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Energy Management for Local Governments:

Facility Retrofits to Reduce Overall Energy and Water Consumption

NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

AUGUST 28, 2019



Regional Energy Manager Project

PARTNERSHIP WITHIN NCTCOG, BETWEEN TRANSPORTATION AND ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT STAFF

Project Overview



Purpose

- Expand Local Government Staff Capabilities in Energy Management Topics and Compliance to SB 898 Reporting
- Increase Use of Energy and Water Benchmarking Tools
- Improve Accuracy of Emissions Reduction Data Associated with Reduced Energy Use



Outcome

- Demonstrate the value and benefits of increasing regional energy education
- Quantify facility energy consumption via benchmarking
- Assess energy reduction impacts on regional Air Quality data in order to serve as a regional template for other regions to utilize.

Project Timeline and Deliverables

February 2019

Deploy a survey to identify the energy management needs and interests of the region

May-August 2019

Publish digital resources (energy assessments, project-related analysis etc.) on Conserve North Texas Website

August 2019

Complete Project

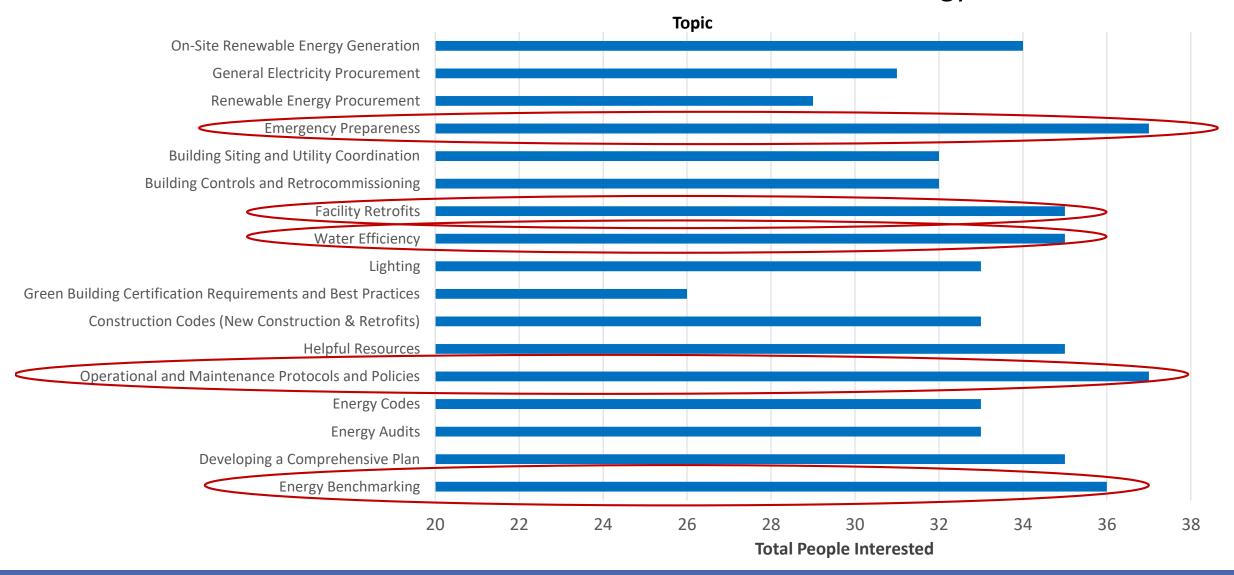


Develop workshops and trainings based on regional interests identified in survey

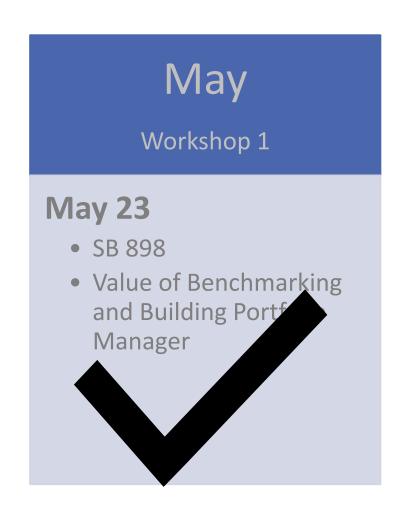
Create three (3) local government case studies

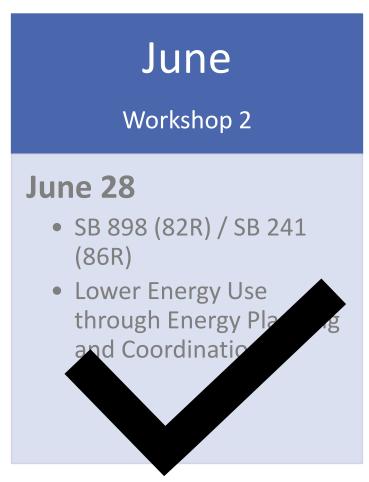
Regional Survey Results

Overall Interest to Lower Energy Use via:



Upcoming Workshops + Trainings







Workshops 3 & 4

August 28

Workshop 3 (9am-12pm)

 Facility Retrofits to Reduce Overall Energy and Water Consumption

Workshop 4 (1pm -4pm)

 Energy Efficiency for Grid Resilience

Local Government Energy Reporting - SECO

SB898 (82R) amended by SB241 (86R) Section 388.005 (c) Health and Safety Code

Purpose: Lower Local Government Energy Consumption

Requirements: Requires all political subdivisions, institutes of higher education, and state agencies in the 42 Ozone Nonattainment and Near Nonattainment Counties to establish a goal of reducing electric consumption by at least 5% each state fiscal year for 10 years 7 years beginning September 1, 2011 2019 and to Submit Annual Reporting

Issues: Lack of Awareness, Non-Compliance with Annual Reporting Requirement

Local Government Energy Reporting - SECO

Who Reports?

The following entities in 42 <u>Nonattainment or</u> Near Nonattainment counties:

Cities and Counties

State Agencies

Institutes of Higher Education

What's Due:

Annual report to SECO regarding the entity's efforts and progress to meet the 5% energy reduction goal

DUE: November 1 (annually)



Impact of Facility Retrofits and Upgrades

BY THE NUMBERS

Energy Use by Building Type

The top five energy-consuming building categories used about half of the energy consumed by all commercial buildings in 2012

% Consumption	Top five energy-consuming building categories:
15%	Mercantile and service - Malls and stores, Car dealerships, Dry cleaners, Gas stations
14%	Office - Professional and Government Offices, Banks
10%	Education - Elementary, Middle, and High School, Colleges
8%	Health care - Hospitals, Medical offices
6%	Lodging - Hotels, Dormitories, Nursing homes

Energy Consumption in Local Government Buildings

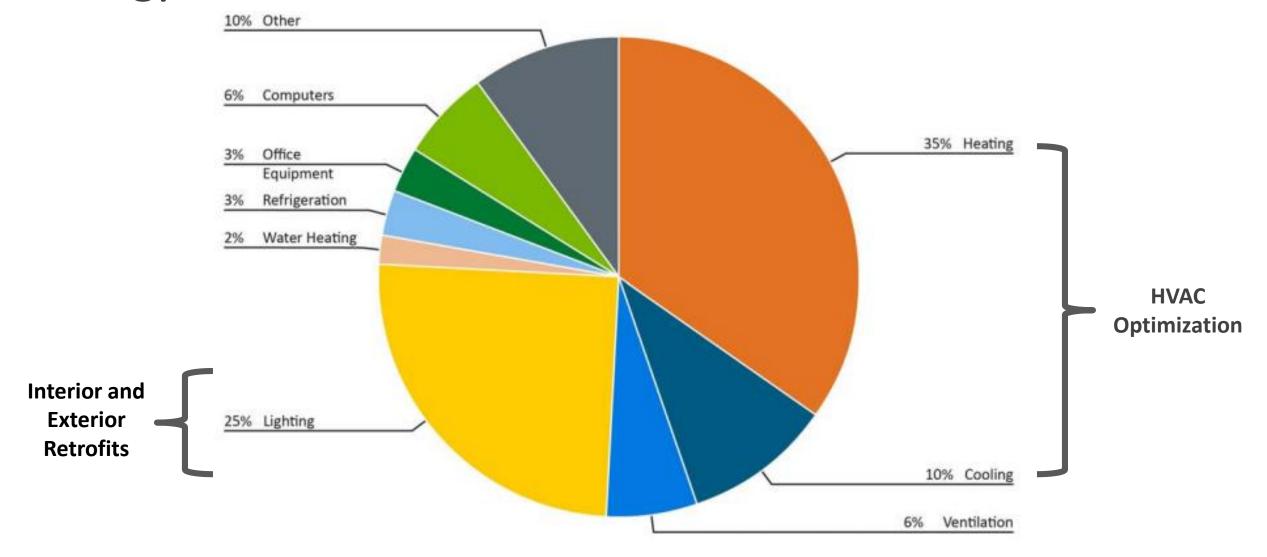


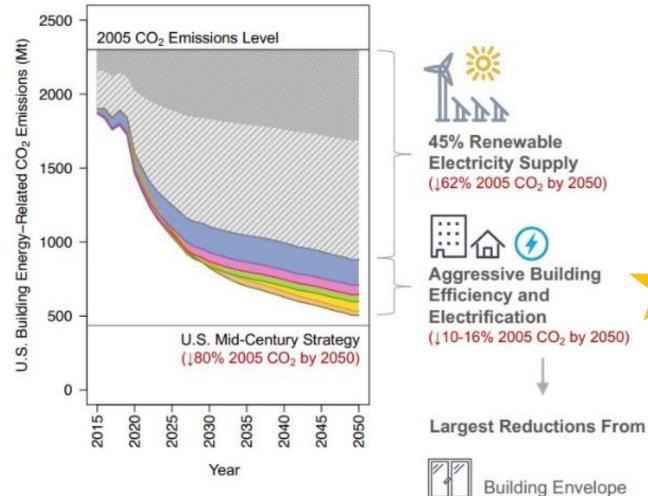
Figure 2.1. Percent Energy Use by Building System (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2006)

Why Facility Retrofits?

Building energy use contributes to over one third of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in the U.S.

U.S. Mid-Century Strategy

- Cut 2005 level CO2 emissions by 80%
- ❖Install highly energy-efficient building technologies, new operational approaches, and electrification of building systems that consume fossil fuels directly,
- Increased share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources



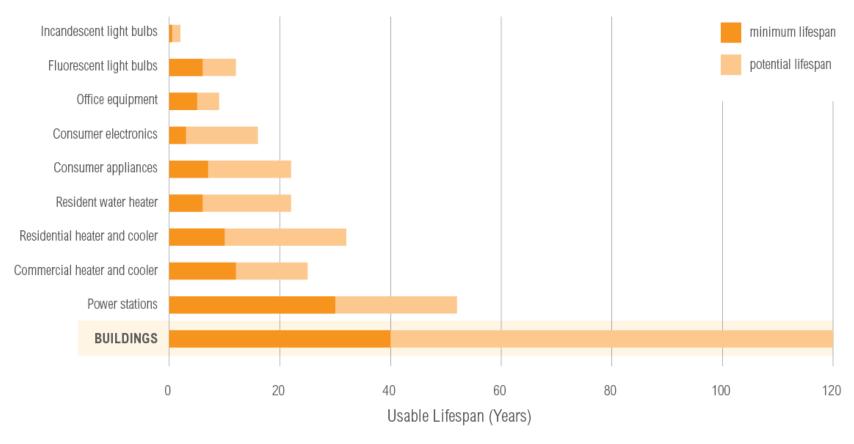








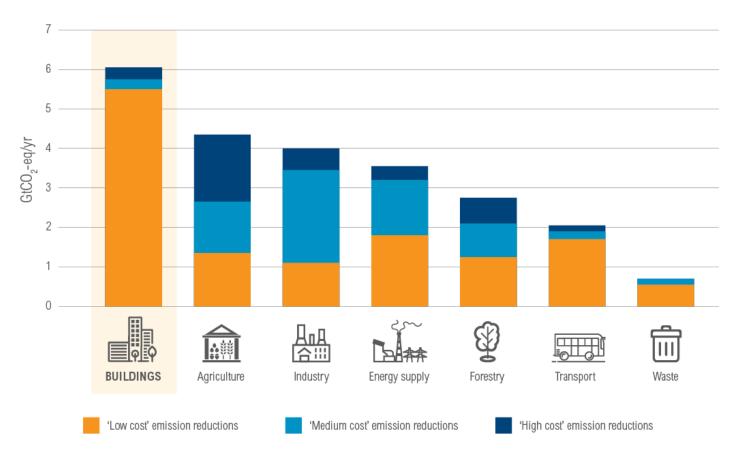
Buildings Have Long Economic Lifespans Compared to Other Energy-Consuming Infrastructure



Source: International Energy Agency. 2013. Transition to Sustainable Buildings: Strategies and Opportunities to 2050. http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Building2013_free.pdf.



Building Efficiency Is One of the Most Affordable Ways to Cut Emissions



Note: 'Low cost' emission reductions = carbon price <20 US\$/tCO₂-eq. 'Medium cost' emission reductions = carbon price <50 US\$/tCO²-eq. 'High cost' emission reductions = carbon price <100 US\$/tCO₂-eq.

Source: IPCC. 2007. IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. "4.3 Mitigation options." https://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/mains4-3.html



Facility Retrofit Benefits:



Overall

Buildings can cut energy use by 15% by implementing no to low cost measures and 45% from deep retrofit measures



Financial Benefits

- For every \$1 invested in energy efficiency, avoids \$2 spent on the energy supply
- Resulting energy savings can increase available capital

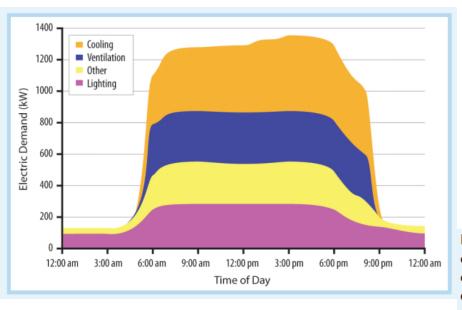


Environmental Benefits

- Reduce emissions and improve indoor and outdoor air quality
- Smooth out energy demand by reducing peak load demand and facilitating renewable sources onto the grid

Energy Impact on Building Load Profiles

Typical Office Building Load Profile

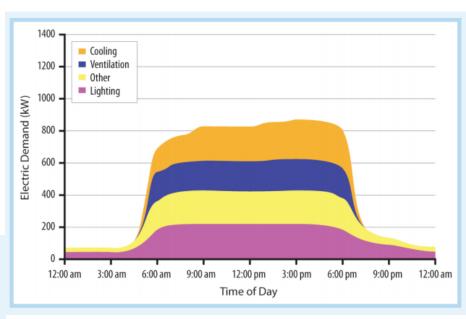




Implementing a suite of energy efficiency upgrades could significantly reduce the building's energy consumption. The graphic below illustrates the energy loads for the same building after implementing several upgrades, including:

- O&M/re-commissioning measures (e.g., optimizing temperature setpoints, HVAC scheduling, etc.).
- Lighting measures (CFLs, daylighting controls, etc.).
- HVAC measures (high efficiency chillers, premium efficiency motors, etc.).

Load Profile Post-Upgrade Implementations



^{*}for a typical 250,000 square foot office building in Chicago during the summer

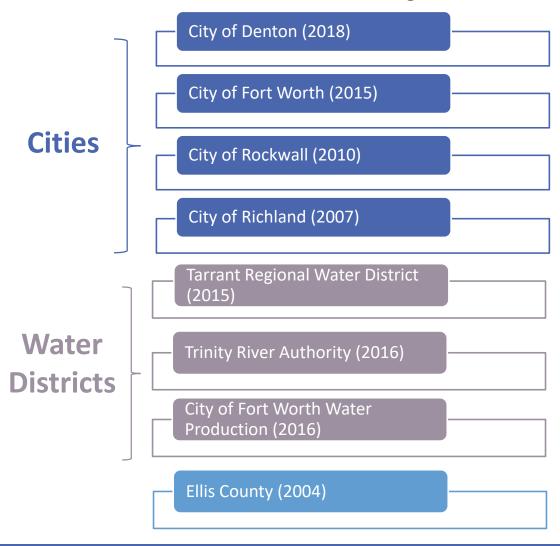


Preliminary Energy Assessments (PEAs)

The State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) provides preliminary energy assessments (PEAs) at no charge to municipal and county governments, ISDs, county hospitals, port authorities, major airports, public water authorities and municipally-owned utilities.

PEAs recommend **cost-effective resource efficiency measures** that could be implemented to reduce utility consumption or utility costs.

Check out these PEA Performing Entities!



PEA Recommended Utility-Cost Reduction Measures

Lighting



Lighting upgrades and replacements

Occupancy/vacancy sensors

Temperature



Altering unoccupied cooling setpoints

Installing programmable thermostats

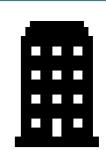
HVAC/Equipment



Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) installation

HVAC unit replacements

Building Envelope



Door and window weather stripping

Hot water piping insulation

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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