

Roadmap to Resilient, Ultra-Low Energy Buildings in the Pacific Northwest

### 2017 PNWER ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP FORUM ANDREW PAPE-SALMON | P.ENG., MRM, FCAE

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## Benefits from Addressing Energy in Buildings

#### Affordability

- Reduced energy costs to consumers
- Lower carbon emissions
- Health and Safety
  - Improved indoor air quality
  - Resilience to extreme weather events
  - Resistance to hazards
- Functionality
  - Comfort
  - Durability and lower maintenance costs
  - Increased market value





### PNWER Roadmap to Resilient, Ultra-Low Energy Buildings

- A document that will seek endorsement by legislators and private sector leaders from 10 PNWER jurisdictions
- Goal is to inform energy-efficiency legislation to achieve the desired benefits and specific targets for the year 2030
- Provides:
  - > Market data, analysis and benefits
  - > Metrics, targets, timelines

- > Policy best practices
- > Market-driven solutions
- Includes <u>case studies</u> of new and retrofitted buildings that demonstrate best practices throughout the PNWER

region











Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Energy

of Oregon

**Case Studies** Energy Savings New Case Study

## **Energy Savings of Case Studies**





- Retrofit

- New Construction

## **Example Buildings**



## Next step: Region - wide extrapolation

Method

### **Region-wide Impact Assessment**

- Forecast benefits and costs of implementing archetypes across the entire PNWER region by 2030
- Benefits include: Energy savings, GHG emission reductions, associated cost savings, resiliency, investment and job creation.
- Extrapolation of case study impacts in line with:
  - Current and future building stock and floor space by jurisdiction (10 in total)
  - Consideration of regional climates and energy mix by jurisdiction



### **Extrapolation Methodology**

- Estimate the annual floor area of new construction and alterations of existing buildings
- Estimate the annual energy savings for new or retrofit construction from case study averages
- Extrapolate energy savings of achieving performance levels of the PNWER case studies, rather than current practices
- Estimate associated GHG savings
- The annual savings will be extrapolated over the 30-yr time horizon with staged implementation to estimate cumulative annual savings in key years

## **Building Area**

- Building Retrofit Area = Total Area x Retrofit Rate
- Building New Area = Total Area x New Build Rate
- Existing Building Area (millions ft<sup>2</sup>)

| Jurisdiction | SFH   | Low-rise | High-rise | Educational | Office | Retail |
|--------------|-------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|
| AK           | 348   | 16       | 37        | 16          | 37     | 30     |
| ID           | 772   | 35       | 83        | 63          | 69     | 59     |
| OR           | 1,875 | 84       | 201       | 84          | 201    | 164    |
| MT           | 483   | 22       | 52        | 40          | 43     | 37     |
| WA           | 3,334 | 150      | 357       | 149         | 358    | 292    |
| BC           | 2,886 | 312      | 132       | 117         | 207    | 97     |
| AB           | 2,751 | 218      | 117       | 104         | 184    | 86     |
| SK           | 654   | 50       | 32        | 28          | 50     | 23     |
| YK           | 25    | 2        | 0         | 1           | 2      | 1      |
| NWT          | 29    | 2        | 0         | 1           | 2      | 1      |

Source: 2011 SHEU, 2009 SCIEU, 2009 RECS, 2012 CBECS and population weighting for inter-region jurisdiction interpolation

### **Annual Energy Savings**

# Savings = Baseline x % Savings from Case studies Estimated Savings from Case Studies

| Туре        | Retrofit Savings | New Build Savings |  |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| SFH         | 50%              | 60%               |  |
| Low-Rise    | 50%              | 35%               |  |
| High-Rise   | 50%              | 35%               |  |
| Educational | 50%              | 35%               |  |
| Office      | 50%              | 35%               |  |
| Retail      | 50%              | 35%               |  |

Note: the retrofit and new construction are relative to different baseline energy use

## **Region - wide extrapolation** Preliminary Results

### DRAFT: Total Energy Use with **Business as Usual**



- Significant energy increases even with anticipated efficiency gains in new construction and retrofit projects
- □ Single family home market is the dominant contributor

### DRAFT: Total Energy Use with Roadmap Intervention



Significant reductions in consumption with Roadmap intervention

□ Prevents rise in consumption over 30-yr time horizon

### Highlights from Key Intervals (all building types)

| Year                   |        | <u>2025</u> | <u>2035</u> | <u>30 yrs</u> |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Energy Savings         | GWh/yr | 8,500       | 41,000      | 87,000        |
|                        | %      | 2%          | 11%         | 20%           |
| Electricity Savings    | GWh/yr | 4,500       | 21,000      | 43,000        |
|                        | %      | 3%          | 13%         | 23%           |
| Natural Gas<br>Savings | GWh/yr | 4,000       | 20,000      | 44,000        |
|                        | %      | 2%          | 9%          | 19%           |
| GHG Savings            | T/yr   | 1,850,000   | 8,850,000   | 18,600,000    |
|                        | %      | 3%          | 11%         | 21%           |

- Substantial improvements compared to business as usual
- Approximately 20% reduction after 30-yrs
- Business as usual
  - Retrofits: 10% improvement when retrofit
  - New: ASHRAE 90.1-2013 with 1.5% annual improvement

### Conclusions

- Ultra-low energy new construction and deep energy retrofits have been demonstrated with case studies in the 10 PNWER states/provinces/territories
- Energy savings can improve affordability for citizens, businesses and institutions
- Associated non-energy benefits include improved comfort and healthfulness, lower carbon emissions, increased durability and resilience to extreme events
- "Roadmap" could be used to guide PNWER jurisdictions to achieve those objectives through market-based approaches
- Partnership underway through PNWER Energy and Environment Working Group to complete research and prepare a White Paper

### **Future Work - Extrapolation**

### Projections for:

- Greenhouse gas emission reduction
- Economic impacts: benefits and costs
- Investment, jobs, economic diversification
- Detailed analysis and extrapolation for specific regions
  - Depends on funding partners, sponsorship

### Discussion

- Roadmap to Resilient, Ultra-Low Energy Buildings
- Case Study Results
- Case Study Examples
- Extrapolation Methodology
- Future Work

 To become involved: contact PNWER at (206) 443-7723

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