3
ECTOR	28	92	38	10	125	22	219
WHARTON	9	16	30	8	6	6	11
KERR	43	50	23	6	53	26	0
PRESIDIO	3	5	0	0	0	1	0
JIM WELLS	0	47	22	6	23	7	4
CALHOUN	0	11	18	5	1	21	0
GILLESPIE	8	6	13	3	7	2	5
MATAGORDA	4	26	5	1	9	6	7
NAVARRO	3	30	18	5	14	2	34
ANGELINA	33	53	45	12	29	21	7
NA COGDOCHES	22	117	19	5	27	14	13
FANNIN	6	20	3	1	4	2	5
ATA SCOSA	11	21	11	3	9	2	2
WASHINGTON	30	36	33	9	12	13	25
LAMAR	4	29	5	1	2	5	2
VAN ZANDT	1	41	0	0	0	1	0
WILLACY	2	42	27	7	1	26	7
BROWN	5	15	8	2	12	10	6
ERATH	4	31	2	1	8	2	2
AUSTIN	1	38	1	0	5	1	194
COOKE	21	76	50	13	66	16	19
MEDINA	3	20	1	0	0	11	1
TITUS	4	26	7	2	0	2	0
UVALDE	14	32	33	9	5	7	8
FAYETTE	2	14	3	1	15	4	1
CALLAHAN	3	18	0	0	0	3	1
HOPKINS	5	17	10	3	5	2	12
LAMPASAS	2	9	12	3	7	4	0
BLANCO	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
FREESTONE	0	8	0	0	1	1	0
GRIMES	3	8	0	0	0	4	0
LEE	0	13	1	0	0	5	0
SOMERVILL	0	7	0	0	1	5	1
ANDREWS	1	6	0	0	3	0	0
BORDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEROKEE	37	56	10	3	26	21	34
DMIT	0	3	0	0	0	6	0

<sup>36</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 27: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>37</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data before merging into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 2)

County	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	17	0	0	0	4	8
FRIO	0	16	4	1	2	1	0
MLAM	3	39	10	3	0	19	0
JACKSON	1	16	1	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
HILL	4	49	7	2	3	1	0
CULBERSON	1	8	0	0	0	1	0
MASON	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
PECOS	3	6	0	0	9	11	0
RAINS	1	8	0	0	0	1	0
LAVACA	7	2	0	0	1	2	0
PALO PINTO	4	26	15	4	3	2	2
KIMBLE	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
MADISON	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHER	1	17	0	0	4	0	2
REFUGIO	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
LIMESTONE	3	5	9	2	4	9	0
CLAY	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
BEE	19	49	5	1	21	19	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GONZALES	0	4	1	0	2	1	0
BURLESON	1	12	1	0	2	8	0
KARNES	0	7	0	0	1	5	0
KLBERG	6	38	33	9	8	6	1
BREWSTER	4	11	0	0	6	10	6
WINKLER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
YOUNG	10	21	23	6	6	4	2
HOUSTON	2	5	17	5	7	2	0
SCURRY	1	0	4	1	2	1	12
BOSQUE	1	16	0	0	0	1	0
COMANCHE	7	36	1	0	72	0	2
BRISCOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
ZAVALA	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
NOLAN	6	17	10	3	8	0	0
BROOKS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
ROBERTSON	1	3	0	0	1	0	1
LIVE OAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
JONES	8	8	0	0	0	0	4
REAGAN	1	0	0	0	0	8	0
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
RED RIVER	2	14	0	0	0	0	0
HASKELL	0	0	9	2	0	14	0
HOWARD	4	10	1	0	5	3	0
SAN SABA	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
JACK	1	1	0	0	0	17	0
STEPHENS	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
RUNNELS	0	6	1	0	0	2	0
REEVES	5	2	0	0	4	47	0
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSBY	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DAWSON	0	7	0	0	0	16	0
MITCHELL	4	0	0	0	5	14	0
WILBARGER	3	7	9	2	11	17	1
COLEMAN	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
LEFTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOCKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
HARDEMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAYLOR	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
COTTLE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
CRANE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUVAL	0	20	1	0	0	4	0
EASTLAND	7	4	20	5	1	4	0
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FISHER	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
FOARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLIAD	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
HALL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HILDSBETH	1	9	0	0	0	13	0
IRION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFF DAVIS	6	0	0	0	0	2	0
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
KENT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	3	0	0	0	23	0
KNOX	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
LA SALLE	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
LEON	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENARD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MILLS	2	8	0	0	0	1	0
MONTAGUE	1	13	10	3	6	5	1
MOTLEY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
REAL	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
SCHLECHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHACKELFORD	2	4	0	0	2	0	0
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
THROCKMORTON	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
ZAPATA	2	40	1	0	1	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7632</b>	<b>19555</b>	<b>13469</b>	<b>3593</b>	<b>10475</b>	<b>11788</b>	<b>17272</b>

<sup>37</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 28: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>38</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data merged into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 1)

(square feet in thousands)									
<i>Non-attainment Counties</i>	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse		Stores and Restaurants
BRAZORIA	94	366	237	63	57	70	115		514
CHAMBERS	7	33	5	1	0	13	0		0
COLLIN	459	974	1,131	302	487	683	490		1,580
DALLAS	909	1,769	1,283	342	865	2,020	2,910		2,004
DENTON	327	1,041	621	166	383	315	758		907
EL PASO	295	746	343	92	300	461	1,116		537
FORT BEND	211	546	454	121	182	347	484		370
GALVESTON	84	197	173	46	106	174	62		426
HARDIN	6	38	13	3	0	1	0		0
HARRIS	1,424	2,949	2,360	630	1,642	2,392	4,792		4,778
JEFFERSON	88	117	165	44	245	102	48		195
LIBERTY	5	171	13	3	6	15	2		9
MONTGOMERY	176	477	408	109	195	321	204		452
ORANGE	11	107	17	5	19	18	15		104
TARRANT	737	1,564	1,667	445	1,003	902	1,875		2,836
WALLER	3	12	0	0	0	0	14		22
TOTAL (NON-ATTAINMENT)	4,836	11,106	8,892	2,372	5,490	7,833	12,884		14,734
<i>Affected Counties</i>	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse		Stores and Restaurants
BASTROP	5	53	16	4	45	6	6		29
BEXAR	532	1,781	1,141	305	1,202	886	904		1,735
CALDWELL	2	60	12	3	6	2	11		4
COMAL	25	145	71	19	47	52	28		152
ELLIS	46	117	63	17	21	26	300		87
GREGG	48	33	45	12	80	25	42		13
GUADALUPE	21	140	69	18	38	66	142		387
HARRISON	39	61	32	9	33	13	10		4
HAYS	75	219	121	32	59	137	65		405
HENDERSON	4	21	9	2	2	3	17		2
HOOD	34	62	12	3	6	10	0		0
HUNT	17	80	14	4	13	18	11		15
JOHNSON	9	134	51	14	4	8	64		193
KAUFMAN	20	118	28	8	5	15	79		194
NUECES	102	150	70	19	162	121	124		103
PARKER	10	130	71	19	37	8	6		532
ROCKWALL	26	158	95	25	15	26	36		152
RUSK	1	6	11	3	1	2	2		140
SAN PATRICIO	13	56	23	6	19	75	241		161
SMITH	80	113	87	23	120	121	147		64
TRAVIS	315	525	646	172	652	527	398		1,436
UPSHUR	11	29	4	1	2	5	2		0
VICTORIA	17	16	29	8	20	17	10		15
WILLIAMSON	116	399	305	81	123	134	119		946
WILSON	2	24	5	1	10	0	0		74
TOTAL (AFFECTED)	1,570	4,630	3,030	808	2,723	2,302	2,763		6,843

<sup>38</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 29: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>39</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data merged into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 2)

ERCOT Counties	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse	Stores and Restaurants
ANDERSON	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	28
ANDREWS	1	6	0	0	3	3	0	0
ANGELINA	33	53	45	12	29	21	7	134
ARANSAS	4	1	26	7	7	14	0	160
ARCHER	1	17	0	0	4	0	2	0
ATASCOSA	11	21	11	3	9	2	2	3
AUSTIN	1	38	1	0	5	1	194	0
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASTROP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
BAYLOR	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
BEE	19	49	5	1	21	19	0	0
BELL	78	257	88	23	326	162	118	510
BEXAR	532	1,781	1,141	305	1,202	886	904	1,735
BLANCO	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	1	16	0	0	0	0	1	0
BRAZORIA	94	366	237	63	57	70	115	514
BRAZOS	150	293	106	28	209	188	54	158
BREWSTER	4	11	0	0	6	10	6	0
BRISCOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
BROWN	5	15	8	2	12	10	6	105
BURLESON	1	12	1	0	2	8	0	0
BURNET	7	51	10	3	9	12	2	28
CALDWELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CALHOUN	0	11	18	5	1	21	0	165
CALLAHAN	3	18	0	0	0	3	1	0
CAMERON	80	390	169	45	215	170	298	512
CHAMBERS	7	33	5	1	0	13	0	0
CHEROKEE	37	56	10	3	26	21	34	6
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLEMAN	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
COLLIN	459	974	1,131	302	487	683	490	1,580
COLORADO	0	17	0	0	4	8	0	0
COMAL	25	145	71	19	47	52	28	152
COMANCHE	7	36	1	0	72	0	0	0
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
COOKE	21	76	50	13	66	16	19	0
CORYELL	13	35	19	5	16	4	7	165
COTTLE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRANE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSBY	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CULBERSON	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
DALLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,004
DAWSON	0	7	0	0	0	16	0	0
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	907
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIMMIT	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
DIVAL	0	20	1	0	0	4	0	0
EASTLAND	7	4	20	5	1	4	0	0
ECTOR	28	92	38	10	125	22	219	26
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLIS	46	117	63	17	21	26	300	87
ERATH	4	31	2	1	8	2	2	15
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FANNIN	6	20	3	1	4	2	5	0
FAYETTE	2	14	3	1	15	4	1	0
FISHER	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
FOARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORT BEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
FREESTONE	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
FRIO	0	16	4	1	2	1	0	0
GALVESTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	426
GILLESPIE	8	6	13	3	7	2	5	155
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLIAD	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
GONZALES	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	7
GRAYSON	25	113	43	12	35	17	90	103
GRIMES	3	8	0	0	0	4	0	0
GUADALUPE	21	140	69	18	38	66	142	387
HALL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
HARDEMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARRIS	1,424	2,949	2,360	630	1,642	2,392	4,792	4,778
HASKELL	0	0	9	2	0	14	0	0
HAYS	75	219	121	32	59	137	65	405
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HEALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943
HILL	4	49	7	2	3	1	0	0
HOOD	34	62	12	3	6	10	0	0
HOPKINS	5	17	10	3	5	2	12	3
HOUSTON	2	5	17	5	7	2	0	0
HOWARD	4	10	1	0	5	3	0	6
HUDSPETH	1	9	0	0	0	13	0	0
HUNT	17	80	14	4	13	18	11	15
IRION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACK	1	1	0	0	0	17	0	0
JACKSON	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
JEFF DAVIS	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
JIM HOGG	0	8	0	0	1	10	0	0
JIM WELLS	0	47	22	6	23	7	4	3
JOHNSON	9	134	51	14	4	8	64	193
JONES	8	8	0	0	0	0	4	0
KARNES	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	0
KAUFMAN	20	118	28	8	5	15	79	194
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

<sup>39</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 30: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>40</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data merged into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 3)

ERCOT Counties	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse	Stores and Restaurants
KENT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
KERR	43	50	23	6	53	26	0	0
KIMBLE	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	3	0	0	0	23	0	0
KLEBERG	6	38	33	9	8	6	1	160
KNOX	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA SALLE	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
LAMAR	4	29	5	1	2	5	2	10
LAMPASAS	2	9	12	3	7	4	0	2
LAVACA	7	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
LEE	1	13	1	0	0	5	0	12
LEON	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIMESTONE	3	5	9	2	4	9	0	0
LIVE OAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LLANO	1	24	0	0	56	4	0	0
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASON	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
MATAGORDA	4	26	5	1	9	6	7	0
MAVERICK	13	41	12	3	28	24	1	30
MCCULLOCH	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCLENNAN	71	266	99	26	122	92	121	148
MC MULLEN	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
MEDINA	3	20	1	0	0	11	1	0
MENARD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDLAND	88	59	89	24	51	59	18	188
MILAM	3	39	10	3	0	19	0	100
MILLS	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
MITCHELL	4	0	0	0	5	14	0	0
MONTAGUE	1	13	10	3	6	5	1	100
MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452
MOTLEY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NACOGDOCHES	22	117	19	5	27	14	13	0
NAVARRO	3	30	18	5	14	2	34	215
NOLAN	6	17	10	3	8	0	0	100
NUECES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
PALO PINTO	4	26	15	4	3	2	2	203
PARKER	10	130	71	19	37	8	6	532
PECOS	3	6	0	0	9	11	0	0
PRESIDIO	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
RAINS	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
REAGAN	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
REAL	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
RED RIVER	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
REEVES	5	2	0	0	4	47	0	5
REFUGIO	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
ROBERTSON	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
ROCKWALL	26	158	95	25	15	26	36	152
RUNNELS	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0
RUSK	1	6	11	3	1	2	2	140
SAN PATRICK	13	56	23	6	19	75	241	161
SAN SABA	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
SCHLEICHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCURRY	1	0	4	1	2	1	12	0
SHACKELFORD	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
SMITH	80	113	87	23	120	121	147	64
SOMERVELL	0	7	0	0	1	5	1	0
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEPHENS	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
TARRANT	737	1,564	1,667	445	1,003	902	1,875	2,836
TAYLOR	34	49	80	21	60	32	52	384
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
THROCKMORTON	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TITUS	4	26	7	2	0	2	0	0
TOM GREEN	61	89	52	14	112	40	33	158
TRAVIS	315	525	646	172	652	527	398	1,436
UPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UV ALDE	14	32	33	9	5	7	8	236
VAL VERDE	9	29	7	2	9	27	3	5
VAN ZANDT	1	41	0	0	0	1	0	0
VICTORIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
WALLER	3	12	0	0	0	0	14	22
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
WASHINGTON	30	36	33	9	12	13	25	253
WEBB	28	275	53	14	95	78	118	33
WHARTON	9	16	30	8	6	6	11	29
WICHITA	59	50	51	13	165	57	28	103
WILBARGER	3	7	9	2	11	17	1	0
WILLACY	2	42	27	7	1	26	7	4
WILLIAMSON	116	399	305	81	123	134	119	946
WILSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
WINKLER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISE	18	73	1	0	47	19	0	0
YOUNG	10	21	23	6	6	4	2	0
ZAPATA	2	40	1	0	1	12	0	0
ZAVALA	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL (ERCOT COUNTIES)	5,290	13,900	9,756	2,603	7,815	7,821	11,452	26,415

<sup>40</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007



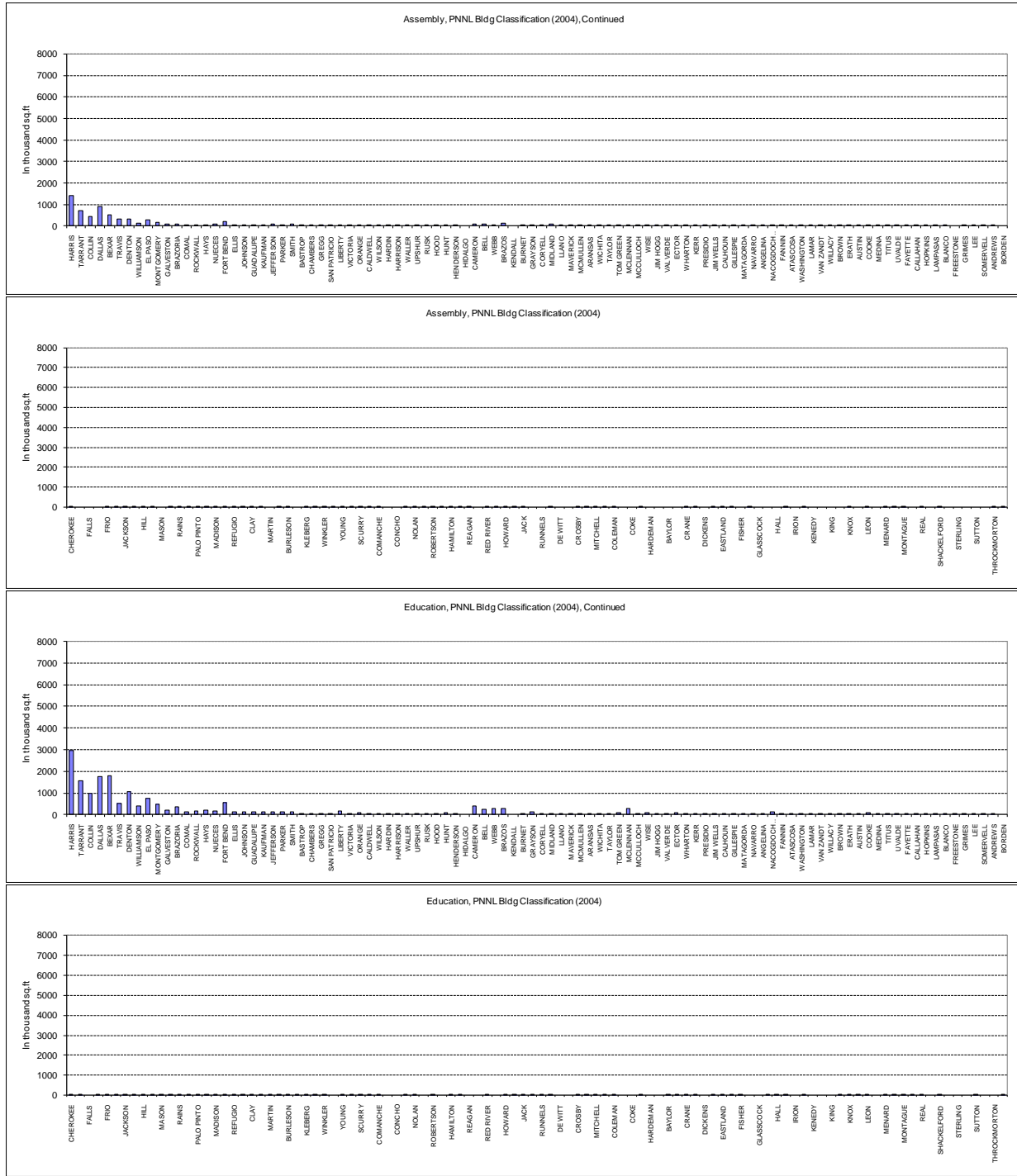


Figure 70: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 1 (Dodge 2007)

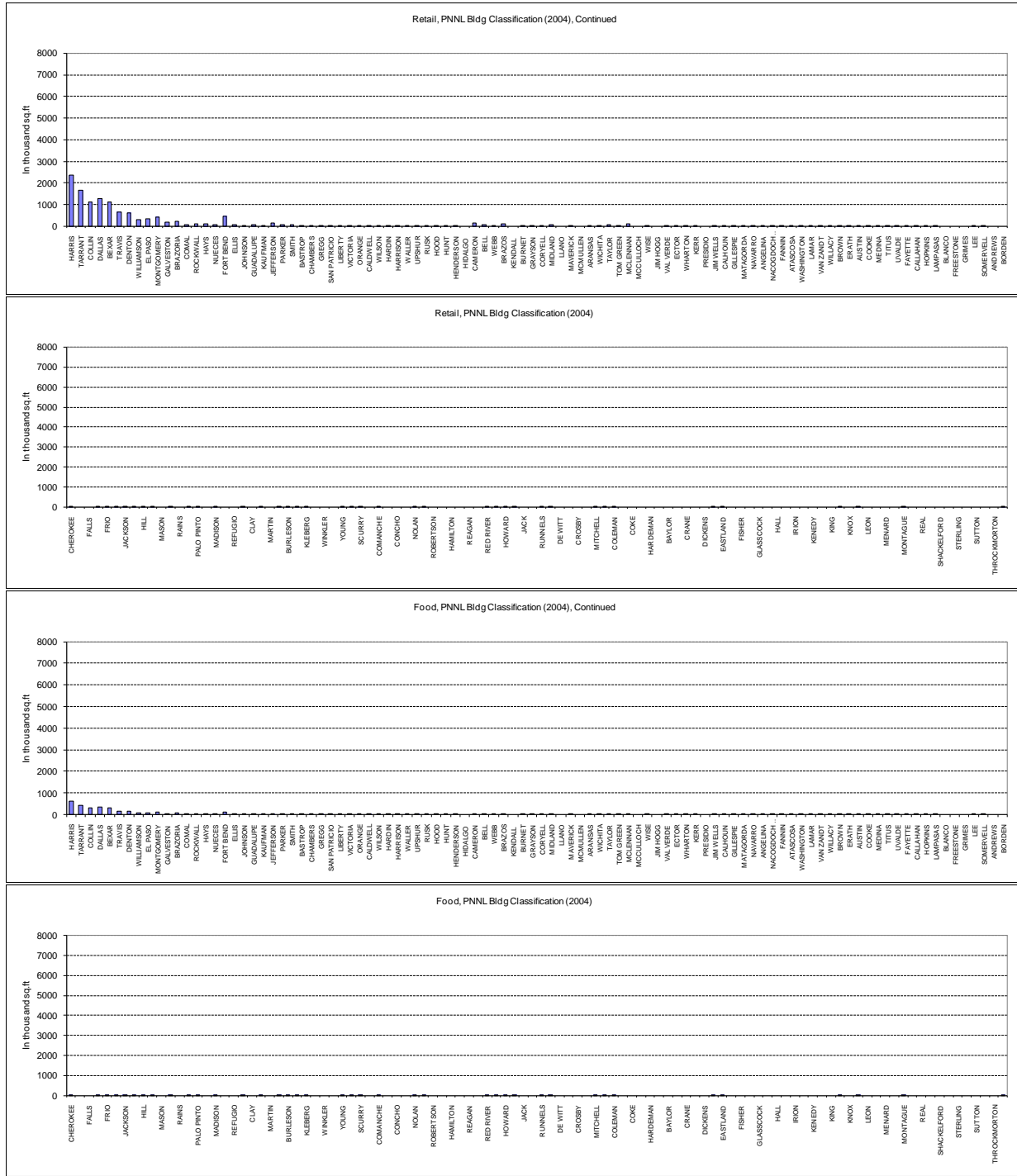


Figure 71: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 2 (Dodge 2007)

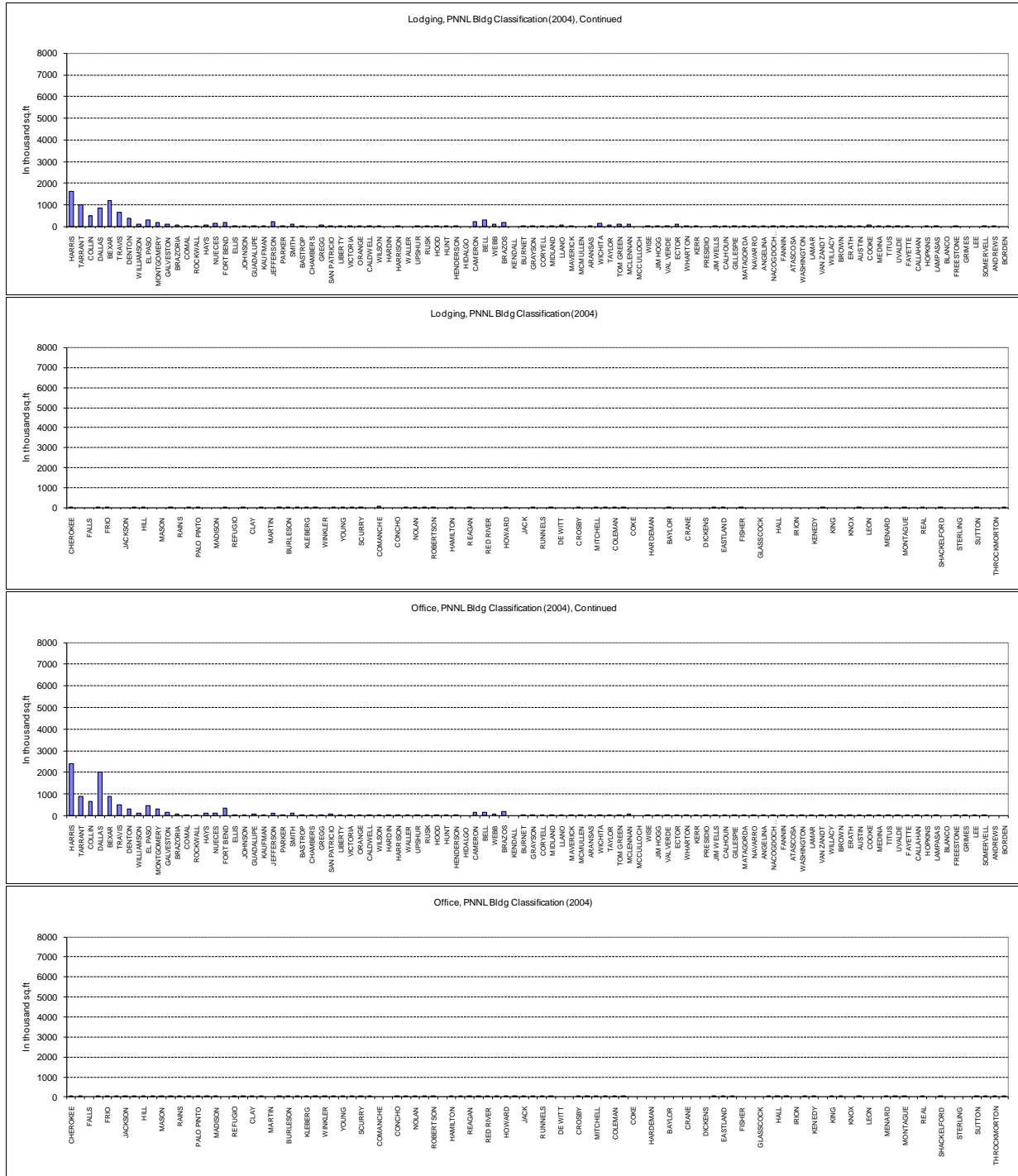


Figure 72: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 3 (Dodge 2007)

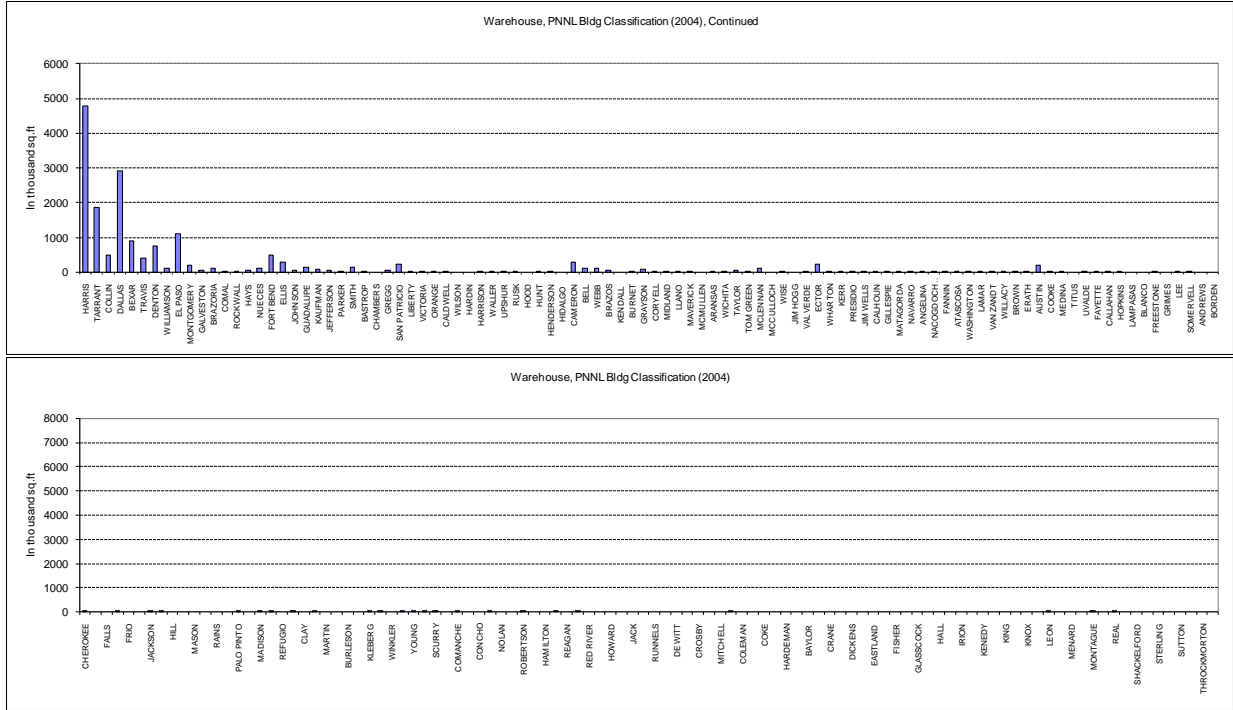


Figure 73: 2008 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 4 (Dodge 2007)







Table 34: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 1)

Non-attainment Counties	Food								Lodging									
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Brazoria	63	1867347	6283	1889034	6011	2248	3	2210	1	57	712562	2398	683260	2174	1010	2	914	1
Chambers	1	40772	137	41246	131	49	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collin	302	8901199	29949	9004579	28652	10717	17	10533	7	487	6048611	20351	5799883	18455	8571	13	7758	5
Dallas	342	10097781	33975	10215059	32503	12158	19	11949	7	865	10748030	36163	10306055	32793	15230	23	13785	9
Denton	166	4888349	16447	4945123	15735	5886	9	5784	4	383	4755051	15999	4559516	14508	6738	10	6099	4
El Paso	92	2700589	9086	2731954	8693	3252	5	3196	2	300	3725876	12536	3572662	11368	5279	8	4779	3
Fort Bend	121	3576460	12033	3617997	11512	4306	7	4232	3	182	2265983	7624	2172803	6914	3211	5	2906	2
Galveston	46	1360775	4579	1376579	4380	1638	3	1610	1	106	1320945	4444	1266626	4030	1872	3	1694	1
Hardin	3	103225	347	104424	332	124	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	630	18575512	62500	18791251	59792	22365	34	21981	14	1642	20405764	68658	19566648	62259	28914	45	26172	16
Jefferson	44	1299518	4372	1314611	4183	1565	2	1538	1	245	3047832	10255	2922501	9299	4319	7	3909	2
Liberty	3	102494	345	103684	330	123	0	121	0	6	69309	233	66459	211	98	0	89	0
Montgomery	109	3211241	10805	3248537	10336	3866	6	3800	2	195	2428968	8173	2329085	7411	3442	5	3115	2
Orange	5	137617	463	139215	443	166	0	163	0	19	238514	803	228706	728	338	1	306	0
Tarrant	445	13117620	44136	13269970	42224	15794	24	15522	10	1003	12461094	41927	11948675	38019	17657	27	15983	10
Waller	0	3921	13	3967	13	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Non-attainment)	2372	69984419	235472	70797230	225269	84261	130	82814	51	5490	68228538	229564	65422879	208168	96678	149	87510	54
Affected Counties	Food								Lodging									
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Bastrop	4	127339	428	128817	410	153	0	151	0	45	559083	1881	536093	1706	792	1	717	0
Bexar	305	8983345	30226	9087679	28916	10816	17	10630	7	1202	14935661	50253	14321484	45569	21163	33	19156	12
Caldwell	3	95275	321	96382	307	115	0	113	0	6	69142	233	66299	211	98	0	89	0
Comal	19	559316	1882	565812	1800	673	1	662	0	47	581977	1958	558045	1776	825	1	746	0
Ellis	17	493987	1662	499724	1590	595	1	585	0	21	266351	896	255398	813	377	1	342	0
Gregg	12	352669	1187	356765	1135	425	1	417	0	80	998050	3368	957008	3045	1414	2	1280	1
Guadalupe	18	544301	1831	550622	1752	655	1	644	0	38	468384	1576	449123	1429	664	1	601	0
Hamilton	9	252637	850	255571	813	304	0	299	0	33	409496	1378	392657	1249	580	1	525	0
Hays	32	950392	3198	961430	3059	1144	2	1125	1	59	733196	2467	703046	2237	1039	2	940	1
Henderson	2	70072	236	70885	226	84	0	83	0	2	27774	93	26632	85	39	0	36	0
Hood	3	97853	329	98990	315	118	0	116	0	6	77791	262	74592	237	110	0	100	0
Hunt	4	109897	370	111174	354	132	0	130	0	13	161474	543	154834	493	229	0	207	0
Johnson	14	402313	1354	406985	1295	484	1	476	0	4	53496	180	51296	163	76	0	69	0
Kaufman	8	224310	755	226916	722	270	0	265	0	5	66900	225	64149	204	95	0	86	0
Nueces	19	550791	1853	557188	1773	663	1	652	0	162	2010800	6766	1928113	6135	2849	4	2579	2
Parker	19	555344	1869	561794	1788	669	1	657	0	37	462291	1555	443281	1410	655	1	593	0
Rockwall	25	750692	2526	759410	2416	904	1	888	1	15	190484	641	182651	581	270	0	244	0
Rusk	3	84203	283	85181	271	101	0	100	0	1	11089	37	10633	34	16	0	14	0
San Patricio	6	179660	604	181746	578	216	0	213	0	19	239932	807	230066	732	340	1	308	0
Smith	23	683622	2300	691562	2200	823	1	809	0	120	1495844	5033	1434333	4564	2120	3	1919	1
Travis	172	5083271	17103	5142309	16362	6120	9	6015	4	652	8107053	27277	7773679	24735	11487	18	10398	6
Upshur	1	29601	100	29945	95	36	0	35	0	2	25338	85	24296	77	36	0	32	0
Victoria	8	230383	775	233059	742	277	0	273	0	20	245665	827	235562	750	348	1	315	0
Williamson	81	2401364	8080	2429254	7730	2891	4	2842	2	123	1525664	5133	1462927	4655	2162	3	1957	1
Wilson	1	36663	123	37089	118	44	0	43	0	10	118930	400	114040	363	169	0	153	0
Total (Affected)	808	23849300	80244	24126290	76767	28715	44	28221	17	2723	33841865	113865	32450237	103253	47953	74	43406	27







Table 37: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 1)

Non-attainment Counties	Office										Warehouse							
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (m Btu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (m Btu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Brazoria	70	1006377	3386	899582	2862	390	1	439	0	115	349290	1175	599788	1908	945	1	1051	1
Chambers	13	187704	632	167785	534	73	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collin	683	9882059	33249	8833392	28107	3830	6	4315	3	490	1482606	4988	2545874	8101	4009	6	4460	3
Dallas	2020	29244380	98397	26141015	83178	11334	17	12769	8	2910	8813374	29654	15133992	48155	23834	37	26511	16
Denton	315	4553131	15320	4069960	12950	1765	3	1988	1	758	2294228	7719	3939561	12535	6204	10	6901	4
El Paso	461	6675507	22461	5967113	18987	2587	4	2915	2	1116	3378773	11368	5801901	18461	9137	14	10163	6
Fort Bend	347	5018629	16886	4486060	14274	1945	3	2191	1	484	1464384	4927	2514585	8001	3960	6	4405	3
Galveston	174	2512353	8453	2245746	7146	974	1	1097	1	62	187161	630	321387	1023	506	1	563	0
Hardin	1	19015	64	18997	54	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	2392	34622642	116492	30948544	98475	13419	21	15117	9	4792	14512762	48830	24920764	79295	39246	60	43655	27
Jefferson	102	1482297	4987	1324998	4216	574	1	647	0	48	144376	486	247917	789	390	1	434	0
Liberty	15	223620	752	199890	636	87	0	98	0	2	7119	24	12224	39	19	0	21	0
Montgomery	321	4641833	15618	4149249	13202	1799	3	2027	1	204	619201	2083	1063268	3383	1674	3	1863	1
Orange	18	258081	868	230694	734	100	0	113	0	15	44942	151	77172	246	122	0	135	0
Tarrant	902	13052258	43916	11667174	37124	5059	8	5899	4	1875	5679685	19110	9752939	31033	15359	24	17085	11
Waller	0	5860	20	5238	17	2	0	3	0	14	41200	139	70747	225	111	0	124	0
Total (Non-attainment)	7833	113385746	381501	101353437	322495	43944	68	49506	31	12884	39019101	131285	67002119	213193	105517	162	117370	72
Affected Counties	Office										Warehouse							
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (m Btu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (m Btu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Bastrop	6	86529	291	77347	246	34	0	38	0	6	18800	63	32283	103	51	0	57	0
Bexar	886	12820683	43137	11460173	36465	4969	8	5598	3	904	2737440	9210	4700628	14957	7403	11	8234	5
Caldwell	2	22441	76	20059	64	9	0	10	0	11	33795	114	58032	185	91	0	102	0
Comal	52	746267	2511	667074	2123	289	0	326	0	28	83568	281	143500	457	226	0	251	0
Ellis	26	369490	1243	330281	1051	143	0	161	0	300	907390	3053	1558136	4958	2454	4	2729	2
Gregg	25	367624	1237	328613	1046	142	0	161	0	42	128635	433	220886	703	348	1	387	0
Guadalupe	66	949774	3196	848985	2701	368	1	415	0	142	430184	1447	738696	2350	1163	2	1294	1
Harrison	13	183113	616	163682	521	71	0	80	0	10	30150	101	51773	165	82	0	91	0
Hays	137	1978598	6657	1768632	5628	767	1	864	1	65	195820	659	336254	1070	530	1	589	0
Henderson	3	39054	131	34910	111	15	0	17	0	17	52343	176	89881	286	142	0	157	0
Hood	10	151613	510	135524	431	59	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt	18	253675	854	226756	722	98	0	111	0	11	31929	107	54827	174	86	0	96	0
Johnson	8	116939	393	104529	333	45	0	51	0	64	193180	650	331721	1055	522	1	581	0
Kauiman	15	211365	711	188936	601	82	0	92	0	79	238489	802	409524	1303	645	1	717	0
Nueces	121	1758539	5917	1571925	5002	682	1	768	0	124	374541	1260	643147	2046	1013	2	1127	1
Parker	8	119804	403	107091	341	46	0	52	0	6	19203	65	32975	105	52	0	58	0
Rockwall	26	376948	1268	336947	1072	146	0	165	0	36	110448	372	189658	603	299	0	332	0
Rusk	2	34329	116	30686	98	13	0	15	0	2	7269	24	12482	40	20	0	22	0
San Patricio	75	1086356	3655	971074	3090	421	1	474	0	241	729781	2455	1253152	3987	1974	3	2195	1
Smith	121	1755115	5905	1568865	4992	680	1	766	0	147	444233	1495	762820	2427	1201	2	1336	1
Travis	527	7627861	25665	6818405	21695	2956	5	3330	2	398	1205668	4057	2070327	6588	3260	5	3627	2
Upshur	5	72923	245	65184	207	28	0	32	0	2	5713	19	9809	31	15	0	17	0
Victoria	17	248022	835	221702	705	96	0	108	0	10	29570	99	50777	162	80	0	89	0
Williamson	134	1944494	6543	1738147	5531	754	1	849	1	119	359954	1211	618099	1967	973	1	1083	1
Wilson	0	4033	14	3605	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Affected)	2302	33325590	112128	29789133	94786	12916	20	14550	9	2763	8368102	28156	14369388	45722	22629	35	25171	16





Table 40: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 1)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>Non-attainment Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Brazoria	-159072	159	-431167	435	-620030	289	21688	-39	-29302	-96	-106795	49	250498	106	-1074180	905	1149	-9686
Chambers	-11534	12	-39471	40	-13538	6	474	-1	0	0	-19919	9	0	0	-83988	66	90	-707
Collin	-779172	781	-1148359	1159	-2955535	1380	103380	-184	-248728	-813	-1048668	485	1063269	450	-5013813	3258	5365	-34864
Dallas	-1541753	1546	-2084932	2105	-3352845	1565	117277	-209	-441975	-1444	-3103366	1434	6320617	2677	-4086976	7674	4373	-82112
Denton	-554879	556	-1227403	1239	-1623117	758	56774	-101	-195535	-639	-483171	223	1645333	697	-2381997	2733	2549	-29245
El Paso	-499679	501	-879666	888	-896698	419	31365	-56	-153214	-501	-708394	327	2423128	1026	-683157	2605	731	-27871
Fort Bend	-357130	358	-643103	649	-1187520	554	41538	-74	-93181	-304	-532569	246	1050201	445	-1721763	1874	1842	-20053
Galveston	-142367	143	-232164	234	-451829	211	15804	-28	-54319	-178	-266607	123	134225	57	-997257	562	1067	-6018
Hardin	-10566	11	-44969	45	-34275	16	1199	-2	0	0	-2018	1	0	0	-90628	71	97	-757
Harris	-2414134	2420	-3477000	3510	-6167773	2879	215739	-384	-839116	-2742	-3674098	1698	10408002	4409	-5948379	11790	6365	-126152
Jefferson	-149550	150	-138418	140	-431489	201	15093	-27	-125331	-410	-157299	73	103541	44	-883454	171	945	-1832
Liberty	-7960	8	-201024	203	-34032	16	1190	-2	-2850	-9	-23730	11	5105	2	-263301	228	282	-2445
Montgomery	-298164	299	-561836	567	-1066253	498	37296	-66	-99883	-326	-492584	228	444067	188	-2037356	1387	2180	-14839
Orange	-18806	19	-125590	127	-45694	21	1598	-3	-9808	-32	-27387	13	32231	14	-193455	158	207	-1695
Tarrant	-1249901	1253	-1843420	1861	-4355546	2033	152350	-271	-512419	-1674	-1385084	640	4073254	1725	-5120766	5567	5479	-59567
Waller	-5302	5	-13845	14	-1302	1	46	0	0	0	-622	0	29547	13	8522	33	-9	-349
Total (Non-attainment)	-8199970	8220	-13092365	13216	-23237474	10848	812811	-1447	-2805660	-9168	-12032309	5562	27983018	11853	-30571949	39083	32712	-418192
<b>Affected Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Bastrop	-9255	9	-62341	63	-42281	20	1479	-3	-22990	-75	-9182	4	13483	6	-131088	24	140	-258
Bexar	-902452	905	-2099430	2119	-2982810	1392	104334	-186	-614177	-2007	-1360510	629	1963188	832	-5891857	3684	6304	-39419
Caldwell	-3545	4	-70206	71	-31635	15	1107	-2	-2843	-9	-2381	1	24237	10	-85267	89	91	-955
Comal	-42152	42	-170367	172	-185714	87	6496	-12	-23932	-78	-79193	37	59932	25	-434929	273	465	-2923
Ellis	-77707	78	-137676	139	-164022	77	5737	-10	-10953	-36	-39210	18	650746	276	226915	541	-243	-5791
Gregg	-81509	82	-39467	40	-117099	55	4096	-7	-41041	-134	-39012	18	92252	39	-221781	92	237	-984
Guadalupe	-35372	35	-165551	167	-180728	84	6322	-11	-19261	-63	-100788	47	308512	131	-186868	390	200	-4173
Harrison	-66887	67	-71992	73	-83885	39	2934	-5	-16839	-55	-19432	9	21623	9	-234478	137	251	-1463
Hays	-126555	127	-257771	260	-315566	147	11038	-20	-30150	-99	-209966	97	140435	59	-788535	573	844	-6128
Henderson	-7170	7	-24860	25	-23266	11	814	-1	-1142	-4	-4144	2	37538	16	-22231	56	24	-597
Hood	-57855	58	-72923	74	-32491	15	1136	-2	-3199	-10	-16089	7	0	0	-181420	142	194	-1517
Hunt	-28029	28	-94365	95	-36490	17	1276	-2	-6640	-22	-26920	12	22898	10	-168270	139	180	-1483
Johnson	-15983	16	-157714	159	-133583	62	4673	-8	-2200	-7	-12409	6	138541	59	-178676	286	191	-3065
Kaufman	-33385	33	-139599	141	-74480	35	2605	-5	-2751	-9	-22430	10	171035	72	-99004	278	106	-2978
Nueces	-172121	173	-177329	179	-182884	85	6397	-11	-82687	-270	-186613	86	268606	114	-526631	355	563	-3802
Parker	-16167	16	-153399	155	-184395	86	6450	-11	-19010	-62	-12713	6	13772	6	-365464	195	391	-2089
Rockwall	-44818	45	-185932	188	-249258	116	8719	-16	-7833	-26	-40001	18	79209	34	-439914	360	471	-3851
Rusk	-976	1	-7186	7	-27959	13	978	-2	-456	-1	-3643	2	5213	2	-34030	22	36	-235
San Patricio	-22547	23	-66467	67	-59654	28	2087	-4	-9866	-32	-115282	53	523371	222	251640	357	-269	-3815
Smith	-135104	135	-133779	135	-228989	106	7940	-14	-61511	-201	-186250	86	318587	135	-417106	382	446	-4091
Travis	-533636	535	-618499	624	-1687838	788	59038	-105	-333374	-1089	-809456	374	864659	366	-3059106	1493	3273	-15977
Upshur	-18468	19	-34021	34	-9829	5	344	-1	-1042	-3	-7738	4	4097	2	-66657	59	71	-629
Victoria	-28812	29	-19052	19	-76496	36	2676	-5	-10102	-33	-26320	12	21207	9	-136900	67	146	-719
Williamson	-197427	198	-470404	475	-797344	372	27890	-50	-62738	-205	-206346	95	258145	109	-1448224	995	1550	-10647
Wilson	-3802	4	-28244	29	-12173	6	426	-1	-4891	-16	-428	0	0	0	-49113	21	53	-230
Total (Affected)	-2661737	2668	-5458575	5510	-7918870	3697	276990	-493	-1391628	-4548	-3536457	1635	6001285	2542	-14688991	11011	15717	-117819









Table 44: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 1)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>Non-attainment Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Brazoria	-813	-3	-2064	-6	-2692	-1	-272	-2	-223	-1	-524	0	733	-1	-5855	-14	6	146
Chambers	-59	0	-189	-1	-59	0	-6	0	0	0	-98	0	0	0	-410	-1	0	9
Collin	-3980	-13	-5497	-16	-12833	-3	-1298	-10	-1897	-8	-5143	-3	3112	-3	-27535	-58	29	617
Dallas	-7875	-26	-9980	-29	-14558	-4	-1472	-11	-3370	-15	-15219	-10	18501	-20	-33974	-115	36	1234
Denton	-2834	-9	-5875	-17	-7048	-2	-713	-5	-1491	-7	-2369	-1	4816	-5	-15514	-47	17	507
El Paso	-2552	-8	-4211	-12	-3894	-1	-394	-3	-1168	-5	-3474	-2	7093	-8	-8600	-40	9	428
Fort Bend	-1824	-6	-3078	-9	-5156	-1	-521	-4	-711	-3	-2612	-2	3074	-3	-10828	-29	12	306
Galveston	-727	-2	-1111	-3	-1962	0	-198	-2	-414	-2	-1307	-1	393	0	-5328	-11	6	116
Hardin	-54	0	-215	-1	-149	0	-15	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-443	-1	0	10
Harris	-12331	-41	-16643	-49	-26781	-7	-2708	-21	-6399	-28	-18018	-11	30465	-33	-52415	-191	56	2040
Jefferson	-764	-3	-663	-2	-1874	0	-189	-1	-956	-4	-771	0	303	0	-4914	-11	5	123
Liberty	-41	0	-962	-3	-148	0	-15	0	-22	0	-116	0	15	0	-1289	-3	1	35
Montgomery	-1523	-5	-2689	-8	-4630	-1	-468	-4	-762	-3	-2416	-2	1300	-1	-11188	-24	12	258
Orange	-96	0	-601	-2	-198	0	-20	0	-75	0	-134	0	94	0	-1030	-3	1	30
Tarrant	-6384	-21	-8824	-26	-18912	-5	-1912	-15	-3908	-17	-6792	-4	11923	-13	-34810	-101	37	1085
Waller	-27	0	-66	0	-6	0	-1	0	0	0	-3	0	86	0	-16	0	0	4
Total (Non-attainment)	-41885	-138	-62667	-185	-100900	-26	-10203	-79	-21396	-95	-59006	-37	81908	-90	-214148	-649	229	6949
<b>Affected Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Bastrop	-47	0	-298	-1	-184	0	-19	0	-175	-1	-45	0	39	0	-729	-2	1	22
Bexar	-4610	-15	-10049	-30	-12952	-3	-1310	-10	-4684	-21	-6672	-4	5746	-6	-34529	-90	37	958
Caldwell	-18	0	-336	-1	-137	0	-14	0	-22	0	-12	0	71	0	-468	-1	1	15
Comal	-215	-1	-815	-2	-806	0	-82	-1	-183	-1	-388	0	175	0	-2314	-5	2	56
Ellis	-397	-1	-659	-2	-712	0	-72	-1	-84	0	-192	0	1905	-2	-211	-7	0	70
Gregg	-416	-1	-189	-1	-508	0	-51	0	-313	-1	-191	0	270	0	-1399	-4	1	46
Guadalupe	-181	-1	-792	-2	-785	0	-79	-1	-147	-1	-494	0	903	-1	-1575	-6	2	61
Harrison	-342	-1	-345	-1	-364	0	-37	0	-128	-1	-95	0	63	0	-1248	-3	1	34
Hays	-646	-2	-1234	-4	-1370	0	-139	-1	-230	-1	-1030	-1	411	0	-4238	-9	5	100
Henderson	-37	0	-119	0	-101	0	-10	0	-9	0	-20	0	110	0	-186	-1	0	8
Hood	-296	-1	-349	-1	-141	0	-14	0	-24	0	-79	0	0	0	-903	-2	1	25
Hunt	-143	0	-452	-1	-158	0	-16	0	-51	0	-132	0	67	0	-885	-2	1	25
Johnson	-82	0	-755	-2	-580	0	-59	0	-17	0	-61	0	406	0	-1147	-4	1	39
Kaufman	-171	-1	-668	-2	-323	0	-33	0	-21	0	-110	0	501	-1	-825	-4	1	38
Nueces	-879	-3	-849	-3	-794	0	-80	-1	-631	-3	-915	-1	786	-1	-3362	-10	4	112
Parker	-83	0	-734	-2	-801	0	-81	-1	-145	-1	-62	0	40	0	-1865	-4	2	43
Rockwall	-229	-1	-890	-3	-1082	0	-109	-1	-60	0	-196	0	232	0	-2335	-5	2	55
Rusk	-5	0	-34	0	-121	0	-12	0	-3	0	-18	0	15	0	-179	0	0	3
San Patricio	-115	0	-318	-1	-259	0	-26	0	-75	0	-565	0	1532	-2	173	-4	0	42
Smith	-690	-2	-640	-2	-986	0	-100	-1	-469	-2	-913	-1	933	-1	-2866	-9	3	95
Travis	-2726	-9	-2960	-9	-7329	-2	-741	-6	-2542	-11	-3970	-2	2531	-3	-17737	-42	19	448
Upshur	-94	0	-163	0	-43	0	-4	0	-8	0	-38	0	12	0	-338	-1	0	10
Victoria	-147	0	-91	0	-332	0	-34	0	-77	0	-129	0	62	0	-748	-2	1	17
Williamson	-1008	-3	-2252	-7	-3462	-1	-350	-3	-478	-2	-1012	-1	756	-1	-7807	-17	8	183
Wilson	-19	0	-135	0	-53	0	-5	0	-37	0	-2	0	0	0	-252	-1	0	7
Total (Affected)	-13596	-45	-26128	-77	-34385	-9	-3477	-27	-10612	-47	-17343	-11	17566	-19	-87974	-235	94	2512





Table 47: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 4)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid		
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr	
<b>ERCOT Counties</b>																			
(square feet in thousands)																			
NACOGDOCHES	-188	-1	-661	-2	-215	0	-22	0	-105	0	-203	0	85	0	-1308	-3	1	37	
NAVARRO	-27	0	-168	0	-202	0	-20	0	-53	0	-103	0	216	0	-359	-1	0	14	
NOLAN	-48	0	-97	0	-117	0	-12	0	-31	0	-60	0	0	0	-364	-1	0	8	
Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PALO PINTO	-37	0	-146	0	-165	0	-17	0	-10	0	-20	0	10	0	-385	-1	0	8	
Parker	-83	0	-734	-2	-801	0	-81	-1	-145	-1	-280	0	40	0	-2083	-4	2	44	
PECOS	-28	0	-35	0	-4	0	0	0	-37	0	-71	0	0	0	-175	0	0	4	
PRESIDIO	-22	0	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-48	0	0	2	
RAINS	-5	0	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-51	0	0	2	
REAGAN	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	0	0	0	-16	0	0	1	
REAL	-4	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-27	0	3	0	-46	0	0	1	
RED RIVER	-14	0	-77	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-92	0	0	3	
REEVES	-42	0	-11	0	-6	0	-1	0	-16	0	-30	0	0	0	-105	0	0	3	
REFUGIO	-9	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0	
ROBERTSON	-11	0	-17	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	-10	0	8	0	-37	0	0	1	
Rockwall	-229	-1	-890	-3	-1082	0	-109	-1	-60	0	-115	0	232	0	-2254	-5	2	54	
RUNNELS	0	0	-34	0	-9	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-44	0	0	1	
Rusk	-5	0	-34	0	-121	0	-12	0	-3	0	-7	0	15	0	-168	0	0	3	
San Patricio	-115	0	-318	-1	-259	0	-26	0	-75	0	-145	0	1532	-2	593	-4	-1	40	
SAN SABA	-37	0	-15	0	-8	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-61	0	0	2	
SCHLICHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SCURRY	-5	0	-1	0	-46	0	-5	0	-9	0	-17	0	74	0	-9	0	0	2	
SHACKELFORD	-16	0	-22	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-17	0	0	0	-63	0	0	2	
Smith	-690	-2	-640	-2	-986	0	-100	-1	-469	-2	-907	-1	933	-1	-2859	-9	3	95	
SOMERVILL	-2	0	-38	0	-2	0	0	0	-2	0	-4	0	6	0	-43	0	0	2	
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
STEPHENS	0	0	-34	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-9	0	0	0	-47	0	0	1	
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUTTON	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-9	0	0	0	-22	0	0	1	
Tarrant	-6384	-21	-8824	-26	-18912	-5	-1912	-15	-3908	-17	-7553	-5	11923	-13	-35571	-102	38	1090	
TAYLOR	-292	-1	-277	-1	-904	0	-91	0	-232	-1	-448	0	329	0	-1917	-4	2	47	
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
THROCKMORTON	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0	
TITUS	-38	0	-145	0	-77	0	-8	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-269	-1	0	7	
TOM GREEN	-528	-2	-500	-1	-587	0	-59	0	-437	-2	-845	-1	209	0	-2748	-7	3	70	
Travis	-2726	-9	-2960	-9	-7329	-2	-741	-6	-2542	-11	-4914	-3	2531	-3	-18681	-42	20	454	
UFTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	
UVALDE	-120	0	-183	-1	-375	0	-38	0	-19	0	-37	0	50	0	-722	-1	1	16	
VAL VERDE	-76	0	-164	0	-81	0	-8	0	-33	0	-65	0	21	0	-407	-1	0	11	
VAN ZANDT	-13	0	-230	-1	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	-2	0	2	0	-245	-1	0	8	
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Waller	-27	0	-66	0	-6	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	-13	0	0	4	
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WASHINGTON	-261	-1	-203	-1	-378	0	-38	0	-45	0	-87	0	159	0	-852	-2	1	24	
WEBB	-240	-1	-1551	-5	-606	0	-61	0	-371	-2	-717	0	751	-1	-2796	-9	3	95	
WHARTON	-79	0	-90	0	-336	0	-34	0	-25	0	-48	0	72	0	-540	-1	1	12	
WICHITA	-512	-2	-283	-1	-574	0	-58	0	-644	-3	-1245	-1	177	0	-3138	-7	3	74	
WILBARGER	-27	0	-39	0	-98	0	-10	0	-43	0	-83	0	9	0	-291	-1	0	6	
WILLACY	-16	0	-237	-1	-301	0	-30	0	-5	0	-10	0	46	0	-554	-1	1	12	
Williamson	-1008	-3	-2252	-7	-3462	-1	-350	-3	-478	-2	-925	-1	756	-1	-7720	-17	8	183	
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WINKLER	-8	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0	
WISE	-158	-1	-410	-1	-11	0	-1	0	-184	-1	-356	0	0	0	-1119	-3	1	30	
YOUNG	-85	0	-117	0	-256	0	-26	0	-24	0	-47	0	10	0	-545	-1	1	11	
ZAPATA	-19	0	-227	-1	-9	0	-1	0	-5	0	-10	0	0	0	-272	-1	0	8	
ZAVALA	-1	0	-26	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	-9	0	1	0	-39	0	0	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-45817</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>-78437</b>	<b>-231</b>	<b>-110706</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-11195</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-30456</b>	<b>-135</b>	<b>-58867</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>72807</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-262670</b>	<b>-749</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>8016</b>	

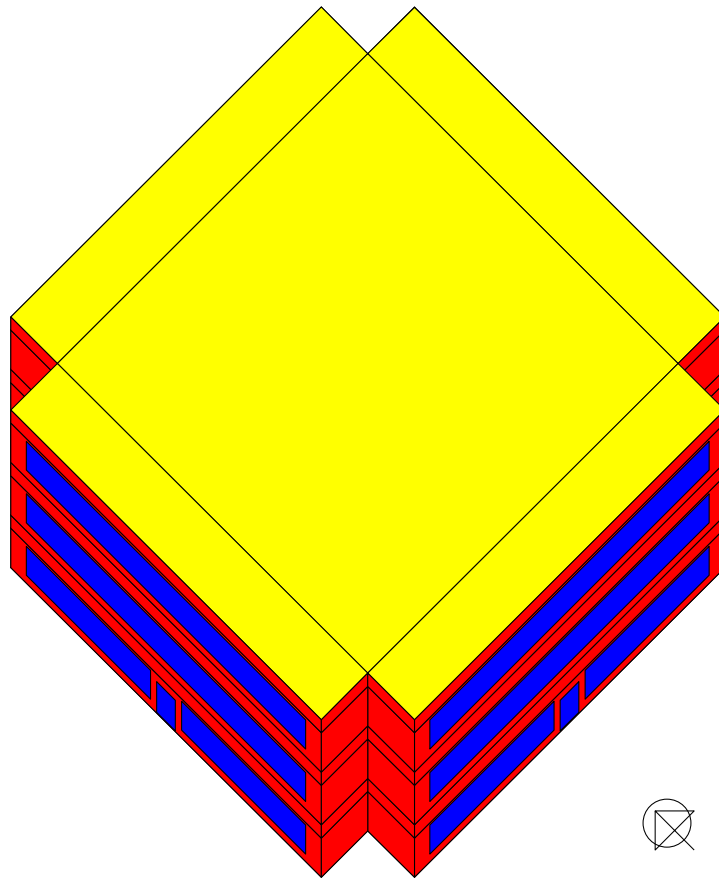


Figure 74: Typical Office Building Used for Annual to OSD calculation (3-story shown)

Table 48: Office/Retail Simulation Input Parameters (LOADS)

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT	STATUS	COMMENT
<b>LOADS</b>				
b01	Quick or thermal mode (Q or T)	Quick (Q)	Fixed	Q simulates the building as massless, T will include thermal mass
b02	Location	Bastrop (BAS)	User Defined	41 counties linked to 9 TRY packed weather files according to climate zone
b03	Azimuth of building (degree)	0	User Defined	Orientation of the building
b04	Length of building (ft)	122	User Defined	
b05	Width of building (ft)	122	User Defined	
b06	Floor to ceiling height (ft)	9	User Defined	
b07	Door height (ft)	7	Fixed	
b08	Door width (ft)	6	Fixed	
b09	Run year	2000	User Defined	
b10	Floor to floor height (ft)	13	User Defined	This defines the plenum height in conjunction with b06
b11	Number of floor	6	User Defined	
b12	Perimeter depth (ft)	15	Fixed	Used for thermal zoning
b13			Void	
b14	Underground floor mode	No (N)	User Defined	This allows the user to activate/deactivate underground floors
b15	Front wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	These 4 parameters are used to attach buildings to the different orientations of the model for the retail scenario
b16	Right wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
b17	Back wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
b18	Left wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
b19	Building type	Office (O)	User Defined	Allows the user to switch between Office and Retail
b20	Code compliance	Code ( C )	User Defined	Allows user to run user defined model or either of ASHRAE 90.1 1989 or 1999
c01	Roof absorptance	0.45	User Defined	c01 and c03 are used to determine "roof color"
c02	Roof roughness	1	Fixed	This is used to calculate the outside film coefficient for heat transfer calculations, DOE-2 allows values from 1 to 6 increasing in smoothness
c03	Roof outside emissivity	0.89	User Defined	c01 and c03 are used to determine "roof color"
c04	Roof insulation R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	R-15	User Defined	
c05	Wall absorptance	0.57	User Defined	c05 and c07 are used to define "wall color"
c06	Wall roughness	2	Fixed	This is used to calculate the outside film coefficient for heat transfer calculations, DOE-2 allows values from 1 to 6 increasing in smoothness
c07	Wall outside emissivity	0.9	User Defined	c05 and c07 are used to define "wall color"
c08	Wall insulation R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	R-13	User Defined	
c09	Ground reflectance	0.24	Fixed	This defines the fraction of sunlight reflected from the ground
c10			Void	
c11	U-Factor of glazing (Btu/hr-sq.ft-F)	1.22	User Defined	
c12	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient(SHGC)	0.17	User Defined	
c13	Number of pane of glazing	1	Fixed	
c14	Frame absorptance of glazing	0.7	Fixed	
c15	Frame type - A, B, C, D, E	Aluminum w/o thermal break (A)	User Defined	Allows user to select from 5 different frame types
c16			Void	
c17	Floor weight (lb/sq-ft)	70	User Defined	This corresponds to medium construction, user has a choice of light, medium or heavy construction
c18	Slab-on-grade floor insulation R-value (Exterior insulation, horizontal) (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	R-0 (A)	User Defined	User can choose from 9 insulation R-values and insulation depths
c19	Slab-on-grade floor R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	0.88	Fixed	
c20	Below-grade wall insulation R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu) (Exterior insulation, vertical, basement wall = 8 ft)	R-0 (A)	User Defined	User can choose from 9 insulation R-values
c21	Below-grade wall R-value (concrete wall) (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	0.88	Fixed	
c22			Void	
c23	Floor R-value	1.67	Fixed	
c24			Void	
c25	Ceiling R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	1.89	Fixed	
c26	Interior wall R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	2.01	Fixed	
c27	Percent window-front (%)	50	User Defined	
c28	Percent window-right (%)	50	User Defined	
c29	Percent window-back (%)	50	User Defined	
c30	Percent window-left (%)	50	User Defined	
sp01			void	
sp02			void	
sp03	Area per person (ft <sup>2</sup> /person) for office	275	User Defined	
sp04	Lighting load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for office	1.3	User Defined	
sp05	Equipment load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for office	0.75	User Defined	
sp06	Area per person (ft <sup>2</sup> /person) for retail	300	User Defined	
sp07	Lighting load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for retail	1.9	User Defined	
sp08	Equipment load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for retail	0.25	User Defined	
s01	Front Shade (S)	0	User Defined	
s02	Back Shade (N)	0	User Defined	
s03	Left Shade (W)	0	User Defined	
s04	Right Shade (E)	0	User Defined	

Table 49: Office/Retail Simulation Input Parameters (SYSTEMS and PLANT)

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT	STATUS	COMMENT
<b>SYSTEM</b>				
sy01	Mode of system	Variable air volume (2)	User Defined	User can choose from Packaged single zone, variable air volume or packaged variable volume system
sy02	Cooling Capacity of cooling system (Btu/hr)	0	Fixed	DOE-2 is autosizing the system
sy03	Heating Capacity of heating system (Btu/hr)	0	Fixed	DOE-2 is autosizing the system
sy04	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) for PVAVS and PSZ	10	User Defined	
sy05	ANNUAL FUEL UTILIZATION EFFICIENCY (AFUE) for PSZ	0.8	User Defined	
sy06	**Spare parameter for systems other than VAVS**HEATING SEASONAL PERFORMANCE FACTOR (HSPF)	6.8	User Defined	Unused, since heatpump systems are not included in the office/retail scenario
sy07	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
sy08	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
sy09	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
sy10			Void	
sy11	Exterior lighting (kW)	0	Fixed	
sy12			Void	
sy13	Fan control type	Variable frequency drives (1)	User Defined	User can choose from 4 different type of fan control
sy14	Economizer type	None (1)	User Defined	
sy15	Economizer drybulb limit (F) (use when economizer type(sy14) = dry bulb(2))	65	Fixed	This corresponds to the temperature above which the outside air dampers return to the minimum position
sy16	User input for numbers of fans	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Autosized by DOE-2
sy17	Number of Fans	6	Fixed	equal to the number of floors
sy18	Supply fan total pressure (in W.G)	5.5	Fixed	
sy19	Supply fan efficiency	0.54	Fixed	
sy20	Return fan total pressure (in W.G)	2	Fixed	
sy21	Return fan efficiency	0.51	Fixed	
sy22	Supply motor efficiency	0.5	Fixed	
sy23	Return motor efficiency	0.5	Fixed	
sy24	User input for DHW gallon/hr-person	Autosized (A)	Fixed	The size of DHW depends on the gallons per hour per person requirements of ASHRAE 90.1
sy25	Maximum DHW gallon/h-person (maximum hourly, to be used with occupancy schedule)	0.4	Fixed	
<b>PLANT</b>				
p01	Chiller type	Electric Centrifugal (1)	Fixed	
p02	Number of chillers	1	Fixed	
p03	Chillers size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Chiller is being autosized by DOE-2
p04	Condenser type	water-cooled (W)	Fixed	
p05	COP	5	User Defined	
p06	Switch for a chiller sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Chiller is being autosized by DOE-2
p07	Cooling tower type	Open tower (O)		
p08			Void	
p09	Gpm/hp	38.2	Fixed	Value from ASHRAE 90.1 1999 for axial fan cooling towers
p10	Cooling tower capacity control	Two-speed fan (1)	Fixed	
p11	Boiler type	Gas fired-hotwater boiler (1)	User Defined	User can choose from gas fired or electric boilers
p12	Number of boilers	1	Fixed	
p13	Boiler size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Boiler is being autosized by DOE-2
p14	Boiler fuel type	Gas (G)	Fixed	Depends on the value of p10
p15	Boilers efficiency (Et,Ec,AFUE) (%)	80	User Defined	
p16	Switch for a boiler sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Boiler is being autosized by DOE-2
p17			Void	
p18	DHW heater type	Gas water heater (1)	User Defined	User can choose from gas fired or electric water heaters
p19	Number of DHW heater	1	Fixed	
p20	DHW size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Water heater is being autosized by DOE-2
p21	DHW fuel type	Gas (G)	Fixed	Depends on the value of p18
p22	DHW heater Efficiency (Et,Ec,Energy factor) (%)	54	User Defined	
p23	Switch for a DHW heater sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Water heater is being autosized by DOE-2
p24	DHW Storage Capacity (gal)	75	Fixed	



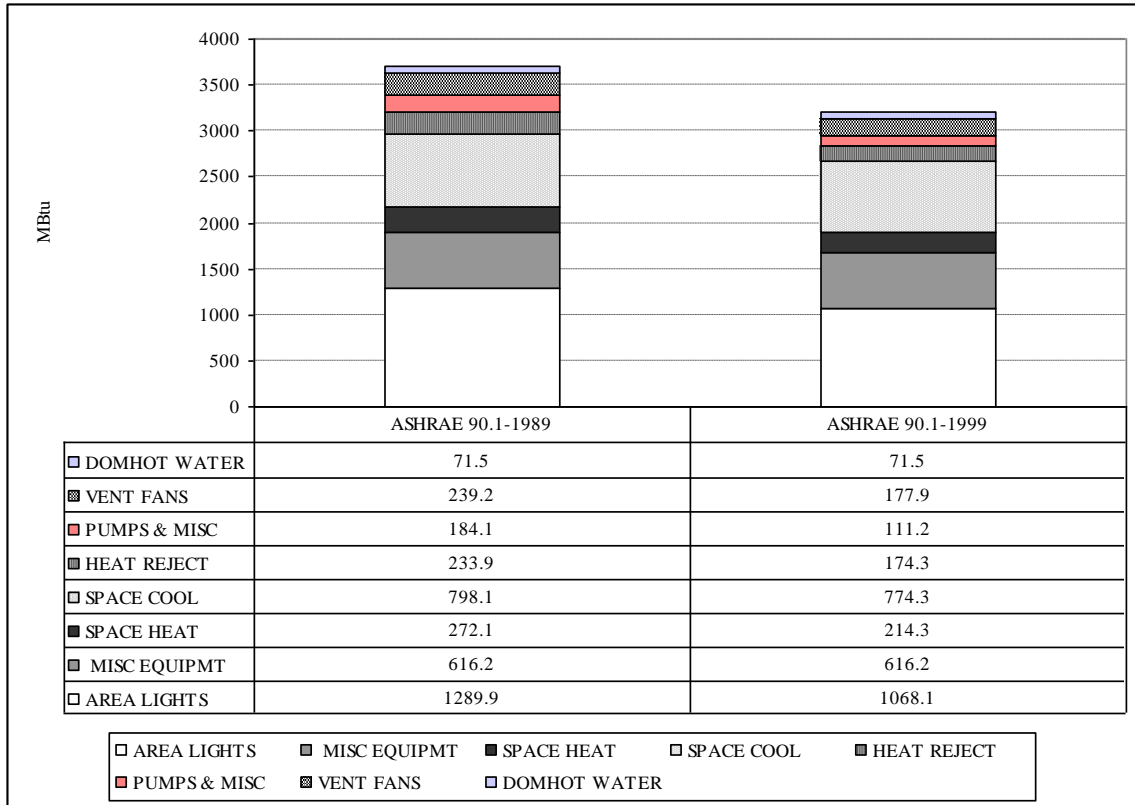


Figure 75: Comparison of Annual Energy Use ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 vs 90.1-1999

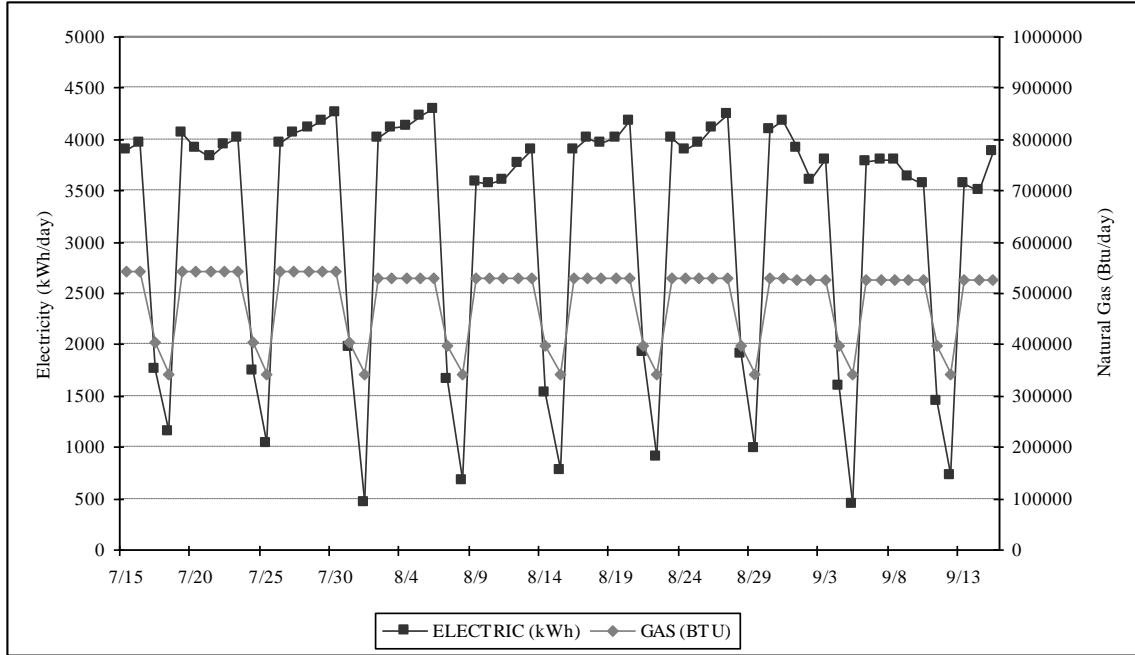


Figure 76: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for OSD (07/15 – 09/15)

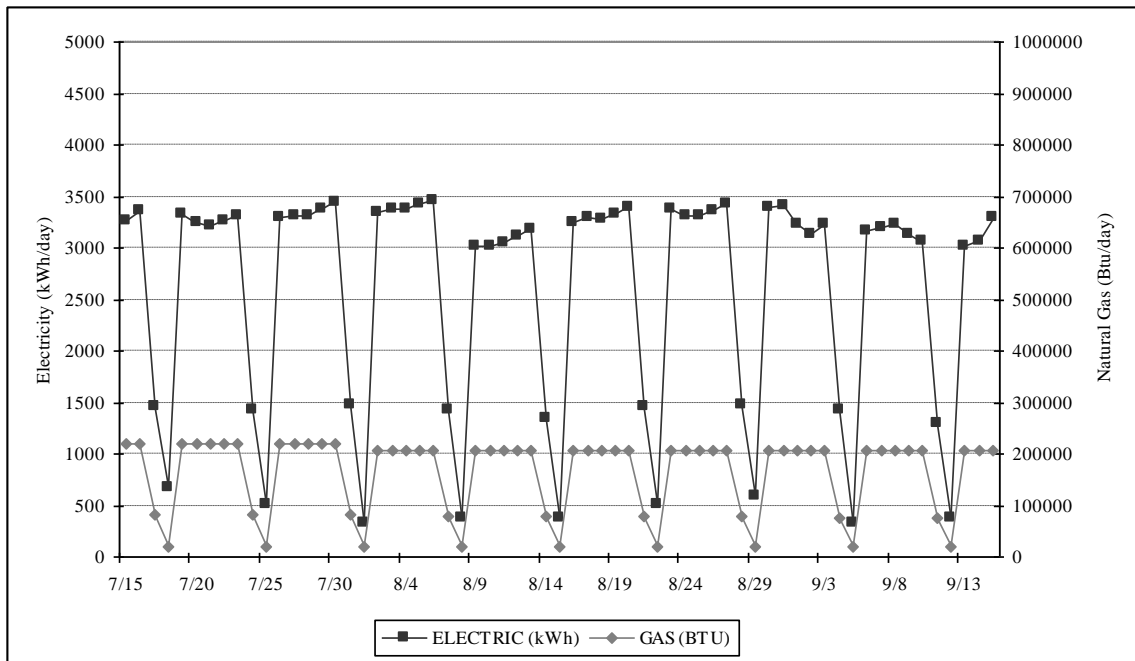


Figure 77: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for OSD (07/15 – 09/15)

Table 50: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for Annual and OSD (07/15 – 09/15)

	Electricity (kW)		Gas (Btu)	
	1989	1999	1989	1999
TOTAL (YEAR) (a)	988,405	858,198	331,600,000	278,800,000
OSD (07/15 - 09/15)	199,537	163,841	30,633,205	10,332,355
OSD PER DAY (b)	3167	2601	486241	164006
OSD % (b/a)	0.32%	0.30%	0.15%	0.06%

Table 51: Totalized Annual Electricity Savings from 90.1-1999 by PCA for Commercial Buildings

PCA	Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)
American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	4,773.76
Austin Energy/PCA	183.04
Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA	0.00
Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA	916.80
Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	10,382.09
San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA	7,168.26
South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA	0.00
Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA	0.00
Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	451.99
TXU Electric/PCA	31,083.51
El Paso Electric Co/PCA	43.49
Entergy Electric System/PCA	3,060.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,063.71</b>

Table 52: 2008 Annual NOx Reductions from IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID

Area	County	American Electric Power - ERCOT (ERCOT) (MWh)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	Austin Energy/PCA (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	Lower Colorado Authority (PCA) (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	Reliant HX/ERCOT (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	San Antonio Public Service (BPP/PCA) (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	South Texas Electric Coop (BPP/PCA) (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	Trans Mountain Power (BPP/PCA) (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	Trans-Mexico Power Co/PCA (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	TXU Electric/PCA (lbs/yr)	NOx Reductions (lbs/yr)	Total NOx Reductions (Tons)			
Dallas Fort Worth Area	Collin	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831	13.05	0.000831			
	Dallas	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339	36.35	0.002339			
	Houston-Galveston Area	Galveston	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972	31.31	0.001972		
		Harris	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145	34.26	0.002145		
		North West Texas Area	El Paso	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	5.36	0.000337	
			Hill	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	4.95	0.000312	
			McMurry	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	5.27	0.000332	
			San Antonio Area	Comal	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141
				San Antonio	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335	5.24	0.000335
			Austin Area	Brewster	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141
				Comal	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141
				Guadalupe	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141
	Kimble	0.000141		2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141		
	McMurry	0.000141		2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141		
	Other ERCOT counties	Bandera		0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	
		Brewster		0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	
		Comal		0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	
		Guadalupe		0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	
		Kimble		0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	
		McMurry		0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	
		Wilson	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141		
		Bandera	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141		
	Bandera	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141			
Bandera	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141				
Bandera	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141	2.22	0.000141				
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>	<b>17.527741</b>	<b>1.12163722</b>			

Table 53: 2008 Totalized OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings (w/7% T&D)

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA</b>	29.06
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	1.03
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	4.92
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	74.08
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	42.14
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	2.47
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	197.47
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	0.22
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	23.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>374.56</b>

Table 54: 2008 OSD NoX Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D)

Area	County	Average Electric (ERCOT) Reductions	NOx Reductions	Austin ERCOT	NOx Reductions	Brownsville Public Utility	NOx Reductions (lb/day)	Lower Colorado River Authority	NOx Reductions	Rollant Energy	NOx Reductions	San Antonio Public Service	NOx Reductions	South Texas Electric Coop	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Texas Municipal Power	NOx Reductions (lbs)	Trans-Mexico Power	NOx Reductions	TXU Electric	NOx Reductions	Total Nox Reductions	Total Nox Reductions							
Dallas-Fort Worth Area	Bosque	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000							
	Bosque	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000							
	El Paso Area	El Paso	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000						
		El Paso	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000						
		Houston-Galveston Area	Galveston	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000					
			Galveston	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000					
			North East Texas Area	Rockwall	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000				
				Rockwall	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000				
				San Antonio Area	San Antonio	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
					San Antonio	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			
					Various Areas	Various Areas	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		
						Various Areas	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		
						Other ERCOT Counties	Other ERCOT Counties	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
							Other ERCOT Counties	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
							Summary Totals	Summary Totals	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934
								Summary Totals	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934	1.14300735	32.144934

Table 55: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D) (1)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
HARRIS	6,364.77	4.07	56.38	0.03	(126,152.41)	(0.58)	2,040.2133	0.0094	3.49	0.0408
TARRANT	5,479.22	1.93	37.25	0.01	(59,566.62)	(0.27)	1,084.5249	0.0050	1.52	0.0196
COLLIN	5,364.78	0.09	29.46	0.00	(34,863.73)	(0.16)	617.2697	0.0028	(0.07)	0.0034
DALLAS	4,373.06	0.66	36.35	0.00	(82,112.16)	(0.38)	1,234.0985	0.0067	0.28	0.0102
BEXAR	6,304.29	4.27	36.95	0.02	(39,419.45)	(0.18)	957.9633	0.0044	4.09	0.0278
TRAVIS	3,273.24	0.06	18.88	0.00	(15,976.54)	(0.07)	447.8557	0.0021	(0.02)	0.0024
DENTON	2,548.74	0.02	16.60	0.00	(29,244.88)	(0.13)	506.8846	0.0023	(0.12)	0.0025
WILLIAMSON	1,549.60	0.00	6.35	0.00	(10,646.90)	(0.05)	183.4041	0.0008	(0.05)	0.0008
EL PASO	730.98	0.00	9.20	0.00	(27,871.28)	(0.13)	428.3613	0.0020	(0.13)	0.0020
MONTGOMERY	2,179.97	0.00	11.97	0.00	(14,838.59)	(0.07)	257.5907	0.0012	(0.07)	0.0012
SALVESTON	1,067.06	2.23	5.70	0.01	(6,018.20)	(0.03)	115.5423	0.0005	2.20	0.0130
BRANDZBURIA	1,146.37	0.57	6.35	0.03	(9,882.20)	(0.04)	146.3396	0.0007	0.53	0.0048
COMAL	465.37	0.00	2.48	0.00	(2,922.68)	(0.01)	65.6054	0.0003	(0.01)	0.0003
ROCKWALL	470.71	0.00	2.50	0.00	(3,850.00)	(0.02)	55.0408	0.0003	(0.02)	0.0003
HAYS	843.73	0.15	4.33	0.00	(6,138.38)	(0.03)	99.6230	0.0005	0.12	0.0013
NUECES	963.49	0.69	3.60	0.00	(3,802.42)	(0.02)	111.9568	0.0005	0.67	0.0047
FORT BEND	1,842.29	4.20	11.99	0.02	(20,053.04)	(0.09)	306.0918	0.0014	4.11	0.0240
ELLIS	(242.80)	0.48	0.23	0.00	(5,790.88)	(0.03)	70.3569	0.0003	0.46	0.0036
JOHNSON	191.18	0.01	1.23	0.00	(3,065.49)	(0.01)	39.1093	0.0002	(0.00)	0.0003
GUADALUPE	199.95	0.12	1.89	0.00	(4,173.12)	(0.02)	60.9884	0.0003	0.10	0.0010
KALFMAN	105.93	0.93	0.88	0.01	(2,978.21)	(0.01)	38.3237	0.0002	0.92	0.0063
JEFFERSON	945.30	0.00	5.26	0.00	(1,832.05)	(0.01)	122.7066	0.0006	(0.01)	0.0006
PARKER	391.05	0.01	2.00	0.00	(2,089.06)	(0.01)	42.7254	0.0002	(0.00)	0.0003
SOUTH	446.30	0.00	3.07	0.03	(4,891.05)	(0.02)	94.8573	0.0004	(0.02)	0.0004
BASTROP	140.26	0.27	0.78	0.00	(258.29)	(0.00)	22.2030	0.0001	0.27	0.0017
CHAMBERS	89.87	1.30	0.44	0.01	(707.16)	(0.00)	9.3569	0.0000	1.29	0.0088
GREGG	237.31	0.00	1.50	0.00	(883.54)	(0.00)	45.6052	0.0002	(0.00)	0.0002
SAN PATRICIO	(269.26)	0.15	(0.16)	0.00	(3,815.23)	(0.02)	42.3564	0.0002	0.14	0.0012
LIBERTY	281.73	0.00	1.38	0.00	(2,444.75)	(0.01)	35.4456	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
VICTORIA	146.48	0.10	0.80	0.00	(719.04)	(0.00)	17.0053	0.0001	0.09	0.0007
ORANGE	207.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	(1,694.57)	(0.01)	30.1311	0.0001	(0.01)	0.0001
CALDWELL	91.24	0.00	0.90	0.00	(955.45)	(0.00)	14.7111	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
WILSON	52.55	0.00	0.27	0.00	(229.66)	(0.00)	7.3226	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HARDIN	96.37	0.00	0.47	0.00	(757.38)	(0.00)	10.4174	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HARRISON	260.89	0.00	1.34	0.03	(1,463.89)	(0.01)	34.4626	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
WALLER	19.12	0.00	0.03	0.00	(349.04)	(0.00)	4.1497	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
UPSHUR	71.32	0.00	0.36	0.00	(628.50)	(0.00)	9.7221	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
RUSK	36.41	0.10	0.19	0.00	(234.82)	(0.00)	3.0692	0.0000	0.10	0.0000
HOOD	194.12	1.85	0.97	0.01	(1,516.58)	(0.01)	24.7175	0.0001	1.84	0.0117
HUNT	180.05	0.91	0.95	0.01	(1,482.58)	(0.01)	25.1534	0.0001	0.91	0.0061
HENDERSON	23.79	0.12	0.20	0.00	(596.83)	(0.00)	8.0105	0.0000	0.12	0.0009
HIDALGO	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.57	0.0045
CAMERON	869.30	0.15	5.95	0.00	(9,058.64)	(0.04)	188.0215	0.0009	0.11	0.0019
BELL	1,142.84	0.00	6.63	0.00	(3,500.49)	(0.02)	166.2135	0.0008	(0.00)	0.0008
WEBB	475.24	0.06	2.99	0.00	(4,793.57)	(0.02)	95.4114	0.0004	0.04	0.0007
BRAZOS	1,267.66	0.08	6.75	0.00	(6,038.87)	(0.03)	184.5261	0.0008	0.05	0.0012
KENDALL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BURNET	118.40	0.00	0.50	0.00	(817.79)	(0.00)	14.7725	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
GRAYSON	171.83	0.00	1.31	0.00	(2,921.80)	(0.01)	48.2176	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
CORYELL	138.91	0.00	0.74	0.00	(797.22)	(0.00)	16.9898	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
MLDAND	542.85	2.86	0.00	0.00	(3,007.75)	(0.01)	61.7977	0.0003	2.86	0.0003
LLANO	154.83	0.07	0.84	0.00	258.16	0.00	17.7269	0.0001	0.08	0.0005
MAVERICK	166.13	0.00	0.86	0.00	(594.67)	(0.00)	19.2372	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
MCMULLEN	4.75	0.02	0.00	0.00	(47.70)	(0.00)	0.7804	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ARANSAS	94.26	0.48	0.48	0.00	(322.84)	(0.00)	6.3511	0.0000	0.48	0.0000
WICHITA	604.08	0.03	3.36	0.00	(860.96)	(0.00)	74.3694	0.0003	0.03	0.0005
TAYLOR	348.40	0.00	2.05	0.00	(2,039.52)	(0.01)	46.9892	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
TCM GREEN	531.44	0.00	2.94	0.00	(1,993.03)	(0.01)	69.9041	0.0003	(0.00)	0.0003
MCLENNAN	716.71	3.63	4.25	0.02	(5,732.80)	(0.03)	118.1687	0.0006	3.63	0.0022
MCCULLOCH	12.71	0.00	0.06	0.00	(128.25)	(0.00)	1.8157	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
WISE	230.64	0.42	1.20	0.00	(783.05)	(0.00)	29.7724	0.0001	0.42	0.0029
JIM HOGG	13.20	0.00	0.07	0.00	(103.68)	(0.00)	1.8182	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
VAL VERDE	83.12	0.00	0.44	0.00	(566.17)	(0.00)	11.0468	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
ECTOR	36.41	0.52	1.37	0.00	(2,976.83)	(0.01)	75.5946	0.0003	0.51	0.0038
WHARTON	104.22	0.01	0.58	0.00	(749.43)	(0.00)	11.7001	0.0001	0.01	0.0001
KERR	316.10	0.00	1.64	0.00	(1,117.78)	(0.01)	37.2239	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
PRESIDIO	10.07	0.00	0.05	0.00	(111.05)	(0.00)	1.6685	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
JIM WELLS	159.19	0.00	0.83	0.00	(654.11)	(0.00)	16.8164	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
CALHOUN	65.08	0.25	0.32	0.00	(339.08)	(0.00)	4.5336	0.0000	0.25	0.0017
GILLESPIE	57.61	0.00	0.32	0.00	(330.36)	(0.00)	6.6908	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MATAGORDA	54.56	0.31	0.00	0.00	(429.55)	(0.00)	8.8432	0.0000	0.31	0.0000
NAVARRO	42.57	0.00	0.38	0.00	(831.30)	(0.00)	14.2773	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
ANGELINA	297.83	0.05	1.55	0.00	(1,563.52)	(0.01)	32.6966	0.0002	0.04	0.0005
NACOGDOCHES	266.10	0.00	1.40	0.00	(1,956.59)	(0.01)	37.2371	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
FANNIN	42.40	1.04	0.23	0.01	(401.49)	(0.00)	7.0140	0.0000	1.04	0.0072
ATASCOSA	92.07	0.00	0.48	0.00	(531.79)	(0.00)	10.8745	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
WASHINGTON	156.73	0.91	0.00	0.00	(1,510.26)	(0.01)	24.3865	0.0001	0.91	0.0001
LAMAR	57.89	0.14	0.29	0.00	(487.28)	(0.00)	7.5558	0.0000	0.14	0.0010
VAN ZANDT	54.15	0.00	0.26	0.00	(546.83)	(0.00)	7.7830	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
WILLACY	114.07	0.59	0.00	0.00	(928.25)	(0.00)	12.2181	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
BROWN	61.93	0.00	0.35	0.00	(303.46)	(0.00)	6.6414	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ERATH	65.38	0.00	0.34	0.00	(434.57)	(0.00)	9.0519	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
AUSTIN	(390.53)	0.00	1.00	0.00	(2,354.49)	(0.01)	22.5802	0.0001	(0.01)	0.0001
COOKE	370.05	2.01	0.00	0.00	(1,439.19)	(0.01)	43.4710	0.0002	2.01	0.0002
MEDINA	32.18	0.00	0.16	0.00	(331.43)	(0.00)	4.7642	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
TITUS	58.91	0.84	0.29	0.00	(482.46)	(0.00)	6.7923	0.0000	0.84	0.0000
UVALDE	147.69	0.00	0.77	0.00	(1,067.38)	(0.00)	15.9180	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
FAYETTE	60.82	0.00	0.32	0.00	(101.09)	(0.00)	7.1002	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
CALLAHAN	24.93	0.00	0.13	0.00	(289.08)	(0.00)	4.1038	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HOPKINS	41.69	0.27	0.00	0.00	(480.26)	(0.00)	7.9627	0.0000	0.27	0.0000
LAMPASAS	61.17	0.00	0.31	0.00	(215.24)	(0.00)	5.2426	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
BLANCO	22.50	0.11	0.00	0.00	(227.09)	(0.00)	3.1854	0.0000	0.11	0.0000
FREESTONE	11.54	0.54	0.08	0.00	(100.65)	(0.00)	1.5995	0.0000	0.54	0.0036
SRIMES	19.21	0.00	0.07	0.00	(151.35)	(0.00)	2.2395	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
LEE	19.22	0.39	0.00	0.00	(185.36)	(0.00)	2.7102	0.0000	0.39	0.0020
SOMERVELL	8.57	0.00	0.05	0.00	(94.88)	(0.00)	1.5048	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ANDREWS	14.87	0.00	0.08	0.00	(52.97)	(0.00)	1.9120	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
BORDEN	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000

Table 56: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D) (2)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
CHEROKEE	142.54	0.52	0.90	0.00	(1,547.84)	(0.01)	31.1095	0.0001	0.51	0.0034
DIMMIT	3.30	0.02	0.02		(33.28)	(0.00)	0.4658	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
FALLS	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COLORADO	28.84	0.15			(180.94)	(0.00)	3.2411	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
FRIIO	35.79	0.04	0.18	0.00	(228.18)	(0.00)	3.2418	0.0000	0.04	0.0024
MILAM	80.45	0.33	0.39	0.00	(654.82)	(0.00)	8.9810	0.0000	0.33	0.0016
JACKSON	23.53	0.11			(238.20)	(0.00)	3.3656	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ANDERSON	9.93		0.06		(53.65)	(0.00)	1.2800	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HILL	94.92	0.47			(751.70)	(0.00)	11.8207	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
CULBERSON	12.74		0.06		(122.62)	(0.00)	1.7390	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MASON	1.40		0.01		(14.15)	(0.00)	0.1980	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
PECOS	35.28	0.01		0.00	(143.89)	(0.00)	4.3558	0.0000	0.01	0.0001
RAINS	11.27		0.05		(113.86)	(0.00)	1.6221	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
LAVACA	17.43	0.09			(147.61)	(0.00)	2.7190	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
PALO PINTO	81.78	0.13	0.41	0.00	(659.59)	(0.00)	8.4728	0.0000	0.12	0.0008
KIMBLE	3.27	0.02			(32.81)	(0.00)	0.5427	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MADISON	13.45		0.07		(137.12)	(0.00)	1.9408	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ARCHER	27.95		0.12		(219.01)	(0.00)	4.5481	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
REFUGIO	2.84		0.01		(28.53)	(0.00)	0.4695	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
LIMESTONE	42.97	0.04		0.00	(121.25)	(0.00)	3.8181	0.0000	0.04	0.0000
CLAY	4.85		0.02		(48.94)	(0.00)	0.7043	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
BEE	157.10	0.80			(814.84)	(0.00)	20.2548	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
MARTIN	0.57	0.00			(5.71)	(0.00)	0.0798	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
GONZALES	11.71		0.06		(52.67)	(0.00)	1.3354	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
BURLESON	23.78		0.12		(152.26)	(0.00)	3.1040	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
KARNES	11.83		0.06		(72.20)	(0.00)	1.5391	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
KLEBERG	162.28	0.81			(885.18)	(0.00)	14.6575	0.0001	0.81	0.0001
BREWSTER	21.07		0.14		(212.07)	(0.00)	5.0098	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
WINKLER	1.87		0.01		(18.77)	(0.00)	0.3078	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
FRANKLIN	(60.37)		(0.17)		(265.58)	(0.00)	2.1303	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
YOUNG	114.75	0.92	0.58	0.01	(649.34)	(0.00)	11.1089	0.0001	0.92	0.0052
HOUSTON	71.75		0.37		(229.47)	(0.00)	5.3631	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
SCURRY	(9.87)		0.01		(90.12)	(0.00)	2.1370	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
BOSQUE	22.85	0.02		0.00	(222.43)	(0.00)	5.1612	0.0000	0.02	0.0003
COMANCHE	214.95		1.17		(120.32)	0.00	25.7620	0.0001	0.00	0.0001
BRISCOE	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CONCHO	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ZAVALA	6.11		0.04		(50.20)	(0.00)	1.1488	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
NOLAN	76.87	0.08	0.39	0.00	(355.33)	(0.00)	7.9234	0.0000	0.08	0.0006
BROOKS	1.96		0.01		(8.94)	(0.00)	0.1526	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ROBERTSON	6.46	0.12	0.04	0.00	(60.83)	(0.00)	1.3647	0.0000	0.12	0.0004
LIVE OAK	18.89		0.10		(189.33)	(0.00)	3.1874	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HAMILTON	15.81		0.08		(43.85)	(0.00)	1.3654	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
JONES	16.51	0.12	0.10	0.00	(292.11)	(0.00)	4.2867	0.0000	0.12	0.0008
REAGAN	3.35		0.02		(22.11)	(0.00)	0.5182	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
WARD	(0.16)	2.74	(0.00)	0.02	(6.67)	(0.00)	0.0051	0.0000	2.74	0.0186
RED RIVER	20.43	0.00	0.10	0.00	(204.99)	(0.00)	2.9510	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HASKELL	23.54	0.00	0.12	0.00	(100.50)	(0.00)	1.1324	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HOWARD	34.82	0.08	0.18	0.00	(152.80)	(0.00)	4.4691	0.0000	0.08	0.0006
SAN SABA	13.10		0.07		(120.10)	(0.00)	1.8775	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
JACK	3.51	0.31	0.02	0.00	(35.30)	(0.00)	0.5599	0.0000	0.31	0.0020
STEPHENS	10.08		0.05		(64.44)	(0.00)	1.3366	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
RUNNELS	9.67	0.05			(85.37)	(0.00)	1.1699	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
REEVES	21.45	0.11			(77.51)	(0.00)	2.8505	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
DE WITT	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CHILDRESS	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CROSBY	3.07	0.02			(8.88)	(0.00)	0.4184	0.0000	0.02	0.0000
DAWSON	8.20	0.04			(82.82)	(0.00)	1.3199	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MITCHELL	18.59	2.21	0.10	0.02	(17.13)	(0.00)	2.3714	0.0000	2.21	0.0159
WILBARGER	56.43	0.09	0.31	0.00	(141.37)	(0.00)	5.9603	0.0000	0.09	0.0000
COLEMAN	5.38	0.00	0.03	0.00	(29.20)	(0.00)	0.7142	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
UPTON	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.0321	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COKE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ROCKETT	7.47	0.00	0.04	0.00	(75.01)	(0.00)	1.2643	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HARDEMAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BANDERA	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BAYLOR	6.42		0.03		5.68	0.00	0.7453	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COTTLE	1.82		0.01		(19.40)	(0.00)	0.2715	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
CRANE	4.55	0.02			(45.77)	(0.00)	0.7180	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
DELTA	3.74	0.02			(37.73)	(0.00)	0.5398	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
DICKENS	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DUVAL	28.49	0.14			(271.94)	(0.00)	3.8207	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
EASTLAND	72.55	0.36			(395.74)	(0.00)	5.4903	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
EDWARDS	0.87	0.00			(8.72)	(0.00)	0.1299	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
FISHER	6.67		0.04		(22.68)	(0.00)	1.0766	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
FOARD	0.32	0.00	0.03	0.00	(3.23)	(0.00)	0.0543	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
GLASSCOCK	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
GOLIAD	5.51	0.03			(55.64)	(0.00)	0.7787	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HALL	0.88	0.00			(8.80)	(0.00)	0.0968	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HIDSPETH	12.13		0.06		(122.36)	(0.00)	1.7459	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
IRION	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
JEFF DAVIS	11.69		0.06		(117.17)	(0.00)	1.9674	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
KENEDY	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KENT	5.28	0.03			24.68	0.00	0.5656	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KING	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KINNEY	5.07	0.02			(44.15)	(0.00)	0.8034	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
KNOX	3.13	0.02			(31.44)	(0.00)	0.4840	0.0000	0.02	0.0000
LA SALLE	5.84	0.03			(45.00)	(0.00)	0.6259	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
LEON	20.75		0.10		(210.45)	(0.00)	3.2963	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
LOVING	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MENARD	2.62		0.01		(18.86)	(0.00)	0.3694	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MILLS	13.08		0.06		(131.80)	(0.00)	1.9292	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MONTAGUE	56.19		0.29		(289.42)	(0.00)	5.3501	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MOTLEY	4.59		0.03		(8.16)	(0.00)	0.1134	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
REAL	8.52	0.05			17.98	0.00	1.1277	0.0000	0.05	0.0000
SCHLEICHER	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SHACKELFORD	13.08		0.07		(59.51)	(0.00)	1.7701	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
STARR	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
STERLING	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
STONEWALL	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SUTTON	4.59		0.03		4.59	0.00	0.5625	0.0000	0.03	0.0000
TERRELL	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
THROCKMORTON	1.85		0.01		(18.58)	(0.00)	0.3125	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ZAPATA	60.01	0.29			(548.18)	(0.00)	8.2846	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
TOTAL	<b>60,824.84</b>	<b>41.35</b>	<b>394.99</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>(617,226.62)</b>	<b>(2.84)</b>	<b>11,365.77</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>38.51</b>	<b>0.31</b>



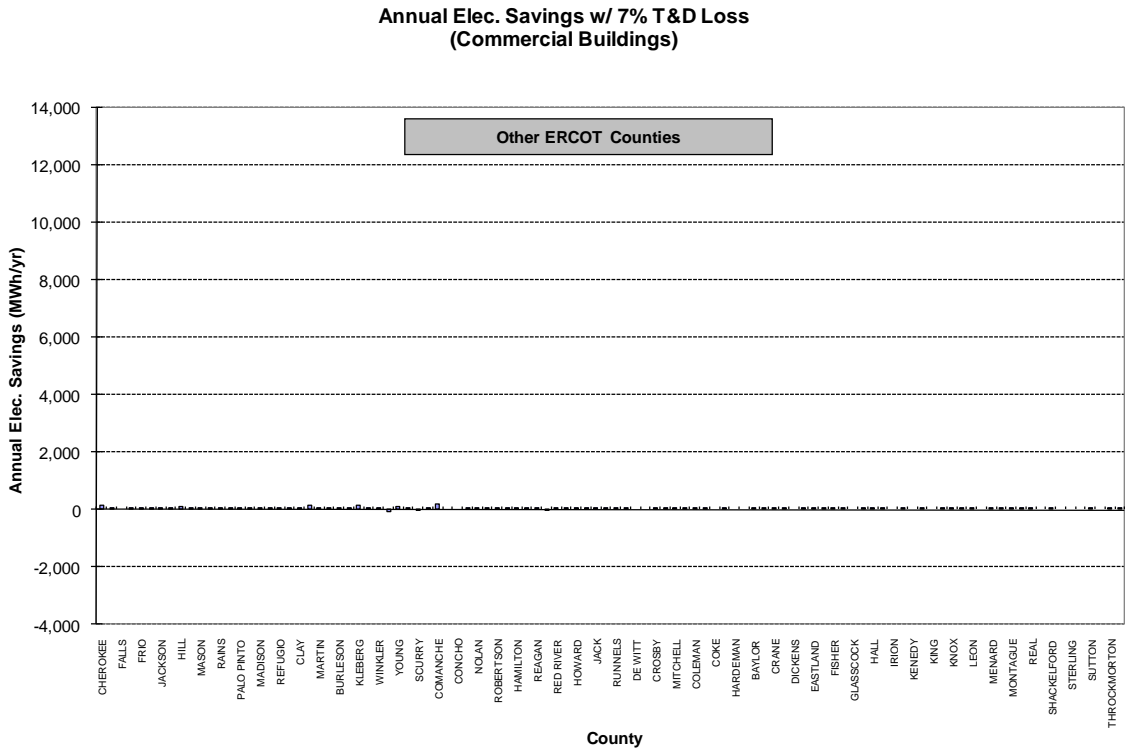
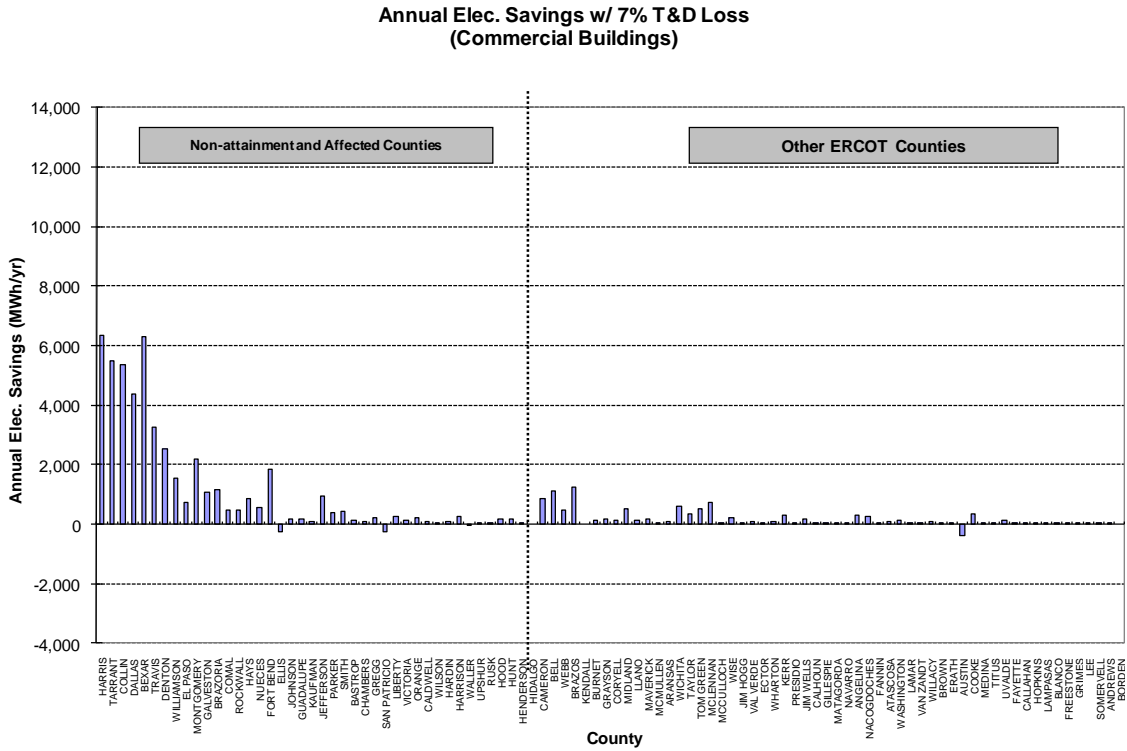


Figure 78: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings with 7% T&D losses

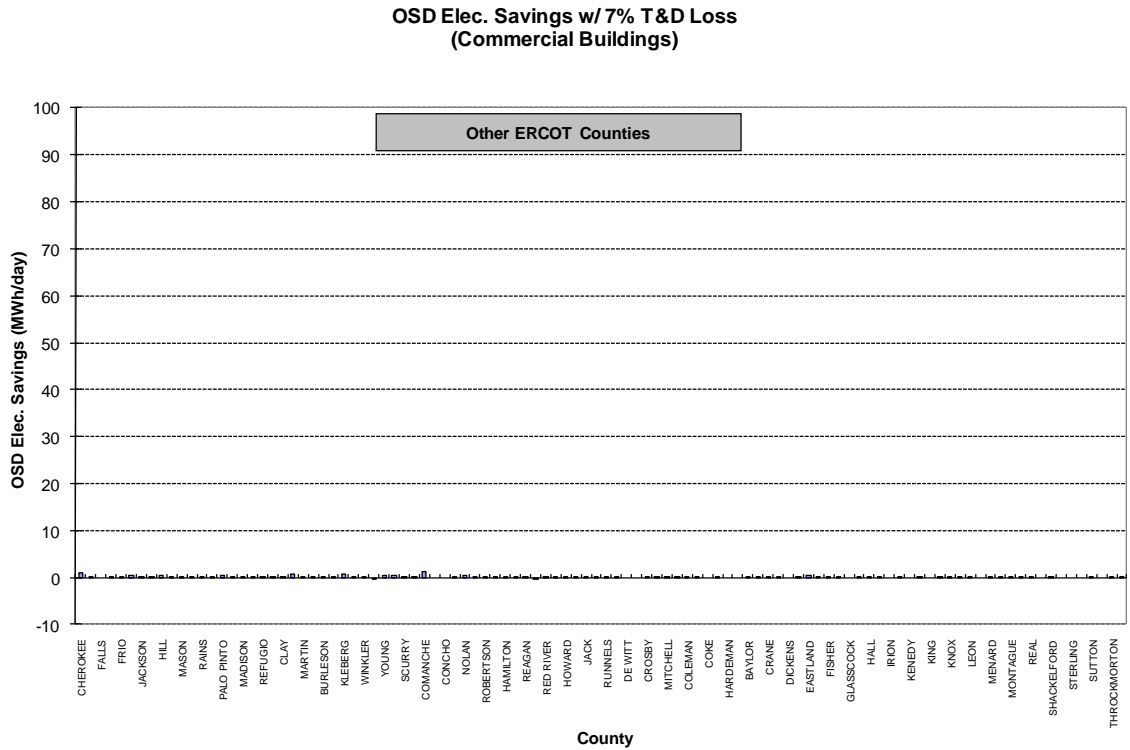
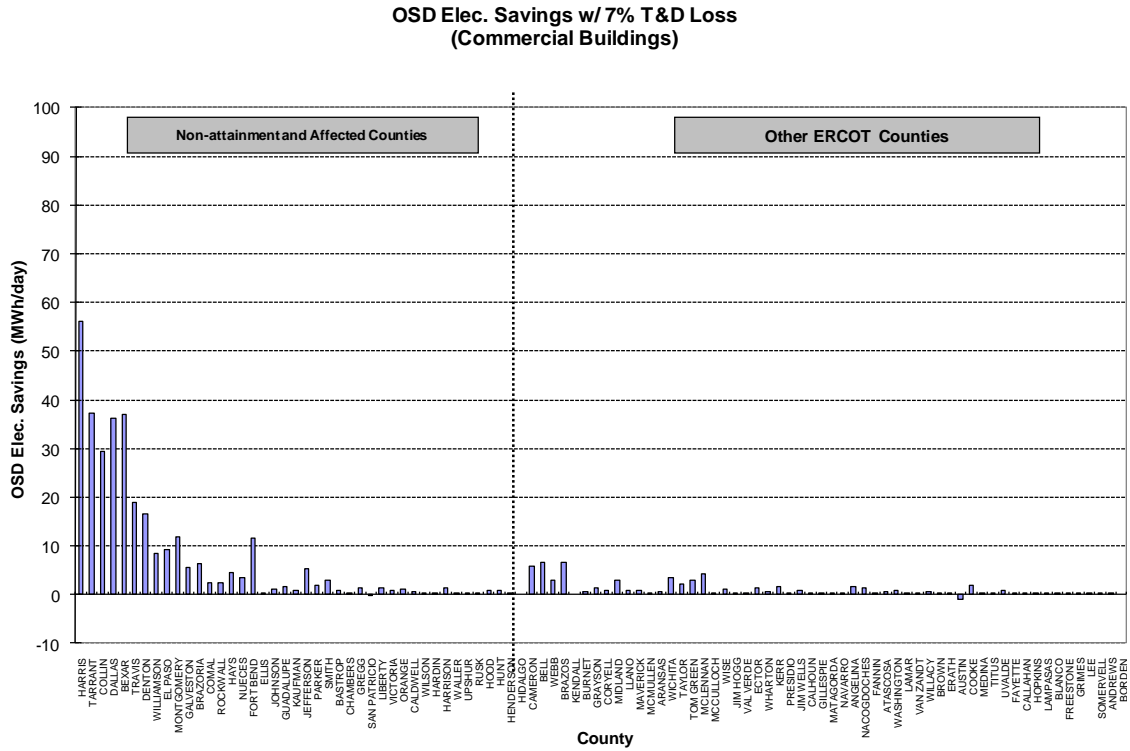


Figure 79: 2008 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings with 7% T&D losses

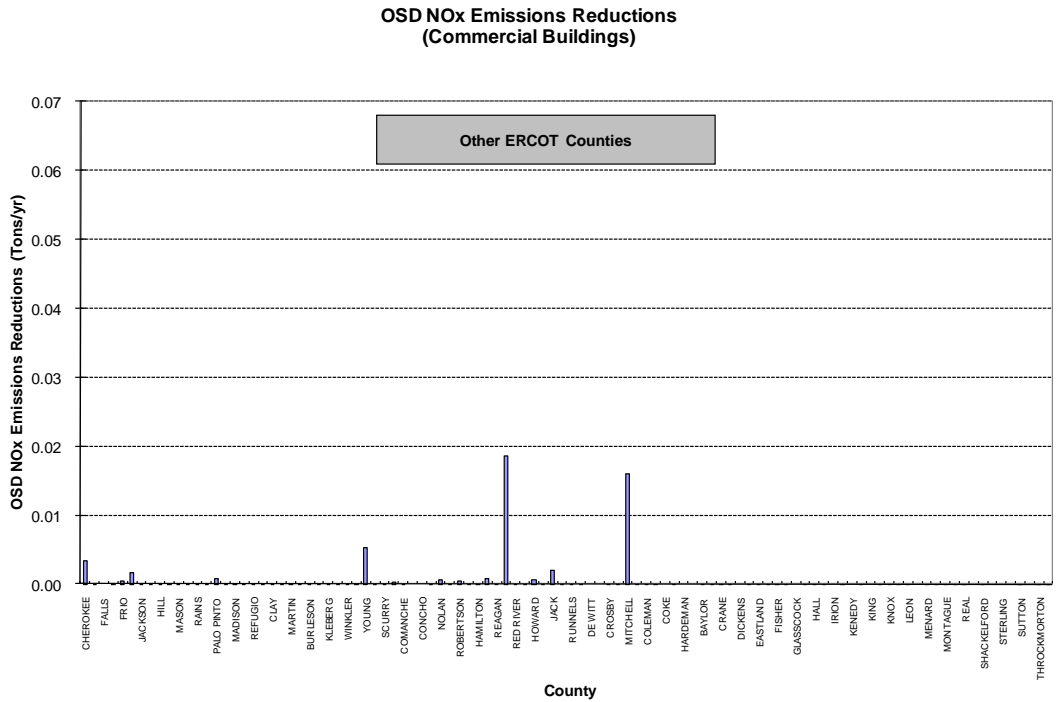
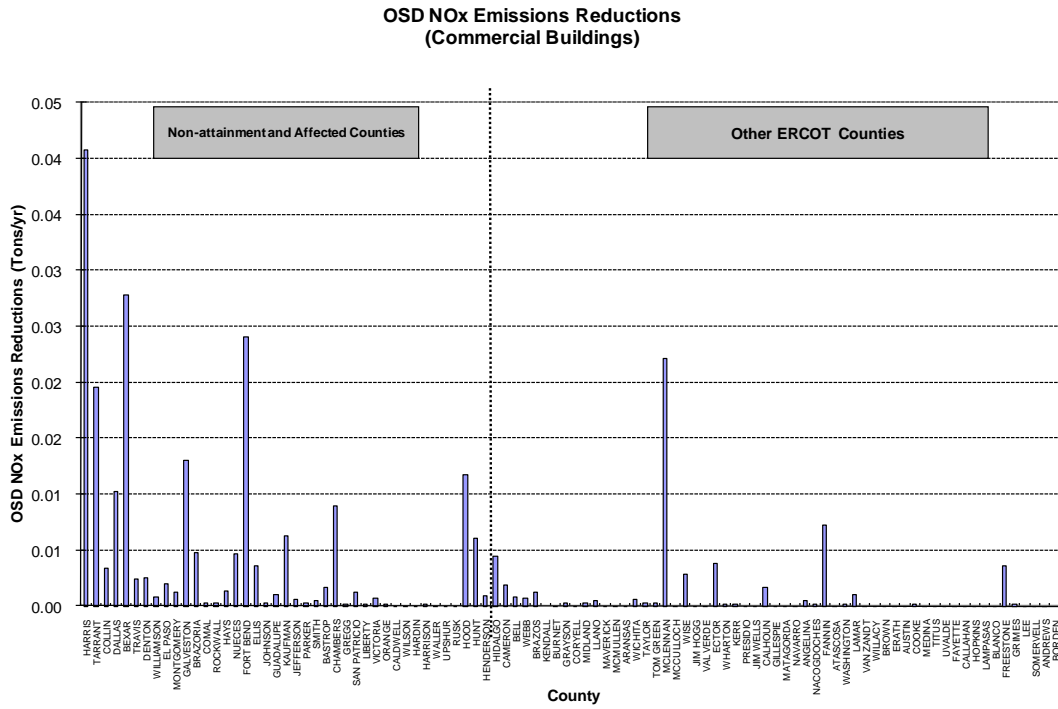
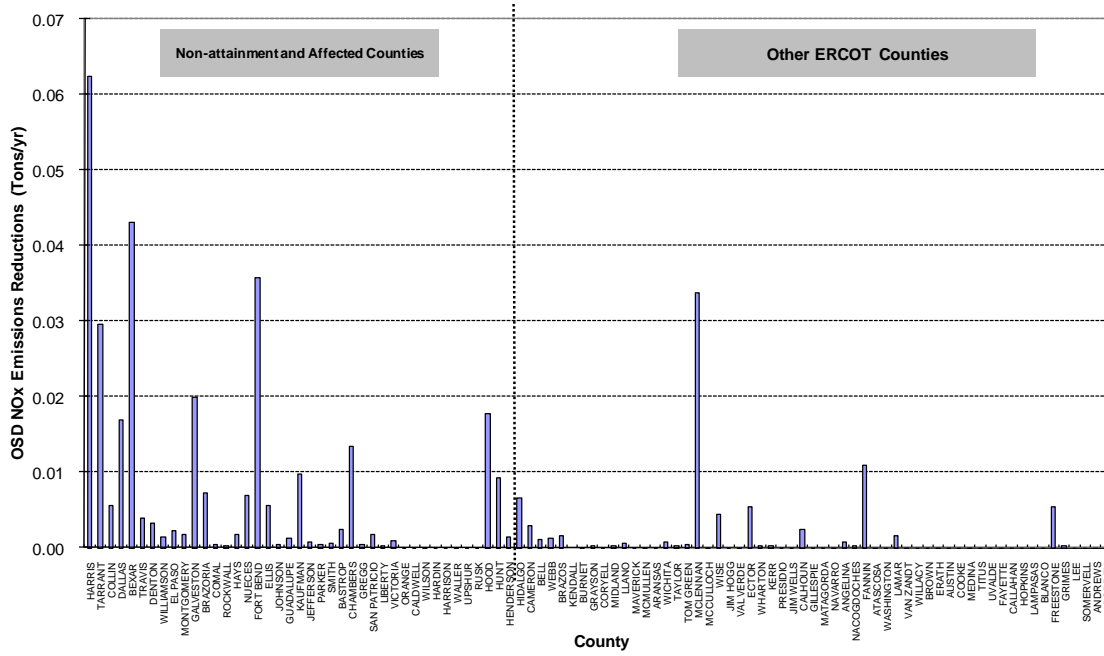


Figure 80: 2006 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID with 7% T&D losses

**OSD NOx Emissions Reductions  
(Commercial Buildings)**



**OSD NOx Emissions Reductions  
(Commercial Buildings)**

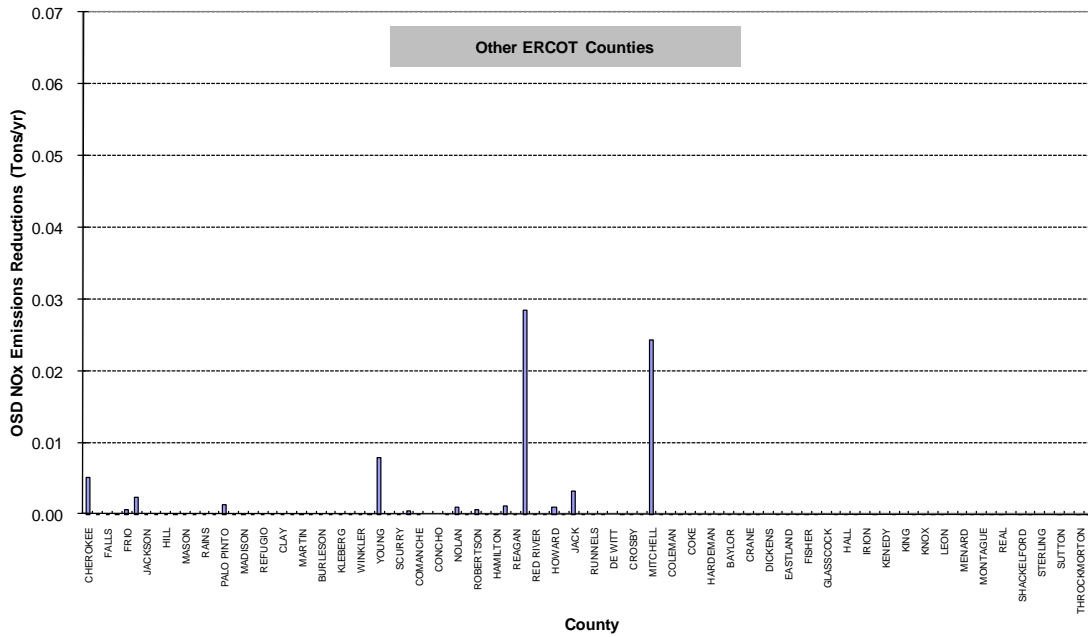


Figure 81: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID with 7% T&D losses

6.1.6 2008 Results for New Residential (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Construction using 2007 eGRID.

As shown in Table 58, and Figure 82 through Figure 87 the total annual electricity savings in 2008 were calculated to be 235,608 MWh/yr<sup>41</sup> which includes 156,726 MWh/yr (i.e., 66.5%) for single-family residential, 18,057 MWh/yr (i.e., 7.7%) for multi-family residential, and 60,824 MWh/yr (i.e., 25.8%) for new commercial buildings. Natural gas savings were calculated to be 330,120 MMBtu (3,301,202 therms) for new residential and commercial construction.

Using the 2007 eGRID, the total NOx reductions from electricity and natural gas savings from new residential (single-family and multi-family) and commercial construction in 2008 were calculated to be 171.21 tons NOx/year which represents 156.03 tons NOx/year from electricity savings and 15.19 tons NOx/year from natural gas savings. On a peak Ozone Season Day (OSD), the NOx reductions in 2008 are calculated to be 1.02 tons of NOx/day which represents 0.93 tons NOx/day from electricity savings and 0.09 tons NOx/day from natural gas savings.

Table 57: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC / IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2008 eGRID) (Part 1)

Table with columns for County, Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single Family Houses), Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Multi-family Houses), Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Commercial Buildings), Total Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (SF, MF and Commercial Buildings), Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (SF, MF and Commercial Buildings), and Total NOx Reductions. Rows list various counties from Adams to Wood.

41 In 2005, it is estimated that there were 128,804 single family residences and 29,972 multi-family residences, which totaled about 350 million sq. ft., and 122 million sq. ft. of commercial building construction.

Table 58: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC / IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID) (Part 2)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single Family Houses)			Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Multifamily Houses)			Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Commercial Buildings)			Total Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)			Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)			Total NOx Reductions						
	NOx Reductions (lb)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	NOx Reductions (lb)	NOx Reductions (lb)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	NOx Reductions (lb)	NOx Reductions (lb)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	NOx Reductions (lb)	NOx Reductions (lb)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	NOx Reductions (lb)	NOx Reductions (lb)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	NOx Reductions (lb)	NOx Reductions (lb)	Electricity Savings (kWh)	NOx Reductions (lb)				
CHEROKEE	45.01	1.11	0.30	0.01	20.39	0.13	0.15	0.00	79.72	0.78	0.48	0.01	141.12	2.03	0.93	0.01	1,179.12	0.01	21.22	0.00	2.03	0.01
DIMIT	12.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.23	0.00	0.04	0.00	21.48	0.00	0.10	0.00	97.60	0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
FALLS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.44	0.00	0.11	0.00	23.44	0.00	0.11	0.00	(229.58)	(0.00)	2.37	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
COLORADO	16.21	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.36	0.00	19.86	0.00	7.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
FRIO	11.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	0.06	0.23	0.00	16.00	0.17	0.23	0.00	(180.70)	(0.00)	3.23	0.00	0.17	0.00
MILAM	11.42	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.45	0.50	0.20	0.00	16.50	1.20	0.47	0.00	(255.08)	(0.00)	8.87	0.00	1.20	0.00
JACKSON	16.23	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.08	0.00	0.16	0.00	48.31	0.00	0.26	0.00	67.00	0.00	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANDERSON	32.35	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.40	0.00	0.53	0.00	54.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	528.30	0.00	14.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
HILL	30.28	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.01	0.00	14.38	0.00	0.70	0.00	174.11	0.00	0.89	0.00	(326.96)	(0.00)	10.03	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
CULBERSON	8.74	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.37	0.00	0.03	0.00	15.11	0.00	0.07	0.00	160.96	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
MASON	9.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.02	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.07	0.00	135.28	0.00	5.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
PECOS	42.26	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.84	0.01	0.12	0.00	161.37	0.01	0.12	0.00	480.17	0.01	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
BAND	6.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.01	0.00	30.05	0.00	0.14	0.00	37.78	0.00	0.20	0.00	(171.97)	(0.00)	4.72	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
LAVACA	10.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.34	0.00	0.19	0.00	47.52	0.00	0.20	0.00	(59.79)	(0.00)	6.47	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
PALO PINTO	19.70	0.32	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	119.12	0.19	0.53	0.00	137.82	0.54	0.70	0.00	(163.29)	(0.00)	10.15	0.00	0.54	0.00
KIMBLE	8.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.27	0.00	0.02	0.00	11.38	0.00	0.06	0.00	201.17	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAUDSLON	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.21	0.00	0.12	0.00	38.62	0.00	0.21	0.00	46.31	0.00	4.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
ARCHER	37.34	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.96	0.00	0.10	0.00	49.30	0.00	0.20	0.00	1,862.91	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
REFUGIO	4.43	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.90	0.00	0.02	0.00	9.32	0.00	0.05	0.00	67.65	0.01	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIMESTONE	32.44	0.14	0.20	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.42	0.06	0.23	0.00	88.86	0.22	0.47	0.00	552.27	0.01	8.35	0.00	0.23	0.00
CLAY	8.95	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.28	0.00	0.04	0.00	16.23	0.00	0.09	0.00	276.22	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEE	8.85	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.73	0.00	0.54	0.00	113.98	0.00	0.59	0.00	(329.50)	(0.00)	14.08	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
MARTIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	(5.71)	(0.00)	0.08	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
GONZALES	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.20	0.00	(79.50)	(0.00)	4.25	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
BURLESON	89.91	4.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.94	0.00	0.13	0.00	45.75	0.00	0.25	0.00	251.08	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KARNES	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.35	0.00	0.11	0.00	1,094.48	0.00	5.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
KLEBERG	51.60	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.97	0.00	1.03	0.00	257.57	0.00	1.28	0.00	(237.95)	(0.00)	21.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRWSTER	38.82	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.90	0.00	0.14	0.00	36.62	0.00	0.45	0.00	1,477.00	0.01	8.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
WINKLER	8.27	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	0.00	0.01	0.00	11.08	0.00	0.05	0.00	261.49	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
FRANKLIN	2.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.47	0.00	0.70	0.00	(298.30)	(0.00)	(0.68)	(0.00)	(1,008.76)	(0.00)	0.62	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
YOUNG	9.88	1.87	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.22	1.40	0.47	0.00	102.21	0.81	0.52	0.00	239.82	0.00	9.79	0.00	3.81	0.02
HOUSTON	1,161.50	40.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.47	0.00	0.40	0.00	119.28	0.00	0.59	0.00	(183.18)	(0.00)	8.41	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
SCURRY	14.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.25	0.00	0.07	0.00	(550.93)	(0.00)	1.91	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
BOSQUE	15.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.05	0.04	0.11	0.00	37.18	0.10	0.20	0.00	148.23	0.00	3.87	0.00	0.10	0.00
COMANCHE	8.65	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.74	0.00	0.23	0.00	62.39	0.00	0.34	0.00	341.89	0.00	8.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRISCOE	11.88	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.88	0.00	0.05	0.00	967.61	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
COMCHO	2.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	56.50	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRAVIS	22.06	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.92	0.00	0.12	0.00	68.98	0.00	0.25	0.00	130.00	0.00	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOLAN	4.57	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	16.87	0.13	0.20	0.00	15.44	0.33	0.42	0.00	(149.28)	(0.00)	6.23	0.00	0.33	0.00
BROOKS	12.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.01	0.00	14.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	195.00	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROBERTSON	19.81	0.28	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.40	0.19	0.06	0.00	29.20	0.48	0.17	0.00	328.70	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.48	0.00
LIVE OAK	11.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30	0.00	0.03	0.00	18.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	150.14	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAMILTON	4.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.61	0.00	0.16	0.00	35.94	0.00	0.19	0.00	18.21	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
JONES	219	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.51	0.16	0.10	0.00	18.69	0.38	0.11	0.00	(222.97)	(0.00)	4.37	0.00	0.38	0.00
REAGAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.01	0.00	12.62	0.00	0.06	0.00	297.02	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
NIHARD	4.14	0.87	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	11.18	4.15	0.20	0.00	2.95	10.74	0.00	0.07	159.79	0.00	0.28	0.00	10.74	0.07
RED RIVER	1.70	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.97	0.00	0.20	0.00	42.57	0.00	0.21	0.00	(358.71)	(0.00)	5.99	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
HASKELL	4.38	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.54	0.00	0.12	0.00	28.56	0.00	0.14	0.00	60.01	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
HOWARD	20.68	0.16	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.88	0.12	0.23	0.00	76.56	0.32	0.39	0.00	413.84	0.00	8.16	0.00	0.32	0.00
SAN SABA	11.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.10	0.00	0.07	0.00	24.38	0.00	0.13	0.00	51.22	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
JACK	219	0.67	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.51	0.47	0.02	0.00	7.99	1.22	0.04	0.00	91.79	0.00	0.85	0.00	1.22	0.01
STEUBENS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.55	0.00	0.06	0.00	5.01	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
RUNNELS	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.87	0.00	0.05	0.00	13.73	0.00	0.07	0.00	31.82	0.00	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
REEVES	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.45	0.00	0.11	0.00	23.52	0.00	0.12	0.00	(610.10)	(0.00)	2.95	0.00	(0.00)	0.00
DE WITT	7.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.38	0.00	0.06	0.00	178.10	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00

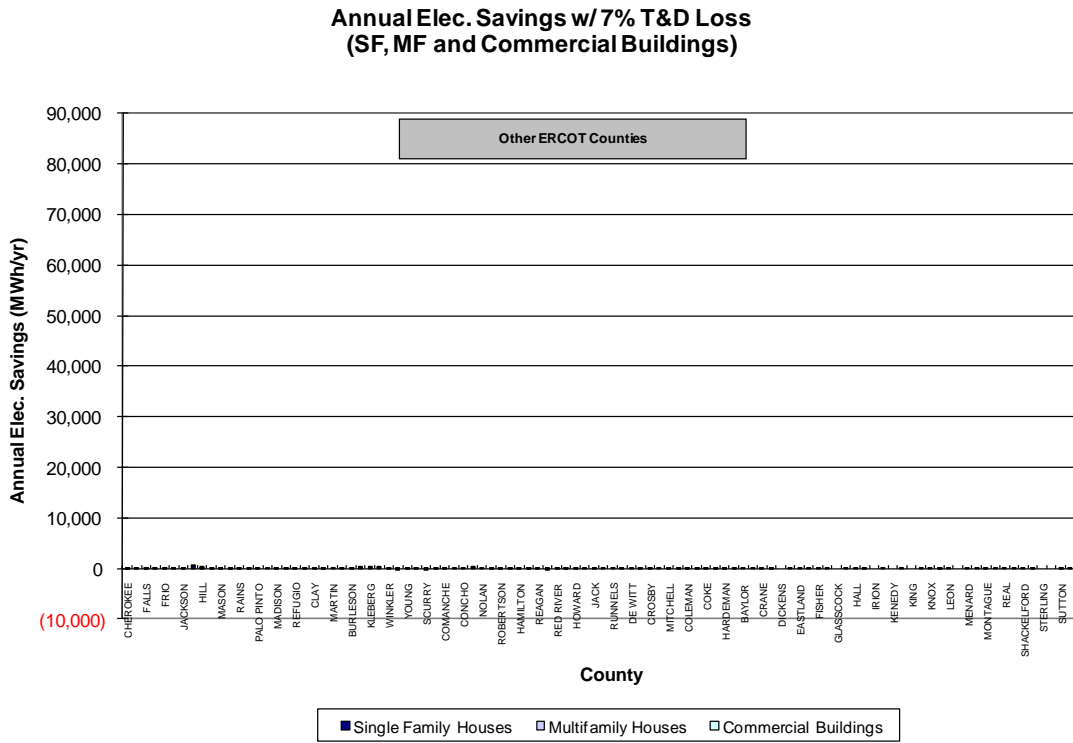
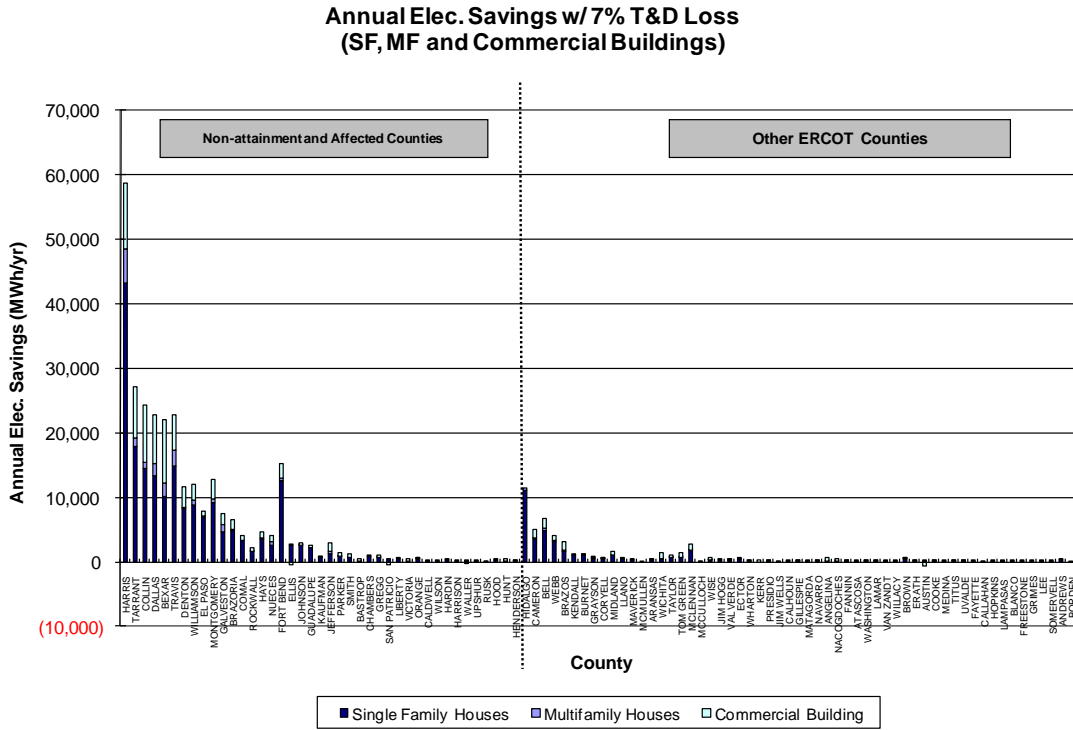


Figure 82: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County

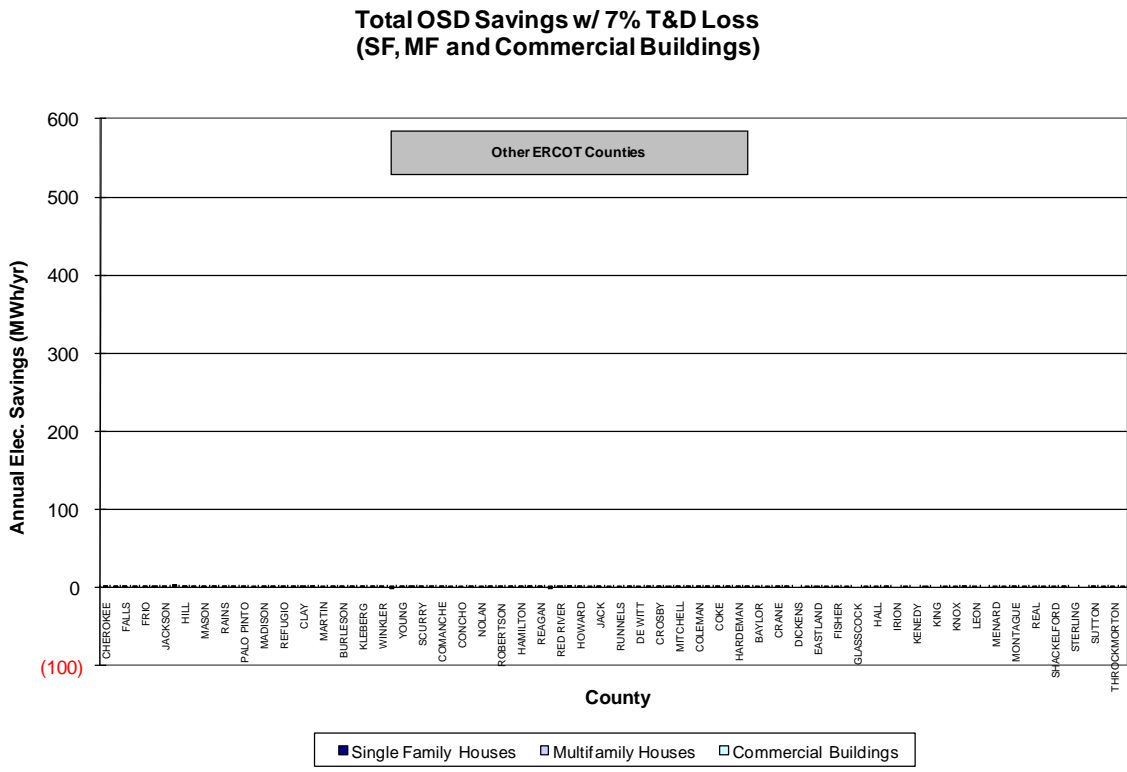
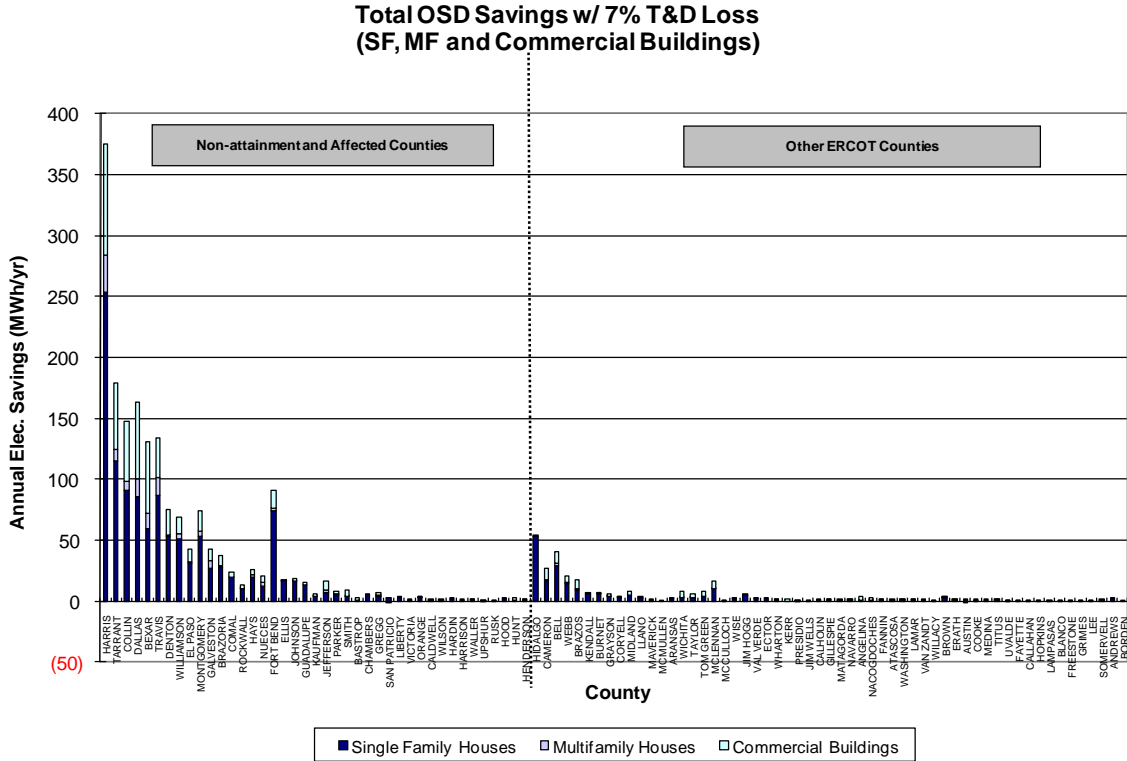
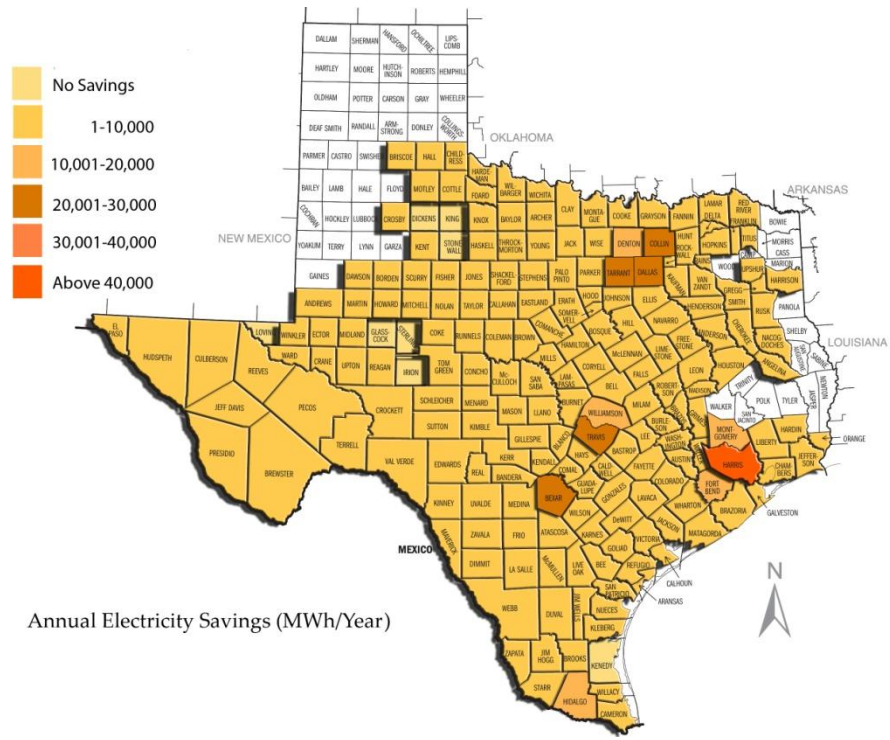
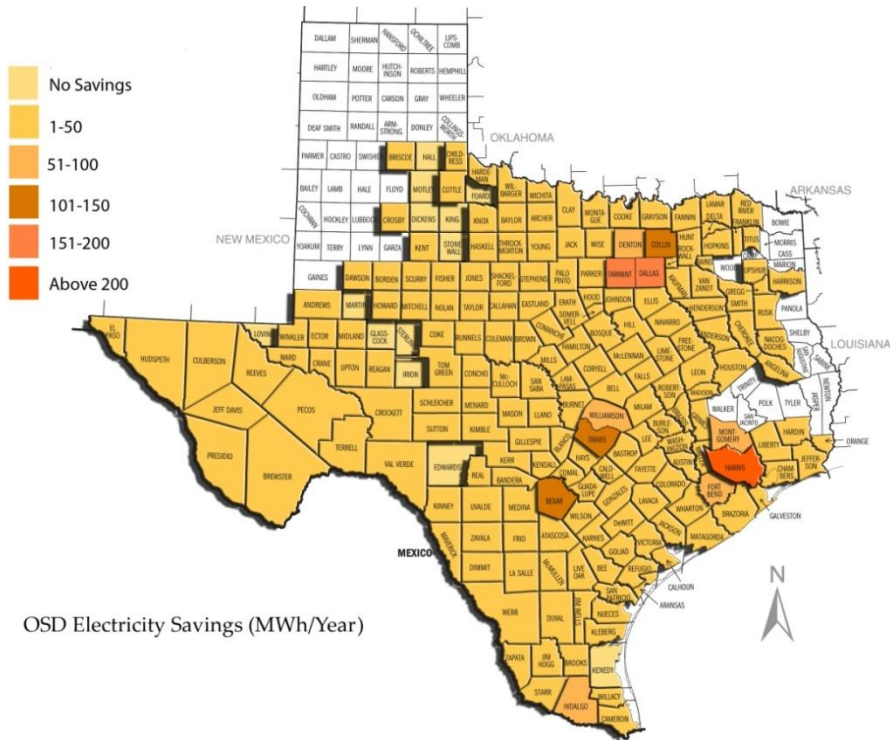


Figure 83: 2008 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County





Annual Electricity Savings (MWh/Year)



OSD Electricity Savings (MWh/Year)

Figure 84: 2008 Annual and OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County

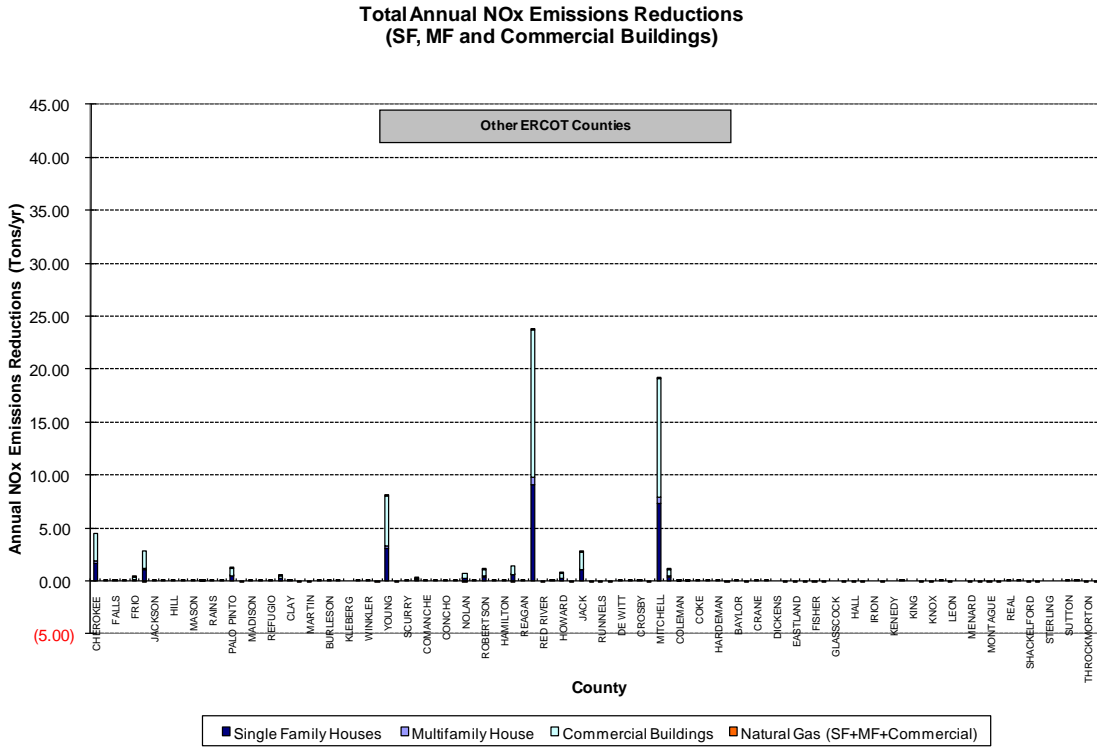
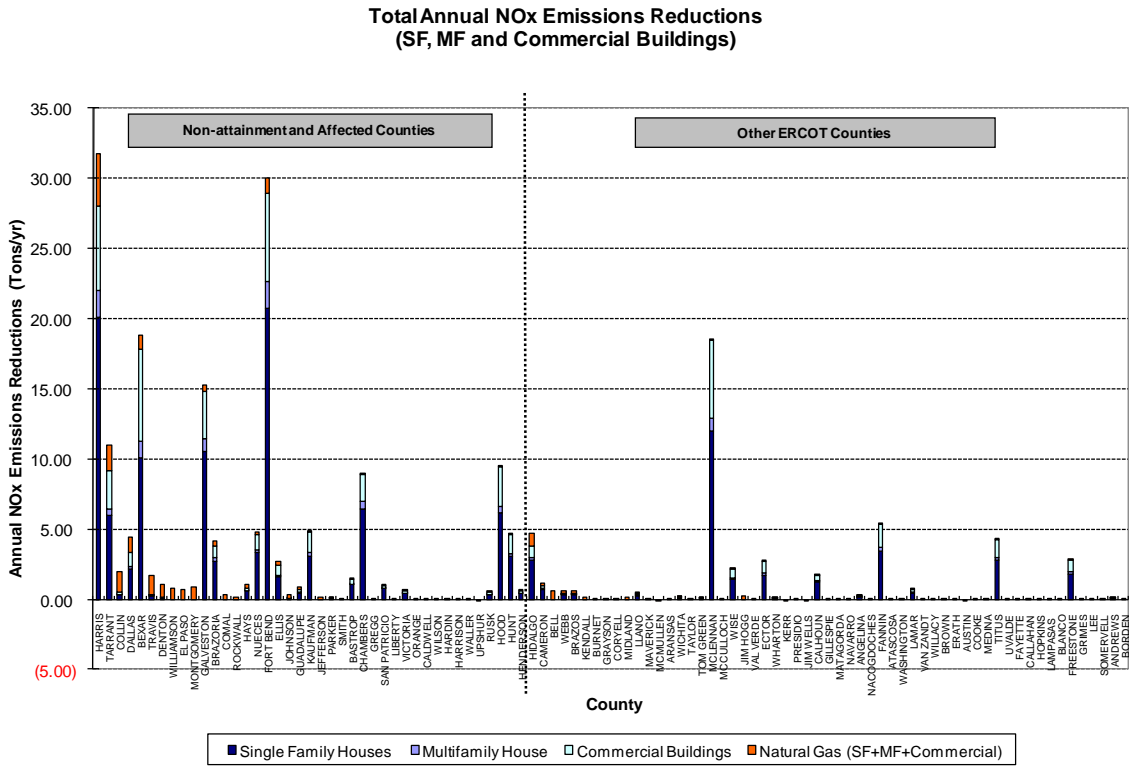
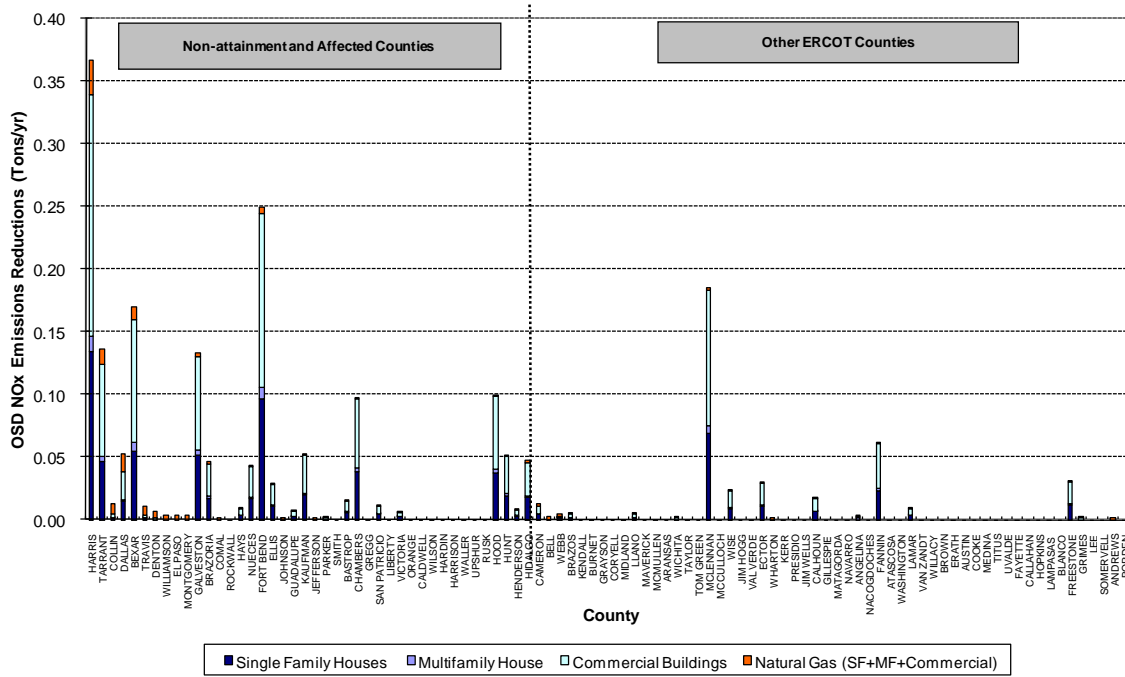


Figure 85: 2008 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 1999 eGRID)

**Total OSD NOx Emissions Reductions  
(SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)**



**Total OSD NOx Emissions Reductions  
(SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)**

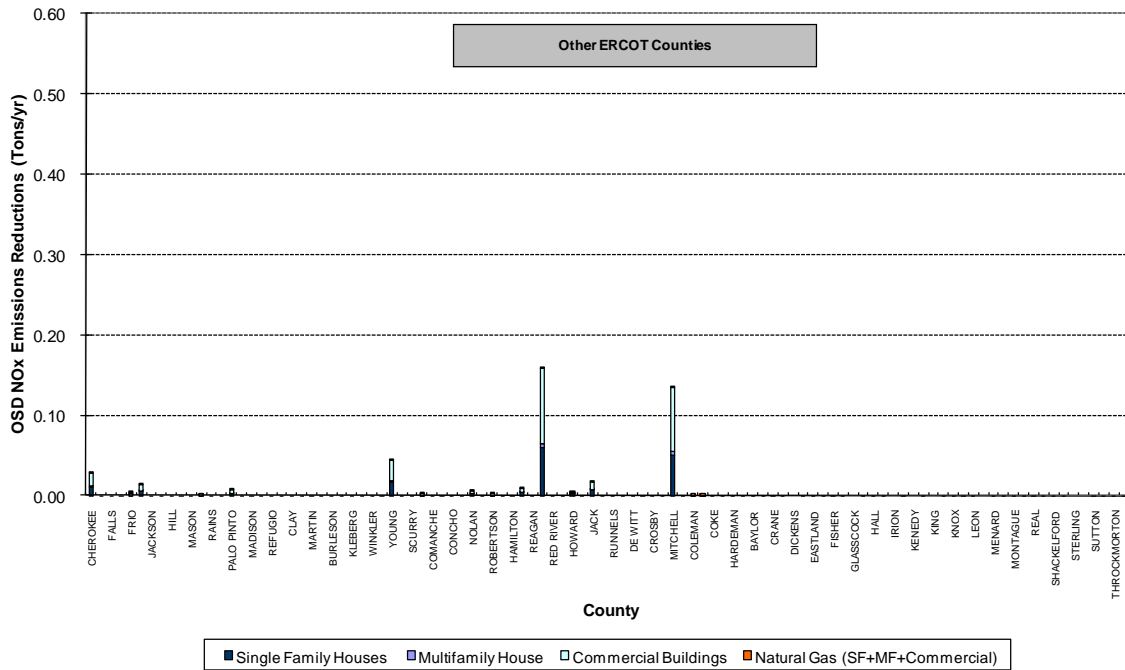


Figure 86: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)

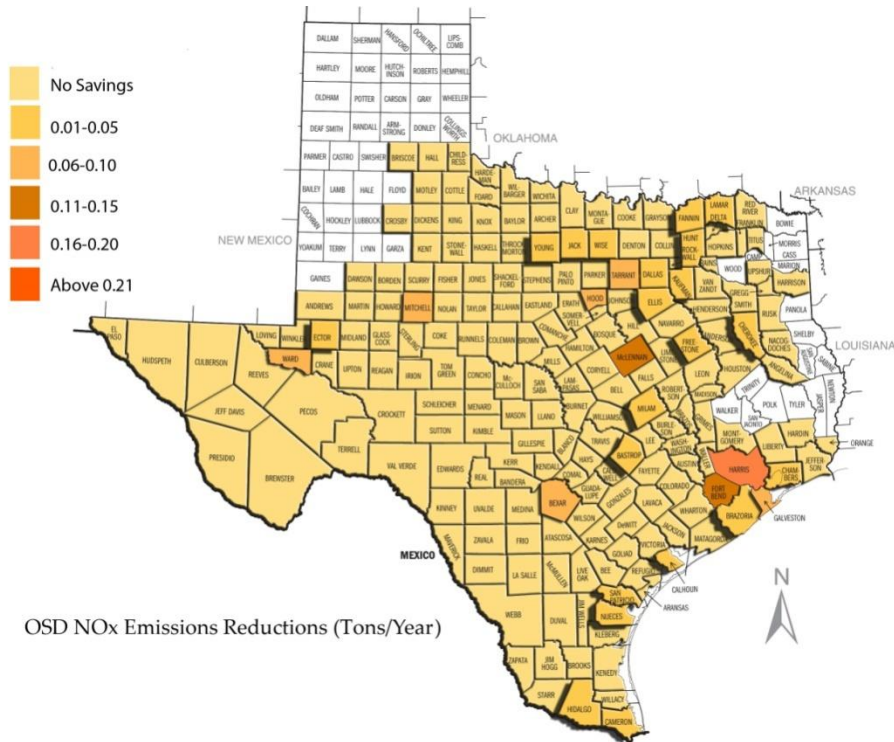
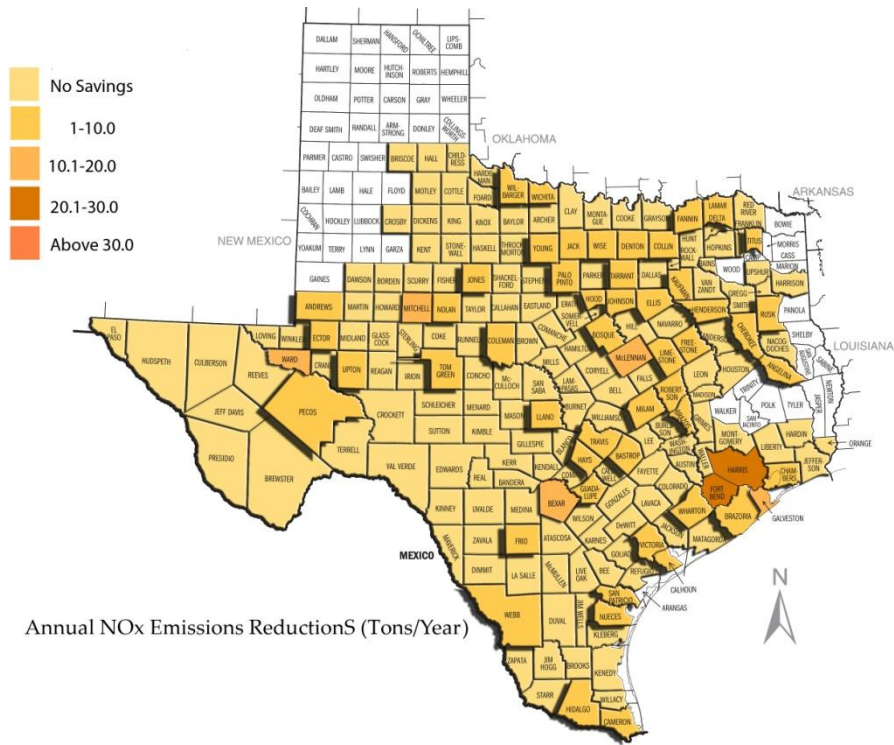


Figure 87: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)

7 COMPARISON OF 2008 EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS VS 2007 EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

In this section a side-by-side comparison is presented of the 2008 emissions reductions calculations versus the 2007 emissions reductions for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD). In Figure 88 and Figure 89 the annual and OSD NOx reductions are presented for the 2007 analysis, respectively. These can be compared to the values presented in Figure 90 and Figure 91 for the 2008 analysis.

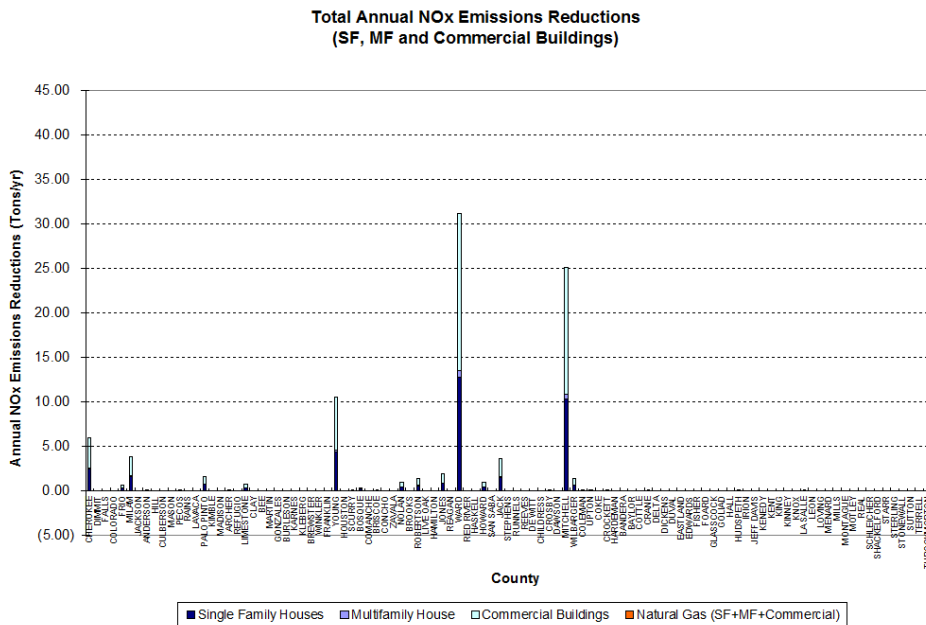
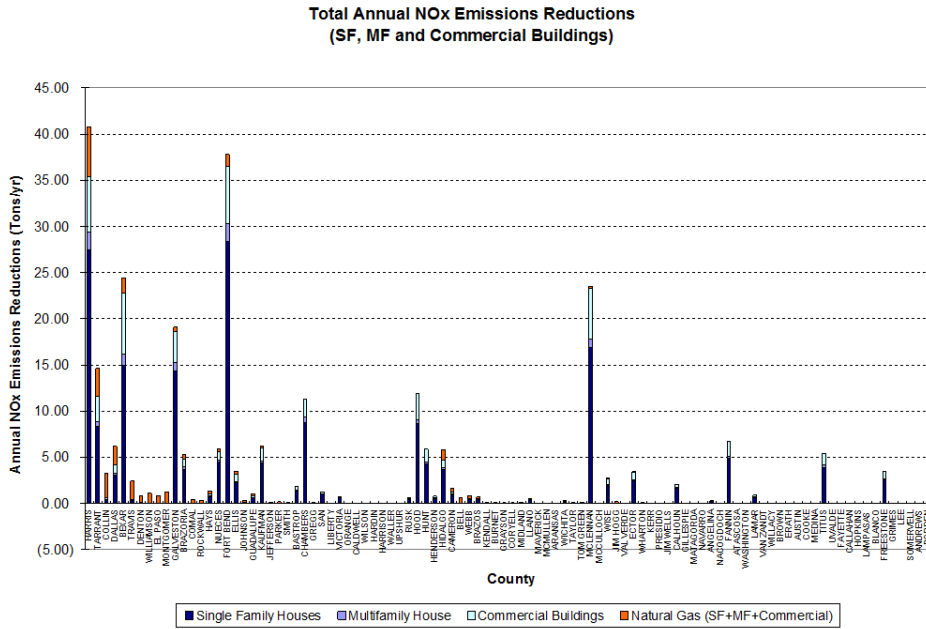


Figure 88: 2007 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family, Multi-family Residences, and Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)

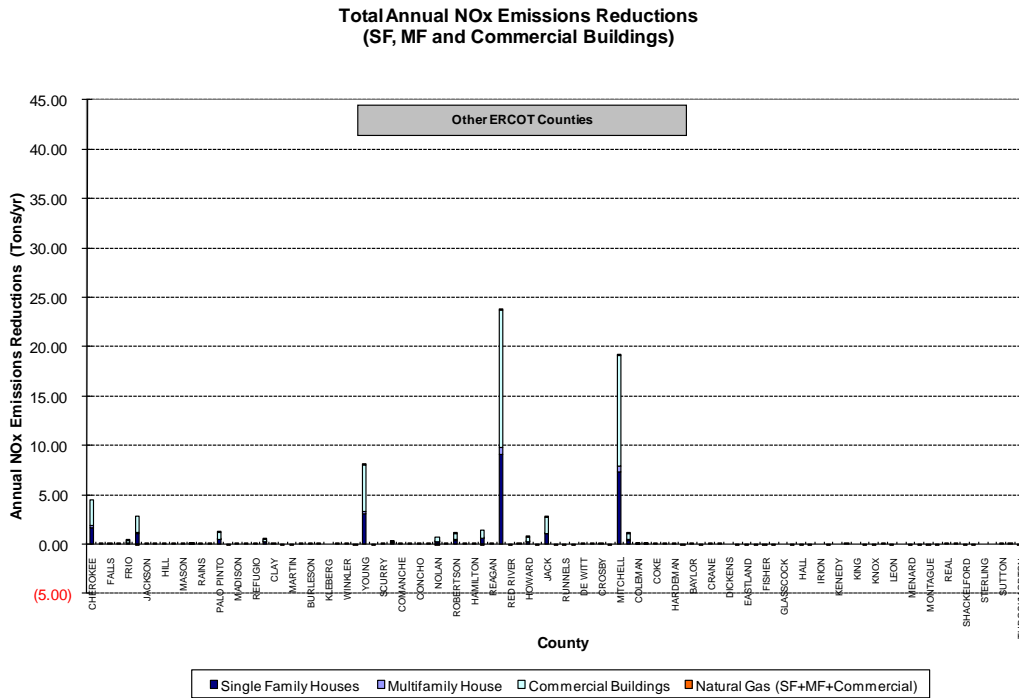
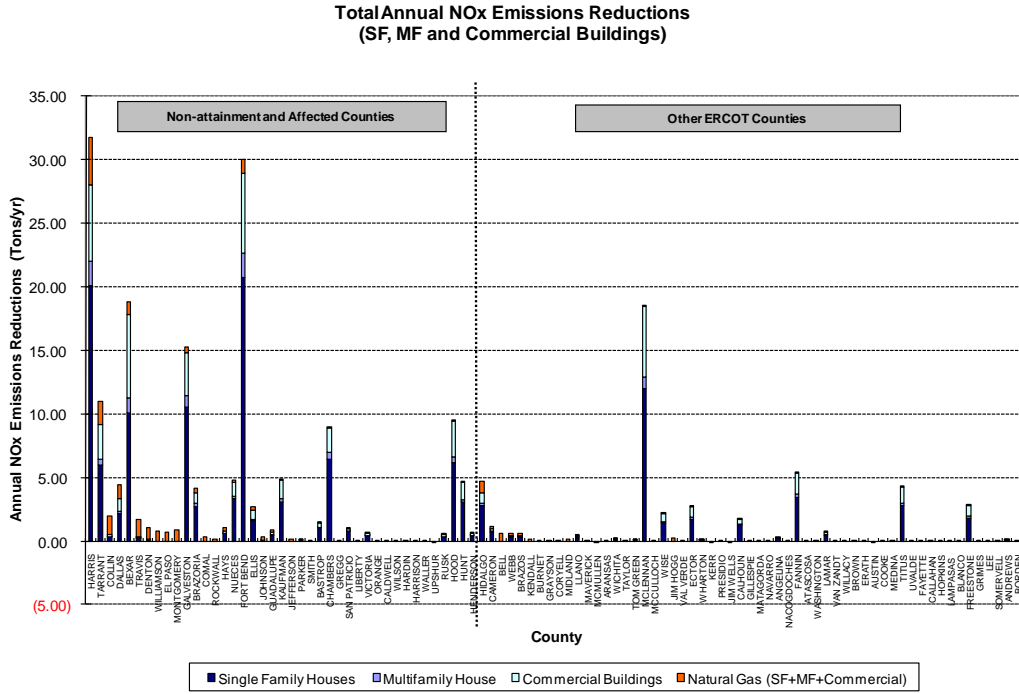
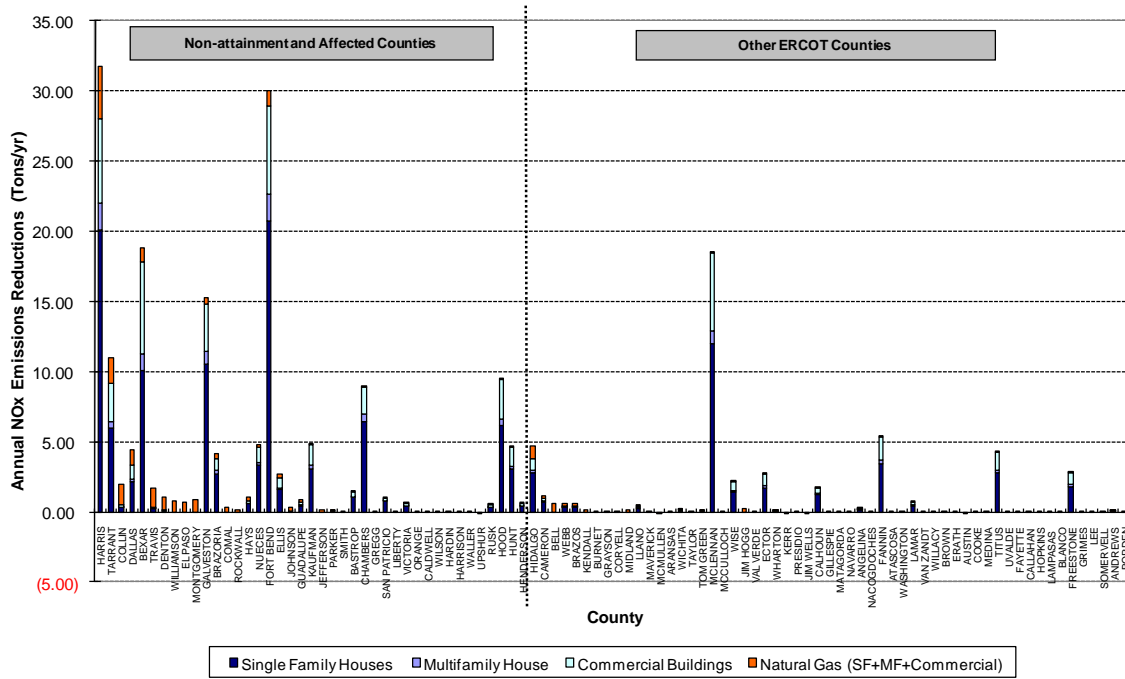


Figure 89: 2007 OSD NO<sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family, Multi-family Residences, and Commercial Buildings by County (Using 2007 eGRID)

**Total Annual NOx Emissions Reductions  
(SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)**



**Total Annual NOx Emissions Reductions  
(SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)**

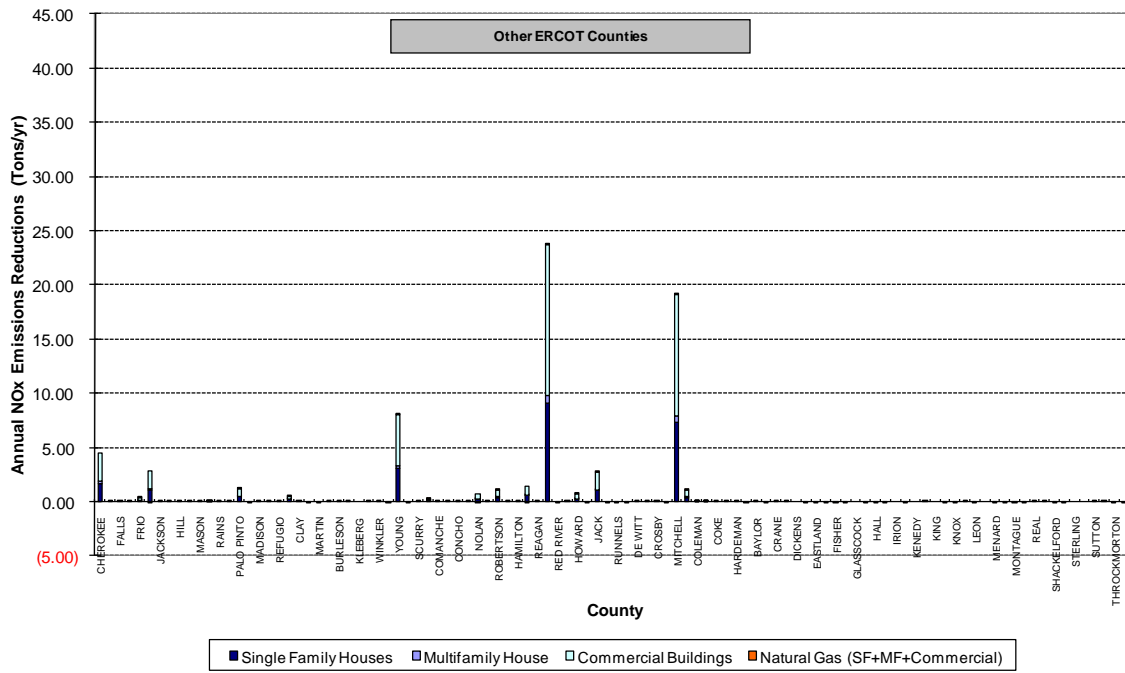
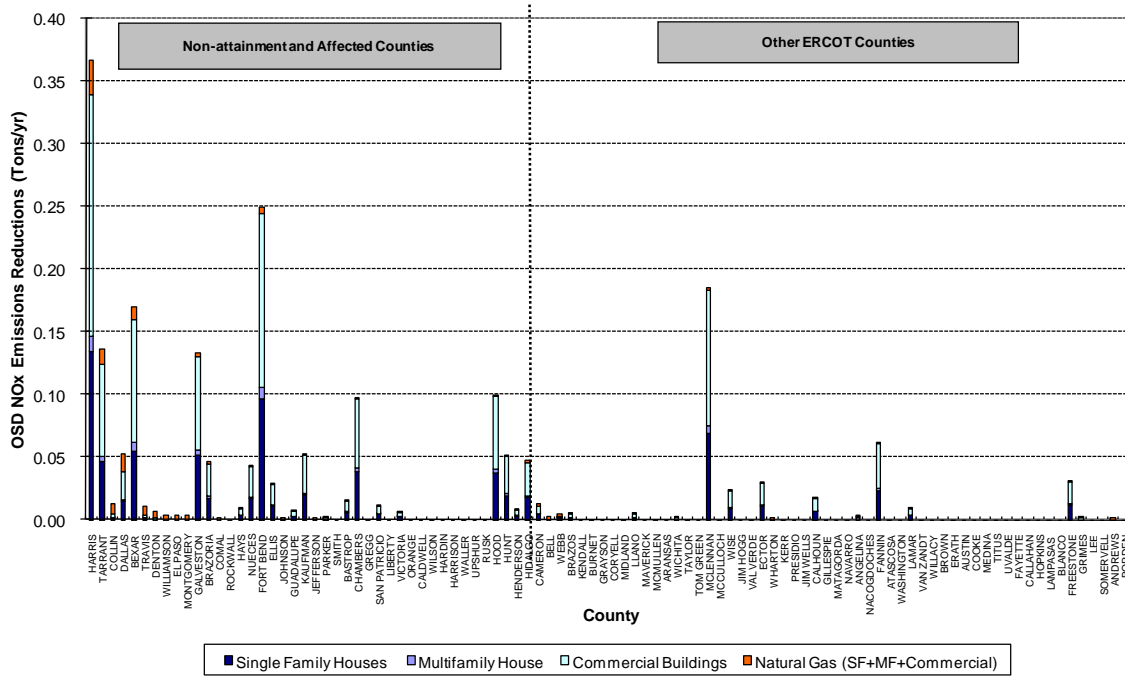


Figure 90: 2008 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 1999 eGRID)

**Total OSD NOx Emissions Reductions  
(SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)**



**Total OSD NOx Emissions Reductions  
(SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)**

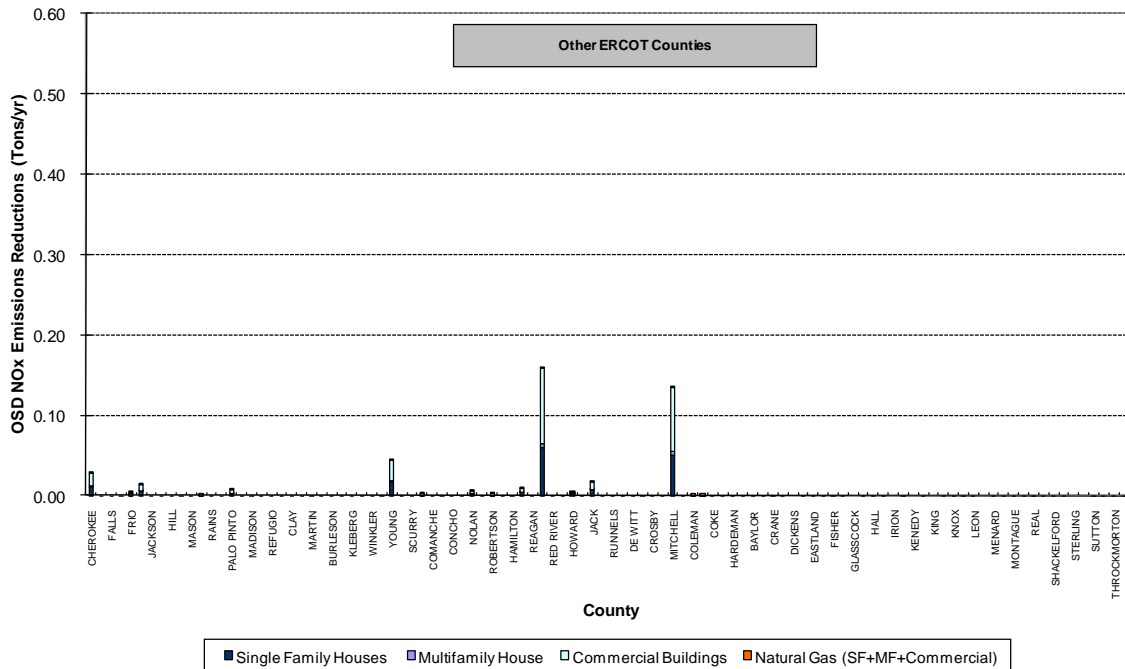


Figure 91: 2008 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)



## 8 CALCULATION OF INTEGRATED NO<sub>x</sub> EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS FROM MULTIPLE STATE AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)

### 8.1 Background

In January 2005, the Laboratory was asked by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to develop a method by which the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 could be reported in a uniform format to allow the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas' State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis should include the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NO<sub>x</sub> reductions. The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all these programs were calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose. The different programs included in the 2006 cumulative analysis are:

- ESL Single-family new construction
- ESL Multi-family new construction
- ESL Commercial new construction
- Federal Buildings
- Furnace Pilot Light Program
- PUC Senate Bill 7 and Senate Bill 5 Program
- SECO TERP Program
- Electricity generated by wind farms in Texas (ERCOT)<sup>42</sup>
- SEER13 upgrades to Single-family and Multi-family residences

*The Laboratory's single-family and multi-family programs* include the energy savings attained by constructing new residences in Texas according to the IECC 2000/2001 building code (IECC 2000). The baseline for comparison for the code programs is the published data on residential construction characteristics by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) for 1999 (NAHB 1999). Annual electricity (MWh) and natural gas (MBtu) savings are from the Laboratory's Annual Reports to the TCEQ (Haberl et al., 2002 - 2007).

*The Texas Public Utility Commission's (PUC) Senate Bill and Senate Bill 7 programs* include their incentive and rebates programs managed by the different Utilities for Texas (PUC 2007). These include the Residential Energy Efficiency Programs (REEP) as well as the Commercial & Industrial Standard Offer Programs (C&I SOP). The energy efficiency measures include high efficiency HVAC equipment, variable speed drives, increased insulation levels, infiltration reduction, duct sealing, Energy Star Homes, etc. Annual electricity savings according to the utilities (or Power Control Authorities – PCAs) were reported for the different programs completed in the years 2001 through 2007. The PUC also reported the savings from the TERP grant program which was conducted in 2002 and 2003.

*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. For the 2007 reporting year SECO submitted annual energy savings values for 149 projects which included projects funded by SECO and by Energy Service projects.

*The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) electricity production from currently installed green power generation (wind)* in Texas is reported. Projections through 2013 include planned projects by ERCOT, annual growth factors beyond 2013 comply with the Legislative requirements. Actual measured electricity production for 2001 through 2007, were included.

Finally, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from several other programs are also reported, including: energy efficiency measures applied to Federal buildings in Texas, reductions from the elimination of pilot lights in

<sup>42</sup> ERCOT is the Electric Reliability Council of Texas.

*residential furnaces, and reductions from the installation of SEER 13 air conditioners in existing residences.*

## 8.2 Description of the Analysis Method

Annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction were calculated for 2008 and cumulatively from 2006 to 2020 using several factors to discount the potential savings. These factors include an annual degradation factor, a transmission and distribution factor, a discount factor and growth factors as shown in Table 59, and are described as follows:

*Annual degradation factor:* This factor was used to account for an assumed decrease in the performance of the measures installed as the equipment wears down and degrades. With the exception of electricity generated from wind, an annual degradation factor of 5% was used for all the programs<sup>43</sup>. This value was taken from a study by Kats et al. (1996).

*Transmission and distribution loss:* This factor adjusts the reported savings to account for the loss in energy resulting from the transmission and distribution of the power from the electricity producers to the electricity consumers. For this calculation, the energy savings reported at the consumer level are increased by 7% to give credit for the actual power produced that is lost in the transmission and distribution system on its way to the customer. In the case of electricity generated by wind, the T&D losses were assumed to cancel out since wind energy is displacing power produced by conventional power plants; therefore, there is no net increase or decrease in T&D losses.

*Initial discount factor:* This factor was used to discount the reported savings for any inaccuracies in the assumptions and methods employed in the calculation procedures. For the Laboratory's single- and multi-family program, the discount factor was assumed to be 20%. For PUC's TERP and Senate Bill 2007 programs and electricity from wind, the discount factor was taken as 25%. For the savings in the SECO program, the discount factor was 60%.

*Growth factor:* The growth factors shown in Table 59 were used to account for several different factors. Growth factors for single-family (3.25%) and multi-family residential (1.54%) construction are projections based on the average growth rate for these housing types from recent U.S. Census data for Texas. Growth factors for wind energy are from the Texas Public Utilities Commission<sup>44</sup>. No growth was assumed for Federal buildings, pilot lights, PUC programs and SECO entries.

Figure 92 shows the overall information flow that was used to calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings from the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) electricity savings (MWh) from all programs. For the Laboratory's single-family and multi-family code-implementation programs, the annual and ozone season savings were calculated from DOE-2 hourly simulation models<sup>45</sup>. The base case is taken as the average characteristics of single- and multi-family residences for Texas published by the National Association of Home Builders for 1999 (NAHB 1999). The OSD consumption is the average daily consumption for the period between July 15 and September 15, 1999. The annual electricity savings from PUC programs were calculated using deemed savings tables and spreadsheets created for the utilities incentive programs by Frontier Associates in Austin, Texas (PUC 2007).

<sup>43</sup> A degradation of 5% per year would accumulate as a 5%, 10%, 15%...etc, degradation in performance. Although the assumption of this high level of degradation may not actually occur, it was chosen as a conservative estimate. For wind energy, a degradation factor of 0% was used. The choice of a 0% degradation factor for wind is based on two years of analysis of measured wind data from all Texas wind farms that shows no degradation, on average, for a two year period after the wind farms became operational.

<sup>44</sup> The growth factors for wind energy through 2012 are based on permitted wind farms registered with the Texas Public Utilities Commission, [http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/maps/gen\\_tables.xls](http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/maps/gen_tables.xls). Growth factors for 2013 through 2020 assume a linear projection based on the permits for 2011 and 2012.

<sup>45</sup> These values are based on a performance analysis as defined by Chapter 4 of IECC 2000/2001. This analysis is discussed in the Laboratory's annual reports to the TCEQ.

The SECO electricity savings were submitted as annual savings by project<sup>46</sup>. A description of the measures completed for the project was also submitted for information purposes. The electricity production from wind farms in Texas was from the actual on-site metered data measured at 15-minute intervals.

Integration of the savings from the different programs into a uniform format allowed for creditable NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to be evaluated using different criteria as shown in Table 59. These include evaluation across programs, evaluation across individual counties by program, evaluation by SIP area, evaluation for all ERCOT counties except Houston/Galveston, and evaluation within a 200 km radius of Dallas/Ft. Worth.

### 8.3 Calculation Procedure

*ESL Single-family and Multi-family.* The calculation of the annual and OSD electricity savings reported for the years 2002 through 2007 included the savings from code-compliant new housing in all 41 non-attainment and affected counties as reported in the Laboratory's annual report submitted by the Laboratory to the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The savings for 2001 were also incorporated since some of the programs were reporting savings from September to December 2001. In 2005 to 2007 the annual and OSD electricity savings were calculated for new residential construction in all the counties in ERCOT region, which includes the 41 non-attainment and affected counties. These savings were then tabulated by county and program. Using the calculated values through 2007, savings were then projected to 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above.

In these calculations, it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings from the code-complaint construction would be achieved for each year after 2007 through 2020<sup>47</sup>. The projected energy savings through 2020, according to county, were then divided into the different Power Control Authorities (PCA) in eGRID. To determine which PCA was to be used, or in counties with multiple PCA, the allocation to each PCA by county was obtained from PUC's listing published in the Laboratory's 2005 annual report<sup>48</sup>.

For the 2008 annual and OSD NO<sub>x</sub> emissions calculations, the US EPA's 2007 eGRID were used<sup>49</sup>. An example of the eGRID spreadsheet<sup>50</sup> is given in Table 60. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction for each of the different counties using the emissions factors contained in eGRID. Similar calculations were performed for each year for which the analysis was required. The cumulative NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction for the electricity savings from residential new construction for 2006 through 2020 is provided in Table 61. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction is provided in Table 62.

*ESL-Commercial Buildings.* The annual and OSD electricity savings for 2002 through 2007 for commercial buildings were obtained from the annual reports for 2005 and 2007 submitted by the Laboratory to TCEQ<sup>51</sup>. These savings were also tabulated by county and program. Using the calculated values through 2007, savings were then projected to 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above<sup>52</sup>. In the projected 2008 cumulative electricity savings was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings

<sup>46</sup> The reporting requirements to the SECO did not require energy savings by project type, although for selected sites, energy savings by project type was available. Annual savings were reported by SECO in 2004. Values for 2005 to 2007 use the adjusted values from 2004 as shown, [www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us](http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us).

<sup>47</sup> This would include the appropriate discount and degradation factors for each year.

<sup>48</sup> Haberl et al., 2005, pp. 197.

<sup>49</sup> This required two separate versions of the 2007 eGRID, which were specially prepared for Texas by Mr. Art Diem at the US EPA. One of the versions contains estimates of annual SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> data for 2007, using a 25% capacity factor. The second version contains estimates of SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> data for 2007 for an average day in the ozone season period, which runs from Mid July to Mid September.

<sup>50</sup> To use this spreadsheet electricity savings for each PCA is entered in the bottom row of the spreadsheet (MWh). The spreadsheet then allocates the MWh of electricity savings according to the counties (blue columns) where the PCA owned and operated a power plant. Totals for all PCAs are then listed on the far right columns (white columns). Similar spreadsheets for the 2007 eGRID exist for SO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>51</sup> These savings include new construction in office, assembly, education, retail, food, lodging and warehouse construction as defined by Dodge building type (Dodge 2005), using energy savings from the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (USDOE 2004), and data from CBECS (1995 - 2003).

<sup>52</sup> This also includes the appropriate discount and degradation factors for each year.

from 2007 would be achieved for each year after 2007 through 2020. Similarly to the single family calculations, the projected energy saving numbers through 2020, by county, were allocated into the appropriate Power Control Authorities (PCA).

*Federal Buildings.* Energy savings achieved from Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) were also reported in 2008. This includes savings (estimated) from energy conservation measures implemented in Federal Buildings in Texas. The 2008 savings include projects implemented in 14 Federal buildings reported by the regional office of the Department of Energy. Annual kWh savings reported for each of the projects were divided by 365 to obtain the average Ozone Season Day savings<sup>53</sup>. In the calculation for 2008, it was assumed that the electricity savings from 2006 would also be achieved for each year from 2008 through 2020 after the appropriate degradation factors were applied. Similarly to the single family calculations, the projected energy saving numbers through 2020, by county, were proportioned into the PUC's Power Control Authorities (PCA) and the cumulative NOx emission reduction values calculated.

*Furnace Pilot Light Program.* For the furnace pilot light program savings, the N.G. energy savings achieved by retrofitting existing furnaces in single-family and multi-family residences for the entire residential stock for Texas have been projected until 2020. Pilot light removal saves an estimated 500 Btu/hr of natural gas for each hour of operation for the entire life of the furnace when the furnace is replaced with a code-compliant replacement. The energy savings for the Ozone Season Day are calculated by dividing the annual number by 365. It is also being assumed that of the total furnaces that were retrofitted, 75% are operational during the Ozone Season Period. Cumulative NOx emissions reduction for the N.G. savings from the removal of furnace pilot lights were also calculated by county for 2006 through 2020 by SIP area<sup>54</sup>.

*PUC-Senate Bill 7.* For the PUC Senate Bill 7 program savings, the annual electricity savings for 2001 through 2007 were obtained from the Public Utilities Commission<sup>55</sup>. Using these values savings were projected through 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above. Similar savings were assumed for each year after 2008 until 2020. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID was also used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for the PUC-Senate Bill 7 program. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each county using the emissions factors contained in the US EPA's eGRID spreadsheet. The cumulative NOx emissions reduction for each county by SIP area for the different programs was then calculated.

*PUC-TERP Grants Program.* To calculate the annual electricity savings from the PUC's TERP program, electricity savings were also obtained from the Public Utilities Commission<sup>56</sup>. The annual and average day electricity savings were then proportioned according to the PCA and program. Using the actual reported numbers through 2007, savings through 2020 were projected incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above<sup>57</sup>. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID were used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for PUC-TERP Grants Program. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different counties.

*SECO Savings.* The annual electricity savings from energy conservation projects reported by political subdivisions for 35 counties through 2007 were obtained from the State Energy Conservation Office<sup>58</sup>.

<sup>53</sup> This method yields suitable OSD values for lighting retrofits and/or retrofits that are not weather dependent. In the case of retrofits to cooling systems, weather normalization would increase the OSD savings substantially. Retrofits to heating systems would be reduced by weather normalization.

<sup>54</sup> These use the NOx/MBtu values provided in the US EPA AP 42 guideline.

<sup>55</sup> In a similar fashion to the previous programs, to obtain the Ozone Season Day (OSD) savings, the annual electricity savings were divided by 365.

<sup>56</sup> In a similar fashion as the PUC's Senate Bill 7 program, the annual electricity savings numbers were then divided by 365 to get average electricity savings per day for OSD calculations. The preferred approach would be to weather-normalize the savings and then calculate savings for the OSD period. However, only annual values were obtained for the 2005 report to the TCEQ. Dividing the annual values by 365 is probably a reasonable approach for lighting projects. However, this undercounts potential savings from electric loads associated with the cooling season.

<sup>57</sup> Since the savings for the PUC's Senate Bill 5 were only reported for two years these savings actually reduced due to the imposed degradation factor.

<sup>58</sup> In a similar fashion as the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and 7 programs, these annual electricity savings numbers were divided by 365 to get average electricity savings per day for the OSD calculations.

These submittals included information gathered from SECO's website<sup>59</sup> and paper submittals<sup>60</sup>. The annual and average day electricity values were then summarized according to county and program. Using the actual reported numbers for 2004, savings through 2020 were projected using the different adjustment factors mentioned above. In a similar fashion as the previous programs it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings will be achieved for each year after 2005 until 2020. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID were then used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for the SECO program.

*Electricity Generated by Wind Farms.* The measured electricity production from all the wind farms in Texas for 2001 through 2007 was obtained from the Energy Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). To obtain the annual production, the 15-minute data were summed for the 12 months, while for the OSD period the data were converted to average daily electricity production during the months of July, August and September. Using the reported numbers for 2007, savings through 2020 were projected incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above. The 2007 annual and OSD eGRID were then used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for the electricity generated by Texas' wind farms<sup>61</sup>. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different counties.

*SEER 13 Single-Family and Multi-family.* In January of 2006, Federal Regulations mandated that the minimum efficiency for residential air conditioners be increased to SEER 13 from the previous SEER 10. Although the electricity savings from new construction reflected this change in values, the annual and OSD electricity savings from the replacement of the air conditioning units by air conditioners with an efficiency of SEER 13 in existing residences needed to be calculated.

In the 2008 report to the TCEQ, the annual and OSD electricity savings for all the counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties was calculated for the retrofit. Using the numbers for 2007, the savings through 2020 were projected by incorporating the appropriate adjustment factors<sup>62</sup>. In this analysis it was assumed that an equal number of existing houses had their air conditioners replaced as reported for 2007 by the air conditioner manufacturers. This replacement rate continued until all the existing air conditioner stock was replaced with SEER 13 air conditioners. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different county using the emissions factors contained in the 2007 eGRID. Cumulative NOx emissions reduction for each county by SIP area was also calculated.

#### 8.4 Results

The total cumulative annual and OSD electricity savings for all the different programs in the integrated format was calculated using the adjustment factors shown in Table 60 and Table 61 for 2001 through 2020. NOx emissions reduction from the electricity and natural gas savings for the annual and OSD for all the programs in the integrated format is shown in Table 62. In Table 61 and Table 62 annual values are shown for 2005, and cumulative annual values are shown 2006 through 2020. The OSD NOx emissions reduction is also shown in Figure 93 as stacked bar charts and in Figure 94 for the individual components.

In 2008, the cumulative annual electricity savings<sup>63</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,551,569 MWh/year (6.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 206,960 MWh/year (0.9%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MBtu/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 2,015,453

<sup>59</sup> This web site was developed for SECO by the Laboratory, at the request of the TCEQ.

<sup>60</sup> In these submittals, there were several municipalities whose electricity or natural consumption increased in 2004 as compared to 2001, which caused the reported savings from these municipalities to be negative. Since no additional information was reported from these projects that might have indicated what the cause of this was, it was assumed that the energy conservation projects were working as designed, but that other factors had changed the energy consumption. Therefore, in the final values of electricity savings from the political subdivisions that reported to SECO for the calculation of annual and OSD NOx reductions, the negative savings were omitted.

<sup>61</sup> This credited the electricity generated by the wind farm to the utility that either owned the wind farm or was associated with the wind farm owner.

<sup>62</sup> Additional details about this calculation are contained in the Laboratory's 2006 Annual Report to the TCEQ, available at the Senate Bill 5 web site "eslsb5.tamu.edu".

<sup>63</sup> This includes the savings from 2001 through 2008.

MWh/year (8.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 445,357 MWh/year (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 15,171,518 MWh/year (66.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>64</sup> is 989,385 MWh/year (4.3%). The total savings from all programs is 22,929,144 MWh/year.

In 2008, the cumulative OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6,904 MWh/day (14.2%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 567 MWh/day (1.2%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MBtu/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 5,522 MWh/day (11.4%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 1,220 MWh/day (2.5%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 25,575 MWh/day (52.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 7,017 MWh/day (14.5%). The total savings from all programs is 48,602 MWh/day, which would be a 2,025 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

By 2013, the cumulative annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 2,045,171 MWh/year (5.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 402,732 MWh/year (1.1%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MBtu/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 3,527,334 MWh/year (10.0%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 489,440 MWh/year (1.4%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 23,985,240 MWh/year (68.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>65</sup> will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (6.5%). The total savings from all programs will be 35,285,055 MWh/year.

By 2013, the cumulative OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 12,110 MWh/day (15%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 1,103 MWh/day (1.4%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,983 MBtu/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 9,664 MWh/day (11.9%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1,341 MWh/day (1.7%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 40,432 MWh/day (50.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (20%). The total savings from all programs will be 80,866 MWh/day, which would be a 3,369 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

In 2008, the cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction<sup>66</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,091 tons-NOx/year (8.6% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 158 tons-NOx/year (1.2%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.9%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 1,426 tons-NOx/year (11.2%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 340 tons-NOx/year (2.7%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 8,914 tons-NOx/year (70.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits is 682 tons-NOx/year (5.3%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 12,727 tons-NOx/year.

In 2008, the cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6 tons-NOx/day (19.2%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.42 tons-NOx/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (1.0%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 3.82 tons-NOx/day (12.1%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.92 tons-NOx/day (2.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 15.13 tons-NOx/day (48.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 4.77 tons-NOx/day (15.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 31.38 tons-NOx/day.

<sup>64</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>65</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>66</sup> These NOx emissions reduction were calculated with the US EPA's 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

By 2013, the cumulative NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,435 tons-NOx/year (7% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NOx/year (1.5%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,495 tons-NOx/year (12.2%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NOx/year (1.8%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 14,092 tons-NOx/year (69.1%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NOx/year (7.7%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 20,395 tons-NOx/year.

By 2013, the cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.32 tons-NOx/day (15.9%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NOx/day (1.6%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 6.69 tons-NOx/day (12.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NOx/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 23.92 tons-NOx/day (45.9%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (21.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 52.10 tons-NOx/day.

Table 59: Final Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NOx Savings for the Different Programs

	ESL-Single Family <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Multifamily <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Commercial <sup>16</sup>	Federal Buildings <sup>15</sup>	Furnace Pilot Light Program <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB7) <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB5 Grant Program) <sup>15</sup>	SECO <sup>15</sup>	Wind-ERCOT <sup>8</sup>	SEER13 Single Family	SEER13 Multifamily
Annual Degradation Factor <sup>11</sup>	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%
T&D Loss <sup>9</sup>	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Initial Discount Factor <sup>12</sup>	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%	25.00%	60.00%	25.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Growth Factor	3.25%	1.54%	3.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Actual Rates	N.A.	N.A.
Weather Normalized	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	See note 7	Yes	Yes

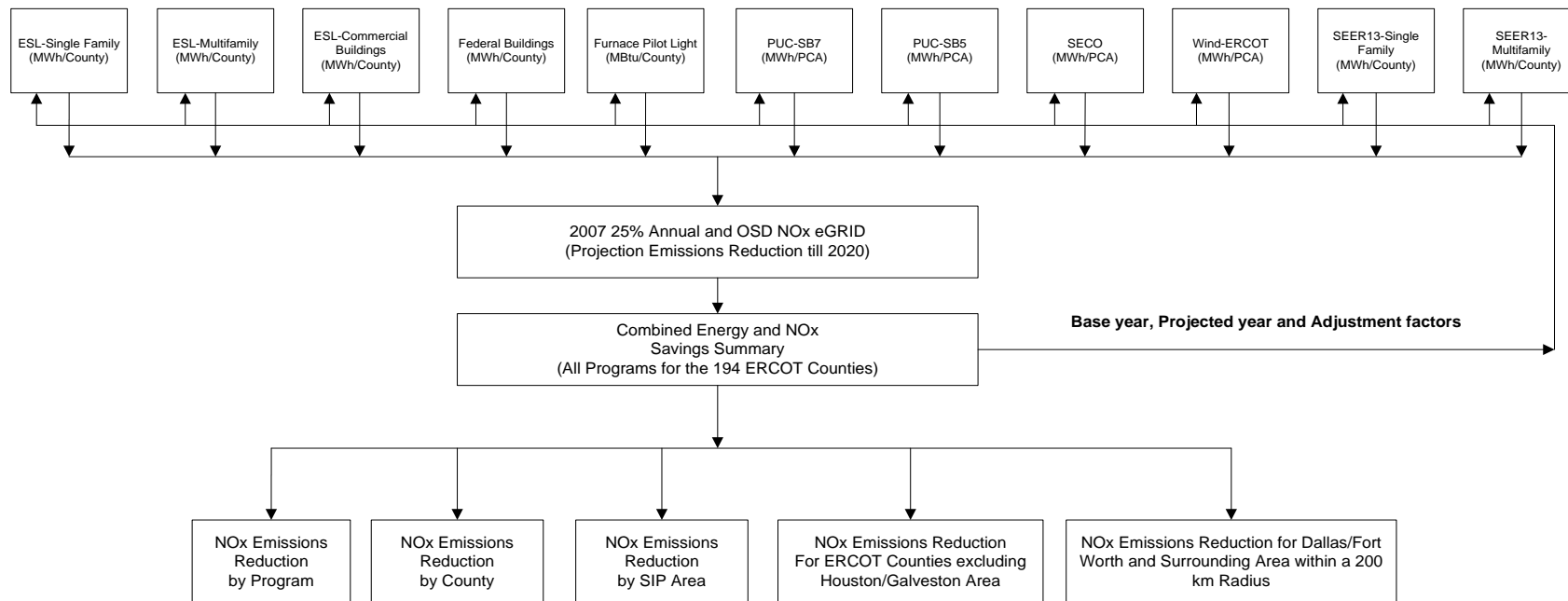


Figure 92: Process Flow Diagram of the NOx Emissions Reduction Calculations



Table 60: Example of NOx Emissions Reduction Calculations using eGRID

Area	County	American Electric Power-West (ERCOT) (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Austin EnergyPCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Brownsville Public Utility Board/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Reliant Energy I&B/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	San Antonio Public Service Co/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	South Texas Electric Coop I&B/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Texas Municipal Power Co/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	TXU ElectricPCA (Btu)	NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total NOx Reductions (Tons)
Houston-Galveston Area	Brazoria	0.010907132	226.4065792	0.010907132	8.193486679	0.008522185	0.003944232	14.32402740	0.00544292	3035.079423	0.014877324	272.3666894	0.006262315	0.004817148	139.7235344	0.0091867	940.7285451	0.012729737	460.348304	686.7539738	3.33376937	10781.71281	5.390056407
	Chambers	0.021762222	557.0379581	0.020955801	20.27882242	0.016072371	0.000076193	32.96145962	0.164802225	7649.355979	0.037472264	1998.9191605	0.010506233	0.000953214	13.2708178	0.011585889	13.2708178	0.015818592	1822.3786717	10781.71281	5.390056407	17.44692176	
	Fort Bend	0.070431224	1802.797078	0.087239726	65.63359634	0.002016696	0.002974162	106.6166432	0.00392379	2478.36789	0.027275295	2223.239709	0.049726002	0.03072612	42.94688114	0.037276127	42.94688114	0.051195276	5892.267979	5892.267979	3.6933432	17.44692176	
	Galveston	0.030585739	866.6159501	0.041716519	31.3803294	0.025004711	0.015351589	55.75143316	0.249587379	11574.99799	0.066745051	1088.889275	0.024143087	0.019297151	654.119818	0.056751216	654.119818	0.030388887	3763.17172	18005.57093	10027.65487	17.44692176	
	Harris	0.068267332	1747.408662	0.064559408	63.61710564	0.050141868	0.028471701	103.3889497	0.517411738	23995.76304	0.117549281	2162.01819	0.047228963	0.029860999	0.03613341	41.63009278	0.048622373	5718.021208	33851.85723	16.9102861	16.9102861	16.9102861	
	Liberty	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Montgomery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Waller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Harris	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Jefferson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beaumont/Port Arthur Area	Orange	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Cottin	0.002039135	52.19483875	0.002116345	2.795944278	0.010150992	0.005950993	21.61171392	0.002451478	115.8623978	0.00077051	13.1271328	0.019186247	0.00788084	0.009995867	0.004000199	460.348304	0.0086644	0.99995867	0.004000199	460.348304	686.7539738	3.33376937
	Dallas	0.004394711	116.1948312	0.004603963	3.529145222	0.00774211	0.003326921	28.1166599	0.00774211	96.7341986	0.00098106	12.46942562	0.007502816	0.027177049	8.696840296	0.040370464	461.8160389	0.007524933	8.696840296	0.040370464	461.8160389	2.45806409	0.027177049
	Denton	0.000744830	12.12970385	0.000349622	0.000349622	0.001396994	0.000544377	27.05883303	0.000544377	27.05883303	0.000189201	3.094403773	0.00454374	0.018187155	0.000189201	0.000048405	0.000048405	0.000048405	0.000048405	0.000048405	0.000048405	0.000048405	0.000048405
	Tarrant	0.01162482	31.3179203	0.012266309	0.228195717	0.008982543	0.020308852	73.75369976	0.005116504	246.6101024	0.01735250	32.0837772	0.01752628	0.000167671	0.026034404	23.7767962	0.110647237	12749.99599	0.110647237	12749.99599	13446.64211	6.723120269	17.44692176
	Ellis	0.002079714	53.95133359	0.002407809	2.48952631	0.002422981	0.002479550	18.88886305	0.01433652	66.49191108	0.00472592	8.621911531	0.004672363	0.016238427	0.002569605	6.401202726	0.02031924	34.58133811	0.02031924	34.58133811	3628.100371	11.01362868	
	Johnson	0.000260503	7.322112154	0.000526868	0.396381687	0.000211267	0.000842397	3.062511399	0.00033404	16.38963767	0.00010999	1.867338684	0.000274283	0.010780179	0.00012845	0.12978031	0.000512745	59.08362156	0.000512745	59.08362156	88.25178566	0.04125869	
	Kaufman	0.008325453	161.9008055	0.006373446	4.799487127	0.004671629	0.010562096	38.3727242	0.002782	128.2311979	0.00911441	168.6996752	0.009011105	0.03137672	0.010715411	12.34846025	0.05745205	60.6363977	6993.313403	3.496625701	3.496625701	3.496625701	
	Garner	0.000271489	5.556981877	0.000400676	0.301367614	0.00108262	0.000411517	2.328448306	0.000299952	12.40998767	0.00017397	7.7454962	0.00202601	0.000834076	0.000834076	8.56543436	0.000398388	0.000398388	44.92135573	67.0970584	0.03334873		
	Rockwall	0.000189995	20.98648722	0.000826993	0.602210782	0.000065229	0.001389042	4.917869308	0.000353395	16.62111292	0.000181914	2.162829693	0.001189005	0.004095917	0.001389914	0.000189863	0.001458294	0.007458294	859.4971295	906.4671199	0.45232086		
Hood	0.000194829	320.6503832	0.001837482	3.625540049	0.00057482	0.002917482	79.36847513	0.002576881	293.8628704	0.01085054	33.44591124	0.01746584	0.002012191	0.002012191	24.44833112	0.119843935	131.9218268	13849.70705	6.924876523				
Hunt	0.006187558	158.3891895	0.006240374	4.894458985	0.004569789	0.010331844	37.5215301	0.002070424	125.457135	0.000891572	16.22332668	0.008814564	0.030034735	0.010481817	12.0783308	0.056290785	6486.424701	6840.857996	3.420428988				
El Paso Area	El Paso	0.02413117	855.27891	0.061775883	38.9825368	0.02467754	0.008663423	329.2568589	0.00114184	52.86463599	1.432517136	20935.3914	0.046873844	0.000619852	0.008622188	0.002502883	288.5221561	22601.8335	11.25687676				
	Comal	0.002000467	51.205071769	0.078387475	57.46248772	0.001477434	0.133848731	486.0903138	0.001237133	57.37932989	0.003554796	86.07897116	0.001067768	0.001855699	0.004828487	0.00183165	211.4673431	828.149496	4646570473				
	Wise	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	Bandera	0.004502334	115.2442333	0.171901149	129.3274415	0.00325174	0.301245466	1094.014891	0.002978432	128.1261296	0.00005571	146.4694129	0.002398554	0.004176513	0.000084124	1.046100586	0.004130299	475.9371212	2091.162881	1.04598144			
	Castroville	0.002459459	62.811727081	0.001817041	70.62211551	0.001817041	0.164501749	597.4101007	0.001304245	70.51827688	0.002086678	79.02269877	0.002086678	0.002086678	0.002086678	0.002086678	0.002086678	259.8906669	1144.502681	0.002086678			
	Elgin	0.000510007	13.05423289	0.299029506	225.4520851	0.000376663	0.033093476	123.2599395	0.000334709	15.52623368	0.000906121	16.88869273	0.000271138	0.000471744	0.00003327	0.11905148	0.000461336	53.85143207	447.7942484	0.223897124			
	Williamson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	King	0.000685065	17.5583305	0.00068182	6.020481264	0.000508616	0.001145408	4.159710327	0.000299851	13.90064891	9.88414605	1.800925774	0.000072711	0.003396227	0.001162035	1.338805667	0.000245057	719.0900079	758.3909179	0.379195459			
	Smith	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	Jeffrey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Corpus Christi Area	Nueces	0.22756873	584.8195938	0.004556851	3.428283791	0.168089652	0.007612767	27.64882411	0.001680888	77.9957313	0.01626796	29.76296222	0.04676038	0.001680888	1.85424911	0.008283395	954.5014455	6920.148556	3.460071428				
	San Patricio	0.002013201	128.7488507	0.001700748	0.175781988	0.017189833	0.001883113	6.112468899	0.000371629	17.24892752	0.00039987	6.848494794	0.013042828	0.000295825	0.000989861	0.001813382	2131.031488	1525.979989	0.76489894				
	Victoria	0.000596382	128.4348467	0.001934284	1.65662417	0.01934284	0.002917482	50.31840472	0.002917482	50.31840472	0.001770262	11.07726521	0.002917482	0.001770262	0.001770262	0.001770262	0.001770262	299.1748489	299.1748489	0.001770262			
	Andrews	0.004311082	2.47421205	0.003312124	0.683312124	0.01873106	0.011383605	0.619778169	1.08153E-05	0.5019778169	3.66511E-05	0.006286928	3.5247E-05	0.000124219	0.000124219	0.000124219	0.000124219	0.000124219	25.8716382	27.64420951	0.01873106		
	Angelina	0.001931987	7.955919749	0.000313473	0.235873079	0.002029554	0.00015	1.884280344	0.000155967	6.301918298	4.4789E-05	0.01992653	0.000447287	0.000153876	0.000265334	0.000863096	0.002827858	325.833045	343.671519	0.171818576			
	Brewster	0.000093982	15.23907953	0.001091864	0.829145031	0.000487223	0.001795208	6.374293598	0.000789562	34.11278899	0.000219292	3.88911897	0.003708017	0.002089867	0.000334455	0.00101084	0.001078828	122.921683	183.				

Table 61: Annual and OSD Electricity Savings for the Different Programs

Program	Annual															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family (MWh)	225,389	1,001,051	1,197,537	1,256,764	1,313,777	1,368,371	1,420,340	1,469,480	1,515,583	1,558,446	1,597,862	1,633,626	1,665,533	1,693,376	1,716,950	1,736,050
ESL-Multifamily (MWh)	9,228	37,821	51,312	63,156	74,493	85,311	95,599	105,346	114,541	123,171	131,227	138,696	145,568	151,830	157,472	162,483
ESL-Commercial (MWh)	63,456	129,063	192,036	231,649	270,392	308,184	344,944	380,592	415,047	448,228	480,055	510,445	539,320	566,597	592,196	616,037
Federal Buildings (MWh)	52,276	109,073	159,415	206,960	251,708	293,659	332,813	369,171	402,732	433,496	461,464	486,635	509,009	528,586	545,366	559,350
Furnace Pilot Light Prog. (MMBtu)	2,209,050	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904
PUC (SB7) (MWh)	302,192	1,362,701	1,630,383	2,003,432	2,353,192	2,679,663	2,982,846	3,262,739	3,519,343	3,752,658	3,962,684	4,149,421	4,312,869	4,453,028	4,569,898	4,663,479
PUC (SB5 grant program) (MWh)	0	13,633	12,827	12,021	11,215	10,409	9,603	8,797	7,991	7,186	6,380	5,574	4,768	3,962	3,156	2,350
SECO (MWh)	115,360	293,764	353,701	445,357	457,921	468,611	477,428	484,371	489,440	492,636	493,959	493,408	490,983	486,685	480,513	472,468
Wind-ERCOT (MWh)	2,867,049	6,699,696	9,193,504	15,171,518	20,115,442	22,082,748	22,595,958	23,280,238	23,985,240	24,711,593	25,459,941	26,230,952	27,025,312	27,843,728	28,686,928	29,555,662
SEER13-Single Family (MWh)	0	374,246	624,639	913,010	1,185,311	1,441,594	1,681,860	1,906,108	2,114,339	2,306,551	2,482,746	2,642,923	2,787,083	2,915,224	2,803,568	2,590,509
SEER13-Multifamily (MWh)	0	31,634	52,532	76,375	98,620	119,281	138,371	155,904	171,894	186,354	199,298	210,738	220,690	229,165	219,722	202,900
Total Annual (MWh)	3,634,949	10,052,682	13,467,885	20,380,240	26,132,070	28,857,830	30,079,762	31,422,747	32,736,151	34,020,320	35,275,615	36,502,419	37,701,133	38,872,181	39,775,770	40,561,288
Total Annual (MMBtu)	2,209,050	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904

Program	Ozone Season Day - OSD															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family (MWh)	776	5,537	6,519	6,904	7,275	7,809	8,138	8,450	8,744	9,019	9,274	9,507	9,717	9,904	10,065	10,199
ESL-Multifamily (MWh)	36	192	271	351	428	508	577	643	706	765	820	871	919	962	1,002	1,037
ESL-Commercial (MWh)	0	800	1,189	1,447	1,700	1,966	2,205	2,436	2,660	2,876	3,082	3,280	3,467	3,645	3,811	3,967
Federal Buildings (MWh)	0	299	437	567	690	805	912	1,011	1,103	1,188	1,264	1,333	1,395	1,448	1,494	1,532
Furnace Pilot Light Prog. (MMBtu)	5,819	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983
PUC (SB7) (MWh)	828	3,733	4,467	5,489	6,447	7,342	8,172	8,939	9,642	10,281	10,857	11,368	11,816	12,200	12,520	12,777
PUC (SB5 grant program) (MWh)	0	37	35	33	31	29	26	24	22	20	17	15	13	11	9	6
SECO (MWh)	316	805	969	1,220	1,255	1,284	1,308	1,327	1,341	1,350	1,353	1,352	1,345	1,333	1,316	1,294
Wind-ERCOT (MWh)	5,836	14,936	20,763	25,575	33,908	37,225	38,090	39,243	40,432	41,656	42,918	44,217	45,556	46,936	48,357	49,822
SEER13-Single Family (MWh)	0	2,666	4,449	6,503	8,442	10,268	11,979	13,576	15,059	16,428	17,683	18,824	19,851	20,764	19,969	18,451
SEER13-Multifamily (MWh)	0	213	354	514	664	803	931	1,049	1,157	1,254	1,341	1,418	1,485	1,542	1,479	1,365
Total OSD (MWh)	7,791	29,219	39,453	48,602	60,840	68,037	72,339	76,700	80,866	84,837	88,610	92,186	95,565	98,745	100,022	100,451
Total OSD (MMBtu)	5,819	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983

Table 62: Annual and OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Values for the Different Programs

Program	Annual (in tons NOx)															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family	158	708	843	883	922	960	996	1,029	1,061	1,090	1,117	1,141	1,163	1,182	1,198	1,210
ESL-Multifamily	6	26	35	44	51	59	66	73	79	85	91	96	100	105	109	112
ESL-Commercial	44	90	136	164	192	218	245	270	295	319	341	363	384	403	421	438
Federal Buildings	40	84	122	158	193	225	255	283	308	332	353	373	390	405	418	428
Furnace Pilot Light Program	102	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	0	0	0	0
PUC (SB7)	237	1,074	1,157	1,421	1,668	1,899	2,113	2,311	2,492	2,657	2,805	2,937	3,052	3,151	3,234	3,553
PUC (SB5 grant program)	0	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
SECO	67	224	270	340	349	357	364	369	373	376	377	376	374	371	366	360
Wind-ERCOT	2,465	4,152	5,688	8,914	11,818	12,974	13,276	13,678	14,092	14,519	14,958	15,411	15,878	16,359	16,854	17,365
SEER13-Single Family	0	258	430	629	816	993	1,158	1,313	1,456	1,589	1,710	1,820	1,920	2,008	1,931	1,784
SEER13-Multifamily	0	22	36	53	68	82	95	107	118	128	137	145	152	158	151	140
<b>Total Annual (Tons NOx)</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>12,727</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>17,889</b>	<b>18,689</b>	<b>19,554</b>	<b>20,395</b>	<b>21,214</b>	<b>22,009</b>	<b>22,782</b>	<b>23,415</b>	<b>24,143</b>	<b>24,683</b>	<b>25,392</b>

Program	Ozone Season Day - OSD (in tons Nox/day)															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family	0.76	3.85	4.50	4.76	5.01	5.37	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.19	6.36	6.51	6.65	6.77	6.88	6.97
ESL-Multifamily	0.03	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.71
ESL-Commercial	0.26	0.55	0.82	1.00	1.17	1.36	1.52	1.68	1.84	1.98	2.13	2.26	2.39	2.52	2.63	2.74
Federal Buildings	0.11	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.59	0.67	0.74	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.12
Furnace Pilot Light Program	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PUC (SB7)	0.64	2.61	3.10	3.81	4.47	5.09	5.66	6.19	6.68	7.12	7.51	7.87	8.18	8.44	8.66	8.84
PUC (SB5 grant program)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECO	0.18	0.61	0.73	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.98
Wind-ERCOT	5.85	9.27	12.98	15.13	20.06	22.03	22.54	23.22	23.92	24.65	25.39	26.16	26.96	27.77	28.61	29.48
SEER13-Single Family	0.00	1.81	3.03	4.42	5.74	6.98	8.15	9.23	10.24	11.17	12.03	12.80	13.50	14.12	13.58	12.55
SEER13-Multifamily	0.00	0.15	0.24	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.79	0.85	0.91	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.01	0.93
<b>Total OSD (Tons NOx)</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>19.53</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>31.38</b>	<b>38.99</b>	<b>43.61</b>	<b>46.48</b>	<b>49.36</b>	<b>52.10</b>	<b>54.70</b>	<b>57.17</b>	<b>59.49</b>	<b>61.36</b>	<b>63.40</b>	<b>64.15</b>	<b>64.31</b>

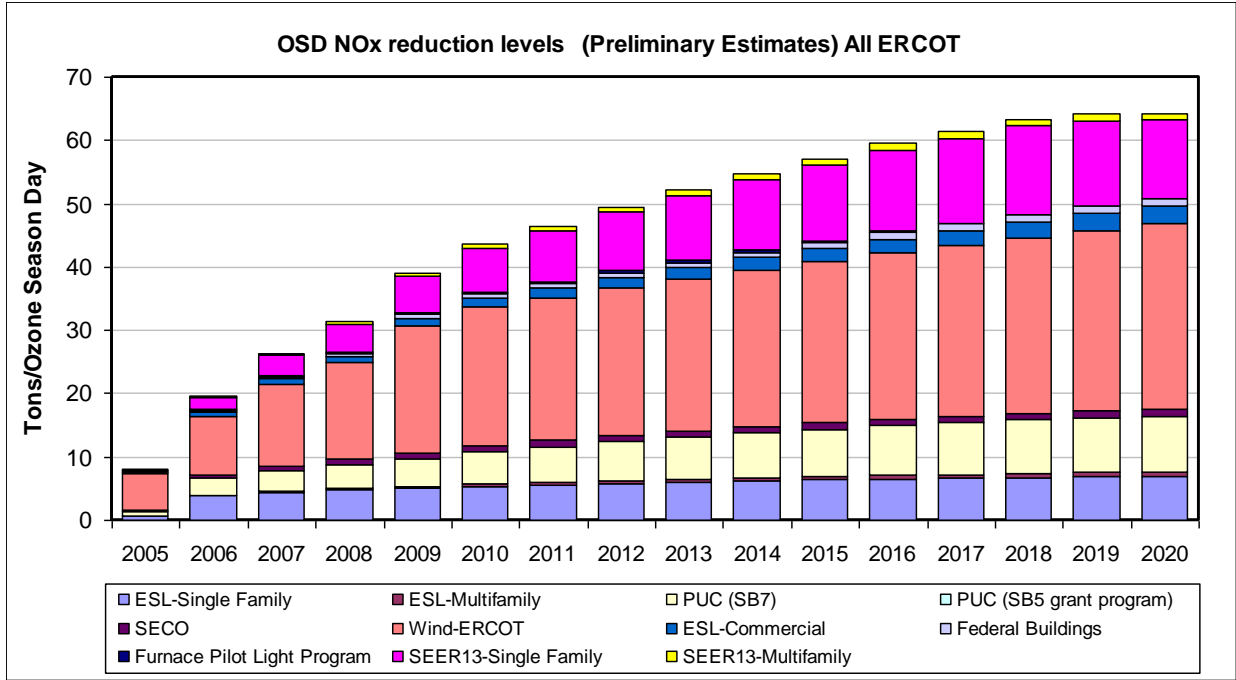


Figure 93: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

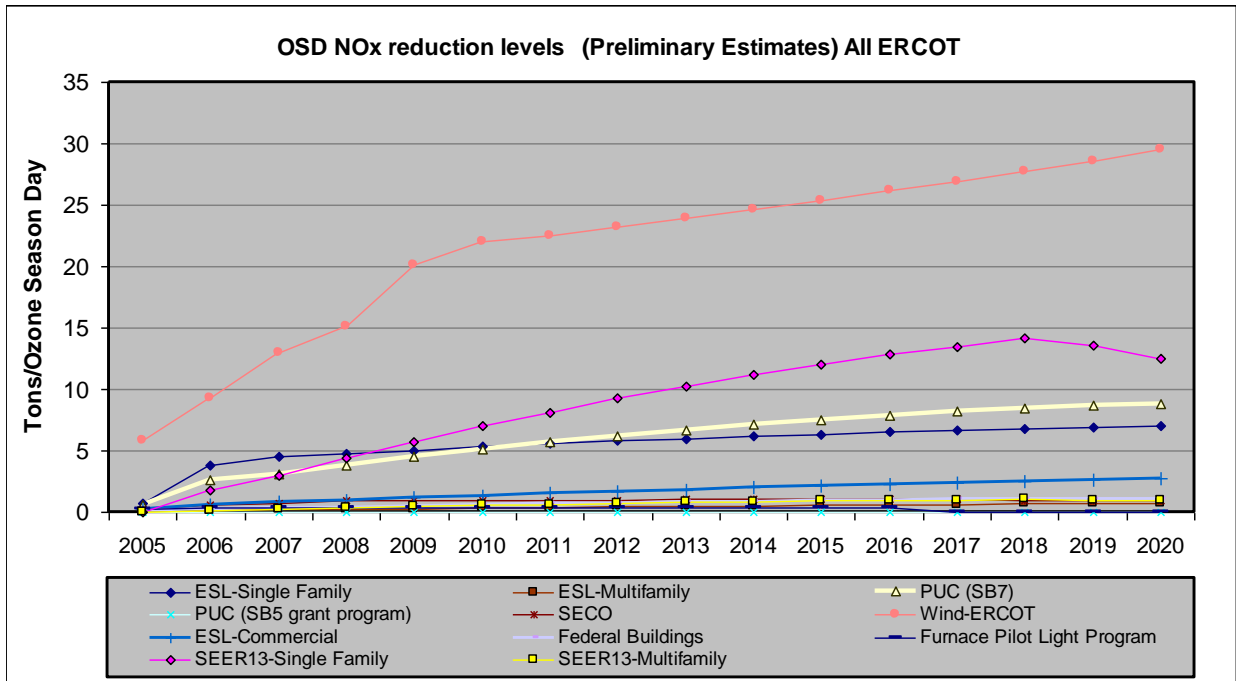


Figure 94: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

## 8.5 Weather Data

In order to calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) projects in non-attainment and affected counties in Texas several weather data sets needed to be assembled from the many different weather sources (Figure 95 and Figure 96), including hourly weather data sets needed for the DOE-2 simulations and daily average weather data for analysis that used monthly utility billing data. In 2007 these sources were updated.

In the archive the counties were grouped according to the nearest TMY2 weather station. Next, for each group, weather files were determined for F-CHART, PV F-CHART, ASHRAE 90.1-1989, and ASHRAE 90.1-1999 analysis. Finally, as shown in Table 64, weather files were assigned for NOAA data (temperature, humidity, wind speed) and NREL (solar radiation). In some instances, where solar radiation data were not available from the NREL database, TCEQ solar data were used. For NREL solar sources, solar data included global horizontal, direct normal beam, and diffuse solar radiation. For TCEQ solar sources, only global horizontal solar radiation data were available which required synthesis of direct normal beam and diffuse radiation using an iterative kt procedure (Erbs 1982). Synthetic beam and diffuse solar data were also used to fill missing NREL data.

In 2005, at the request of the TCEQ, the 9 weather stations assembled for calculating emissions from the non-attainment and affected counties were expanded to include all counties in ERCOT. To accomplish this, 8 additional weather stations were added to the original 9 stations for a total of 17 weather stations (Table 65). Assignment of weather stations was then performed as shown in Table 66, with additional details provided in Table 67. Figure 97 shows an updated map of Texas showing the available weather files, 2000/2001 IECC weather zones, and ERCOT county outline. Figure 98 shows the clustering of the counties around their chosen TMY2 and NOAA weather stations. Figure 99 shows the 2000/2001 and 2006 IECC weather zones and available weather files. During the period from July 2007 to August 2008, the Laboratory maintained and added additional years of weather data to the archive.

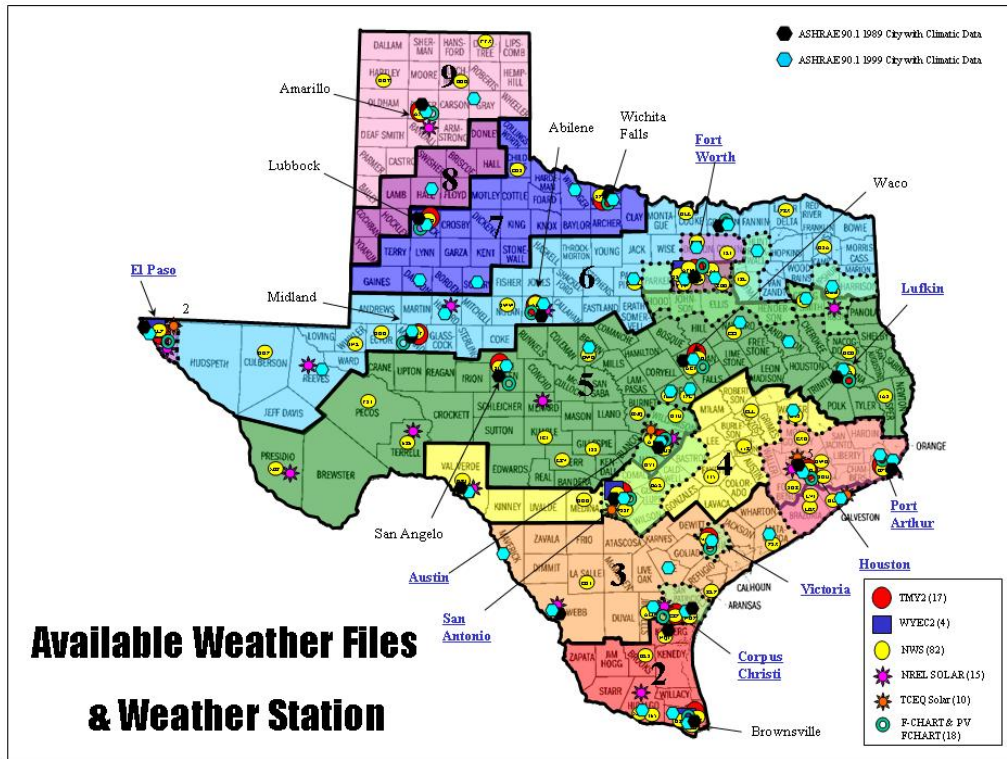


Figure 95: Available Weather Stations in Texas for 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties

**List of Available Weather Files and Weather Stations of Texas**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Texas Weather Stations (NOAA)</li> <li>1 Abilene Regional Airport (ABD)</li> <li>2 Alice International Airport (ALI)</li> <li>3 Amarillo International Airport (AMA)</li> <li>4 Angelo Lake Jackson Branch (LBJ)</li> <li>5 Angelo Municipal Airport (GKY)</li> <li>6 Austin - Bergstrom International (AUS)</li> <li>7 Asta Camp Mabey (ATT)</li> <li>8 Bogan International Airport (BGD)</li> <li>9 BRENNHAM: BRENNHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (11R)</li> <li>10 Brownsville S. Padre Island International (BRO)</li> <li>11 BROWNSWOOD: BROWNSWOOD REGIONAL AIRPORT (BWD)</li> <li>12 Bryan Municipal Airport (BMO)</li> <li>13 Childers Municipal Airport (CDS)</li> <li>14 College Station (CLD)</li> <li>15 Cooke Memorial County Airport (CWD)</li> <li>16 Cooper County Municipal Airport (CRF)</li> <li>17 CORPUS CHRISTI: CORPUS CHRISTI NAS/TRAUX FIELD AIRPT (NCF)</li> <li>18 Conroe Campbell Field (CRS)</li> <li>19 Conita La Salle Co Airport (COT)</li> <li>20 Dalhart Municipal Airport (DHT)</li> <li>21 Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)</li> <li>22 Dallas Love Field (DAL)</li> <li>23 Dallas Redbird Airport (RBD)</li> <li>24 Del Rio International Airport (RTT)</li> <li>25 DeWitt Municipal Airport (DTC)</li> <li>26 Dyche-Terrell County Airport (DRE)</li> <li>27 El Paso International Airport (ELP)</li> <li>28 FALFURRAS: BROOKS COUNTY AIRPORT (BHS)</li> <li>29 Fort Stockton Pease County Airport (FST)</li> <li>30 Fort Worth Alliance Airport (FTH)</li> <li>31 Fort Worth Meacham (FTW)</li> <li>32 FREDERICKSBURG: GILLESPIE COUNTY AIRPORT (TRZ)</li> <li>33 GAINESVILLE: GAINESVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GLE)</li> <li>34 Galveston Solares Field (GLS)</li> <li>35 GEORGETOWN: GEORGETOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GTU)</li> <li>36 Harlingen Rodriguez Valley (HRL)</li> <li>37 Hondo Municipal Airport (HDO)</li> <li>38 Hondo Beta International (BHI)</li> <li>39 Hondo Collier Field (LVJ)</li> <li>40 Houston House Municipal Airport (DWH)</li> <li>41 Houston Sugarland Men (SGR)</li> <li>42 Houston William P Hobby Airport (HOU)</li> <li>43 HURVILE: HURVILE AIRPORT (OTS)</li> <li>44 JASPER: JASPER COUNTY-BELL FIELD AIRPORT (JAS)</li> <li>45 Junction Humble County Airport (JCT)</li> <li>46 KERRVILLE: KERRVILLE MUNDLOUIS SCHREINER FLD AIRPORT (ERV)</li> <li>47 MILLEEN: MILLEEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (ILE)</li> <li>48 KINGSVILLE: KINGSVILLE NAS AIRPORT (NDI)</li> <li>49 LA ORANGE: FAYETTE REGIONAL AIR CENTER AIRPORT (OTS)</li> <li>50 Longview Ely Field Airport (GGG)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Texas TMY2 Weather Files</li> <li>1 Abilene</li> <li>2 Amarillo</li> <li>3 Austin</li> <li>4 Brownsville</li> <li>5 Cooper City</li> <li>6 El Paso</li> <li>7 Fort Worth</li> <li>8 Houston</li> <li>9 Lubbock</li> <li>10 Lufkin</li> <li>11 Midland</li> <li>12 Port Aransas</li> <li>13 San Antonio</li> <li>14 Victoria</li> <li>15 Waco</li> <li>16 Wichita Falls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Texas WYEC2 Weather Files</li> <li>1 El Paso</li> <li>2 Brownsville</li> <li>3 Fort Worth</li> <li>4 San Antonio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ NREL Solar Stations</li> <li>1 Abilene</li> <li>2 Austin</li> <li>3 Big Spring</li> <li>4 Calysa</li> <li>5 Clear Lake</li> <li>6 Cooper City</li> <li>7 Del Rio</li> <li>8 Estancia</li> <li>9 El Paso</li> <li>10 Laredo</li> <li>11 Midland</li> <li>12 Overton</li> <li>13 Pease</li> <li>14 Redbird</li> <li>15 San Antonio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ TCEQ Solar Stations</li> <li>1 Bugar</li> <li>2 Tangle</li> <li>3 El Paso (Q)</li> <li>4 Galveston</li> <li>5 Harris (S)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FCHART and PV FCHART (New Weather File)</li> <li>1 ABILENE</li> <li>2 AMARILLO</li> <li>3 AUSTIN</li> <li>4 BROWNSVILLE</li> <li>5 CORPUS CHRISTI</li> <li>6 EL PASO</li> <li>7 FORT WORTH</li> <li>8 HOUSTON</li> <li>9 LUBBOCK</li> <li>10 LUFKIN</li> <li>11 MIDLAND-ODessa</li> <li>12 PORT ARTHUR</li> <li>13 SAN ANGELO</li> <li>14 SAN ANTONIO</li> <li>15 SHERMAN</li> <li>16 VICTORIA</li> <li>17 WACO</li> <li>18 WICHITA FALLS</li> </ul>
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Figure 96: List of Available Weather Files in Texas (Listed by Symbol)

Table 63: Assignment of Weather Stations for 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties (NOAA, TMY2, F-CHART, PV F-CHART, NAHB, Climate Zone, HDD, CDD, 90.1-1989, 90.1-1999)

Area	No.	County	NOAA Weather Station		Weather Station	Source	Station		TW2		FCHART		PI-FCHART	DOE Inside File	DOE W/F weather file name	DOE W/F PRECODE	Climate Zone	HDD		CID	ASHRAE 90.1-1989		ASHRAE 90.1-1999						
			WBM No.	WBM No.			File	File	WBM No.	File	Fchart	PointID						DOE INC	DOE W/F		1989	1999	1989	1999	Nearest City	Table 61 (10.12.10)	Nearest City	Table 61 (6.1.10)	County
Austin	22	Bastrop	13358	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	WEEL	WEEL	Austin	Austin	13358	Austin	14	Austin	8AS	Austin	ATT	West	4					Austin	12	Austin	6	Bastrop			
	26	Caldwell	13358	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	WEEL	WEEL	Austin	Austin	13358	Austin	14	Austin	8CAL	Austin	ATT	West	4						Austin	12	Austin	6	Caldwell		
	8	Hays	13358	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	WEEL	WEEL	Austin	Austin	13358	Austin	14	Austin	8HAY	Austin	ATT	West	5						Austin	12	Austin	6	Hays		
	40	Travis	13358	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	WEEL	WEEL	Austin	Austin	13358	Austin	14	Austin	8TRA	Austin	ATT	West	5	1728	1888	8272	7171			Austin	12	Austin	6	Travis	
	41	Williamson	13358	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	WEEL	WEEL	Austin	Austin	13358	Austin	14	Austin	8WLL	Austin	ATT	West	5							Austin	12	Klein/Robertsgary or Austin	6	Williamson	
	38	Nueces	12324	Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)	WEEL	WEEL	Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	12324	Corpus Christi	52	Corpus Christi	8NE	Corpus Christi	CRP	CRP	West	3	888	1016	8201	8022			Corpus Christi	16	Corpus Christi or Alice	5	Nueces
	15	San Patricio	12324	Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)	WEEL	WEEL	Corpus Christi	Corpus Christi	12324	Corpus Christi	52	Corpus Christi	8SVP	Corpus Christi	CRP	CRP	East	3							Corpus Christi	16	Corpus Christi or Alice	5	San Patricio
	30	El Paso	23044	El Paso International Airport (ELP)	TECO	TECO	El Paso	El Paso	23044	El Paso	88	El Paso	70	El Paso	ELP	West	6	2805	2708	3671	3438			El Paso	12	El Paso	10	El Paso	
Dallas-Ft. Worth	27	Colin	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8COL	DFW	DFW	West	6							DFW	12	Denton, Greenville or Sherman	8	Colin	
	4	Dallas	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8DAL	DFW	DFW	West	5							DFW	12	Dallas	8	Dallas	
	29	Denton	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8DNT	DFW	DFW	West	6							DFW	12	Denton	8	Denton	
	31	Ellis	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8ELL	DFW	DFW	West	5							DFW	12	DFW	8	Ellis	
	23	Hood	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8HOD	DFW	DFW	West	5								DFW	12	DFW	8	Hood
	24	Hurt	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8HRT	DFW	DFW	West	6								DFW	12	DFW	10	Hurt
	36	Johnson	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8JOH	DFW	DFW	West	5								DFW	12	DFW	8	Johnson
	10	Kaufman	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8KAU	DFW	DFW	West	6								DFW	12	DFW	8	Kaufman
	39	Parker	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8PAR	DFW	DFW	West	6								DFW	12	DFW	8	Parker
	13	Rockwall	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8ROC	DFW	DFW	West	6								DFW	12	DFW	8	Rockwall
	17	Tarrant	03827	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03827	DFW	78	DFW	8TAR	DFW	DFW	West	5	2524							DFW	12	DFW	8	Tarrant
	2	Warrant	12360	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	WEEL	WEEL	Houston	Houston	12360	Houston	96	Houston	102	Houston	IAH	IAH	East	3							Houston	10	Houston, Galveston or Bay City	5	Warrant
Houston/Galveston	5	Fort Bend	12360	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	WEEL	WEEL	Houston	Houston	12360	Houston	96	Houston	102	Houston	IAH	IAH	East	4						Houston	10	Houston or Bay City	5	Fort Bend	
	32	Galveston	12360	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	WEEL	WEEL	Houston	Houston	12360	Houston	96	Houston	102	Houston	IAH	IAH	East	3							Houston	10	Galveston	5	Galveston
	34	Harris	12360	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	WEEL	WEEL	Houston	Houston	12360	Houston	96	Houston	102	Houston	IAH	IAH	East	4	1346	1371	7125	7351			Houston	10	Houston	5	Harris
	37	Montgomery	12360	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	WEEL	WEEL	Houston	Houston	12360	Houston	96	Houston	102	Houston	IAH	IAH	East	4							Houston	10	Harrisville or Houston	5	Montgomery
	21	Walker	12360	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	WEEL	WEEL	Houston	Houston	12360	Houston	96	Houston	102	Houston	IAH	IAH	East	4							Houston	10	Houston	5	Walker
	33	Gregg	03801	Jorgensen E. T. Riggs Airport (GGG)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03801	DFW	105	DFW	131	DFW	GGG	GGG	East	6							Lufkin	12	Lufkin	8	Gregg
	35	Harrison	03801	Jorgensen E. T. Riggs Airport (GGG)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03801	DFW	105	DFW	131	HAN	Lufkin	GGG	East	6							Lufkin	12	Lufkin	8	Harrison
	9	Henderson	03801	Jorgensen E. T. Riggs Airport (GGG)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03801	DFW	105	DFW	131	HDS	Lufkin	GGG	East	5							Lufkin, Waco or Fort Worth	12	Tyler, Palestine or Corsicana	8	Henderson
Tyler/Lonngrey	14	Rusk	03801	Jorgensen E. T. Riggs Airport (GGG)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03801	DFW	105	DFW	131	RUS	Lufkin	GGG	East	5							Lufkin	12	Tyler or Longview	8	Rusk
	18	Smith	03801	Jorgensen E. T. Riggs Airport (GGG)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03801	DFW	105	DFW	131	SMI	Lufkin	GGG	East	5	1298						Lufkin	12	Tyler	8	Smith
	18	Upton	03801	Jorgensen E. T. Riggs Airport (GGG)	WEEL	WEEL	DFW	DFW	03801	DFW	105	DFW	131	UPS	Lufkin	GGG	East	6							Lufkin	12	Tyler or Longview	8	Upton
	3	Chambers	12317	Port Arthur Se. T. Riggs Airport (BPT)	TECO	TECO	Port Arthur	Port Arthur	12317	Port Arthur	168	Port Arthur	172	CHA	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4							Houston or Port Arthur	10	Bearport or Houston	5	Chambers
	7	Harris	12317	Port Arthur Se. T. Riggs Airport (BPT)	TECO	TECO	Port Arthur	Port Arthur	12317	Port Arthur	168	Port Arthur	172	HHD	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4							Houston or Port Arthur	10	Bearport	6	Harris
	25	Jackson	12317	Port Arthur Se. T. Riggs Airport (BPT)	TECO	TECO	Port Arthur	Port Arthur	12317	Port Arthur	168	Port Arthur	172	JEF	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4	1416	1677	6884	6703			Port Arthur	10	Bearport	6	Jackson
	11	Liberty	12317	Port Arthur Se. T. Riggs Airport (BPT)	TECO	TECO	Port Arthur	Port Arthur	12317	Port Arthur	168	Port Arthur	172	LIB	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4							Houston or Port Arthur	10	Bearport or Houston	5	Liberty
	12	Orange	12317	Port Arthur Se. T. Riggs Airport (BPT)	TECO	TECO	Port Arthur	Port Arthur	12317	Port Arthur	168	Port Arthur	172	ORA	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4							Port Arthur	10	Bearport	6	Orange
San Antonio	6	Brewer	12321	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECO	TECO	San Antonio	San Antonio	12321	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	BEK	San Antonio	SAT	West	4	1578	1644	7170	7143			San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Brewer
	28	Comal	12321	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECO	TECO	San Antonio	San Antonio	12321	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	COM	San Antonio	SAT	West	4							San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Comal
	6	Guadalupe	12321	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECO	TECO	San Antonio	San Antonio	12321	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	GUA	San Antonio	SAT	West	4							San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Guadalupe
	21	Mission	12321	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECO	TECO	San Antonio	San Antonio	12321	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	WIL	San Antonio	SAT	West	4							San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Mission
	19	Victoria	12312	Victoria Regional Airport (VCT)	TECO	TECO	Victoria	Victoria	12312	Victoria	347	Victoria	225	VIC	Victoria	VCT	East	3							Hou	1238	Hou	5	Victoria





Table 65: Main NOAA Weather Stations used in eCALC

ABI	Abilene Regional Airport
AMA	Amarillo International Airport
BRO	Brownsville S. Padre Island International
LBB	Lubbock International Airport
MAF	Midland International Airport
SJT	San Angelo Mathis Field
ACT	Waco Regional Airport
SPS	Wichita Falls Municipal Airport
ATT	Austin Camp Mabry
BPT	Port Arthur Se TX Rgnl Airport
CRP	Corpus Christi International Airport
DFW	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport
ELP	El Paso International Airport
GGG	Longview E TX Rgnl Airport
IAH	Houston Bush Intercontinental
SAT	San Antonio International Airport
VCT	Victoria Regional Airport

Table 66: Summary of Weather Data Assignments for ERCOT Counties

ERCOT COUNTY	ASSIGNED WEATHER STATION	ERCOT COUNTY	ASSIGNED WEATHER STATION	ERCOT COUNTY	ASSIGNED WEATHER STATION
ANDERSON	GGG	FRANKLIN	DFW	MIDLAND	MAF
ANDREWS	MAF	FREESTONE	ACT	MILAM	IAH
ANGELINA	GGG	FRIO	SAT	MILLS	ACT
ARANSAS	CRP	GALVESTON	IAH	MITCHELL	ABI
ARCHER	SPS	GILLESPIE	ATT	MONTAGUE	SPS
ATASCOSA	SAT	GLASSCOCK	MAF	MONTGOMERY	IAH
AUSTIN	IAH	GOLIAD	VCT	MOTLEY	LBB
BANDERA	SAT	GONZALES	SAT	NACOGDOCHES	GGG
BASTROP	ATT	GRAYSON	SPS	NAVARRO	ACT
BAYLOR	SPS	GRIMES	IAH	NOLAN	ABI
BEE	VCT	GUADALUPE	SAT	NUECES	CRP
BELL	ACT	HALL	AMA	PALO PINTO	ABI
BEXAR	SAT	HAMILTON	ACT	PARKER	DFW
BLANCO	ATT	HARDEMAN	SPS	PECOS	SJT
BORDEN	LBB	HARRIS	IAH	PRESIDIO	SJT
BOSQUE	ACT	HASKELL	ABI	RAINS	DFW
BRAZORIA	IAH	HAYS	ATT	REAGAN	MAF
BRAZOS	IAH	HENDERSON	DFW	REAL	ATT
BREWSTER	SJT	HIDALGO	BRO	RED RIVER	DFW
BRISCOE	AMA	HILL	ACT	REEVES	MAF
BROOKS	BRO	HOOD	DFW	REFUGIO	VCT
BROWN	ACT	HOPKINS	DFW	ROBERTSON	IAH
BURLESON	IAH	HOUSTON	GGG	ROCKWALL	DFW
BURNET	ATT	HOWARD	MAF	RUNNELS	SJT
CALDWELL	ATT	HUDSPETH	ELP	RUSK	GGG
CALHOUN	VCT	HUNT	SPS	SAN PATRICIO	CRP
CALLAHAN	ABI	IRION	SJT	SAN SABA	ATT
CAMERON	BRO	JACK	ABI	SCHLEICHER	SJT
CHAMBERS	BPT	JACKSON	VCT	SCURRY	LBB
CHEROKEE	GGG	JEFF DAVIS	MAF	SHACKELFORD	ABI
CHILDRESS	LBB	JIM HOGG	BRO	SMITH	DFW
CLAY	SPS	JIM WELLS	CRP	SOMERVELL	DFW
COKE	SJT	JOHNSON	DFW	STARR	BRO
COLEMAN	ABI	JONES	ABI	STEPHENS	ABI
COLLIN	DFW	KARNES	VCT	STERLING	SJT
COLORADO	IAH	KAUFMAN	DFW	STONEWALL	LBB
COMAL	SAT	KENDALL	SAT	SUTTON	SJT
COMANCHE	ACT	KENEDY	BRO	TARRANT	DFW
CONCHO	SJT	KENT	LBB	TAYLOR	ABI
COOKE	SPS	KERR	ATT	TERRELL	SJT
CORYELL	ACT	KIMBLE	SJT	THROCKMORTON	ABI
COTTLE	SPS	KING	LBB	TITUS	DFW
CRANE	MAF	KINNEY	SAT	TOM GREEN	SJT
CROCKETT	SJT	KLEBERG	CRP	TRAVIS	ATT
CROSBY	LBB	KNOX	SPS	UPTON	MAF
CULBERSON	ELP	LA SALLE	CRP	UVALDE	SAT
DALLAS	DFW	LAMAR	DFW	VAL VERDE	SAT
DAWSON	LBB	LAMPASAS	ACT	VAN ZANDT	DFW
DE WITT	VCT	LAVACA	VCT	VICTORIA	VCT
DELTA	DFW	LEE	ATT	WALLER	IAH
DENTON	DFW	LEON	ACT	WARD	MAF
DICKENS	LBB	LIMESTONE	ACT	WASHINGTON	IAH
DIMITT	CRP	LIVE OAK	CRP	WEBB	CRP
DUVAL	CRP	LLANO	ATT	WHARTON	VCT
EASTLAND	ABI	LOVING	MAF	WICHITA	SPS
ECTOR	MAF	MADISON	IAH	WILBARGER	SPS
EDWARDS	SJT	MARTIN	MAF	WILLACY	BRO
ELLIS	DFW	MASON	ATT	WILLIAMSON	ATT
ERATH	ABI	MATAGORDA	VCT	WILSON	SAT
FALLS	ACT	MAVERICK	CRP	WINKLER	MAF
FANNIN	SPS	MCCULLOCH	SJT	WISE	DFW
FAYETTE	IAH	MCLENNAN	ACT	YOUNG	ABI
FISHER	ABI	MCMULLEN	CRP	ZAPATA	BRO
FOARD	SPS	MEDINA	SAT	ZAVALA	CRP
FORT BEND	IAH	MENARD	SJT		



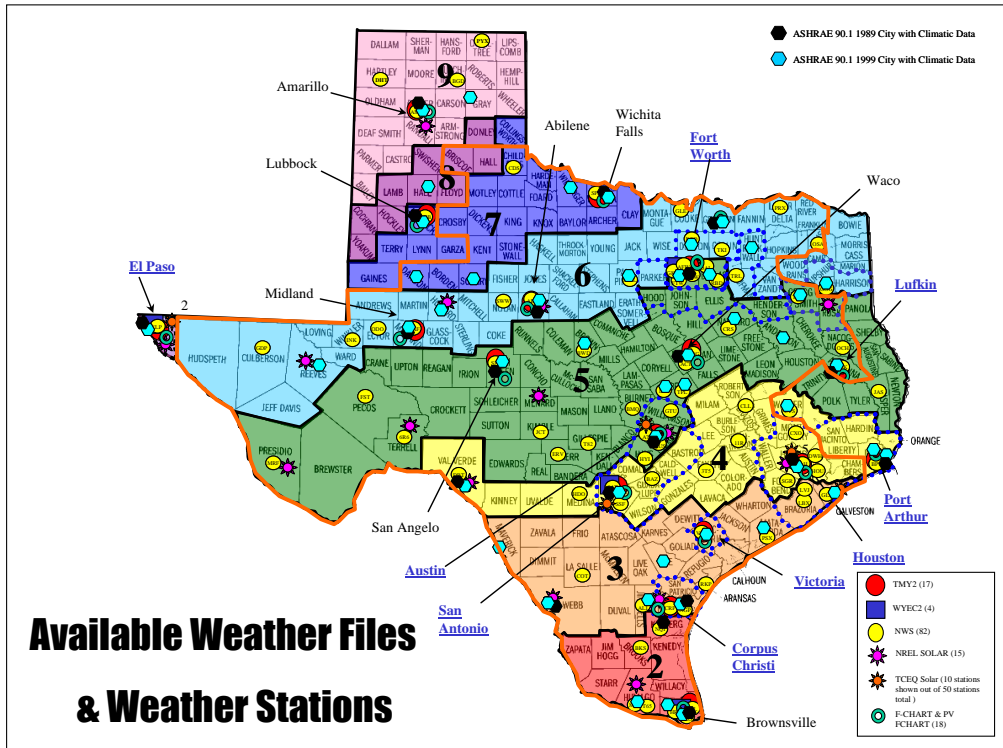


Figure 97: Available Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties

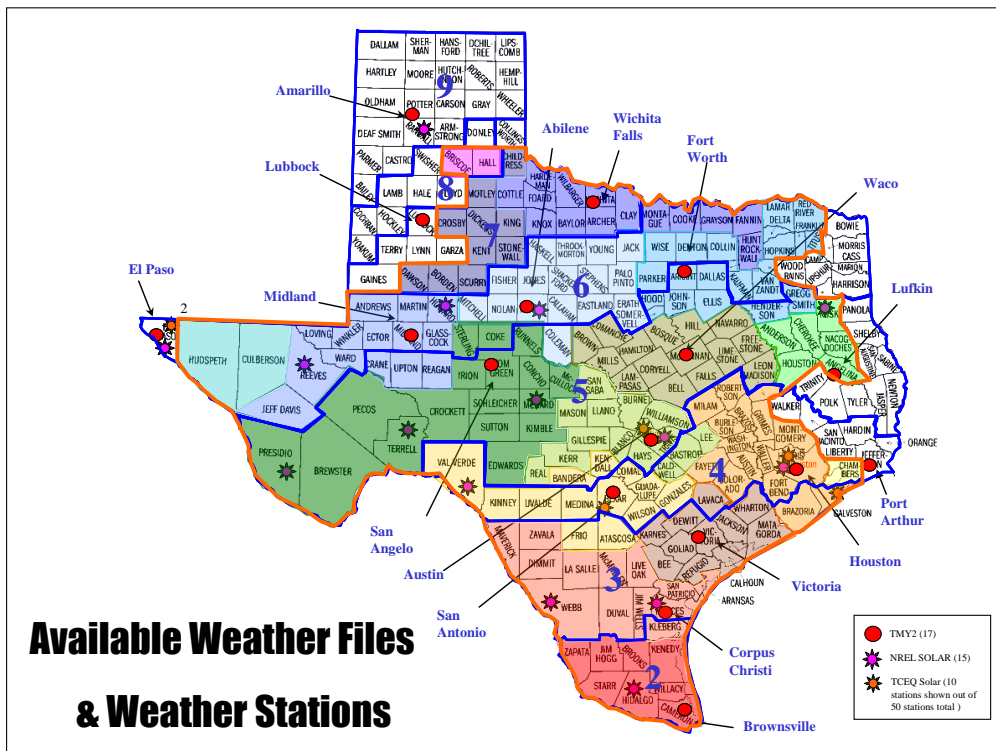


Figure 98: Grouping of Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties

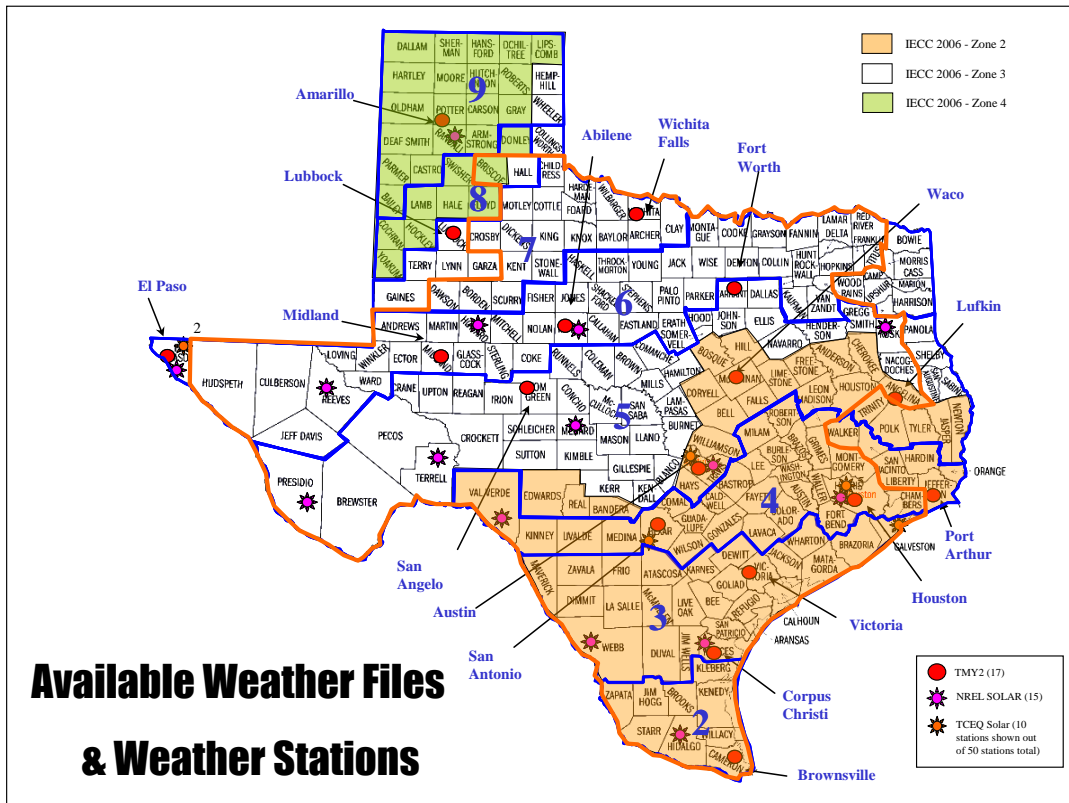


Figure 99: Available Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties Showing 2000/2001 and 2006 Climate Zones

**List of Available Weather Files and Weather Stations of Texas**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Texas Weather Stations (NOAA)</li> <li>1 Abilene Regional Airport (ABI)</li> <li>2 Alice International Airport (ALI)</li> <li>3 Amarillo International Airport (AMA)</li> <li>4 Angleton / Lake Jackson Brazoria (LBX)</li> <li>5 Arlington Municipal Airport (GRV)</li> <li>6 Austin - Bergstrom International (AUS)</li> <li>7 Austin Camp Mabry (ATT)</li> <li>8 Banger Houston County Airport (BGD)</li> <li>9 BRENNHAM - BRENNHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (11R)</li> <li>10 Brownsville S Padre Is International (BRG)</li> <li>11 BROWNSWOOD - BROWNSWOOD REGIONAL AIRPORT (BWO)</li> <li>12 Burnet Municipal Airport (BMO)</li> <li>13 Childress Municipal Airport (CDS)</li> <li>14 College Station (CLL)</li> <li>15 Conroe Montgomery County Airport (CXO)</li> <li>16 Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)</li> <li>17 CORPUS CHRISTI - CORPUS CHRISTI NAS/TRUAX FIELD AIRPT (NGP)</li> <li>18 Corsicana Campbell Field (CRS)</li> <li>19 Cotulla La Salle Co Airport (COT)</li> <li>20 Dalhart Municipal Airport (DHT)</li> <li>21 Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)</li> <li>22 Dallas Love Field (DAL)</li> <li>23 Dallas Redbird Airport (RBD)</li> <li>24 Del Rio International Airport (DRT)</li> <li>25 Denton Municipal Airport (DTO)</li> <li>26 Dryden Terrell County Airport (BRK)</li> <li>27 El Paso International Airport (ELP)</li> <li>28 FALFURRIAS - BROOKS COUNTY AIRPORT (BKS)</li> <li>29 Fort Stockton Pezos County Airport (FST)</li> <li>30 Fort Worth Alliance Airport (FTW)</li> <li>31 Fort Worth Meacham (FTW)</li> <li>32 FREDERICKSBURG - GILLESPIE COUNTY AIRPORT (T62)</li> <li>33 GAINESVILLE - GAINESVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GLE)</li> <li>34 Galveston Scholes Field (GLS)</li> <li>35 GEORGETOWN - GEORGETOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GTU)</li> <li>36 Hartigan Rio Grande Valley (HRL)</li> <li>37 Honda Municipal Airport (HDO)</li> <li>38 Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)</li> <li>39 Houston Clear Lake (CLL)</li> <li>40 Houston Hooks Memorial Airport (DWH)</li> <li>41 Houston Sugarland (SGR)</li> <li>42 Houston William P Hobby Airport (HOU)</li> <li>43 Huntsville Municipal Airport (UTS)</li> <li>44 JASPER - JASPER COUNTY (BELL FIELD AIRPORT (JAS)</li> <li>45 Junction Kinble County Airport (JCT)</li> <li>46 KERRVILLE - KERRVILLE MUNI/LOUIS SCHREINER FLD AIRPORT (ERV)</li> <li>47 KILLEEN - KILLEEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (ILE)</li> <li>48 KINGSVILLE - KINGSVILLE NAS AIRPORT (ING)</li> <li>49 LA GRANGE - FAYETTE REGIONAL AIR CENTER AIRPORT (3TS)</li> <li>50 Longview E Tx Rgnl Airport (GGS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51 Lubbock International Airport (LBB)</li> <li>52 Lufkin Angelina City Airport (LFK)</li> <li>53 MARFA - MARFA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (MRF)</li> <li>54 Mckinney Miller International Airport (MFE)</li> <li>55 McKinney Municipal Airport (TKI)</li> <li>56 Midland International Airport (MAF)</li> <li>57 Mineral Wells Airport (MML)</li> <li>58 MOUNT PLEASANT - MOUNT PLEASANT REGIONAL AIRPORT (OSA)</li> <li>59 NACOGDOCHES - A L MANGHAM JR REGIONAL AIRPORT (OCH)</li> <li>60 New Braunfels Municipal Airport (BAZ)</li> <li>61 Odessa Schlemeyer Field (ODO)</li> <li>62 Palsis Municipal Airport (PSX)</li> <li>63 PARIS - COX FIELD AIRPORT (PEX)</li> <li>64 PERRYTON - PERRYTON OCHILTREE COUNTY AIRPORT (PYX)</li> <li>65 Pine Springs Guadalupe Mounts (GDP)</li> <li>66 Port Arthur Sea Tx Rgnl Airport (BPT)</li> <li>67 Port Isabel Cameron County Airport (PLI)</li> <li>68 Rockport Aransas Co Airport (RPA)</li> <li>69 San Antonio Mathis Field (SMT)</li> <li>70 San Antonio International Airport (SAT)</li> <li>71 San Antonio Stinson Municipal Airport (SSF)</li> <li>72 SAN MARCOS - SAN MARCOS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (HYI)</li> <li>73 SWEETWATER - AVENIR FIELD AIRPORT (SWW)</li> <li>74 TEXPILCO DRAUGHON-HALLER CNTRL TEXAS REGIONAL AIRPT (TPL)</li> <li>75 Terrell Municipal Airport (TRL)</li> <li>76 Tyler Pounds Field (TYR)</li> <li>77 Victoria Regional Airport (VCT)</li> <li>78 WACO - MC GREGOR EXECUTIVE AIRPORT (PWG)</li> <li>79 Waco Regional Airport (ACT)</li> <li>80 WESLACO - MID VALLEY AIRPORT (T65)</li> <li>81 Wichita Falls Municipal Airport (SPS)</li> <li>82 Wren Winkler Co Airport (WNK)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Texas WYEC2 Weather Files</li> <li>1 El Paso</li> <li>2 Brownsville</li> <li>3 Fort Worth</li> <li>4 San Antonio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ NREL Solar Stations</li> <li>1 Abilene</li> <li>2 Austin</li> <li>3 Big Spring</li> <li>4 Canyon</li> <li>5 Clear Lake</li> <li>6 Corpus Christi</li> <li>7 Del Rio</li> <li>8 Edinburg</li> <li>9 El Paso</li> <li>10 Laredo</li> <li>11 Menard</li> <li>12 Overton</li> <li>13 Peecos</li> <li>14 Presidio</li> <li>15 Sanderson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ TCEQ Solar Stations</li> <li>1 Bexar</li> <li>2 Travis</li> <li>3 El Paso (2)</li> <li>4 Galveston</li> <li>5 Harris (9)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FCHART and PV FCHART (New Weather File)</li> <li>1 ABILENE</li> <li>2 AMARILLO</li> <li>3 AUSTIN</li> <li>4 BROWNSVILLE</li> <li>5 CORPUS CHRISTI</li> <li>6 EL PASO</li> <li>7 FORT WORTH</li> <li>8 HOUSTON</li> <li>9 LUBBOCK</li> <li>10 LUFKIN</li> <li>11 MIDLAND-ODESSA</li> <li>12 PORT ARTHUR</li> <li>13 SAN ANGELO</li> <li>14 SAN ANTONIO</li> <li>15 SHERMAN</li> <li>16 VICTORIA</li> <li>17 WACO</li> <li>18 WICHITA FALLS</li> </ul>
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Figure 100: List of Available Weather Files in Texas (Listed by Symbol)

## 9 PLANNED VERIFICATION TO THE EMISSIONS CALCULATOR (eCALC)

As part of the analysis effort, verification and validation efforts are planned for each of the major analysis areas in the emissions calculator, including: on-site inspections, and calibrated simulations.

### 9.1 On-site Inspections

On-site inspection work continued in 2008, including residential and commercial buildings to determine if specific energy-conserving features are being installed properly.

### 9.2 Calibrated Simulations

Calibrated simulations are planned for two commercial sites and one residential site to help confirm the accuracy of the code-compliant DOE-2 simulations. For each site, existing data loggers, installed from previous projects were restarted and the data from the sensors checked for accuracy. These sites include a standard office building, a K-12 school in College Station, Texas.

#### 9.2.1 Standard Office building

The calibrated simulation of a standard office building using the Texas A&M University Systems Building in College Station, Texas, continues. Figure 101 to Figure 108 show the related information from this site. This building is currently being monitored as part of the campus energy conservation program and includes the channels shown in Figure 107. The goal with this site is to develop a calibrated simulation of the actual building (Figure 103), and a representative building (Figure 104), and then compare/contrast the savings differences between the calibrated model vs the representative model.

#### 9.2.2 Soolyeon Cho's Thesis

In May of 2008, Soolyeon Cho's thesis entitled, "Methodology to Develop and Test an Easy-To-Use Procedure for the Preliminary Selection of High-Performance Systems for Office Buildings in Hot and Humid Climates" developed a procedure using the John Connally Building in College Station, Texas.



Figure 101: Standard Office Building (Texas A&M University Systems Building, College Station, Texas)



Figure 102: Standard Office Building (Texas A&M University Systems Building, College Station, Texas)

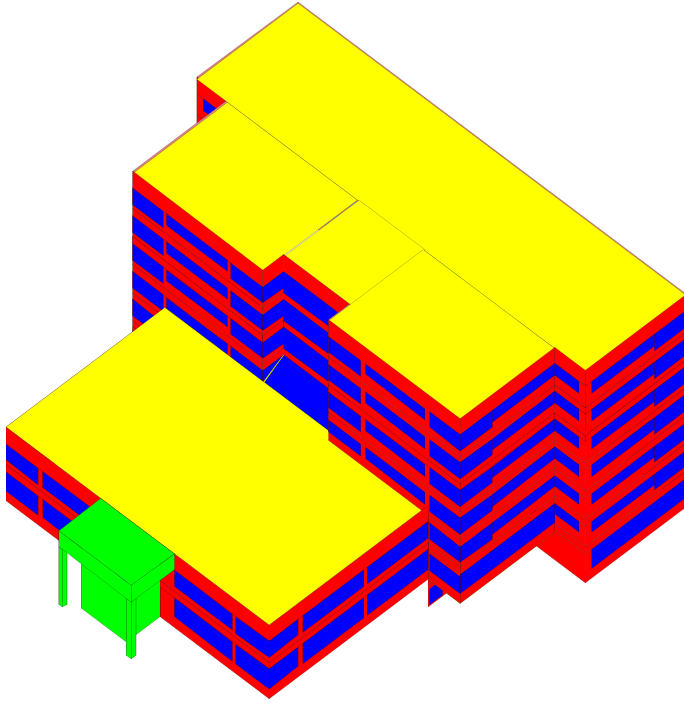


Figure 103: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Case Study Office Building

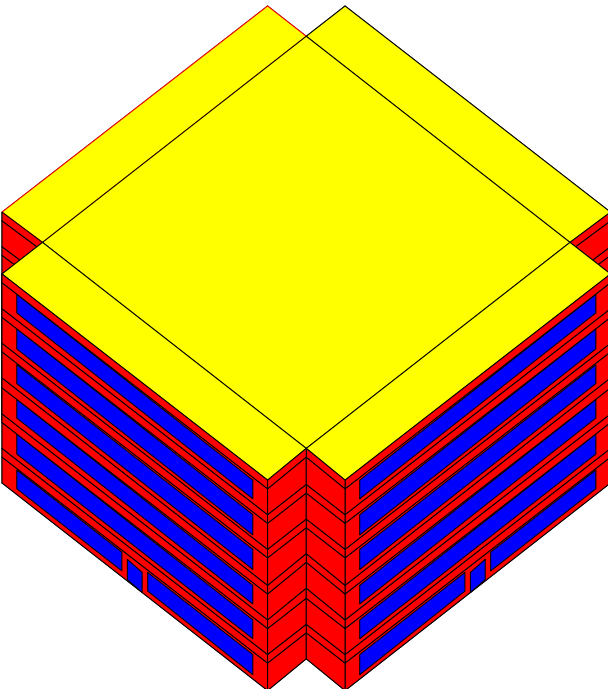


Figure 104: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Base Case Office Building





Figure 105: Air Handling Unit in the 5th Floor of the John Connally Building



Figure 106: Installation of a Portable Logger to Measure the Return Air Temperature of an AHU on the 5th Floor

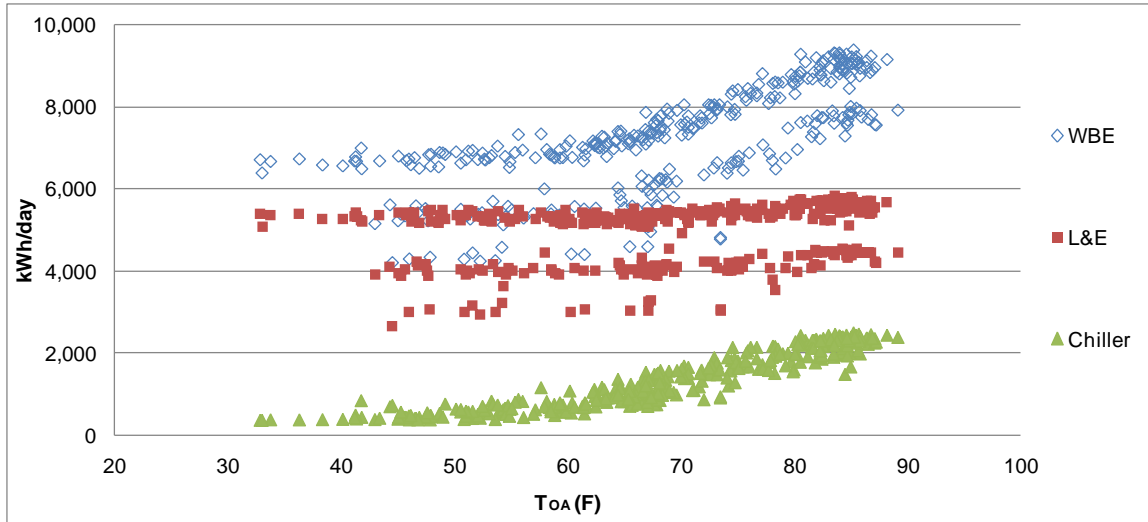


Figure 107: 2008 Scatter Plots from the Data logger Installed in the Case Study Office Building

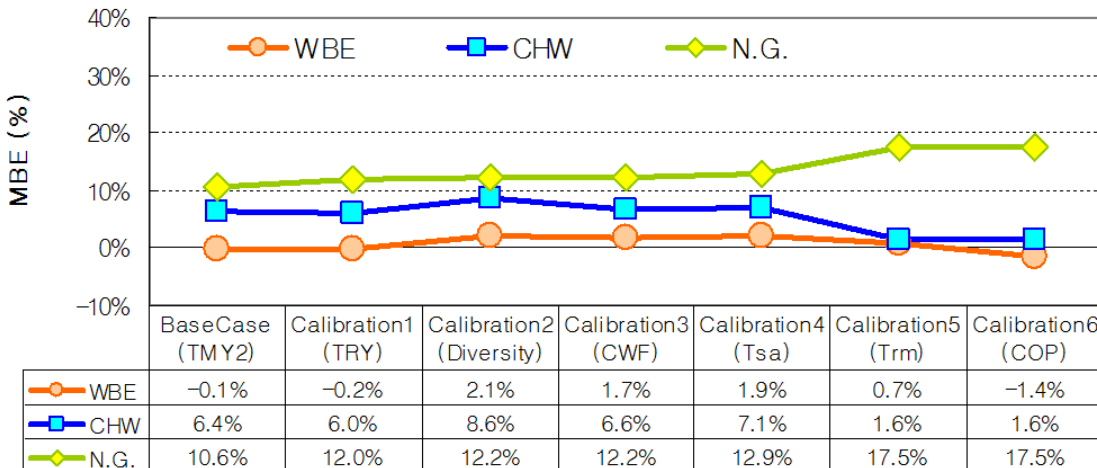
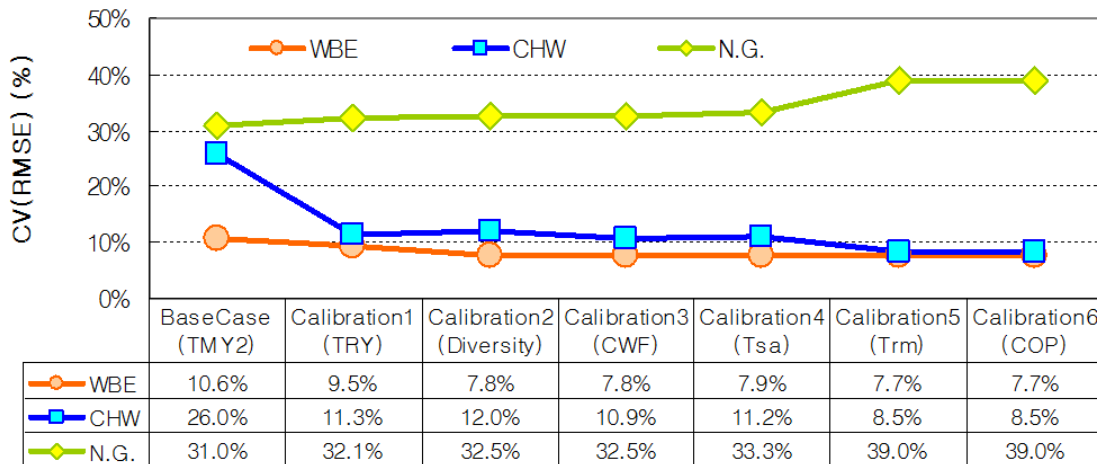


Figure 108: Goodness of fit indicators for measured versus simulated data from office building

### 9.2.3 K-12 Elementary School

To expand the capabilities of the emissions calculator, which currently covers office and retail type buildings, K-12 schools were identified as the next largest category of buildings that needed to be included in the emissions reductions calculations. To begin to prepare for this new model, in cooperation with the College Station Independent School District (CSISD), the Laboratory collected representative characteristic shaping data for the school (Figure 109) and then developed a calibrated simulation of the school (Figure 110). Next, a representative shaping model was developed that could be used for an automated school generation (Figure 111 and Figure 112). Finally, actual measured data were gathered from the school to allow for the calibration of the simulation and comparison against the representative model shown in Figure 113, Figure 114, and Figure 115.



Figure 109: Photo of Case Study Elementary School

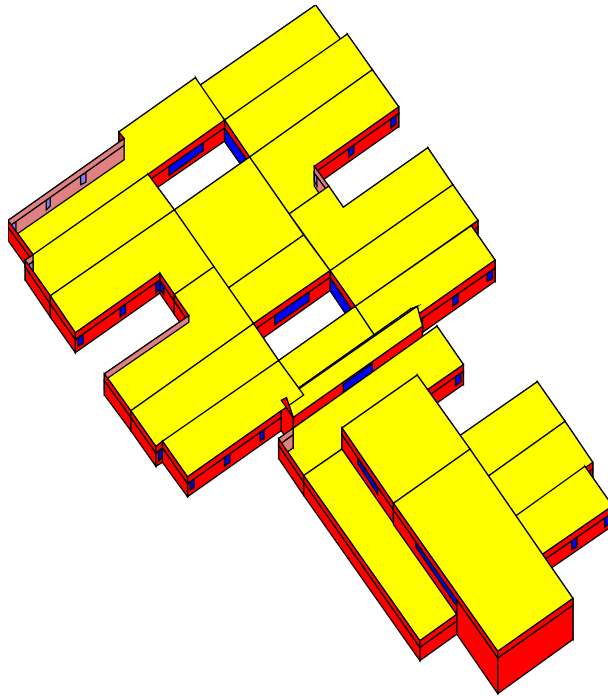


Figure 110: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Case Study Elementary School

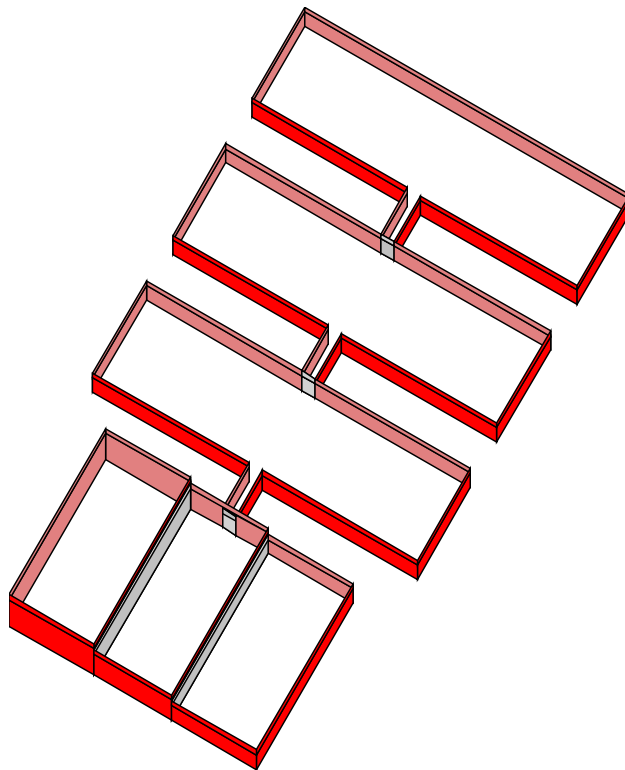


Figure 111: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Base Case School Building

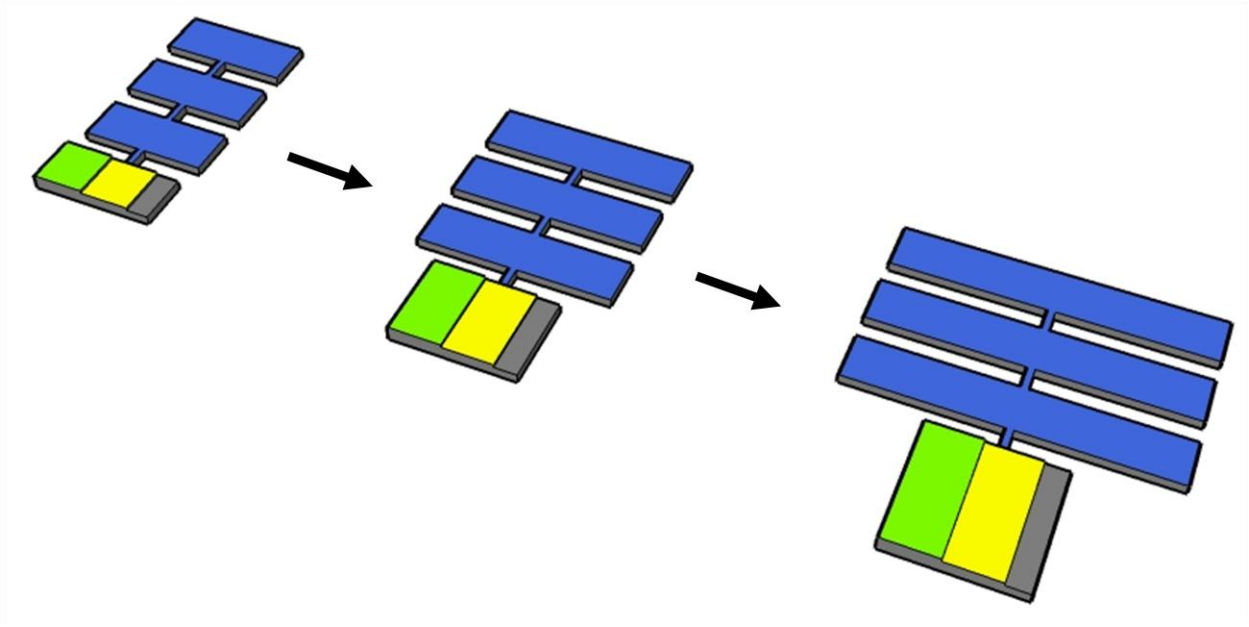


Figure 112: Concept of Base Case School Building

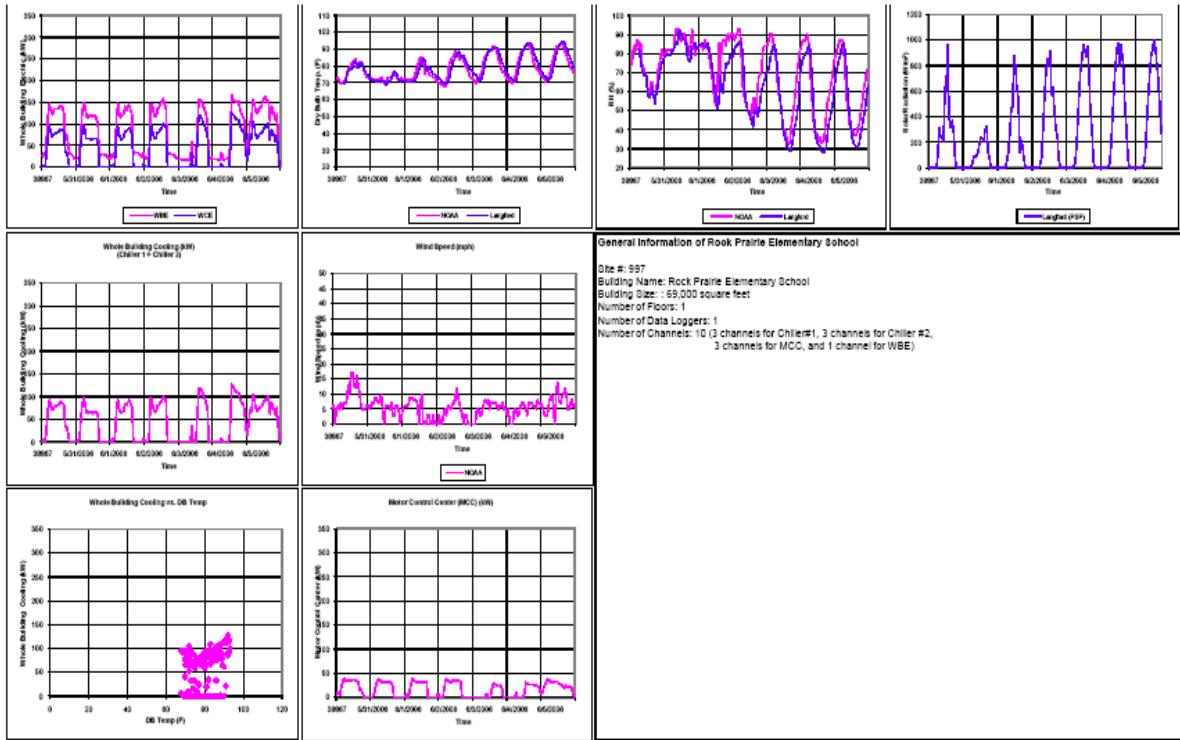


Figure 113: Inspection plots for elementary school

### AHU #1 & Classroom #106

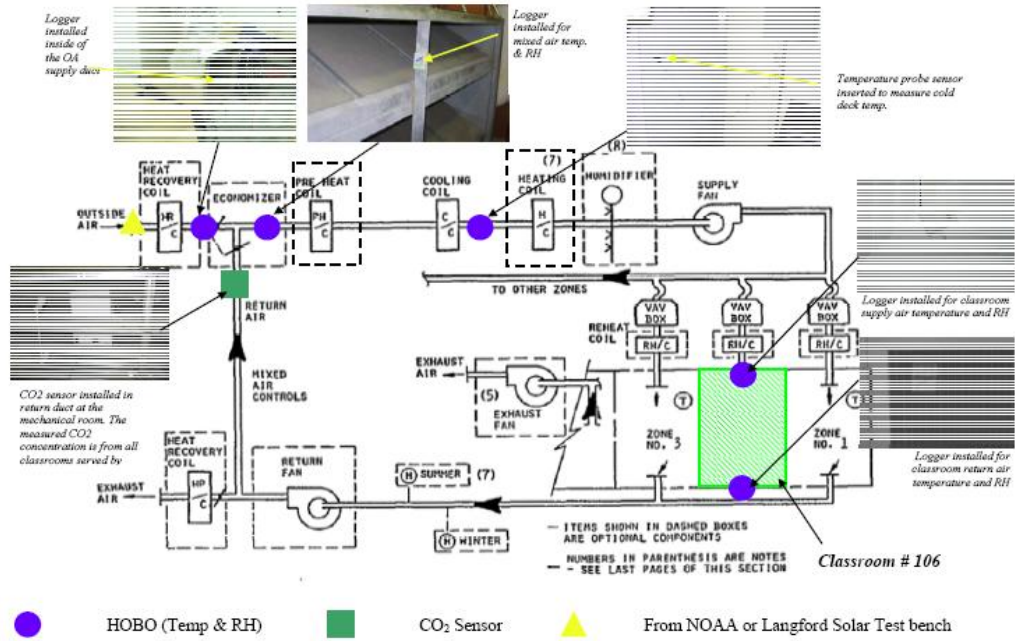
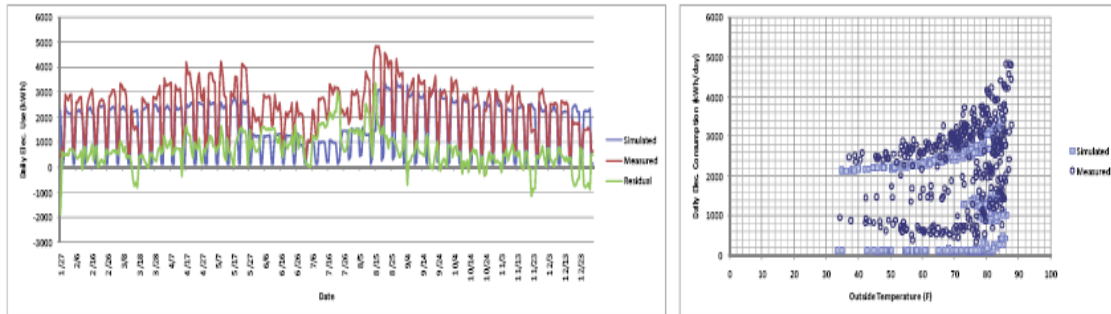


Figure 114: Detailed monitoring diagram for K-12 school

#### 1. WBE



#### 2. Lighting & Equipment

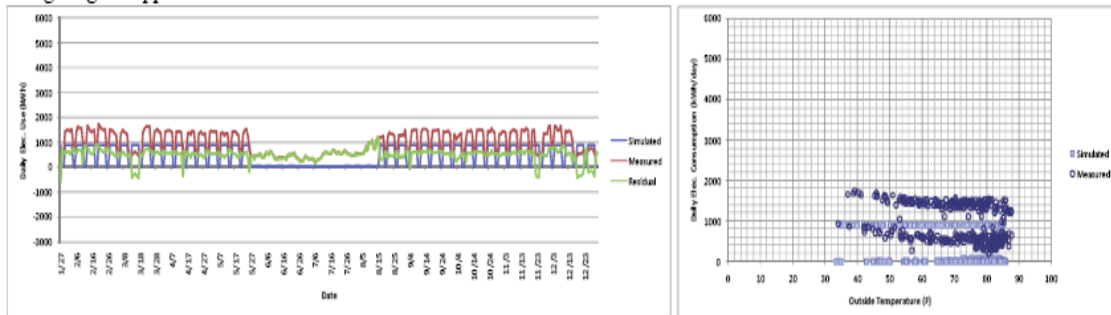


Figure 115: Analysis of data from K-12 school

#### 9.2.4 Solar Test Bench

In 2008 the Laboratory continued with the monitoring of the data from the Solar Test Bench to accommodate the testing of energy-efficient glazing for purposes of verifying the calibrated simulations. Figure 116 shows photos of the instrumentation at the test bench. Figure 117 and Figure 118 show weekly inspection plots from the solar test bench.



Figure 116: Photos of the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench

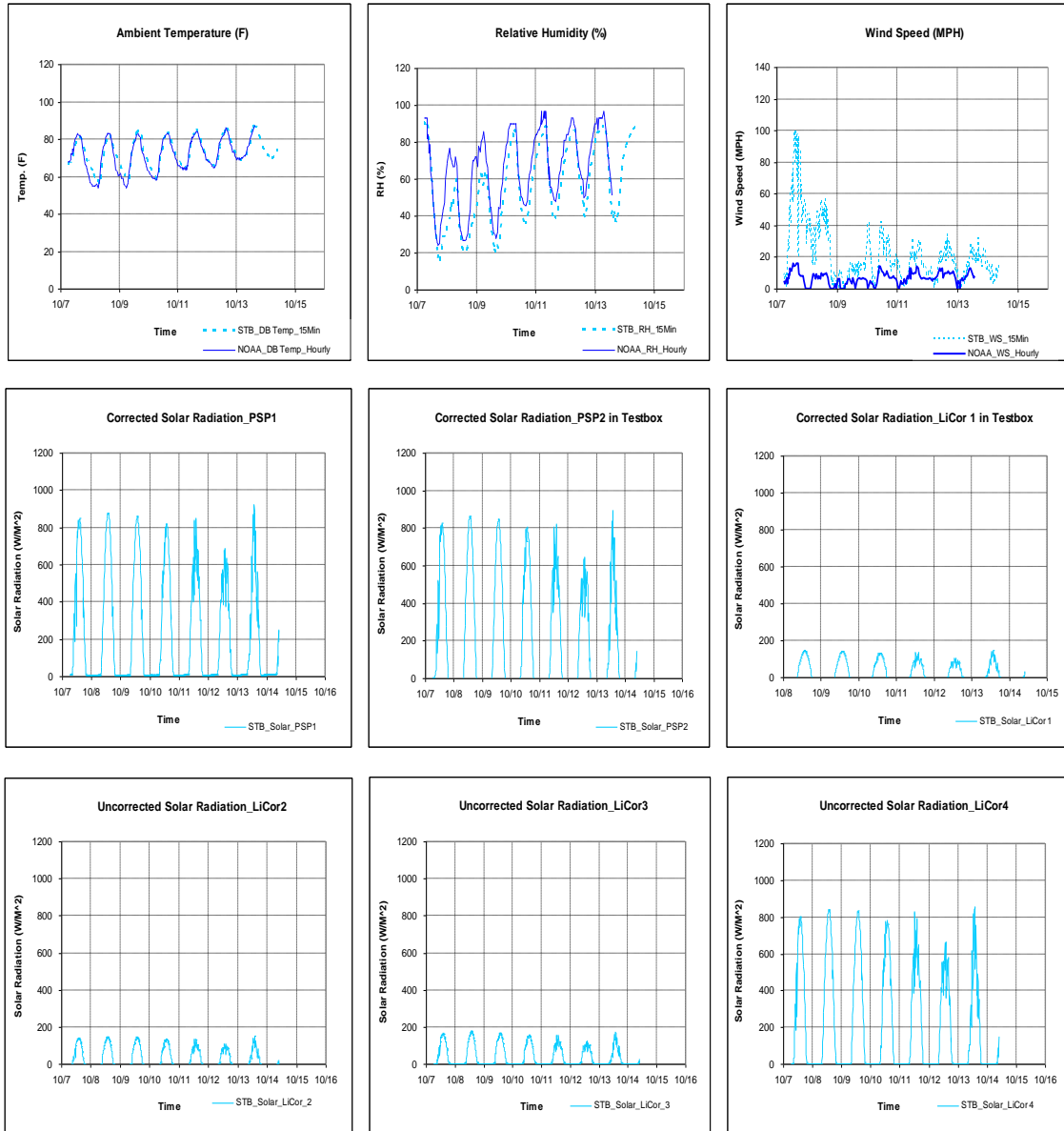


Figure 117: 2008 Weekly Inspection Plots from the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench



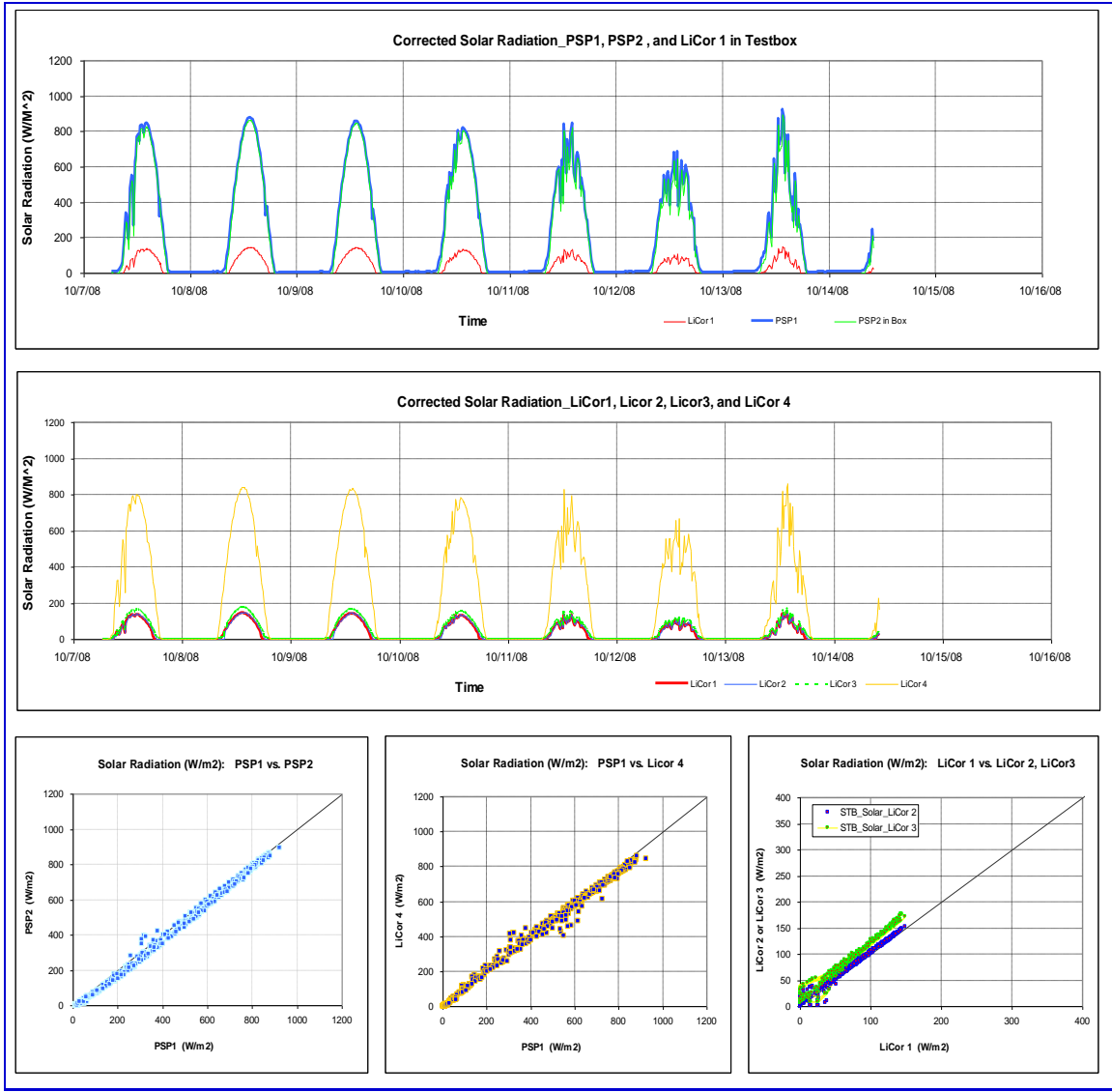


Figure 118: 2008 Weekly Inspection Plots from the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench

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