

Statewide Codes and Standards

Single Family New Construction
Cost-effectiveness Analysis Update

October 26, 2023



Agenda

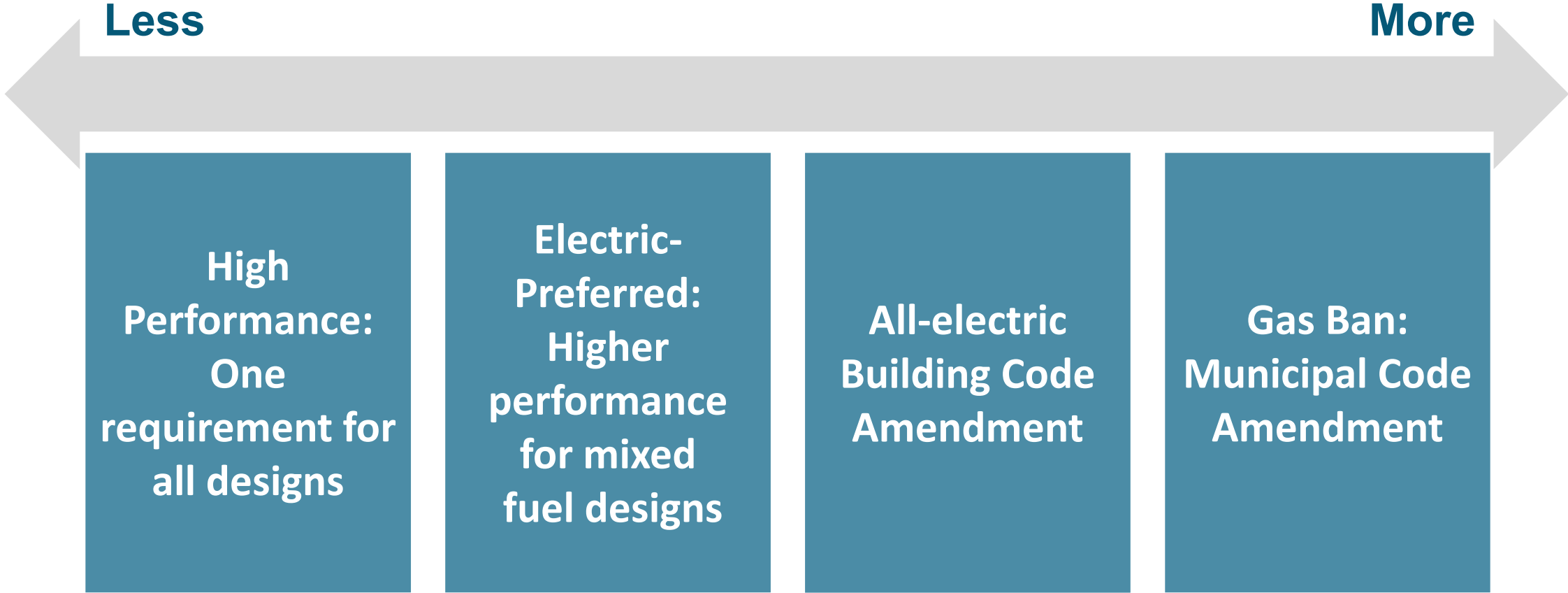
- Background and Context
 - Review of ordinance types
- Single Family New Construction Study
 - Methodology and Assumptions Changes
 - Results
- High Performance Ordinances
- Coming Soon...





Background and Context

Reach Codes EPCA Preemption Risk



Consult your counsel regarding specific legal risks associated with each option.

Intended Effects

Focus on carbon reductions

- Establishes a “carbon proxy budget”

Encourage all-electric construction

- Easier to comply with heat pumps
- Mixed-fuel buildings may need battery storage



Require simple code amendments

... the total source energy (EDR1) of the Proposed Design Building shall be less than the EDR1 of the Standard Design Building by a compliance margin of **X**.

ADUs: Required margin may be different than for “standard” size homes

Passive House

- Option for an alternative compliance path
 - Either meet EDR1 margin or comply plus Passive House
 - Requires analysis to establish equivalency
- Some benefits of Passive House:
 - Reduced heating and cooling loads
 - Improved resilience, comfort and indoor air quality

[Contact](#) Statewide Reach Codes program if considering this option.





Analysis Methodology

Approach

- Simulate energy use of prototype homes for various code and above-code packages
 - Electrification, efficiency, PV, battery
- 2022 prescriptive requirements as starting point
- Estimate measure costs
- Calculate utility impacts
- Evaluate cost-effectiveness over 30-years



Analysis Updates

- Updated results with CBECC-Res 2022.3.0
- Recent utility tariffs
 - Net billing tariff (NEM 3.0)
 - New electrification/NBT tariffs
 - Updated gas rate methodology
- Measure incremental costs
 - Revised heat pump costs based on recent research
 - Removed gas line extension allowances per CPUC ruling
- Revised packages
 - Added high efficiency space and water heating equipment
 - Removed less useful packages

Additional Cost Sensitivity Analysis Requests

- Future gas equipment cost
- 15-year period of analysis
- Escalation rates

Residential Building Prototypes

Single Family: Blended 2,400 ft²

- 50% 1-story / 2100 ft²
- 50% 2-story / 2700 ft²



Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU):

- 1-story / 625 ft²



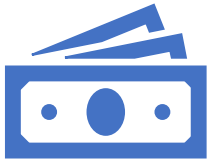
Analysis Packages

Package	Mixed Fuel	All Electric
Prescriptive base case (2022 code)	X	
All-electric prescriptive minimum		X
Efficiency		X
Efficiency + high efficiency equipment*	X	X
Efficiency + PV		X
Efficiency + PV + Battery	X	X
	<i>*High efficiency equipment</i>	
<i>Space heating</i>	95 AFUE	8 HSPF2
<i>Space cooling</i>	16 SEER2/ 12.5 EER2	16 SEER2/ 12.5 EER2
<i>Water heating</i>	0.95 UEF	NEEA Tier 3



Costs

Cost Effectiveness



2 Methodologies

1. “On-Bill” customer focus
 1. IOU TOU rates based on region
 2. Rate escalation over time
2. “TDV” Time Dependent Valuation per CEC methodology [“LSC” Long-term System Cost]



Assumptions

- 30-year analysis period
- 2022 Title 24 metrics



Metrics

Net Present Value

$$NPV = PV \text{ of benefit} - PV \text{ of cost}$$

Updated Heat Pump Space Heater Costs

Single Family

Climate Zone	AC Sizing (Tons)	HP Sizing (Tons)	Incremental First Cost	30-Year Lifetime Incremental Cost
1	1.5	4	\$3,531	\$6,709
2	3.5	4	-\$681	\$1,206
3				
4				
5	3.5	4	-\$681	\$1,206
6	3.5	3.5	-\$1,075	\$292
7	3.5	3.5	-\$1,075	\$292
8	3	3	-\$1,044	\$84
9	3	3	-\$1,044	\$84
10	3	3	-\$1,044	\$84
11	3.5	3.5	-\$1,075	\$292
12	3	3.5	\$223	\$1,871
13				
14				
15	4.5	4.5	-\$1,011	\$755
16	2.5	4.5	\$3,759	\$6,831

- Cost based on 2023 contractor surveys
- Lifetime costs assume the following effective useful life per DEER
 - Heat pump: 15 yrs
 - AC: 15 yrs
 - Furnace: 20 yrs



2022 code heat pump prescriptive baseline

- **Heat pump water heater in CZs 1,2,5-12,15-16**
- **Heat pump space heater in CZs 3,4,13,14**

Updated Heat Pump Water Heater Costs

Single Family

Climate Zone	Incremental First Cost	30-Year Lifetime Incremental Cost
1		
2		
3	\$765	\$1,572
4	\$765	\$1,572
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	\$765	\$1,572
14	\$765	\$1,572
15		
16		

- Cost based on 2023 contractor surveys
 - Includes maintenance costs per current DOE rulemaking
- Lifetime costs assume the following effective useful life per DEER
 - Heat pump water heater: 15 yrs
 - Gas tankless: 20yrs

2022 code heat pump prescriptive baseline

- *Heat pump water heater in CZs 1,2,5-12,15-16*
- *Heat pump space heater in CZs 3,4,13,14*



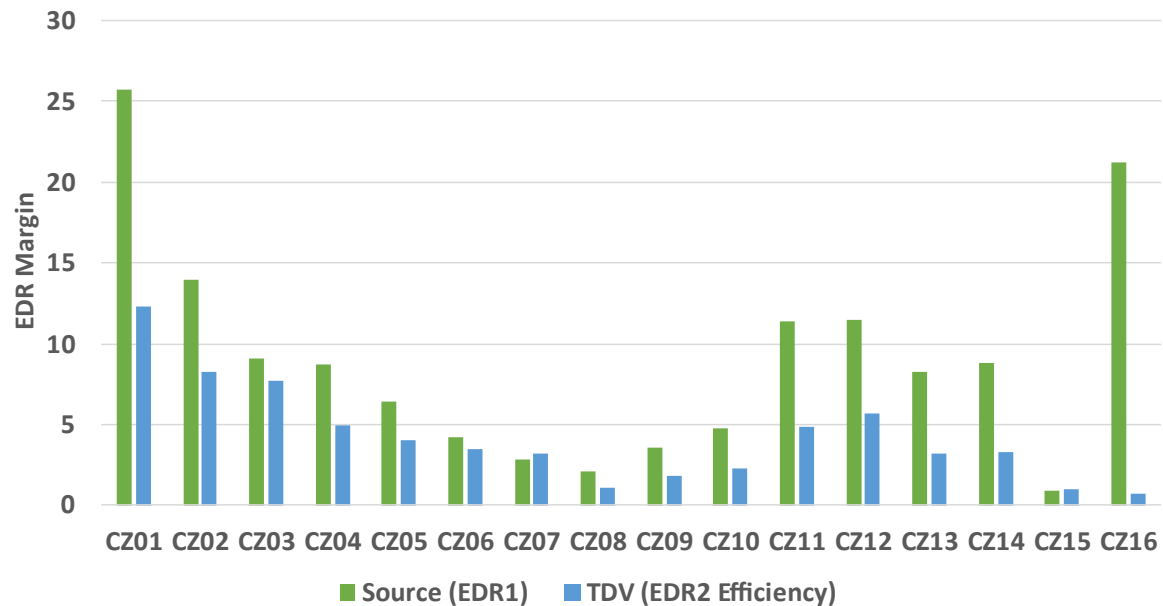


Results

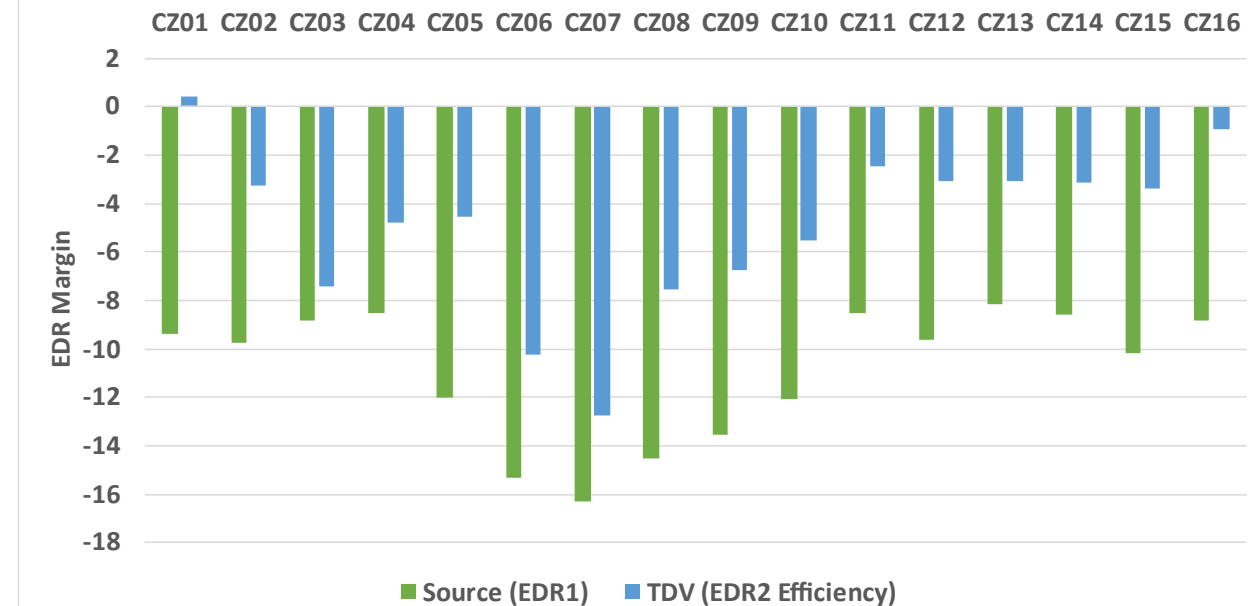
2022 Energy Code Metrics

- Updated Time Dependent Valuation (TDV) multipliers
 - Updated weather files
- Introduction of a new source energy metric – tracks GHG emissions
- Two Energy Design Ratings (EDR)
 - EDR2 based on time dependent valuation (TDV), similar to “EDR” in the 2019 code
 - EDR1 is new and based on source energy

All-Electric Prescriptive

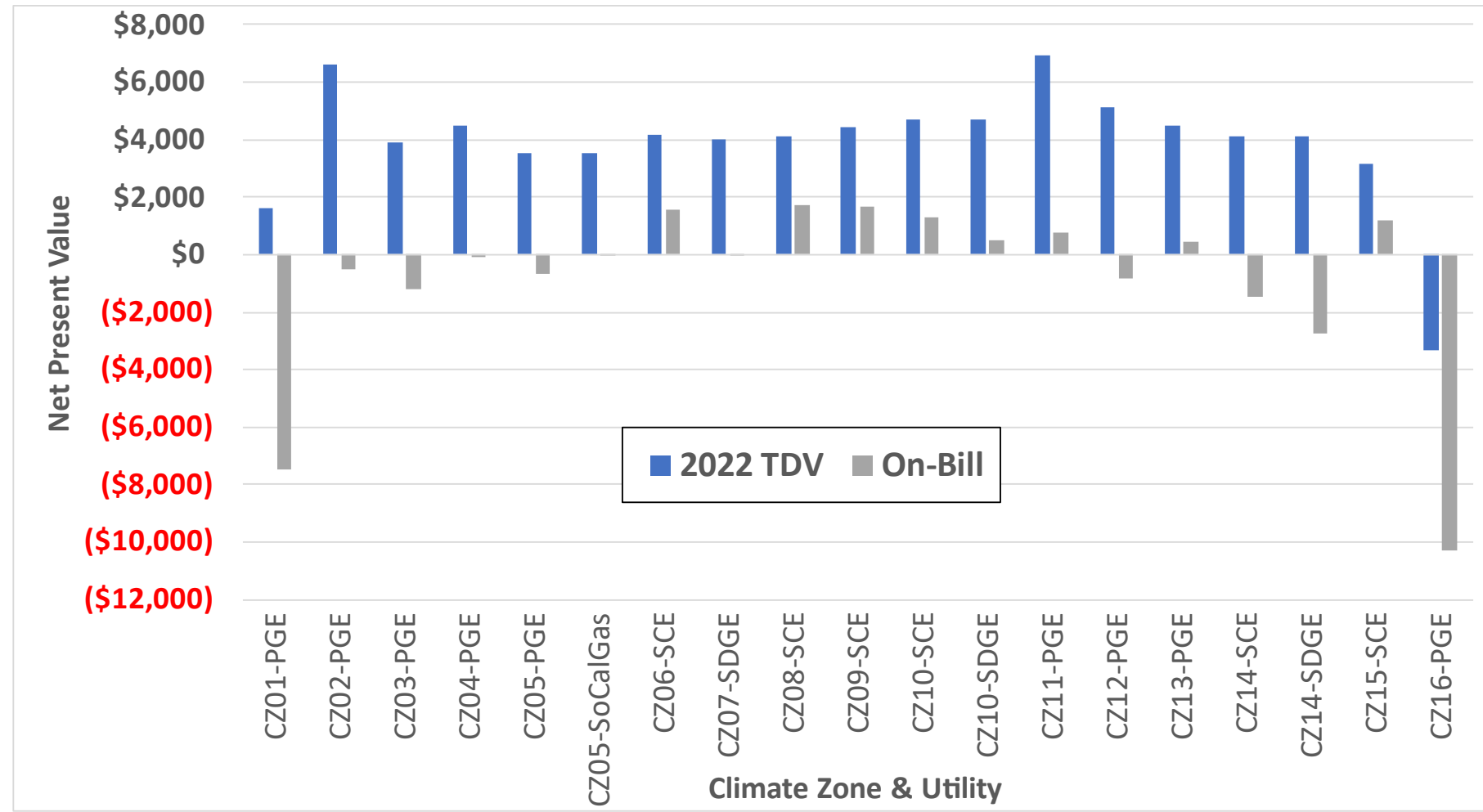


Mixed Fuel Prescriptive, 4 Gas Appliances



All-Electric Prescriptive Code Minimum Cost-Effectiveness: Single Family

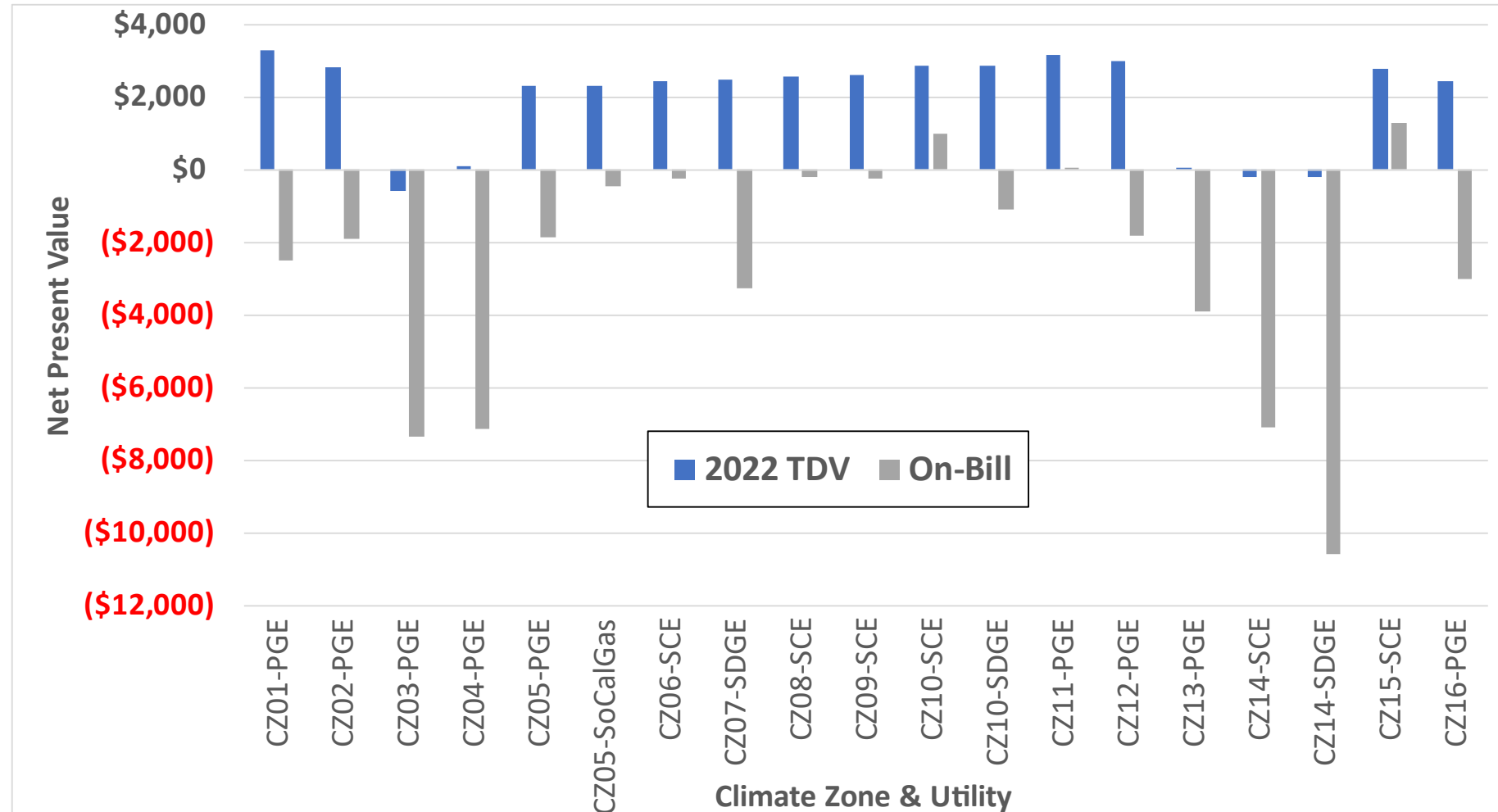
- TDV cost-effective in all but CZ16.
- On-Bill cost-effective in CZs 6, 8-11, 13, 15.



All-Electric Prescriptive Code Minimum

Cost-Effectiveness: ADU

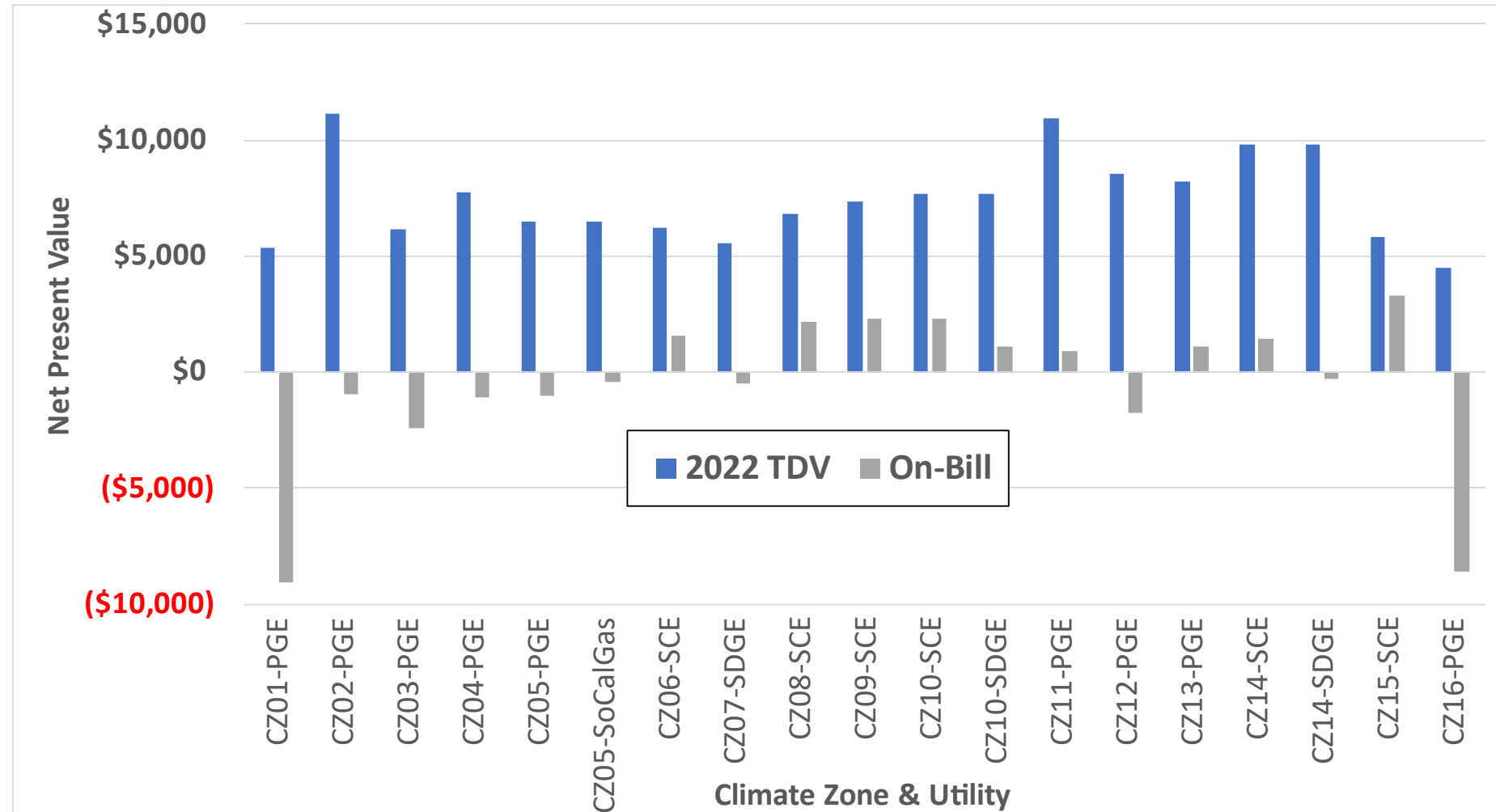
- TDV cost-effective in all cases where a HPSH is added and CZ4 and CZ13.
 - Not cost-effective in CZ3 and CZ14.
- Also, On-Bill cost effective in CZ10 (SCE), CZ11, and CZ15.



All-Electric Efficiency + PV

Cost-Effectiveness: Single Family

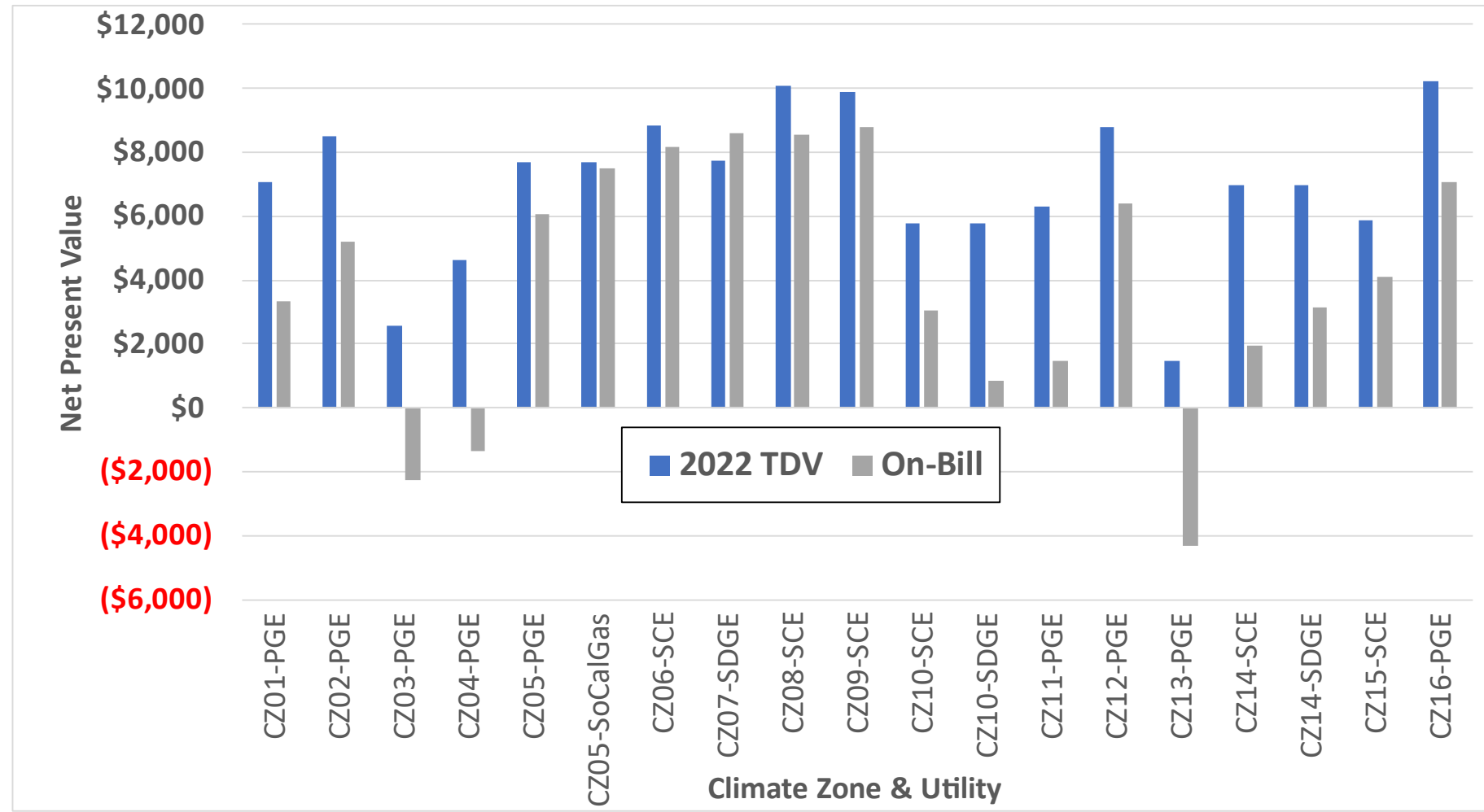
- PV to offset 100% of annual electricity use
- Cost-effective on-bill under NEM2, much less so under NBT



All-Electric Efficiency + PV

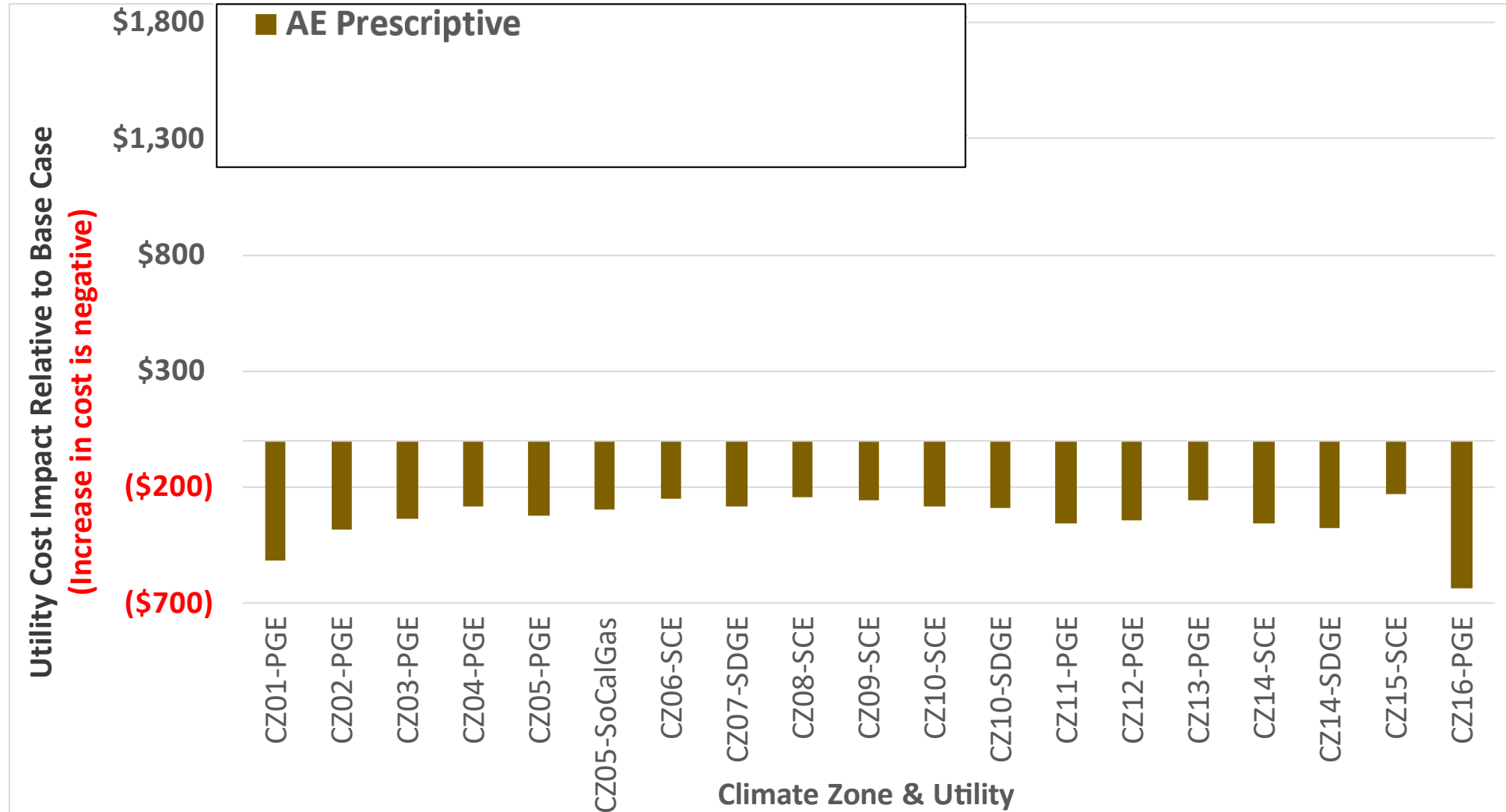
Cost-Effectiveness: ADU

- No PV for code minimum ADU
 - Except CZs 10, 11, 13, 15
- On-Bill cost-effectiveness better than for the single family home as a result.



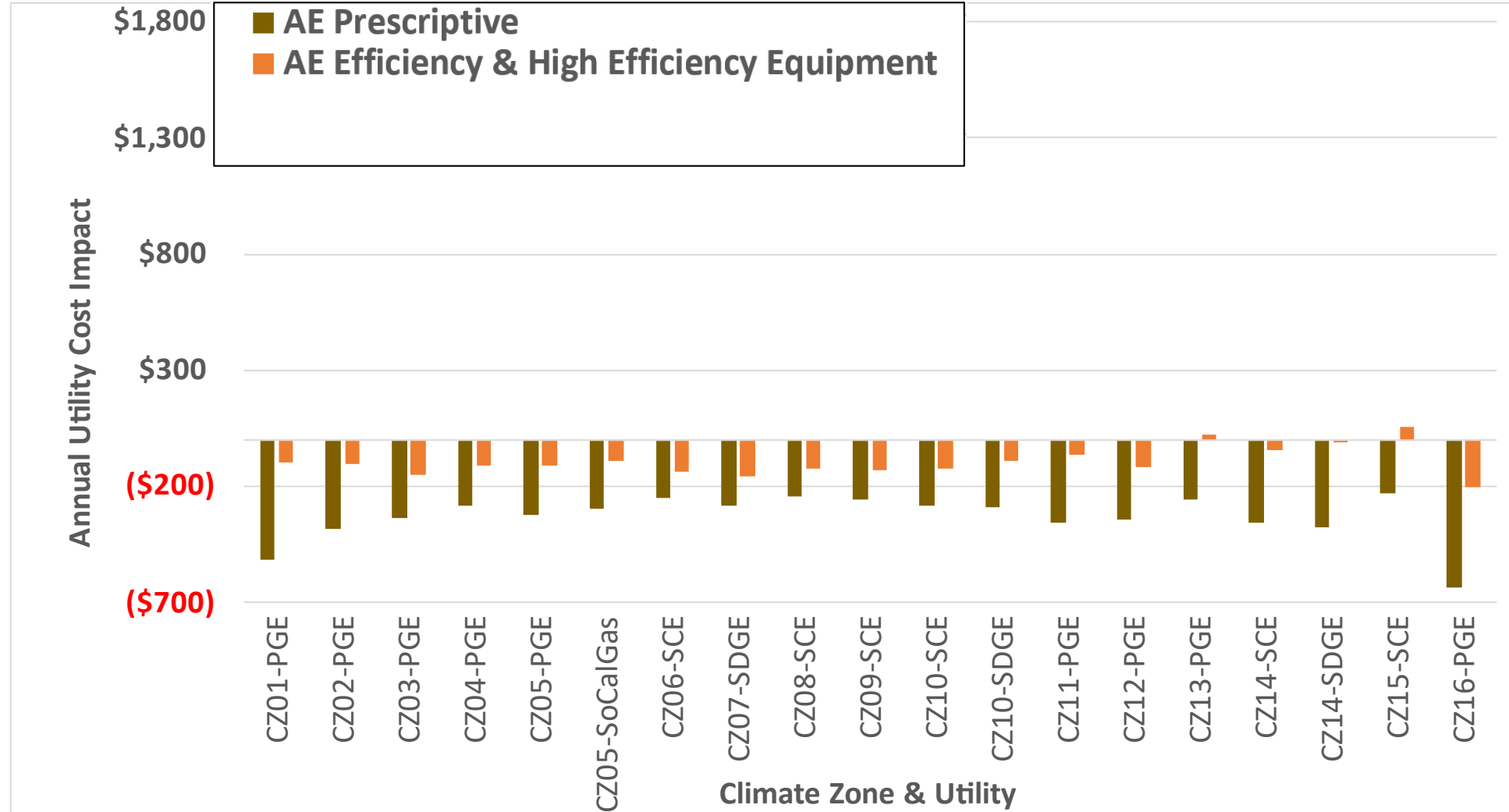
All Electric Homes 1st Year Utility Impacts: Single Family

- Increase in utility cost for prescriptive home, ~\$300/yr avg.



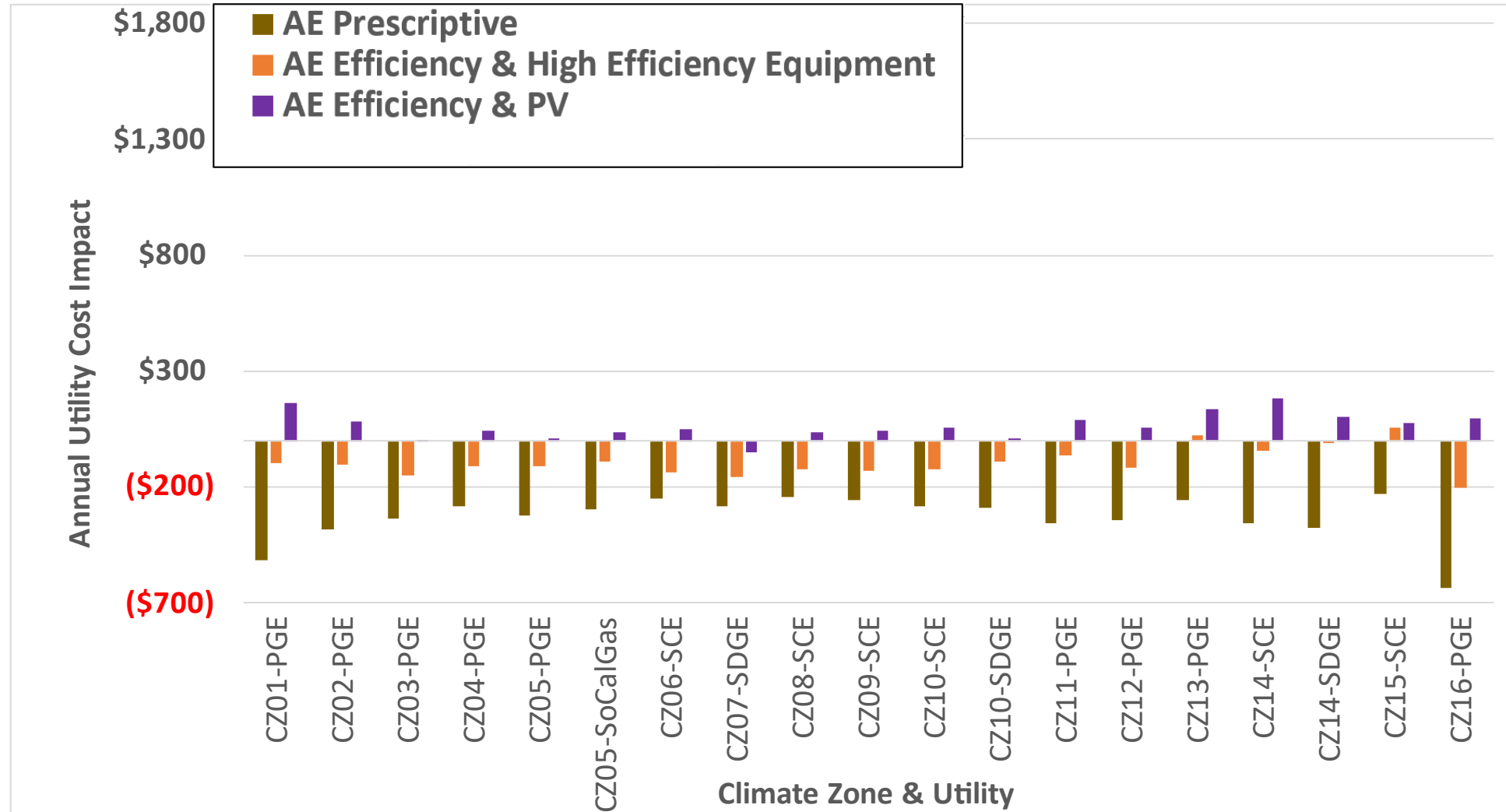
All Electric Homes 1st Year Utility Impacts : Single Family

- Increase in utility cost for prescriptive home, ~\$300/yr avg.
- Add efficiency measures & high efficiency equipment, ~\$100/yr avg increase.



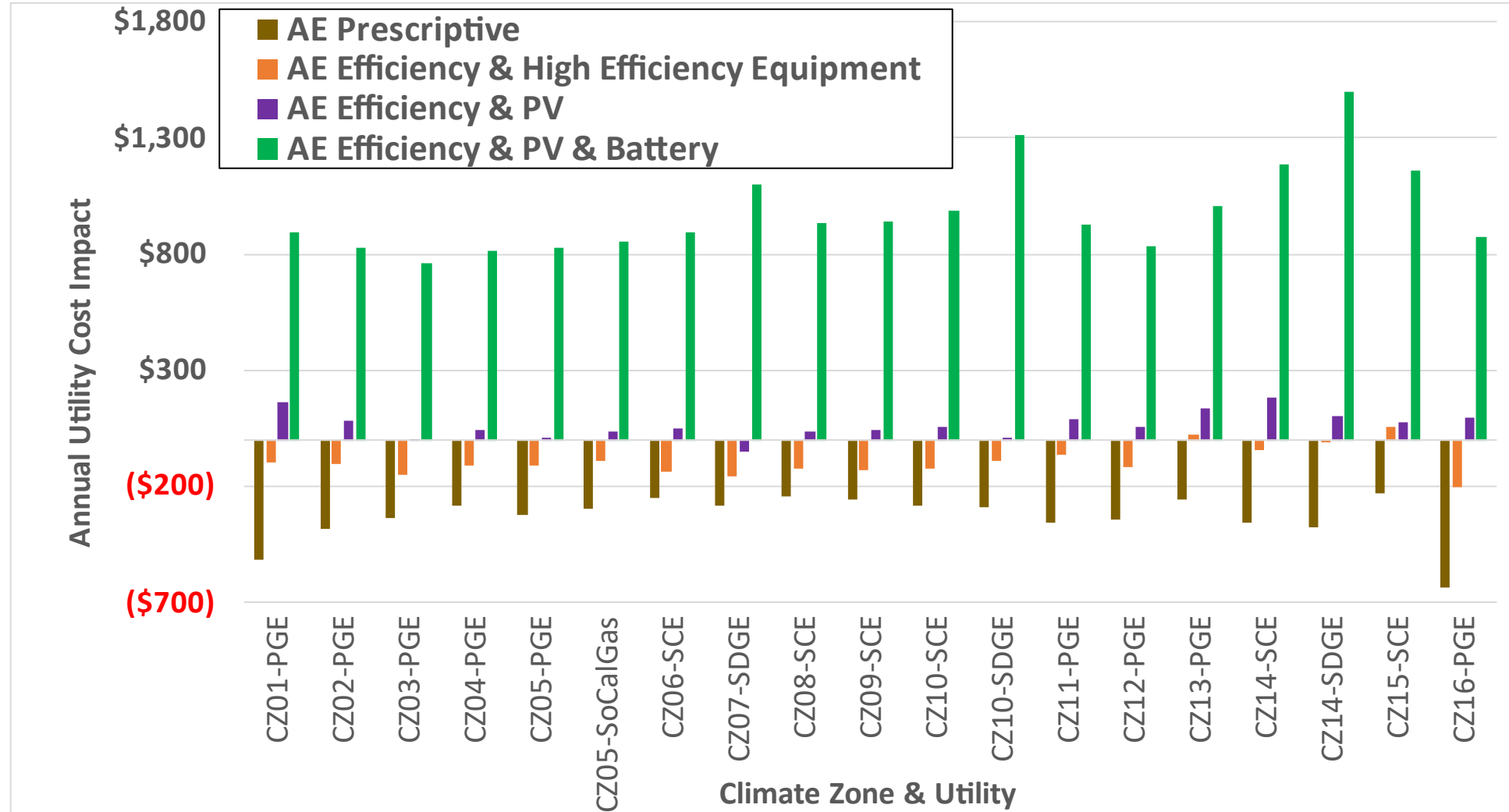
All Electric Homes 1st Year Utility Impacts : Single Family

- Increase in utility cost for prescriptive home, ~\$300/yr avg.
- Add efficiency measures & high efficiency equipment, ~\$100/yr avg increase.
- Add additional PV cost savings in almost all cases.



All Electric Homes 1st Year Utility Impacts : Single Family

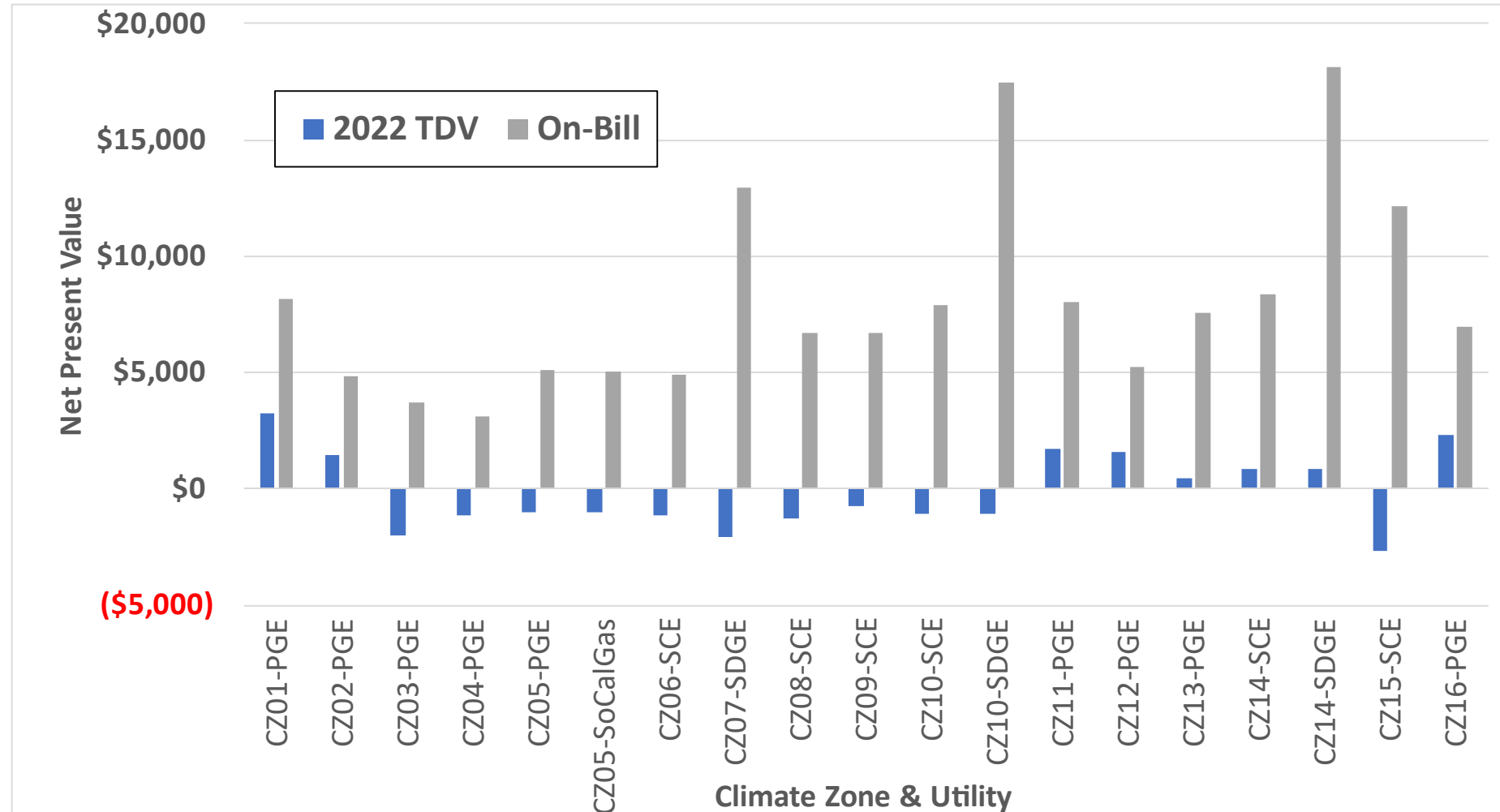
- Increase in utility cost for prescriptive home, ~\$300/yr avg.
- Add efficiency measures & high efficiency equipment, ~\$100/yr avg increase.
- Add additional PV cost savings in almost all cases.
- Couple PV with a battery to achieve significant cost savings.



Mixed-Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery

Cost-Effectiveness: Single Family

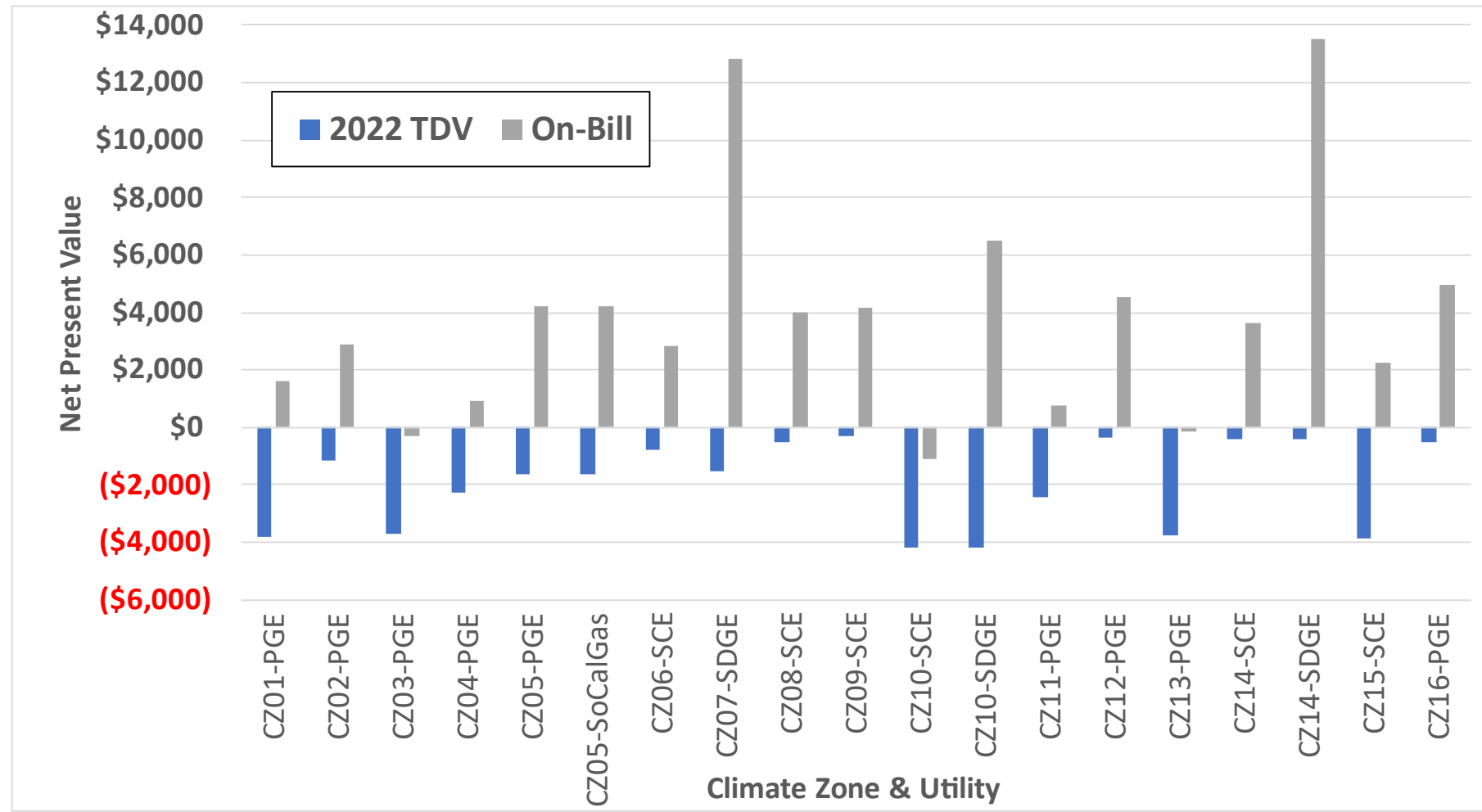
- Cost-effective On-Bill in all CZs
- Cost-effective based on TDV only in select CZs
 - Battery control updated to not discharge to the grid.



Mixed-Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery

Cost-Effectiveness: ADU

- Cost-effective On-Bill in most CZs
- Not cost-effective based on TDV anywhere



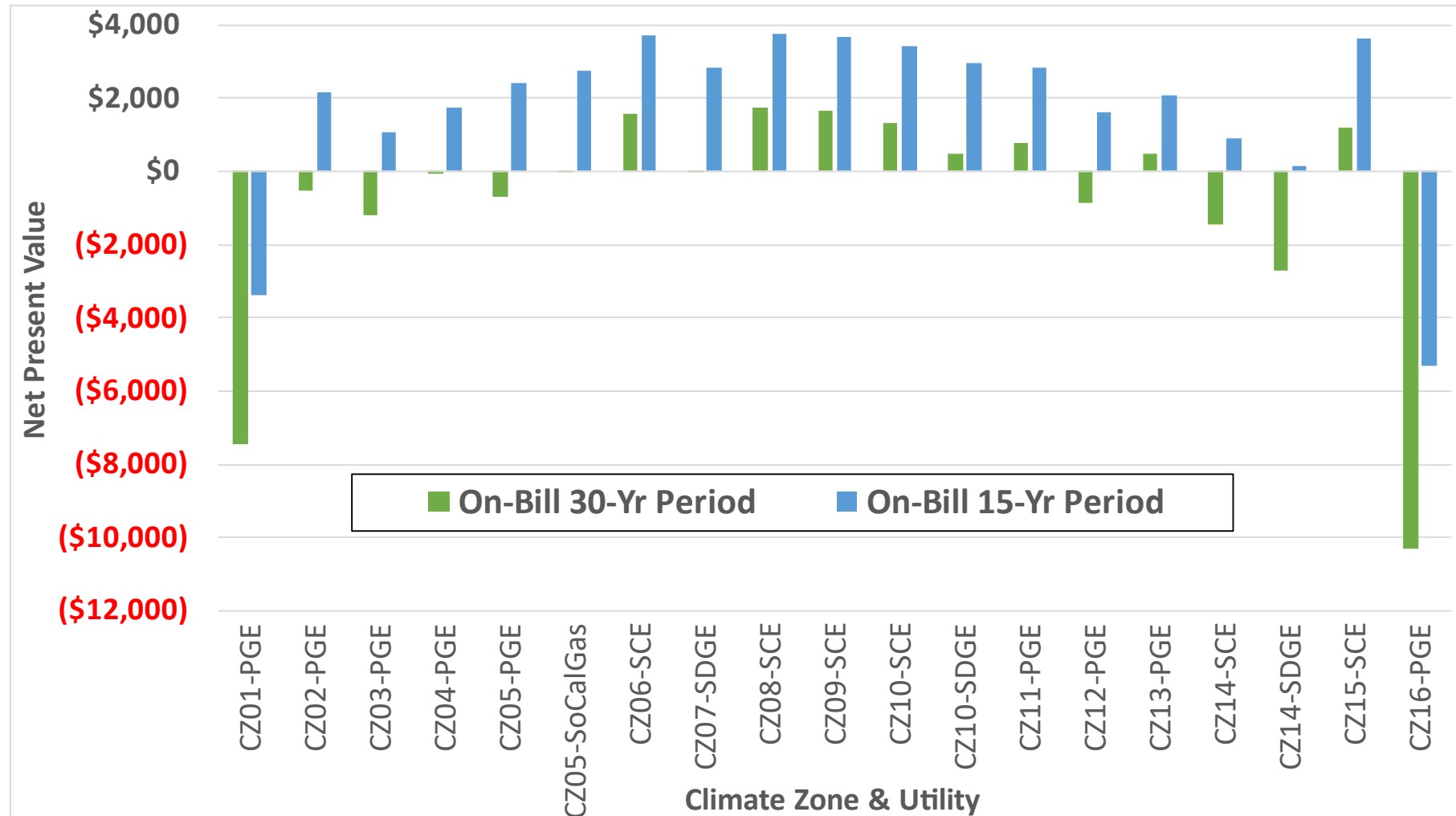


Additional Cost Sensitivity Analysis Requested by Jurisdictions

Impact of Analysis Period on On-Bill Cost-Effectiveness

All-Electric Prescriptive: Single Family

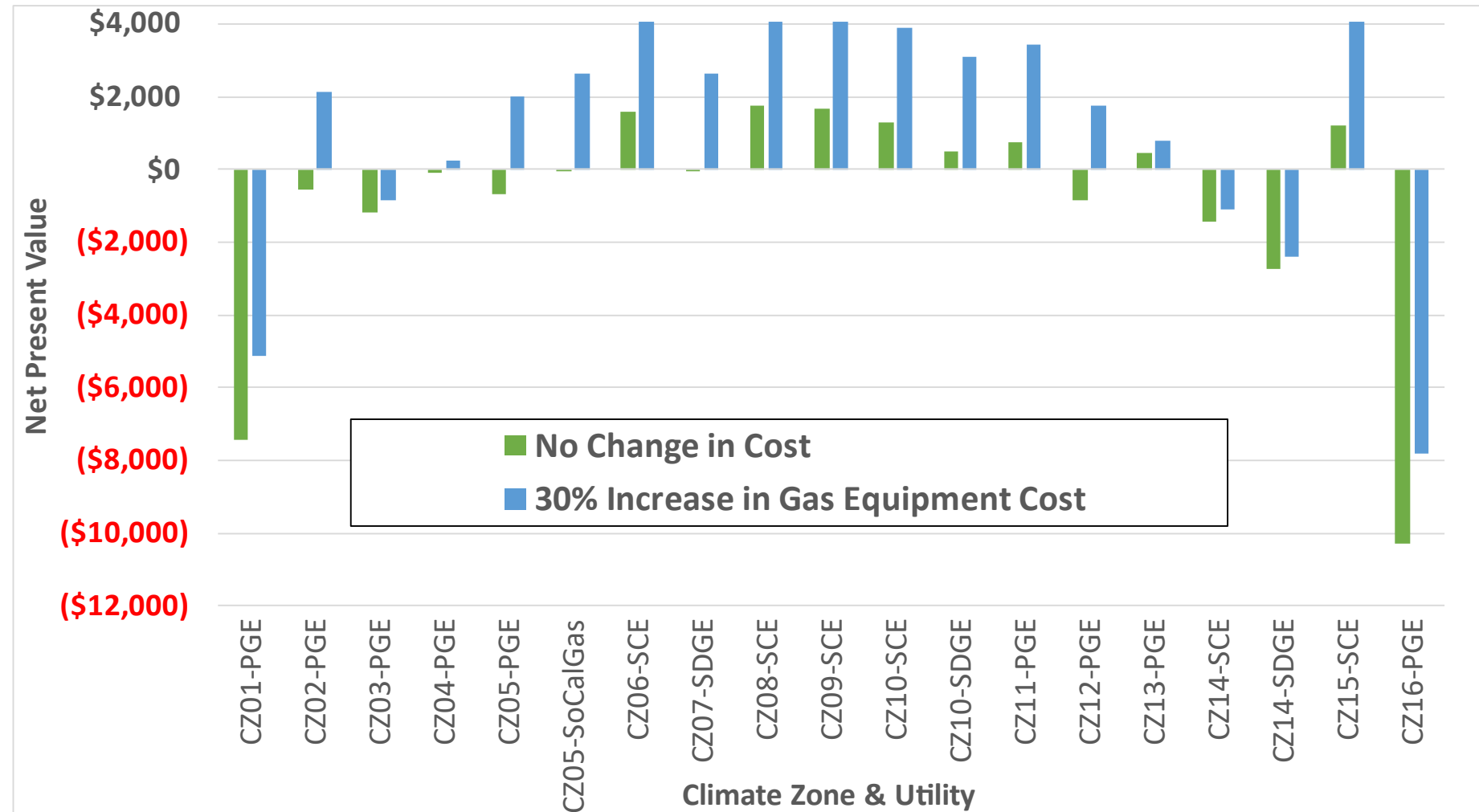
- Significant change in results.
 - Cost-effectiveness results improve



Impact of Future Cost on On-Bill Cost-Effectiveness

All-Electric Prescriptive: Single Family

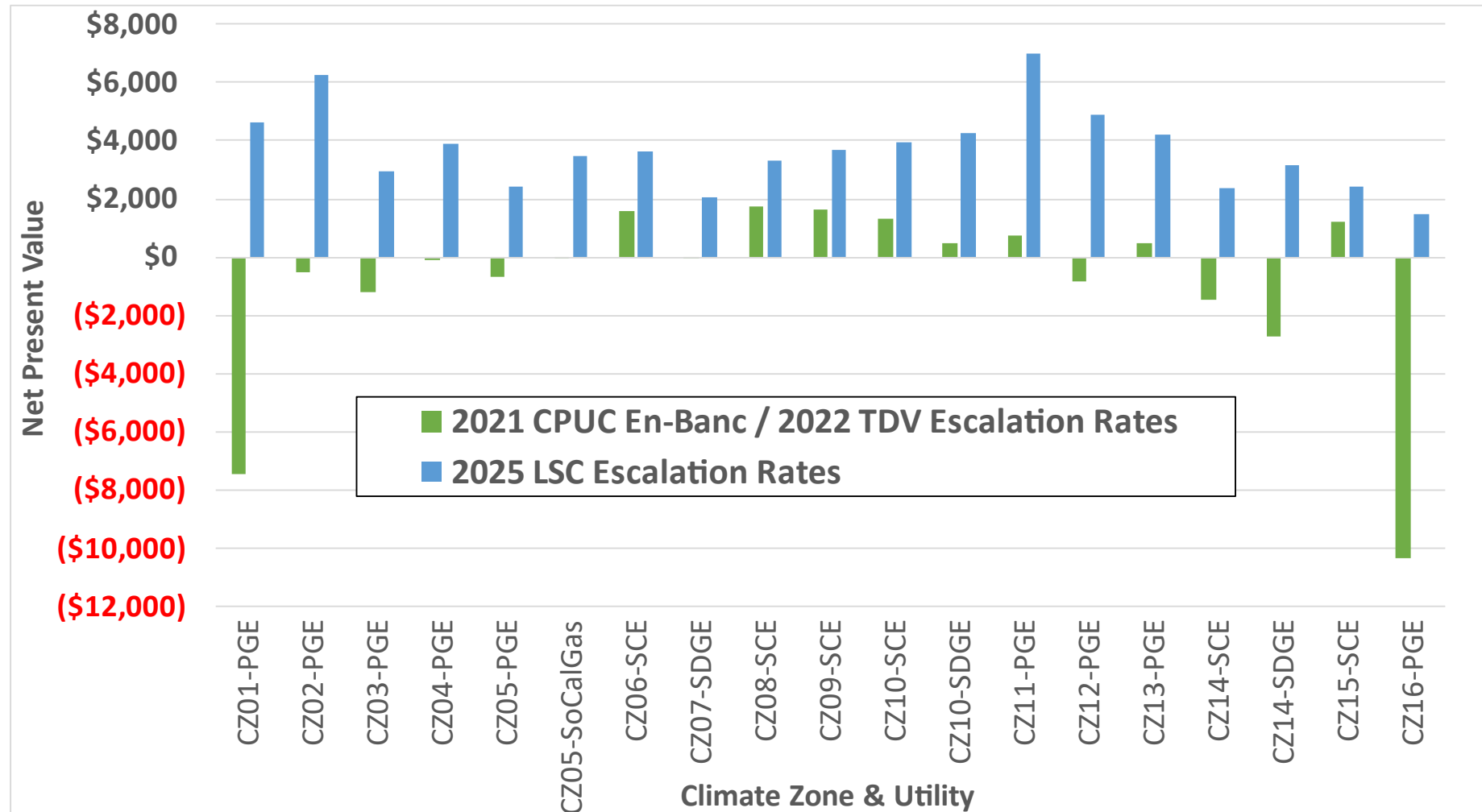
- 30-year analysis period
- Impact of 30% increase in cost of gas equipment at time of replacement.



Impact of Escalation Rate on On-Bill Cost-Effectiveness

All-Electric Prescriptive: Single Family

- Apply escalation rates from the 2025 code cycle, Long-term System Cost (LSC) development
 - Steep increases in gas costs in the future
- On-Bill cost-effective everywhere





High Performance Designs

High Performance Ordinance Design

Comply with Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA)

- At least one compliance pathway with appliances that do not exceed minimum federal appliance efficiency standards, and
- Conservation objective specified in terms of energy or its equivalent cost, and
- Credits are one-for-one equivalent energy use or equivalent cost basis, and
- Four additional requirements that do not impact common reach code designs

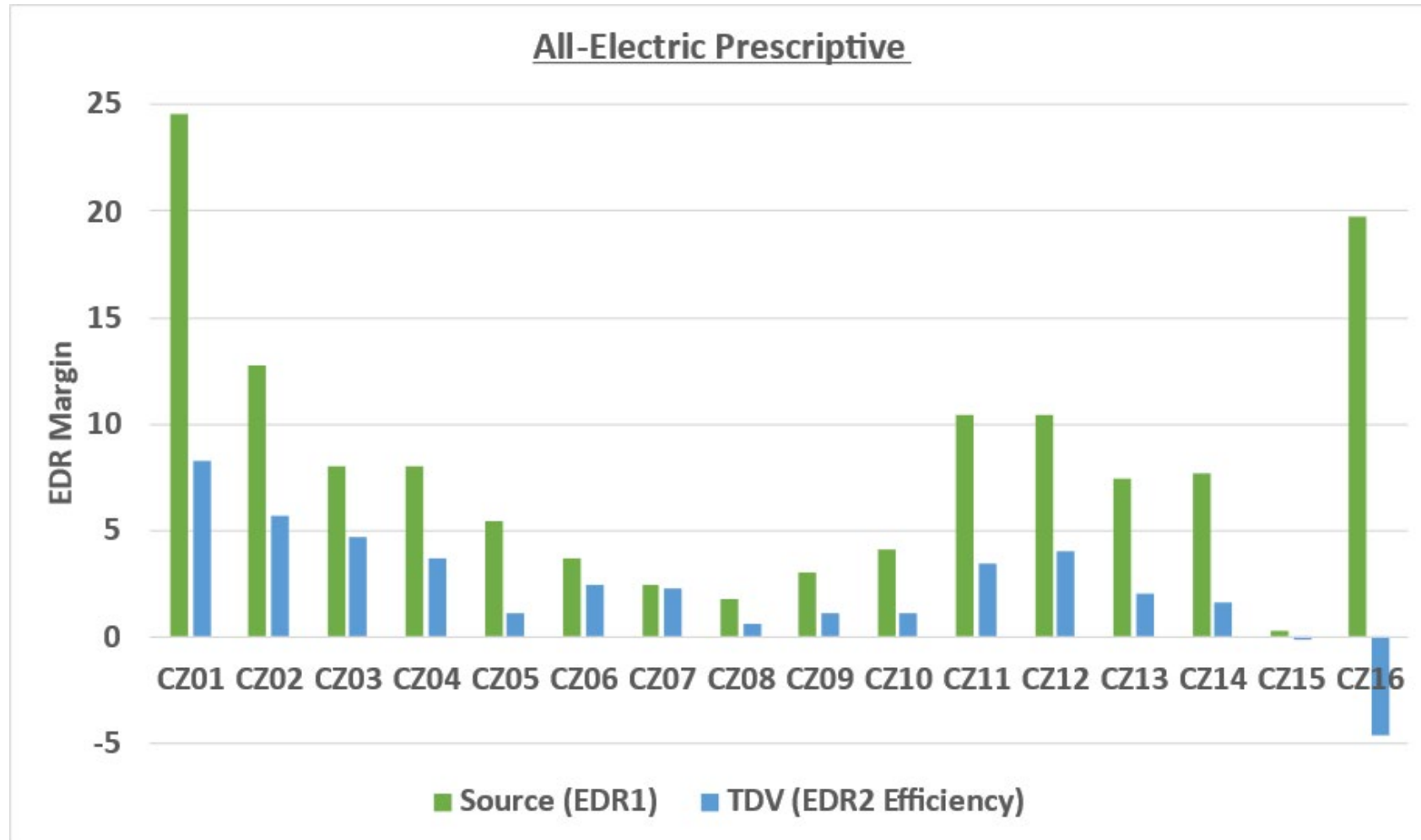
Comply with State Requirements

- Cost-effective
- Reduction (diminution) of energy consumption

Easy to Implement

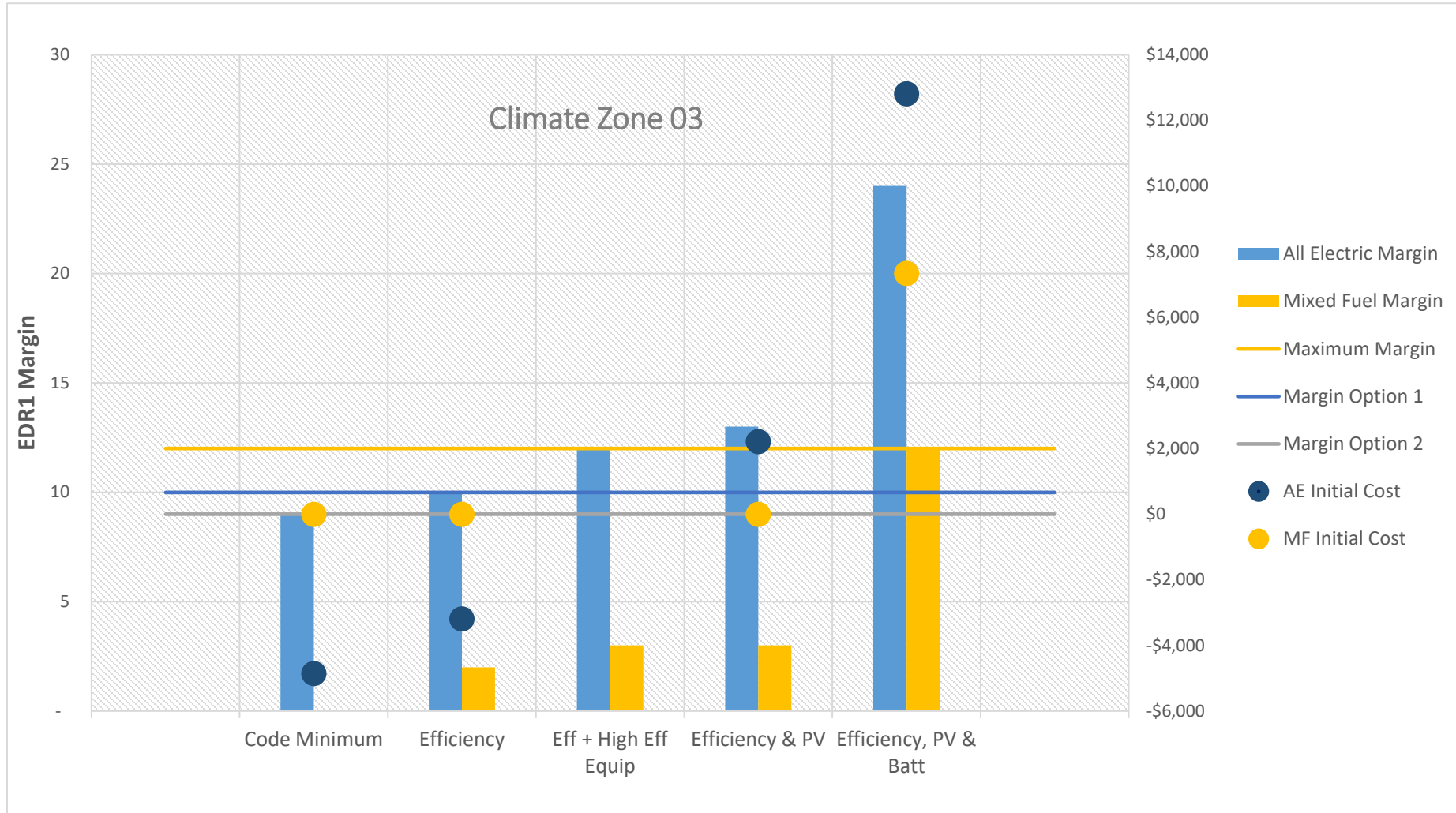
- Existing compliance metrics, forms and processes

Single Family All-Electric – Prescriptive Minimum Compliance Margins



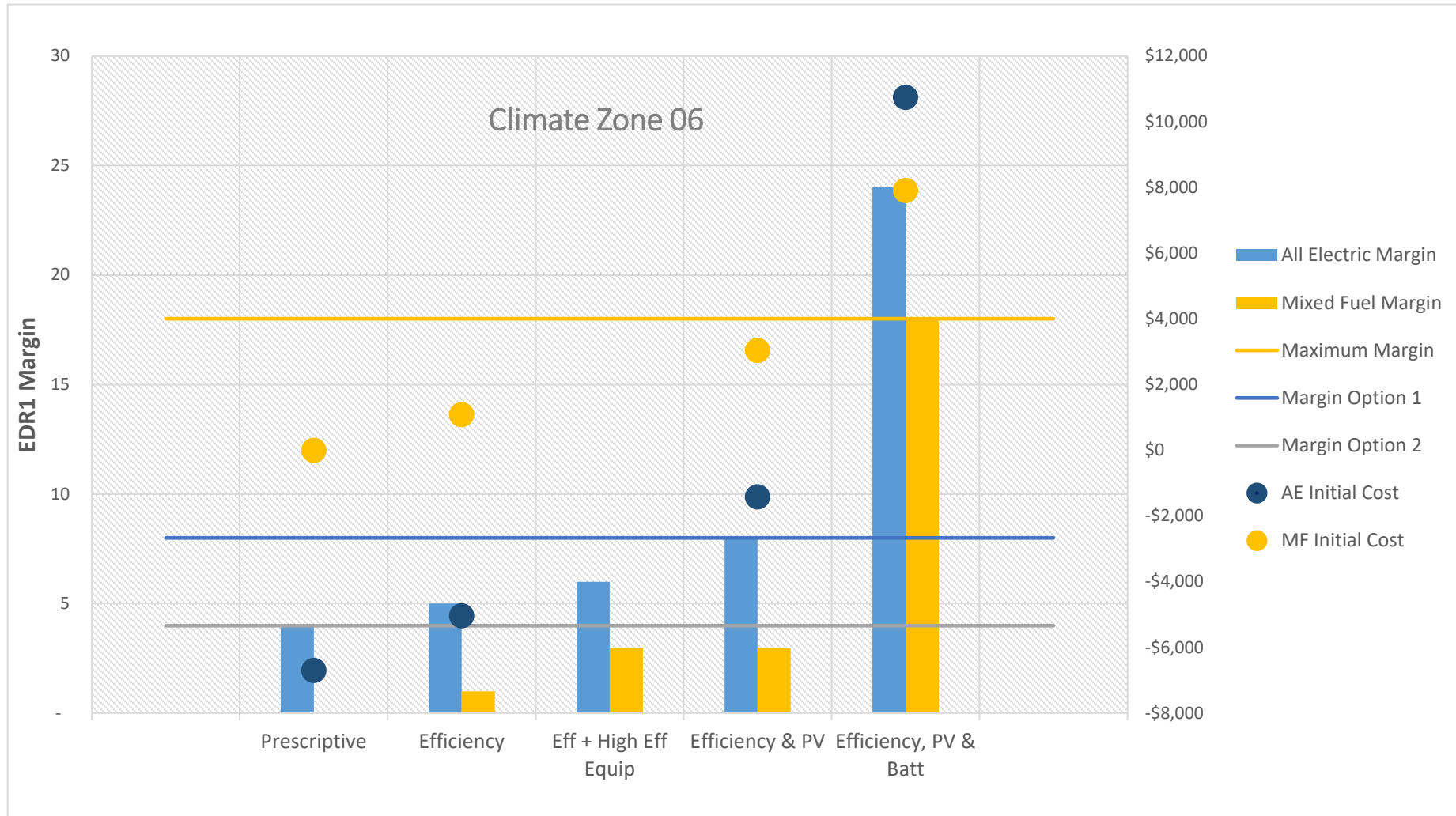
Single Family – Bay Area (Climate Zone 3)

Both Option 1 and Option 2 preserve prescriptive minimum performance.



Single Family – Climate Zone 6

Option 2
may not
provide
enough
incentive.



High Performance Designs Approach

- Requires higher performance for new single family homes
- Uses source energy (expressed as EDR1) as the performance metric.
 - Hourly Source Energy values are proportional to the GHG emissions of the long-run, marginal resource, and are a good proxy for GHG emissions.
- Provides strong metric for encouraging electrification AND providing grid/emissions benefits in projects with gas appliances
- Avoids potential for backsliding of efficient building envelope features
- Does not prohibit or penalize gas technologies
- Includes option to encourage use of Certified Energy Analysts to document compliance





Coming Soon!

A bit of news...

Cost-effectiveness Studies

Statewide technical team is updating several studies, including:

New Construction

- Single Family, Multifamily, and Nonresidential

Existing Buildings

- Single Family, Low-rise Multifamily
- Retail RTU replacements (new)

Recent State Code Developments

2025 Building Code Development, effective 1/1/2026

- [CEC](#)
- [Title 24 Stakeholders](#)

BSC – Intervening Cycle Adoptions, effective 7/1/2024

- Electric Vehicles
- Embodied Carbon
- Plumbing – Appendix M

<https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Rulemaking/2022-Intervening-Cycle>

Thank you!

We appreciate your time.



info@localenergycodes.com

Alea German

agerman@frontierenergy.com

Misti Bruceri

mistib@mbaenergy.com

www.LocalEnergyCodes.com

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