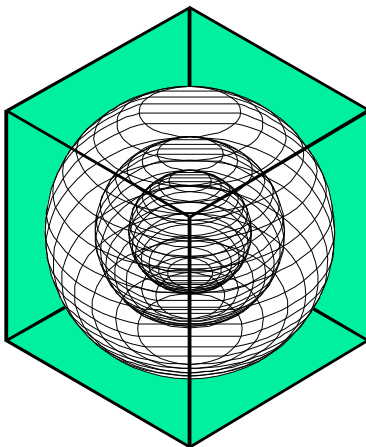


**ENERGY SAVINGS AND NO_x EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL
FROM THE 2012 FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO PHASE OUT
INCANDESCENT LAMPS IN TEXAS**

Zi Liu, Ph.D.
Juan-Carlos Baltazar-Cervantes, Ph.D.
Jeff S. Haberl, Ph.D., P.E., FASHRAE
Rohit Soman

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**ENERGY SYSTEMS
LABORATORY**

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

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANALYSIS 5

EMISSIONS REDUCTION CALCULATION PROCEDURE..... 6

RESULTS..... 11

REFERENCES **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Calculation for Savings from the 2012 Federal Legislation to Phase out Incandescent Light Bulbs	3
Table 2: New Privately-Owned Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits in Permit-Issuing Places in the State of Texas.....	7
Table 3: Lighting Electricity Usage - Typical Residential Unit	8
Table 4: PCA Electricity Sales Data for 1998	8
Table 5: Annual NO _x Emissions	9
Table 6: Ozone Production Period NO _x Emissions	10
Table 7: Summary of Energy Savings	11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides detailed information about the potential savings from the 2012 Federal Legislation to phase out incandescent lamps and the NO_x emissions reduction from the replacement of incandescent bulbs with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFL). In Texas, this analysis includes the savings estimates from both the annual and Ozone Season Day¹ (OSD) NO_x reductions. The NO_x emissions reduction in this analysis are calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose².

Table 1: Calculation of Savings from the 2012 Federal Legislation to Phase out Incandescent Lamps in Texas

Description	Value	Reference
Total Housing Units in Texas in 2013:	10,204,056	Real Estate Center, Texas A&M University ³ , U.S. Census Bureau ^{4 5}
Average Lighting Electricity Usage per House:	1,946 kWh/yr	NREL Building America Program ⁶
% of Lamps That can be Retrofitted with a CFL:	70%	NREL Building America Program ⁶ and ESL Assumption
% of Savings From Replacing Incandescent to CFL Lamps:	75%	ESL Assumption
CFL Lighting Electricity Savings per House:	1,022 kWh/yr	
Total Annual CFL Savings in Texas:	10,424,973 MWh/yr	
OSD CFL Savings in Texas:	28,562 MWh/day	

By 2013, it is estimated that total savings of 10,424,973 MWh/yr would be achieved from replacing incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) in residential housing in Texas. This calculation is based on housing units data obtained from the Census Bureau⁷, and average lighting electricity usage data available from the NREL Building America program.

The following assumptions were used by the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) to calculate the estimated energy saving from the use of CFL instead of incandescent lamps producing the same amount of light output.

- Only 70% of the total lamps will be retrofitted with CFLs.
- There is a 75% energy savings from replacing incandescent lamps with CFLs.

For an average size residence in the U.S., the total energy consumption is estimated to reduce by 1,022 kWh/yr through CFL retrofits. This reduction is calculated based on the assumptions stated above. With over 10.2 Million residential housing units in the State of Texas in 2013, the total savings are estimated to about 10.4 Million MWh/yr and 28,562 MWh/day (Refer Table 1).

¹ An ozone season day (OSD) represents the daily average emissions during the period that runs from mid-July to mid-September.

² Savings from CFL replacement for incandescent in commercial and industrial facilities were not included in this analysis.

³ Building Permit Activity, Real Estate Center, Texas A&M University, <http://recenter.tamu.edu/data/databp.html>, Date visited: October 2009.

⁴ Census 2000 housing information for the State of Texas, US Census Bureau, 2000 (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000lk.html>)

⁵ Annual Population Estimates by States, US Census Bureau, 2002, <http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/ST-EST2002-01.php>

⁶ Hendron, R., 2008. Building America Research Benchmark Definition, Technical Report NREL/TP-550-44816, NREL December 2008

⁷ The average number of building permits issued from 1980 to 2008 was used to predict the number of building permits will be issued in the year 2009 through 2013.

Using the MWh to NO_x conversion values from the 2007 version of the USEPA's eGRID database, and proportioning the electricity sales data in the ERCOT region according to the published electricity sales data for Texas in 1998, the NO_x emissions reduction from CFL retrofits would be 7,712 tons annually and 20.6 tons per day for the Ozone Season Day Period.⁸

⁸ The newly published 2010 eGRID would reduce the NO_x emissions reduction by about 50% compared to 2007 eGRID.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANALYSIS

The reduction in the total energy consumption has been calculated using the data available at the Laboratory through the Senate Bill 5 program and the following assumptions.

Housing Data

The total estimated 10.2 million residential includes Single Family, Multi Family and Mobile homes. This data is based on the Census Data available for the year 2000^{4, 5}, and the number of building permits issued from 2000 through 2008³. The number of building permits likely to be issued for the period from 2008 through 2013 is projected based on 20 years historical data over the period 1980 through 2000. Approximately 133,000 building permits are expected to be issued each year for the 5 year period from 2008 to 2013. Table 2 gives the details of the calculations. The total number of houses is estimated to be about 10,204,056 by the year 2013.

Current Energy Consumption:

The estimated average energy consumption for current lighting in an average residence is 1,946 kWh/year⁹. The lighting energy consumption is based on the information provided in the NREL Building America Program. Table 3 gives the details of the lighting electricity usage for a typical residential unit.

Potential for Retrofitting

As per the NREL report¹⁰, based on the sample of 161 homes monitored by the Tacoma Public Utilities (PUCT) for the Bonneville Power Administration, it was found that 86% of all lamps in a home are incandescent, and the remaining 14% are fluorescent.

Since it may not be possible to replace all the incandescent lamps with CFLs in all lighting fixtures (i.e., ovens, refrigerators, decorative lamps) a certain percentage of incandescent lamps may need to be retained. Also there is a possibility that a few incandescent lamps may have already been replaced with CFLs, which will further reduce the energy savings from retrofitting those lamps; hence an assumption of 70% to represent the incandescent bulbs can be retrofitted with CFLs.

Potential Savings from Retrofitting:

The savings from replacing incandescent lamps with CFLs ranges from 77% to 80%. For most common lighting requirements (i.e., 450 to 800 lumens from 40 and 60 W incandescent lamps from) the savings are 75% of the Wattage of an incandescent bulb.

Calculated Energy Reduction:

The energy savings for a typical residence are calculated as follows:

⁹ Hong, E., Conroy, L., and Scholand, M., Navigant Consulting, Inc, 2005. U.S. Lighting Market Characterization, Volume II: Energy Efficient Lighting Technology Options, September 2005.

¹⁰ Hendron, R. 2008 Building America Research Benchmark Definition, *Technical Report* NREL/TP-550-44816, NREL December 2008

$$\text{Estimated Energy consumption for Lighting} = 70\% \times 75\% \times 1,946 \frac{kWh}{year} = \frac{1,022 kWh}{year}$$

The energy consumption due to the retrofits will reduce the energy consumption by 1,022 kWh/yr to about 924 kWh/yr for an average house unit. With over 10.2 Million residential housing units in the State of Texas in 2013, the total savings are estimated to about 10.4 Million MWh/yr or about 28,562 MWh/day on average.

EMISSIONS REDUCTION CALCULATION PROCEDURE

A special version of eGRID is developed by the EPA for TCEQ reflecting the 2007 data for electricity and pollution generated by the electric utilities in ERCOT region during 1998 to 1999 period based on selected growth assumptions for the year 2007. This eGRID give the details of the reduction in NO_x emissions for each county in ERCOT region based on the electricity generated.

The MWh savings in this analysis were then proportioned according to the Texas Public Utilities Commission total sales data for 1998 provided by the Power Control Authority (PCA) as follows: AEP (11.2%), Austin Energy (1.3%), Brownsville Public Power (0.1%), LCRA (4.1%), Reliant (35.2%), San Antonio Public Power (4.9%), Texas Municipal Power (3.0%), Texas-New Mexico Power (3.5%), and TXU (35.7%). Table 4 provides the details of the total power sales data by the electric utilities in ERCOT region.

The NO_x emissions reductions from the 2012 Federal Legislation to phase out incandescent light bulbs can then be estimated based on the MWh savings in each PCA and corresponding NO_x emissions data. The values are for the Annual NO_x Emissions and Ozone Season Days (OSD) in Table 5 and Table 6 respectively.

Table 2: New Privately-Owned Housing Units From Building Permit Data in the State of Texas

Year	Total Units		1 Unit		2 Units		3 and 4 Units		5 or More Units	
	Buildings	Housing Units	Buildings	Housing Units	Buildings	Housing Units	Buildings	Housing Units	Buildings	Housing Units
1980	73,836	127,546	67,221	67,221	2,695	5,390	902	3,453	3,018	51,482
1981	73,815	135,759	65,509	65,509	3,111	6,222	1,325	4,997	3,870	59,031
1982	89,628	201,163	77,421	77,421	3,181	6,362	1,709	6,534	7,317	110,846
1983	116,713	276,224	100,825	100,825	4,385	8,770	1,928	7,456	9,575	159,173
1984	96,556	195,426	84,559	84,559	4,495	8,990	1,746	6,791	5,756	95,086
1985	76,220	143,114	69,322	69,322	2,677	5,354	970	3,758	3,251	64,680
1986	62,094	96,737	59,117	59,117	1,390	2,780	256	983	1,331	33,857
1987	44,842	50,455	43,949	43,949	456	912	91	343	346	5,251
1988	36,437	40,479	35,881	35,881	251	502	94	351	211	3,745
1989	37,115	41,287	36,631	36,631	129	258	145	548	210	3,850
1990	38,782	47,103	38,141	38,141	114	228	124	461	403	8,273
1991	42,503	51,866	41,654	41,654	155	310	158	606	536	9,296
1992	55,748	64,235	54,798	54,798	206	412	198	762	546	8,263
1993	64,171	77,754	62,672	62,672	339	678	232	876	928	13,528
1994	72,954	102,580	70,355	70,355	502	1,004	279	1,067	1,818	30,154
1995	73,466	105,102	70,418	70,418	687	1,374	531	2,029	1,830	31,281
1996	86,193	118,823	83,103	83,103	785	1,570	423	1,629	1,882	32,521
1997	85,688	125,974	82,180	82,180	695	1,390	560	2,159	2,253	40,245
1998	104,645	156,729	99,831	99,831	686	1,372	1,018	3,966	3,110	51,560
1999	105,718	146,564	101,848	101,848	806	1,612	616	2,389	2,448	40,715
2000	111,933	141,231	108,613	108,613	713	1,426	734	2,811	1,873	28,381
2001	115,275	150,342	111,915	111,915	698	1,396	795	3,073	1,867	33,958
2002	126,842	165,027	122,623	122,623	1,076	2,152	1,146	4,461	1,997	35,791
2003	138,296	177,194	134,197	134,197	1,176	2,352	854	3,190	2,069	37,455
2004	153,463	188,842	149,056	149,056	1,573	3,146	941	3,610	1,893	33,030
2005	170,594	210,611	166,178	166,178	1,549	3,098	697	2,664	2,170	38,671
2006	167,273	216,642	162,750	162,750	1,329	2,658	1,043	3,963	2,151	47,271
2007	122,845	176,992	118,455	118,455	1,249	2,498	743	2,843	2,398	53,196
2008	82,637	129,523	79,626	79,626	700	1,400	410	1,579	1,901	46,918

Housing before 2000

8,123,137

(From ESL table for calculating pilot light savings)

Total House Units by 2008:

9,538,310

(Housing before 2000 + total permits from 2001 to 2008)

Predicted Annual Permits from 2009 to 2013:

133,149

(Average number of permits from 1980 to 2008)

Total House Units by 2013:

10,204,056

(Housing for 2008 + Predicted permits from 2009 to 2013)

Table 3: Lighting Electricity Usage - Typical Residential Unit

Room Type	Operation(Hours per day per room)	Room Type Electricity Use (kWh/yr)	Rank by kWh/yr
Bathroom	1.8	251	3
Bedroom	1.1	215	5
Closet	1.1	19	13
Dining Room	2.5	55	10
Family Room	1.8	74	8
Garage	1.5	103	7
Hall	1.5	171	6
Kitchen	3.0	322	2
Living Room	2.5	352	1
Office	1.7	37	11
Outdoor	2.1	248	4
Utility Room	2.0	67	9
Other	0.8	32	12
Total		1,946	

Table 4: PCA Electricity Sales Data for 1998

PCA	PCA 1998 annual net generation (MWh)	% of Power Generated
American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	33028932.1	11.2%
Austin Energy/PCA	3712928.5	1.3%
Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA	236180.0	0.1%
Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA	12037445.6	4.1%
Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	104265740.6	35.2%
San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14646927.9	4.9%
South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA	3239094.0	1.1%
Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA	8804340.4	3.0%
Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	10258062.7	3.5%
TXU Electric/PCA	105812849.8	35.7%
Total	296042501.6	100%

RESULTS

Table 7 provides a summary of the energy savings from replacing incandescents with Compact Fluorescent Lamps in the state of Texas.

Table 7: Summary of Energy Savings

CFL Savings Calculation	Value	Unit	Reference
Total Housing Units in Texas:	10,204,056		(Real Estate Center, Texas A&M University, U.S. Census Bureau)
Average Lighting Electricity Usage per Unit:	1,946	kWh/yr	(NREL Building America Program)
% of Lamps that can be Retrofitted to CFL:	70%		(NREL Building America Program and ESL Assumption)
% of Savings from Replacing Incandescent to CFL:	75%		(ESL Assumption)
CFL Lighting Electricity Savings per Unit:	1,022	kWh/yr	
Total CFL Savings in Texas:	10,424,973	MWh/yr	

For an average size house in the U.S., the total energy consumption is estimated to reduce by 1022 kWh/yr through CFL retrofits. With over 10.2 Million residential housing units in the State of Texas in 2013, the total savings are estimated to about 10.4 Million MWh/yr and 28,562 MWh/day. The NO_x emissions reduction from CFL retrofit would be 7,712 tons annually and 20.6 tons per day for the Ozone Season Days.