



Getting To Zero National Forum 2016

# No More Easy Refills: The Move from Prescriptions to Performance Codes

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## HISTORY: ORIGIN OF TITLE 24 AND STANDARD 90.1

- ▶ 1973: The Oil Crisis
- ▶ 1974: Gov. Ronald Reagan signs the Warren-Alquist Act into law
  - Establishes an Energy Commission to be an independent agency for load forecasting
  - Establishes cost-effectiveness requirements for efficiency standards
- ▶ 1975: ASHRAE Standard 90
- ▶ 1978: First California building energy efficiency code

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## THE PROBLEM

- ▶ Energy standards' intent – ensure use of energy efficient building components
  - Insulation levels
  - HVAC systems
  - Lighting systems
- ▶ Based on positive economics over the life cycle
  - Why?
- ▶ Only addresses building components
  - Excludes geometry
  - Excludes occupant behavior
  - Excludes process loads
  - Excludes operation and maintenance
- ▶ Performance approach – gives designers greater flexibility
  - Goal was performance equivalent to prescriptive approach

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## THE PROBLEM

- ▶ Prescriptive requirements have reached their limit
- ▶ Prescriptive requirements cannot effectively achieve net zero energy buildings
- ▶ Renewable energy required to further reduce energy
  - Outside scope of traditional codes
- ▶ Performance approach only addresses a subset of building features



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## OPTIONS?

- ▶ Continue on current path
  - More and more effort for smaller and smaller gains
- ▶ Require performance approach
- ▶ Revise the prescriptive approach
- ▶ Come up with something completely different

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## GET RID OF PRESCRIPTIVE APPROACH

### PROS

- ▶ Allows setting energy targets as desired
- ▶ Allows design team to innovate and optimize
- ▶ Simplifies the code

### CONS

- ▶ Problematic for additions and, especially, alterations
- ▶ Overkill for small or simple buildings



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## PERFORMANCE APPROACH PROBLEMS

- ▶ Must develop baseline for comparison
- ▶ For any feature of the baseline that is set “equal to proposed,” no credit available for improved design.
  - Geometry and (in Title 24) orientation
  - Window to Wall Ratio (up to 40%)
  - Occupancy
  - Plug loads and process loads
  - Schedules
- ▶ But, how to set baselines?

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## PERFORMANCE APPROACH PROBLEMS

- ▶ Performance approach - comparison to a baseline
- ▶ “Baseline” really means “Target”
- ▶ How can we set targets that allow buildings to get credit for “equal to proposed” characteristics?
- ▶ Set an EUI based on the building type and location
- ▶ But, now we have fairness issues
  - Two businesses may have inherently different internal loads
  - Different occupant density standards

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## REVISE THE PRESCRIPTIVE APPROACH

- ▶ Traditional prescriptive requirements apply to all buildings
- ▶ Identify measures that are cost effective, but not necessarily appropriate for all buildings
  - PV systems – X kW per Y square foot of roof
- ▶ Provide alternates that can be used instead
  - Increased HVAC efficiency (avoids Federal preemption)
  - Decreased lighting power
  - Et cetera



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## REVISE THE PRESCRIPTIVE APPROACH

- ▶ Difficult to balance tradeoff options
  - Will energy savings of increased HVAC efficiency approximate energy from PV system?
  - Does it matter?
- ▶ Not effective for achieving specific energy goals, such as net zero
  - Prescriptive renewable requirements will overshoot or undershoot net zero, usually by a large margin
- ▶ Still problematic for alterations
  - Scope may not include HVAC or lighting, so options become infeasible

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## RECOMMENDATIONS - PRESCRIPTIVE APPROACH

- ▶ **Some sort of prescriptive compliance option is needed**
- ▶ **Limit when it can be used**
  - Alterations – defined scope
  - Defined small projects
- ▶ **Set aggressive requirements**
- ▶ **Options for tradeoffs**
  - May not be necessary based on the limited alterations scope above
  - Small projects – easier, but not easy



## RECOMMENDATIONS - PERFORMANCE APPROACH

- ▶ **Require use of performance approach**
  - All new buildings (except for defined small buildings)
  - All additions
  - All alterations beyond a certain scope
- ▶ **Simplify modeling, such as automatic baseline generation**
  - Makes application to smaller buildings more reasonable
- ▶ **Set aggressive energy targets**
  - Will drive use of renewables
- ▶ **Decrease energy targets to zero over time**

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## RECOMMENDATIONS - PERFORMANCE APPROACH

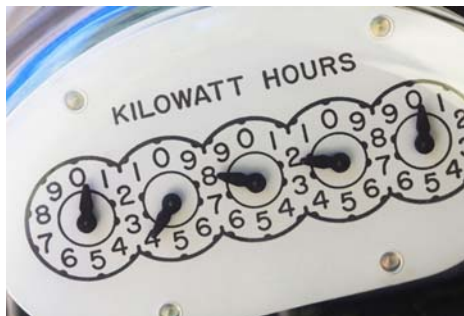
- ▶ **Identify and minimize “equal to proposed”**
- ▶ **Fixed baseline** – may need to be set arbitrarily
  - Window to wall ratio
  - Geometry
- ▶ **Set energy targets based on building type**
  - “Baseline” implies a reasonable design – “Target” is just a yardstick
  - Drives energy model to meet that target, but not necessarily the building

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## RECOMMENDATIONS - NET ZERO

- ▶ A net zero requirement simplifies many of the problems
- ▶ Focus on actual energy use
- ▶ How?



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## QUESTIONS?

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