

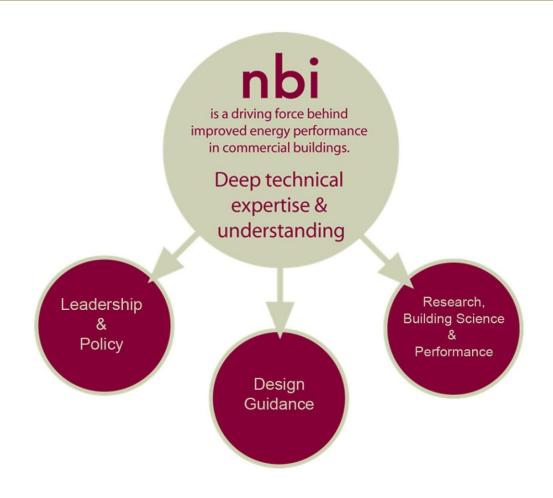
The Role of Utilities in Stretch Codes

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"31" Flavors of Codes?



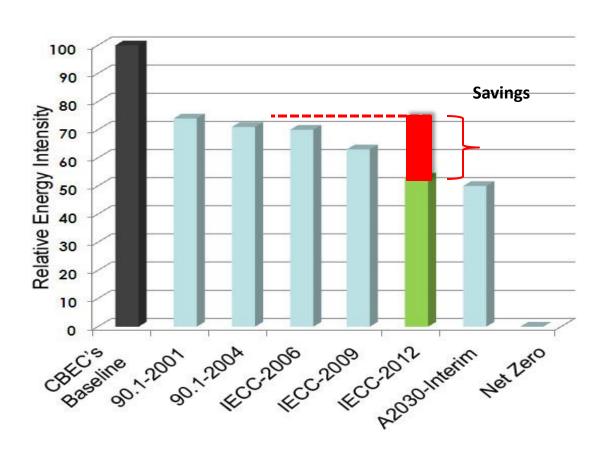
The New 2012 International Energy Conservation Code

...most comprehensive changes in a generation to the commercial chapter of the IECC that will result in <u>practical</u>, <u>feasible and necessary</u> energy use reductions approaching 30% for commercial buildings.

Needs to be adopted by states or cities. Can be difficult to today's economy.



Model Codes and Energy Savings





Stretch (or Reach) Energy Codes

- Results in more energy savings than a base energy code
- Multiple "enforcement" mechanisms
 - Adopted by cities
 - Used for public buildings
 - Tax or other incentive programs
- Signals where future codes are going
- Can work in tandem with utility programs
 - regulatory, timing, and savings



Mandatory or Voluntary?

MANDATORY

Local /State Base Codes — CA Title 24, IECC

<u>A VARIATION OF MANDATORY</u>

Stretch or Reach Codes — Mass. BBRS 120aa, OR Reach Code Green or Sustainability Codes - CalGreen, IgCC, ASHRAE 189.1

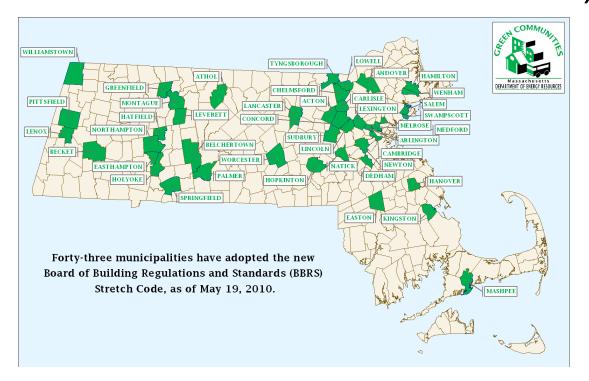
VOLUNTARY

Voluntary Rating Systems – LEED NC Above-code utility programs



Mandatory by Jurisdiction

Mass. BBRS 120aa (based on Core Performance and 2012 IECC)





Linking EE Programs to Stretch Codes

- NBI Core Performance program in six states as utility/program administrator beyond code program.
 - Prescriptive approach with some design guidance and option packages
- NBI Core Performance program formed the basis of the IECC 2012 national model code.
 - But, action is at state and local level
- EE programs can promote and train on both new technologies and integrated approaches.



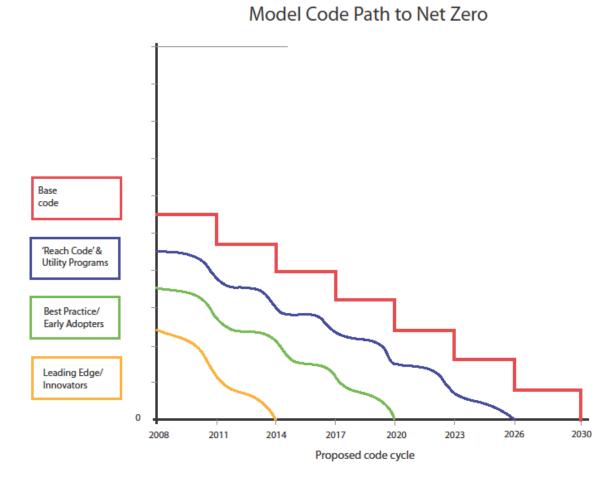
Linking EE programs to stretch codes

- Link current utility programs to future codes (plow the ground)
- Provides method for EE programs to promote new technologies and high performance buildings
 - Training and education
 - Incentives to ease the cost of transitions
 - Scale lowers costs of newer technologies



Multi-tiered Approach

- Increasingly efficient base codes over time
- Reach Code anticipates base code
- Pilots can be test bed for emerging technologies





What Happens to Programs When State Energy Code Increases?

- Program administrator should receive credit for some energy savings from code
- Program administrator in an excellent position to support with education
- NBI committed to developing the next generation approach – e.g. beyond IECC 2012 – so program continues



Drivers for Stretch Code

- Utility interest: Claim energy savings
 - Program savings beyond base code
 - Development/adoption of code
 - Training and code implementation support
- Policy interest: Proof of concept for next base energy code; overcome obstacles
 - Costs and complexity of construction
 - Training and experience aid compliance
 - Supply chain development
 - Provide uniform next set of measures
 - Possible tax incentives or other support



Sources of Stretch Energy Codes

- Model Energy Codes
 - IECC Chapter 5
 - IgCC Chapter 6
 - ASHRAE 189.1 Chapter 6
- Existing (or coming) state codes
 - Oregon (code based on IgCC and 2012 IECC)
 - Massachusetts (early version of 2012 IECC)
 - CA Reach Code (parallel to 2013 Title 24)



Summary: Features of a Stretch Energy Code

- Variation of Mandatory
- Energy rather than "Green"
- Results in more energy savings than a jurisdiction's base code
- Can work in tandem with utility programs
- Provides guidance for next base energy code
- Informs market eases next cycle adoption
- Can accelerate path to net-zero



Conclusions

- Energy codes are advancing rapidly -IECC 2012 is a big step up in efficiency
- There is a likely need for voluntary and/or incentive programs to help make the transition to more aggressive codes
- Stretch codes are the critical intermediary step to support adoption of IECC 2012

Thanks!

Questions?

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