

Public Utility Commission of Texas

Texas Technical Reference Manual

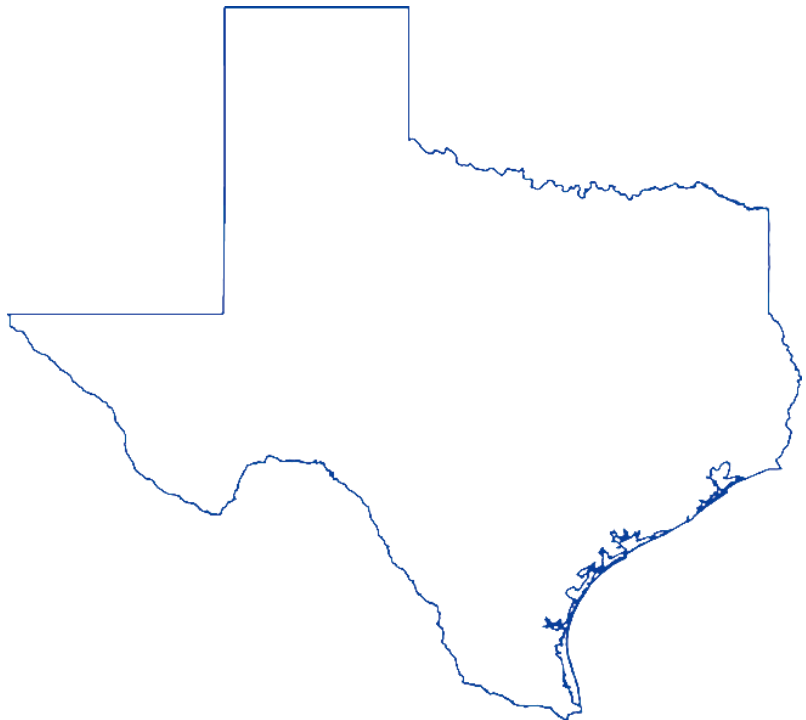
Version 11.0

Volume 3: Nonresidential Measures

Program Year 2024

Last Revision Date:

October 2023



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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 2. Nonresidential Measures | 7 |
| 2.1 Nonresidential: Lighting | 7 |
| 2.1.1 Lamps and Fixtures Measure Overview | 7 |
| 2.1.2 Lighting Controls Measure Overview..... | 43 |
| 2.1.3 Exterior Photocell and Time Clock Repair Measure Overview | 51 |
| 2.1.4 LED Traffic Signals Measure Overview | 55 |
| 2.2 Nonresidential: HVAC | 60 |
| 2.2.1 Air Conditioner and Heat Pump Tune-Ups Measure Overview | 60 |
| 2.2.2 Split and Packaged Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps Measure Overview..... | 66 |
| 2.2.3 HVAC Chillers Measure Overview..... | 91 |
| 2.2.4 Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners/Heat Pumps, Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners/Heat Pumps, and Room Air Conditioners Measure Overview..... | 110 |
| 2.2.5 Computer Room Air Conditioners Measure Overview..... | 126 |
| 2.2.6 Computer Room Air Handler Motor Efficiency Measure Overview..... | 133 |
| 2.2.7 HVAC Variable Frequency Drives Measure Overview | 137 |
| 2.2.8 Condenser Air Evaporative Pre-Cooling Measure Overview..... | 153 |
| 2.2.9 High-Volume Low-Speed Fans Measure Overview..... | 163 |
| 2.2.10 Small Commercial Evaporative Cooling Measure Overview | 168 |
| 2.2.11 Small Commercial Smart Thermostats Measure Overview | 173 |
| 2.3 Nonresidential: Building Envelope | 178 |
| 2.3.1 Cool Roofs Measure Overview..... | 178 |
| 2.3.2 Window Treatments Measure Overview..... | 191 |
| 2.3.3 Entrance and Exit Door Air Infiltration Measure Overview | 197 |
| 2.4 Nonresidential: Food Service Equipment..... | 206 |
| 2.4.1 ENERGY STAR® Combination Ovens Measure Overview..... | 206 |
| 2.4.2 ENERGY STAR® Electric Convection Ovens Measure Overview | 213 |
| 2.4.3 ENERGY STAR® Dishwashers Measure Overview..... | 219 |
| 2.4.4 ENERGY STAR® Electric Griddles Measure Overview | 227 |
| 2.4.5 ENERGY STAR® Electric Fryers Measure Overview | 232 |
| 2.4.6 ENERGY STAR® Electric Steam Cookers Measure Overview..... | 238 |
| 2.4.7 ENERGY STAR® Hot Food Holding Cabinets Measure Overview | 244 |
| 2.4.8 ENERGY STAR® Ice Makers Measure Overview..... | 249 |
| 2.4.9 Demand-Controlled Kitchen Ventilation Measure Overview..... | 255 |
| 2.4.10 Pre-Rinse Spray Valves Measure Overview | 263 |
| 2.4.11 Vacuum-Sealing and Packaging Machines Measure Overview | 268 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 2.5 Nonresidential: Refrigeration | 271 |
| 2.5.1 Door Heater Controls Measure Overview..... | 271 |
| 2.5.2 ECM Evaporator Fan Motors Measure Overview | 278 |
| 2.5.3 Electronic Defrost Controls Measure Overview | 286 |
| 2.5.4 Evaporator Fan Controls Measure Overview | 292 |
| 2.5.5 Night Covers for Open Refrigerated Display Cases Measure Overview . | 296 |
| 2.5.6 Solid and Glass Door Reach-Ins Measure Overview | 300 |
| 2.5.7 Strip Curtains for Walk-In Refrigerated Storage Measure Overview | 306 |
| 2.5.8 Zero-Energy Doors for Refrigerated Cases Measure Overview | 316 |
| 2.5.9 Door Gaskets for Walk-In and Reach-In Coolers and Freezers Measure Overview..... | 322 |
| 2.5.10 High-Speed Doors for Cold Storage Measure Overview | 328 |
| 2.6 Nonresidential: Water Heating..... | 335 |
| 2.6.1 Heat Pump Water Heaters Measure Overview | 335 |
| 2.6.2 Central Domestic Hot Water Controls Measure Overview | 342 |
| 2.6.3 Showerhead Temperature Sensitive Restrictor Valves Measure Overview..... | 348 |
| 2.6.4 Tub Spout and Showerhead Temperature-Sensitive Restrictor Valves Measure Overview..... | 355 |
| 2.7 Nonresidential: Miscellaneous | 363 |
| 2.7.1 Variable Frequency Drives for Water Pumping Measure Overview | 363 |
| 2.7.2 Premium Efficiency Motors Measure Overview | 368 |
| 2.7.3 Pump-Off Controllers Measure Overview | 381 |
| 2.7.4 ENERGY STAR® Pool Pumps Measure Overview | 387 |
| 2.7.5 Lodging Guest Room Occupancy-Sensor Controls Measure Overview.. | 393 |
| 2.7.6 Vending Machine Controls Measure Overview | 399 |
| 2.7.7 Computer Power Management Measure Overview..... | 403 |
| 2.7.8 ENERGY STAR® Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Measure Overview | 409 |
| 2.7.9 Industrial High-Frequency Battery Chargers Overview | 414 |
| 2.7.10 Steam Trap Repair and Replacement Measure Overview | 418 |
| 2.7.11 Hydraulic Gear Lubricants Measure Overview | 428 |
| 2.7.12 Hydraulic Oils Measure Overview | 431 |
| 2.7.13 Hand Dryers Measure Overview | 434 |
| 2.7.14 Laser Projectors Measure Overview | 440 |

APPENDIX A: Measure Life Calculations for Dual Baseline Measures..... A-1

List of Figures

| | |
|--|-----|
| Figure 1. Lamps & Fixtures—Non-Qualifying LED Process | 12 |
| Figure 2. Lamps & Fixtures—Building Type Decision-Making..... | 34 |
| Figure 3. Door Gaskets—Comparison of Projected Annual Energy Savings to CDDs for All 16 CA Climate Zones for Reach-In Display Cases (Coolers)..... | 324 |
| Figure 4. Door Gaskets—Comparison of Projected Annual Energy Savings to Cooling Degree CDDs for All 16 CA Climate Zones for Reach-In Display Cases (Freezers)..... | 324 |
| Figure 5. Showerhead TSRVs—Shower, Bath, and Sink Hot Water Use Profile | 353 |
| Figure 6. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Shower, Bath, and Sink Hot Water Use Profile..... | 361 |
| Figure 7. Premium Motors—Survival Function for Premium Efficiency Motors | 375 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1. Nonresidential Deemed Savings by Measure Category | 2 |
| Table 2. Lamps & Fixtures—Adjusted Baseline Wattages for T12 Equipment | 14 |
| Table 3. Lamps & Fixtures—EISA 2007 Baseline Adjustment for GSLs | 15 |
| Table 4. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction LPDs for Interior Space Types by Building Type..... | 19 |
| Table 5. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction LPDs for Agricultural Greenhouses..... | 20 |
| Table 6. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction LPDs for Exterior Space Types..... | 21 |
| Table 7. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction Baseline Wattages for Athletic Field/Court LEDs | 22 |
| Table 8. Lamps & Fixtures—Building Type Descriptions and Examples | 23 |
| Table 9. Lamps & Fixtures—Operating Hours by Building Type | 29 |
| Table 10. Lamps & Fixtures—Summer Peak Coincidence Factors by Building Type | 30 |
| Table 11. Lamps & Fixtures—Winter Peak Coincidence Factors by Building Type..... | 33 |
| Table 12. Lamps & Fixtures—Deemed Energy and Demand Interactive HVAC Factors | 36 |
| Table 13. Lamps & Fixtures—Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions by Lamp Type..... | 37 |
| Table 14. Lamps & Fixtures—Revision History | 40 |
| Table 15. Lighting Controls—Control Definitions | 45 |
| Table 16. Lighting Controls—Energy and Power Adjustment Factors | 46 |
| Table 17. Lighting Controls—Revision History | 49 |
| Table 18. Exterior Photocell Repair—Annual Operating Hours by Outdoor Application..... | 52 |
| Table 19. Exterior Photocell Repair—Winter Peak Coincidence Factors by Outdoor Application..... | 53 |
| Table 20. Exterior Photocell Repair—Revision History..... | 54 |
| Table 21. LED Traffic Signals—Federal Standard Maximum Wattages and Nominal Wattages | 56 |
| Table 22. LED Traffic Signals—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 57 |
| Table 23. LED Traffic Signals—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Fixture | 57 |
| Table 24. LED Traffic Signals—EULs by Fixture Type | 58 |
| Table 25. LED Traffic Signals—Revision History..... | 59 |
| Table 26. AC/HP Tune-Ups—Default EER and HSPF per Size Category | 62 |
| Table 27. AC/HP Tune-Ups—Revision History..... | 65 |
| Table 28. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency for ACs | 68 |
| Table 29. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency for ACs..... | 69 |
| Table 30. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Full-Load Cooling Efficiency for HPs | 69 |
| Table 31. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Part-Load Cooling Efficiency for HPs | 69 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 32. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Heating Efficiency for HPs | 70 |
| Table 33. DX HVAC—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels | 70 |
| Table 34. DX HVAC—Building Type Descriptions and Examples | 76 |
| Table 35. DX HVAC—Building Type Floor Area and Number of Floors | 79 |
| Table 36. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 80 |
| Table 37. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 81 |
| Table 38. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 3: Houston..... | 82 |
| Table 39. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 84 |
| Table 40. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 5: El Paso..... | 85 |
| Table 41. DX HVAC—Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions | 86 |
| Table 42. DX HVAC—RUL of Early Retirement Systems..... | 87 |
| Table 43. DX HVAC—Revision History | 89 |
| Table 44. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path A ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency..... | 94 |
| Table 45. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path B ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency..... | 94 |
| Table 46. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path A ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)..... | 94 |
| Table 47. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path B ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)..... | 95 |
| Table 48. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path A ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency | 95 |
| Table 49. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path B ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency | 95 |
| Table 50. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path A ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)..... | 96 |
| Table 51. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path B ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)..... | 96 |
| Table 52. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path A ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency | 96 |
| Table 53. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path B ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency | 97 |
| Table 54. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path A ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV) | 97 |
| Table 55. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path B ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV) | 97 |
| Table 56. Chillers—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiencies | 98 |
| Table 57. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 101 |
| Table 58. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 102 |
| Table 59. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 3: Houston | 102 |
| Table 60. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 103 |
| Table 61. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 104 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 62. Chillers—Air-Cooled Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions | 105 |
| Table 63. Chillers—Water-Cooled Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions | 105 |
| Table 64. Chillers—RUL of Early Retirement Systems..... | 106 |
| Table 65. Chillers—Revision History | 109 |
| Table 66. PTAC/PTHPs—ER Baseline Efficiency Levels for Standard Size Units | 112 |
| Table 67. PTAC/PTHPs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels | 112 |
| Table 68. SPVAC/SPVHPs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels..... | 113 |
| Table 69. Room ACs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels | 114 |
| Table 70. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 117 |
| Table 71. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 117 |
| Table 72. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 3: Houston..... | 118 |
| Table 73. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 119 |
| Table 74. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 5: El Paso..... | 119 |
| Table 75. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions..... | 120 |
| Table 76. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—RUL of Early Retirement Standard Size PTACs | 121 |
| Table 77. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—RUL of Early Retirement Standard Size PTHPs | 122 |
| Table 78. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—Revision History..... | 124 |
| Table 79. CRACs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels | 127 |
| Table 80. CRACs—Building Type Descriptions and Examples | 130 |
| Table 81. CRACs—CF and EFLH Values | 130 |
| Table 82. CRACs—Revision History | 132 |
| Table 83. CRAHs—Motor Efficiencies for Open Drip Proof Motors at 1,800 RPM..... | 134 |
| Table 84. CRAHs—Revision History | 136 |
| Table 85. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan VFD percentage of CFM Inputs..... | 139 |
| Table 86. HVAC VFDs—Cooling Tower VFD Percentage of CFM Inputs | 139 |
| Table 87. HVAC VFDs—Chilled Water and Condenser Water Pumps VFD Percentage of GPM Inputs | 141 |
| Table 88. HVAC VFDs—Hot Water Pump VFD %GPM Inputs..... | 142 |
| Table 89. HVAC VFDs—Motor Efficiencies for Open Drip Proof Motors at 1,800 RPM..... | 144 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 90. HVAC VFDs—Yearly Motor Operation Hours by Building Type | 145 |
| Table 91. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan Outlet Damper Baseline Savings per Motor HP | 147 |
| Table 92. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan Inlet Damper Baseline Savings per Motor HP | 147 |
| Table 93. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan Inlet Guide Vane Baseline Savings per Motor HP | 148 |
| Table 94. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan No Control Baseline Savings per Motor HP | 149 |
| Table 95. HVAC VFDs—Cooling Tower Fans Savings per Motor HP | 149 |
| Table 96. HVAC VFDs—Chilled Water Pump Savings per Motor HP | 150 |
| Table 97. HVAC VFDs—Hot Water Pump Savings per Motor HP | 150 |
| Table 98. HVAC VFDs—Revision History | 152 |
| Table 99. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Average Weather During Peak Conditions..... | 154 |
| Table 100. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo ... | 156 |
| Table 101. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 157 |
| Table 102. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 3: Houston ... | 158 |
| Table 103. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi..... | 158 |
| Table 104. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 159 |
| Table 105. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Revision History | 161 |
| Table 106. HVLS Fans—Hours of Circulating Fan Operation by Barn Type | 166 |
| Table 107. HVLS Fans—Revision History | 167 |
| Table 108. Evaporative Cooling—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels for DX AC..... | 169 |
| Table 109. Evaporative Cooling—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 170 |
| Table 110. Evaporative Cooling—Revision History | 172 |
| Table 111. Smart Thermostats—Revision History | 177 |
| Table 112. Cool Roofs—Assumed Cooling and Heating Efficiencies (COP)..... | 179 |
| Table 113. Cool Roofs—ENERGY STAR Specification | 180 |
| Table 114. Cool Roofs—Estimated R-Value Based on Construction Year..... | 181 |
| Table 115. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo..... | 181 |
| Table 116. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 2: Dallas..... | 183 |
| Table 117. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 3: Houston | 184 |
| Table 118. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi..... | 186 |
| Table 119. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 187 |
| Table 120. Cool Roofs—Revision History | 190 |
| Table 121. Windows Treatments—Solar Heat Gain Factors | 193 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 122. Windows Treatments—Recommended Clear Glass SHGC _{pre} by Window Thickness | 194 |
| Table 123. Windows Treatments—Recommended COP by HVAC System Type..... | 194 |
| Table 124. Windows Treatments—Revision History..... | 195 |
| Table 125. Air Infiltration—Average Monthly Ambient Temperatures (°F) | 200 |
| Table 126. Air Infiltration—Daytime and Nighttime Design Temperatures | 200 |
| Table 127. Air Infiltration—Cooling Energy Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/ Door Sweep..... | 202 |
| Table 128. Air Infiltration—ER Heating Energy Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/ Door Sweep..... | 203 |
| Table 129. Air Infiltration—HP Heating Energy Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/ Door Sweep..... | 203 |
| Table 130. Air Infiltration—Summer Demand Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/ Door Sweep..... | 203 |
| Table 131. Air Infiltration—ER Winter Demand Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/ Door Sweep..... | 203 |
| Table 132. Air Infiltration—HP Winter Demand Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/ Door Sweep..... | 204 |
| Table 133. Air Infiltration—Revision History | 205 |
| Table 134. Combination Ovens—ENERGY STAR Specification..... | 207 |
| Table 135. Combination Ovens—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions..... | 209 |
| Table 136. Combination Ovens—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 210 |
| Table 137. Combination Ovens—Revision History | 211 |
| Table 138. Convection Ovens—ENERGY STAR Specification..... | 214 |
| Table 139. Convection Ovens—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 216 |
| Table 140. Convection Ovens—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 216 |
| Table 141. Convection Ovens—Revision History | 217 |
| Table 142. Dishwashers—ENERGY STAR Equipment Type Descriptions | 220 |
| Table 143. Dishwashers—ENERGY STAR Specification..... | 221 |
| Table 144. Dishwashers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions..... | 223 |
| Table 145. Dishwashers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 224 |
| Table 146. Dishwashers—Equipment Lifetime by Machine Type..... | 224 |
| Table 147. Dishwashers—Revision History | 225 |
| Table 148. Commercial Griddles—ENERGY STAR Specification..... | 228 |
| Table 149. Griddles—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions..... | 230 |
| Table 150. Griddles—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 230 |
| Table 151. ENERGY STAR Griddles—Revision History | 231 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 152. Fryers—ENERGY STAR Specification | 233 |
| Table 153. Fryers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 235 |
| Table 154. Fryers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 235 |
| Table 155. Fryers—Revision History | 236 |
| Table 156. Steam Cookers—ENERGY STAR Specification | 239 |
| Table 157. Steam Cookers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 241 |
| Table 158. Steam Cookers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings..... | 241 |
| Table 159. Steam Cookers—Revision History | 242 |
| Table 160. HFHCs—ENERGY STAR Specification | 245 |
| Table 161. HFHCs—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 246 |
| Table 162. HFHCs—Energy and Peak Demand Savings..... | 246 |
| Table 163. HFHCs—Revision History..... | 247 |
| Table 164. Ice Makers—Federal Standard | 250 |
| Table 165. Ice Makers—ENERGY STAR Specification..... | 251 |
| Table 166. Ice Makers—Seasonal Peak CFs | 252 |
| Table 167. Ice Makers—Revision History | 254 |
| Table 168. DCKV—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 257 |
| Table 169. DCKV—Population-Adjusted Interactive HVAC Savings per hp..... | 257 |
| Table 170. DCKV—Seasonal Peak CFs..... | 258 |
| Table 171. DCKV—Energy Savings per hp | 259 |
| Table 172. DCKV—Summer and Winter Peak Demand Savings per hp..... | 260 |
| Table 173. DCKV—Revision History | 262 |
| Table 174. PRSVs—Flow Rate Limits | 263 |
| Table 175. PRSVs—Assumed Variables for Energy and Peak Demand Savings Calculations..... | 265 |
| Table 176. PRSV—Seasonal Peak CFs..... | 266 |
| Table 177. PRSVs—Revision History | 267 |
| Table 178. Vacuum-Sealing & Packaging Machines—Energy and Peak Demand Savings..... | 269 |
| Table 179. Vacuum-Sealing & Packaging Machines—Revision History | 270 |
| Table 180. Door Heater Controls—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Lin. Ft. of Door | 276 |
| Table 181. Door Heater Controls—Revision History | 277 |
| Table 182. ECM Evaporator Fan Motors—Motor Sizes, Efficiencies, and Input Watts | 282 |
| Table 183. ECM Evaporator Fan Motors—Cooler & Freezer Compressor COP | 283 |
| Table 184. ECM Evaporator Fan Motors—Revision History..... | 284 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 185. Defrost Controls—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 290 |
| Table 186. Defrost Controls—Revision History | 291 |
| Table 187. Evaporator Fan Controls—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 294 |
| Table 188. Evaporator Fan Controls—Revision History | 295 |
| Table 189. Night Covers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Lin. Ft. | 298 |
| Table 190. Night Covers—Revision History | 299 |
| Table 191. Door Reach-Ins—Baseline Energy Consumption | 301 |
| Table 192. Door Reach-Ins—Efficient Energy Consumption Requirements | 301 |
| Table 193. Door Reach-Ins—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 303 |
| Table 194. Door Reach-Ins—Revision History | 305 |
| Table 195. Strip Curtains—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 312 |
| Table 196. Strip Curtains—Default EER by System Configuration | 313 |
| Table 197. Strip Curtains—Energy Consumption and Demand for Coolers and Freezers... | 313 |
| Table 198. Strip Curtains—Energy and Peak Demand Savings (per sq. ft.) | 314 |
| Table 199. Strip Curtains—Revision History | 315 |
| Table 200. Zero-Energy Doors—Savings Calculations Input Assumptions | 319 |
| Table 201. Zero-Energy Doors—Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 320 |
| Table 202. Zero-Energy Doors—Revision History | 321 |
| Table 203. Door Gaskets—Energy Savings Achievable for New Gaskets Replacing Baseline Gaskets of Various Efficacies (per Lin. Ft. of Installed Door Gasket)... | 323 |
| Table 204. Door Gaskets—Energy Savings Achievable for New Gaskets Replacing Baseline Gaskets of Various Efficacies (per Lin. Ft. of Installed Door Gasket)... | 325 |
| Table 205. Door Gaskets—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Lin. Ft. of Door Gasket | 325 |
| Table 206. Door Gaskets—Revision History | 327 |
| Table 207. High-Speed Doors—Energy Factors for Door to Unconditioned Area | 330 |
| Table 208. High-Speed Doors—Energy Factors for Door to Conditioned Area | 331 |
| Table 209. High-Speed Doors—Summer and Winter Coincidence Factors for Door to Conditioned Area | 331 |
| Table 210. High-Speed Doors—Summer Coincidence Factors for Door to Unconditioned Area | 331 |
| Table 211. High-Speed Doors—Winter Coincidence Factors for Door to Unconditioned Area | 331 |
| Table 212. High-Speed Doors—Sensible Heat Load of Infiltration Air | 332 |
| Table 213. High-Speed Doors—Sensible Heat Ratio of Infiltration Air | 332 |
| Table 214. High-Speed Doors—Revision History | 334 |
| Table 215. HPWHs—Federal Standard for Consumer Electric Storage Water Heaters..... | 336 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 216. HPWHs—ENERGY STAR Specification | 336 |
| Table 217. HPWHs—Water Heater Consumption (Gal/Year)..... | 338 |
| Table 218. HPWHs—Water Mains Temperature (°F)..... | 339 |
| Table 219. HPWHs—Seasonal Peak CFs..... | 340 |
| Table 220. Commercial Heat Pump Water Heaters—Revision History | 341 |
| Table 221. Central DHW Controls—Seasonal Peak CFs | 343 |
| Table 222. Central DHW Controls—Reference kWh by Water Heater and Building Type ... | 344 |
| Table 223. Central DHW Controls—HDD Adjustment Factors | 344 |
| Table 224. Central DHW Controls—Circulation Pump Energy Savings | 345 |
| Table 225. Central DHW Controls—Thermal Distribution Energy Savings per Dwelling Unit | 345 |
| Table 226. Central DHW Controls—Circulation Pump Peak Demand Savings | 345 |
| Table 227. Central DHW Controls—Thermal Distribution Peak Demand Savings per Dwelling Unit | 346 |
| Table 228. Central DHW Controls—Revision History | 347 |
| Table 229. Showerhead TSRVs—Hot Water Usage Reduction | 350 |
| Table 230. Showerhead TSRVs—Water Mains Temperatures | 352 |
| Table 231. Showerhead TSRVs—Peak Coincidence Factors | 352 |
| Table 232. Showerhead TSRVs—Revision History | 354 |
| Table 233. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Hot Water Usage Reduction..... | 358 |
| Table 234. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Water Mains Temperatures..... | 360 |
| Table 235. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Peak Coincidence Factors | 361 |
| Table 236. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Revision History | 362 |
| Table 237. Water Pumping VFDs—Water Demand Profile | 364 |
| Table 238. Water Pumping VFDs—Motor Efficiencies | 365 |
| Table 239. Water Pumping VFDs—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Motor HP | 366 |
| Table 240. Water Pumping VFDs—Revision History..... | 367 |
| Table 241. Premium Motors—HVAC Input Assumptions | 371 |
| Table 242. Premium Motors—Industrial Input Assumptions..... | 372 |
| Table 243. Premium Motors—Rewound Motor Efficiency Reduction Factors | 372 |
| Table 244. Premium Motors—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiencies by Motor Size (%)..... | 372 |
| Table 245. Premium Motors—Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of Replaced Motor | 374 |
| Table 246. Premium Motors—ER Baseline Efficiencies by Motor Size (%)..... | 377 |
| Table 247. Premium Motors—ER Baseline Efficiencies by Motor Size for 250-500 hp Motors Manufactured Prior to June 1, 2016 (%) | 378 |
| Table 248. Premium Motors—Revision History | 380 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 249. Pump-Off Controllers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 384 |
| Table 250. Pump-Off Controllers—NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Efficiencies | 384 |
| Table 251. Pump-Off Controllers—Revision History..... | 386 |
| Table 252. Pool Pumps—Conventional Pump Input Assumptions | 389 |
| Table 253. Pool Pumps—ENERGY STAR Pump Input Assumptions | 390 |
| Table 254. Pool Pumps—Coincidence Factors | 390 |
| Table 255. Pool Pumps—Energy Savings..... | 390 |
| Table 256. Pool Pumps—Summer Peak Demand Savings..... | 391 |
| Table 257. Pool Pumps—Winter Peak Demand Savings | 391 |
| Table 258. Pool Pumps—Revision History | 392 |
| Table 259. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Motel per Room Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 395 |
| Table 260. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Hotel per Room Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 395 |
| Table 261. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Dormitory per Room Energy and Peak Demand Savings | 396 |
| Table 262. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Revision History | 398 |
| Table 263. Vending Controls—Refrigerated Cold Drink Energy and Peak Savings..... | 400 |
| Table 264. Vending Controls—Refrigerated Reach-In Energy and Peak Demand Savings..... | 401 |
| Table 265. Vending Controls—Non-Refrigerated Snack Energy and Peak Demand Savings..... | 401 |
| Table 266. Vending Controls—Revision History | 402 |
| Table 267. Computer Power Management—Equipment Wattages | 405 |
| Table 268. Computer Power Management—Operating Hours | 406 |
| Table 269. Computer Power Management—Coincidence Factors..... | 406 |
| Table 270. Computer Power Management—Energy Savings for Offices & Schools..... | 406 |
| Table 271. Computer Power Management—Peak Demand Savings for Offices & Schools | 407 |
| Table 272. Computer Power Management—Revision History | 408 |
| Table 273. EVSE—Peak Demand Probability Factors | 411 |
| Table 274. EVSE—Energy Savings..... | 412 |
| Table 275. EVSE—Peak Demand Savings | 412 |
| Table 276. EVSE—Revision History | 413 |
| Table 277. Battery Chargers—Efficiency Requirements | 415 |
| Table 278. Battery Chargers—Charging and Idle Hours Assumptions..... | 416 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 279. Battery Chargers—Pre/Post Charging and Idle Wattage Assumptions | 416 |
| Table 280. Battery Charging System—Coincidence Factors..... | 416 |
| Table 281. Battery Chargers—Deemed Energy and Demand Savings per Charger..... | 417 |
| Table 282. Industrial High-Frequency Battery Chargers—Revision History | 417 |
| Table 283. Steam Traps—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions..... | 420 |
| Table 284. Steam Traps—Commercial Heating Hours..... | 421 |
| Table 285. Steam Traps—Energy Savings..... | 421 |
| Table 286. Steam Traps—Peak Demand Savings, Without Audit..... | 422 |
| Table 287. Steam Traps—Peak Demand Savings, With Audit..... | 424 |
| Table 288. Steam Traps—Revision History | 427 |
| Table 289. Hydraulic Gear Lubricants—Motor Efficiencies | 429 |
| Table 290. Hydraulic Gear Lubricants—Revision History | 430 |
| Table 291. Hydraulic Oils—Motor Efficiencies | 432 |
| Table 292. Hydraulic Oils—Revision History | 433 |
| Table 293. Hand Dryers—Deemed Energy and Demand Interactive Factors | 435 |
| Table 294. Hand Dryers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions | 436 |
| Table 295. Hand Dryers—Energy Savings | 437 |
| Table 296. Hand Dryers—Peak Demand Savings..... | 438 |
| Table 297. Hand Dryers—Revision History | 439 |
| Table 298. Laser Projectors—Revision History | 442 |

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TRM Technical Support

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1. INTRODUCTION

This volume of the TRM contains the deemed savings for nonresidential measures that have been approved for use in Texas by the PUCT. This volume includes instructions regarding various savings calculators and reference sources of the information. The TRM serves as a centralized source of deemed savings values; where appropriate, measurement and verification (M&V) methods by measure category are noted for informational purposes only regarding the basis of projected and claimed savings.

Table 1 provides an overview of the nonresidential measures contained within Volume 3 and the types of deemed savings estimates available for each one. There are five types of deemed savings estimates identified:

- Point estimates that provide a single deemed savings value that corresponds to a single measure or type of technology.
- Deemed saving tables that provide energy and peak savings as a function of size, capacity, building type, efficiency level, or other inputs.
- Savings algorithms that require user-defined inputs that must be gathered on-site and the identification of default inputs where primary data could not be collected. In many cases, these algorithms are provided as references to deemed savings tables, point estimates, or calculator explanations.
- Calculators are used by different utilities and implementers to calculate energy savings for different measures. In many cases, there are several different calculators available for a single measure. Sometimes their background calculators are similar, and in other cases, estimates can vary greatly between each calculator.
- M&V methods are also used for some measures to calculate savings in the event that standard equipment is not used, or the specified building types do not apply. For some of these measures, both a simplified M&V approach and a full M&V approach may be allowed by the utility. M&V methods as a source of claimed and projected savings are noted for informational purposes only. Standardized M&V approaches that have been reviewed by the EM&V team are incorporated into Volume 4: Measurement and Verification Protocols of this TRM.

Please consult Volume I: Overview and User Guide, Section 4: Structure and Content, for details on the organization of the measure templates presented in this volume.

Table 1. Nonresidential Deemed Savings by Measure Category

| Measure category | Measure description | Point estimates | Deemed savings tables | Savings algorithm | Calculator | M&V | 11.0 update |
|------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|--|
| Lighting | Lamps and fixtures | – | – | X | X | X | Added guidance for delisted lighting products and for new construction exterior lighting zone selection. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | Lighting controls | – | – | X | X | X | Clarified new construction controls eligibility. Updated control types. Consolidated EAF and PAF into CAF and added column for new construction CAF. Added documentation requirements for NLC systems. |
| | Exterior photocell and time clock repair | – | – | X | X | X | No revision. |
| | LED traffic signals | – | – | X | X | X | No revision. |
| HVAC | Air conditioning and heat pump tune-ups | – | – | X | – | X | Clarified eligibility criteria. |
| | Split and packaged air conditioners and heat pumps | – | – | X | X | X | Removed < 5.4 ton HP sell-through exception. Updated ER baselines for compliance with updated federal standard. Updated NC/ROB 5.4+ ton baselines to incorporate current federal standard. Clarified pre- and post capacity limits. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| | HVAC chillers | – | – | X | X | X | Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| | Package terminal air conditioners/heat pumps, and room air conditioners | – | – | X | X | X | Corrected current federal standard effective date. Added separate RUL table for PTHP. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| | Computer room air conditioners | – | – | X | X | – | Added reference to new standard and plan to incorporate in PY2025. |

| Measure category | Measure description | Point estimates | Deemed savings tables | Savings algorithm | Calculator | M&V | 11.0 update |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|--|
| | Computer room air handler motor efficiency | – | – | X | X | – | No revision. |
| | HVAC variable frequency drives | – | X | X | – | – | Added cooling tower fan and condenser water pump applications. Updated maximum temperatures for linear regression equations to correspond with ASHRAE design conditions. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | Condenser air evaporative pre-cooling | – | – | X | – | X | Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | High-volume low-speed fans | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Small commercial evaporative cooling | – | X | X | – | – | Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | Small commercial smart thermostats | – | – | X | X | X | No revision. |
| Building envelope | Cool roofs | X | – | X | X | – | No revision. |
| | Window treatments | X | – | X | X | – | Extended eligibility to windows with existing louvered or Venetian blinds. Added reduced baseline SHGC values for windows with louvered blinds. |
| | Entrance and exit door air infiltration | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| Food service | ENERGY STAR® combination ovens | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ENERGY STAR® electric convection ovens | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ENERGY STAR® dishwashers | – | X | X | – | – | Clarified that residential dishwashing equipment can be installed in commercial applications following the methodology in Volume 2 of the TRM. |
| | ENERGY STAR® electric griddles | – | X | X | – | – | TRM v11.0 origin. |

| Measure category | Measure description | Point estimates | Deemed savings tables | Savings algorithm | Calculator | M&V | 11.0 update |
|------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|--|
| | ENERGY STAR® electric fryers | – | X | X | – | – | Updated documentation requirements to collect fryer type rather than fryer width. |
| | ENERGY STAR® electric steam cookers | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ENERGY STAR® hot food holding cabinets | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ENERGY STAR® ice makers | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Demand controlled kitchen ventilation | – | X | X | – | – | Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | Pre-rinse spray valves | – | X | X | – | – | Adjusted mixed water hot temperature to match CEE guidance. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | Vacuum-sealing and packaging machines | – | X | – | – | – | No revision. |
| Refrigeration | Door heater controls | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ECM evaporator fan motors | – | – | X | – | – | Clarified duty cycle assumptions and references. |
| | Electronic defrost controls | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Evaporator fan controls | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Night covers for open refrigerated display cases | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Solid and glass door reach-ins | – | – | X | – | – | Updated ENERGY STAR efficiency requirements. Clarified that residential refrigerator and freezer equipment can be installed in commercial applications following the methodology in Volume 2 of the TRM. Updated documentation requirements. |

| Measure category | Measure description | Point estimates | Deemed savings tables | Savings algorithm | Calculator | M&V | 11.0 update |
|------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|--|
| | Strip curtains for walk-in refrigerated storage | – | X | – | – | – | No revision. |
| | Zero-energy doors for refrigerated cases | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Door gaskets for walk-in and reach-in coolers and freezers | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | High speed doors for cold storage | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| Water heating | Heat pump water heaters | – | – | X | – | – | TRM v11.0 origin. |
| | Central domestic hot water controls | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Showerhead temperature sensitive restrictor valves | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Tub spout and showerhead temperature sensitive restrictor valves | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| Miscellaneous | Variable frequency drives for water pumping | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Premium efficiency motors | – | – | X | – | – | Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| | Pump-off controllers | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ENERGY STAR® pool pumps | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |

| Measure category | Measure description | Point estimates | Deemed savings tables | Savings algorithm | Calculator | M&V | 11.0 update |
|------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----|---|
| | Lodging guest room occupancy sensor controls | – | X | – | – | – | No revision. |
| | Vending machine controls | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Computer power management | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | ENERGY STAR® electric vehicle supply equipment | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Industrial high-frequency battery chargers | – | X | X | – | – | TRM v11.0 origin. |
| | Steam trap repair and replacement | – | X | X | – | – | Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |
| | Hydraulic gear lubricants | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Hydraulic oils | – | – | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Hand dryers | – | X | X | – | – | No revision. |
| | Laser projectors | – | – | X | – | – | TRM v11.0 origin. |

2. NONRESIDENTIAL MEASURES

2.1 NONRESIDENTIAL: LIGHTING

2.1.1 Lamps and Fixtures Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-LT-LF

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Lighting

Applicable Building Types: All commercial, multifamily common areas

Fuels Affected: Electricity (interactive HVAC effects: electric/gas space heating)

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit, and new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive, custom, direct install

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section provides estimates of the energy and peak savings resulting from the installation of energy efficient lamps and/or ballasts. The installation can be the result of new construction or the replacement of existing lamps and/or ballasts. This TRM Measure ID covers the following lighting technologies:

- Linear fluorescent T5s; high performance or reduced watt T8s. Linear fluorescent measures may also involve delamping¹ with or without the use of reflectors.
- Fluorescent electrodeless induction lamps and fixtures
- Compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) screw-based lamps and hard-wired pin-based fixtures
- Pulse-start (PSMH) and ceramic metal halide (CMH) lamps; high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps
- Light emitting diode (LED) screw-based lamps; hard-wired LED fixtures.

Energy and demand savings are based on operating hours, coincident-load factors, and changes in pre-existing and post-installation lighting loads, as determined using an approved lighting Standard Fixture Wattage table², available for download from the Texas Efficiency website and in the Fixture Codes tab in the latest version of the Lighting Survey Form (LSF). The LSF is one example of a calculator that is used to determine energy and demand savings.

¹ Delamping energy savings are eligible if done in conjunction with T-8 lamp and electronic ballast retrofits.

² Maintained by EUMMOT/Frontier Energy: <http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/lighting>.

Pre- and post-retrofit lighting inventories are entered and used with the pre-loaded stipulated values and algorithms needed to calculate energy and demand savings. Components of the calculator include:

- Instructions and project information.
- Pre- and post-retrofit lighting inventories. A tab for exempt fixtures and a description of the exemptions is also present in the calculator.
- Fixture wattages and descriptions are defined in a Standard Fixture Wattage table.
- Factor tables that contain stipulated operating hours, coincidence factors, interactive HVAC factors, control adjustment factors, and new construction lighting power density (LPD) factors.
- A summary tab displaying the final energy and demand calculations. The data from this tab is entered into the utility program tracking data as the claimed savings values.

Although the generic LSF calculator is publicly available on the Texas Energy Efficiency website, several utilities have their own versions.

Eligibility Criteria

This section describes the system information and certified wattage values that must be used to estimate energy and peak savings from lighting systems installed as part of the Texas utility energy efficiency programs. The fixture codes and the demand values listed in the Table of Standard Fixture Wattages are used to calculate energy and demand savings for lighting efficiency projects.

Existing lighting fixtures must be removed or demolished in place after retrofit to count towards reduced pre-install wattage. Existing lighting fixtures that remain operable after retrofit should be listed in both the pre- and post-retrofit lighting inventory.

In addition, LED and linear fluorescent T8s need to be qualified, as follows:

- High-performance (HP) and reduced-watt (RW) T8 linear fluorescent lamps need to be qualified by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE). Their respective ballasts need to be qualified by NEMA.³ See the High-efficiency Condition section for additional details.
- LED lamps and fixtures must have their input power (wattage) and an L70 rated life (hours) verified through some combination of the following references: DesignLights Consortium[®] (DLC), ENERGY STAR[®], or independent lab testing⁴ (e.g., LM-79, LM-80, TM-21, ISTMT). Rated life for LED fixtures should be greater than or equal to 50,000

³ While CEE stopped qualifying ballasts in January 2015, the NEMA Premium Electronic Ballast Program has continued to be maintained and is consistent with the prior CEE specifications for high performance lamps and ballasts, tested in accordance with ANSI C82 Standards.

⁴ DLC test lab requirements: <https://www.designlights.org/solid-state-lighting/qualification-requirements/testing-lab-requirements/>.

hours, which can be demonstrated by compliance with DLC v3.0 or later⁵ or through independent lab testing. Similarly, rated life for integrated LED lamps should be greater than or equal to 10,000 hours, which can be demonstrated by compliance with ENERGY STAR Version 2.1 Specification or later⁶ or through independent lab testing for integrated-ballast LED lamps. These values represent the point at which the minimum L70 was raised to levels consistent with current deemed measure life assumptions.

- DLC- and ENERGY STAR-certified model numbers should closely align with the installed model number. However, small variances are allowed for portions of the model number that may refer to aspects of the fixture that do not affect energy performance (e.g., color temperature, fixture housing). This allowance is provided at the discretion of the state evaluator and reported model numbers should always default to the closest match available.
- DLC and ENERGY STAR specifications are periodically updated. Projects may report fixture wattage from older versions of product certifications according to the following certification date guidelines if a copy of the original certification is preserved.
 1. New construction: permit date
 2. Small business: date of customer acceptance or project proposal
 3. All other: installation date
- DLC currently tracks delisted products. DLC-delisted products are eligible as long as they were rated for compliance with DLC v3.0 or later. ENERGY STAR does not track delisted products. However, any delisted product may be eligible if prior compliance is documented using a downloaded copy of the prior rating certificate.
- If a product is available in various length increments but is DLC-certified for a specific fixture length, the specified DLC power may be converted to a watts-per-square-foot value to be multiplied against the installed fixture length instead of reporting as a non-qualified fixture.
- Field adjustable light output: If a product is available with field-adjustable light output (or wattage setpoints) that can be adjusted by an installation contractor to utilize some or all LED nodes on the fixture, this will be noted in the Product Capabilities section of the DLC certification. DLC will typically specify the maximum input wattage. These fixtures should be reported based on the following scenarios:

⁵ Equivalent to the L70 rated life requirement for all categories as specified in DesignLights Consortium™ (DLC) Technical Requirements v3.0. <https://www.designlights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/DLC-Technical-Requirements-Table-V3-0.pdf>.

⁶ Equivalent to the rated life requirement for all lamps as specified in the ENERGY STAR Lamps Version 2.1 Specification . <https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Lamps%20V2.1%20Final%20Specification.pdf>.

- If the fixture is installed at a reduced setpoint, it should be reported at the maximum input wattage in combination with the institutional tuning control code to claim energy savings associated with a central control lighting output based on tuning sensors. This control type is similar because it is not easily adjustable over time.
- If the fixture is installed with additional controls (e.g., occupancy sensor, daylighting), then it should be reported at the maximum input wattage in combination with the multiple control code.
- If the fixture is installed without adjustment, it should be reported at the maximum input wattage with no control code.
- If the fixture is installed with no additional controls and the DLC certificate specifies a lower wattage setpoint, then it should be reported as the lower input wattage with no control code.
- For all cases, project documentation should include a screenshot of the DLC certificate and an example photo of the field-adjustable setpoint.

Exempt lighting for new construction. Some types of new construction lighting fixtures are exempt from inclusion in the interior lighting demand savings calculation, but they are still included in the total installed lighting power calculations for a project. Exempt fixtures are those that do not provide general/ambient/area lighting, have separate control devices, and are installed in one of the following applications:⁷

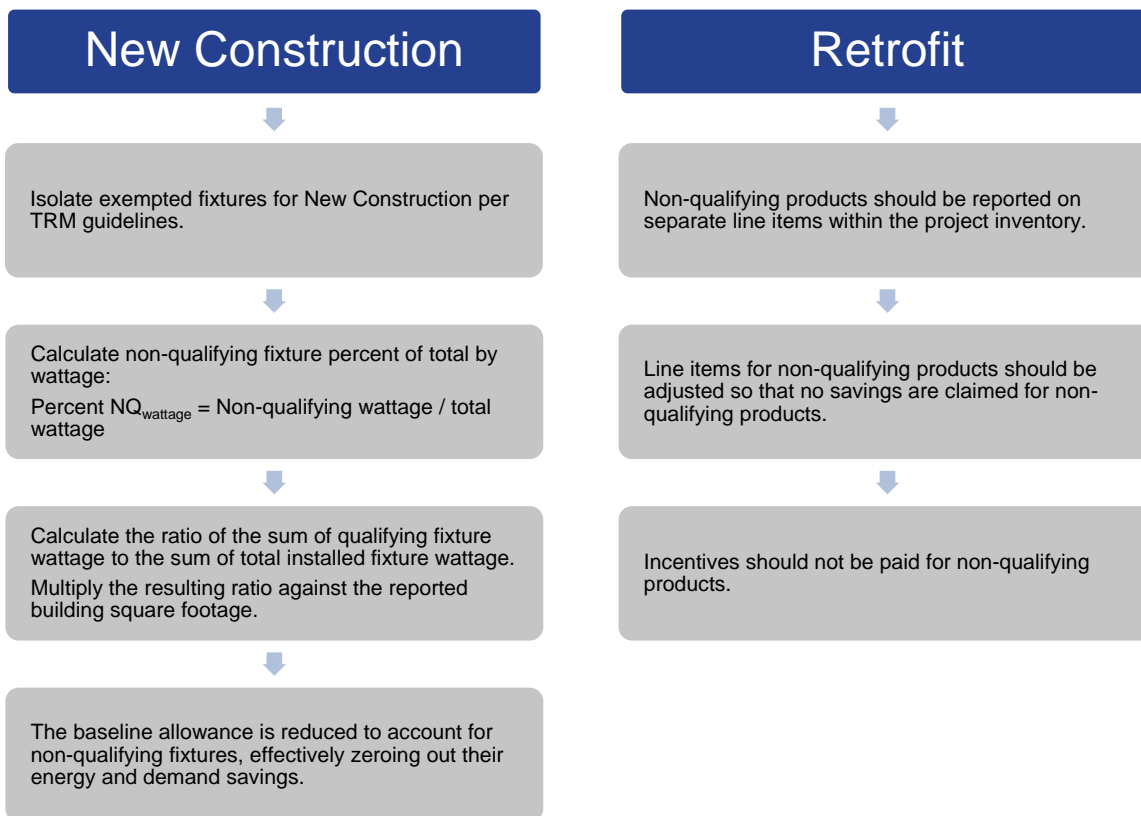
1. The connected power associated with the following lighting equipment is not included in calculating total connected lighting power
 - 1.1. Professional sports arena playing-field lighting
 - 1.2. Sleeping-unit lighting in hotels, motels, boarding houses, or similar buildings
 - 1.3. Emergency lighting automatically off during normal building operation
 - 1.4. Lighting in spaces specifically designed for use by occupants with special lighting needs including visual impairment and other medical and age-related issues
 - 1.5. Lighting in interior spaces that have been specifically designated as a registered interior historic landmark
 - 1.6. Casino gaming areas
 - 1.7. Mirror lighting in dressing rooms
2. Lighting equipment used for the following shall be exempt provided that it is in addition to general lighting and is controlled by an independent control device
 - 2.1. Task lighting for medical and dental purposes
 - 2.2. Display lighting for exhibits in galleries, museums, and monuments

⁷ IECC 2015, Section C405.4.1.

3. Lighting for theatrical purposes, including performance, stage, film production, and video production
4. Lighting for photographic processes
5. Lighting integral to equipment or instrumentation and installed by the manufacturer
6. Task lighting for plant growth or maintenance
7. Advertising signage or directional signage
8. In restaurant building and areas, lighting for food warming or integral to food preparation equipment
9. Lighting equipment that is for sale
10. Lighting demonstration equipment in education facilities
11. Lighting approved because of safety or emergency considerations, inclusive of exit lights
12. Lighting integral to both open and glass-enclosed refrigerator and freezer cases
13. Lighting in retail display windows, provided the display area is enclosed by ceiling-height partitions
14. Furniture-mounted supplemental task lighting that is controlled by automatic shut off
15. Exit signs

Non-Qualifying LEDs. This section provides guidance to assess and calculate nonresidential lighting project savings that include non-qualifying LEDs. Figure 1 summarizes the recommended protocol for lighting system projects with non-qualifying LEDs when square footage cannot be isolated. Additional explanations and criteria for use follow.

Figure 1. Lamps & Fixtures—Non-Qualifying LED Process



Step 1: Qualify New Construction Projects. Calculate non-qualifying LED project percentage:

- Based as a percentage of demand (percent $NQ_{wattage} = \text{wattage of non-qualifying fixtures} / \text{wattage of total fixtures}$)

Step 2: New Construction Projects Only. Non-qualifying fixtures that pass Step 1 would follow all instructions for excluded fixtures.

- List non-qualifying LEDs on separate lines (e.g., separate on lighting inventory worksheet of deemed savings calculator). Non-qualifying fixtures are identified by a unique fixture code.
- Adjust code allowable baseline wattage so that non-qualifying fixture wattage is not included as part of the LPD code limit requirements. To do so, calculate the sum of the qualifying fixture wattage and the sum of the total installed fixture wattage. Take the ratio of qualifying fixture wattage to total fixture wattage and multiply the resulting ratio against the total treated square footage for space. The adjusted square footage is included as part of the overall LPD calculation and will decrease the total allowable baseline wattage for the project.

- **Fixture Isolation Method.** If non-qualifying fixtures are isolated to a section of the building whose square footage can be easily segmented from the total building square footage, the non-qualifying fixtures and affected square footage can be excluded from the lighting inventory. Excluded fixtures must be documented when using the fixture isolation method.

Step 3: Retrofit Projects. List non-qualifying LEDs on separate lines (e.g., separate on lighting inventory worksheet of deemed savings calculator).

- Include unique identifiers/markers for the non-qualifying LEDs within the inventory (e.g., fixture code, description, or another designator within the deemed savings tool).
- Adjust non-qualifying LED wattages, so their demand and energy savings are not included as part of the project savings. Demand and energy savings for non-qualifying LEDs shall result in zero-project savings.
- Adjust non-qualifying LED quantities so they are not included as part of the project incentive. Incentives shall not be paid on non-qualifying LEDs.
- Provide clear visibility for all changes within the savings calculation (e.g., deemed savings calculator), including changes to all input assumptions and calculation methodologies to implement the above procedure.
- All other savings procedures and requirements, as specified within the TRM for lighting measures apply to all fixtures of a lighting project.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition or assumed baseline efficiency used in the savings calculations depends on the decision-type used for the measure. For new construction, the baseline will be based on a LPD in watts per square foot by building/space type, as specified by the relevant energy code/standard applied to a specific project. For *retrofit* applications, the baseline efficiency would typically reflect the in-situ, pre-existing equipment, except for linear fluorescent T12s and first-generation T8s, as explained below. Eligible baseline fixture types and wattages are specified in the Standard Fixture Wattages table.

Major renovation projects should use a new construction baseline (for the building type after the improvement) if either of the following conditions are met:

- Building type changes in combination with the renovation
- Renovation scope includes removing drywall and gutting existing building to the studs

Linear Fluorescent T12 Special Conditions

The US Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) set energy efficiency standards that preclude certain lamps and ballasts from being manufactured or imported into the US. The latest standards covering general service linear fluorescents went into full effect July 2014. Under this provision, almost all 4-foot and some 8-foot T12 lamps, as well as first-generation 4-foot, 700 series T8 lamps were prohibited from manufacture. Because all lighting equipment for Texas energy efficiency programs must be EPACT compliant, including existing or baseline equipment, adjustments were made to the T12 fixtures in the Standard Fixture Wattage table. Certain T12 lamp/ballast combinations which are non-EPACT compliant are assigned EPACT demand values.

As such, 4-foot and 8-foot T12s are no longer an approved baseline technology for Texas energy efficiency programs. 4-foot and 8-foot T12s are still eligible for lighting retrofit projects, but an assumed electronic T8 baseline will be used for estimating the energy and demand savings instead of the existing T12 equipment. T12 fixtures will remain in the Standard Fixture Wattage table, but the label for these records will be changed to “T12 (T8 baseline)” and the fixture wattage for these records will be adjusted to use the adjusted fixture wattages shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Lamps & Fixtures—Adjusted Baseline Wattages for T12 Equipment

| T12 length | Lamp count | Revised lamp wattage | Revised system wattage |
|---|------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 48-inch—std, HO, and VHO (4 feet) | 1 | 32 | 31 |
| | 2 | 32 | 58 |
| | 3 | 32 | 85 |
| | 4 | 32 | 112 |
| | 6 | 32 | 170 |
| | 8 | 32 | 224 |
| 96-inch—std (8 feet) 60/75 W | 1 | 59 | 69 |
| | 2 | 59 | 110 |
| | 3 | 59 | 179 |
| | 4 | 59 | 219 |
| | 6 | 59 | 330 |
| | 8 | 59 | 438* |
| 96-inch HO and VHO (8 feet) 95/110 W | 1 | 86 | 101 |
| | 2 | 86 | 160 |
| | 3 | 86 | 261 |
| | 4 | 86 | 319 |
| | 6 | 86 | 481 |
| | 8 | 86 | 638 |

| T12 length | Lamp count | Revised lamp wattage | Revised system wattage |
|---------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2-foot u-tube | 1 | 32 | 32 |
| | 2 | 32 | 60 |
| | 3 | 32 | 89 |

⁸ 8 lamp fixture wattage approximated by doubling 4 lamp fixture wattage.

Key: HO = high output, VHO = very high output.

General Service Lamps

On May 8, 2022, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued two final rules relating to general service lamps (GSL):

- Energy Conservation Program: Definitions for General Service Lamps, effective July 8, 2022, which expanded the definition of a GSL.⁸
- Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps, effective July 25, 2022, which shifted the baseline to 45 lumens/watt efficacy.⁹

The baseline is assumed to be the second-tier Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA)-mandated efficiency for a GSL (see Table 3). The EISA regulations dictate that GSLs must comply with a 45 lumen/watt efficacy standard at time of sale beginning January 1, 2023. However, due to the DOE enforcement schedule, savings may be claimed against the first-tier EISA baseline through February 28, 2023, at the utility’s discretion.¹⁰

Table 3. Lamps & Fixtures—EISA 2007 Baseline Adjustment for GSLs^{11 12}

| Minimum lumens | Maximum lumens | Incandescent equivalent wattage | 2 nd Tier EISA 2007 baseline wattage |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 250 | 309 | 25 | Exempt |
| 310 | 749 | 40 | 12 |
| 750 | 1,049 | 60 | 20 |
| 1,050 | 1,489 | 75 | 28 |

⁸ DOE Final Rule: Definitions for General Service Lamps. <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2021-BT-STD-0012-0022>.

⁹ DOE Final Rule: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Lamps. <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2021-BT-STD-0005-0070>.

¹⁰ See PY2022 TRM 9.0 for methodology and baseline.

¹¹ Federal standard for General Service Incandescent Lamps (GSILs): https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=20.

¹² If exempt, refer to incandescent equivalent wattage.

| Minimum lumens | Maximum lumens | Incandescent equivalent wattage | 2 nd Tier EISA 2007 baseline wattage |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1,490 | 2,600 | 100 | 45 |
| 2,601 | 3,300 | 150 | 66 |

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible efficient fixture types and wattages are specified in the Standard Fixture Wattages table. In addition, some technologies such as LEDs must meet the additional requirements specified under Eligibility Criteria.

High-Efficiency/Performance Linear Fluorescent T8s

All 4-foot T8 post-retrofit technologies and new construction projects must use electronic ballasts manufactured after November 2014,¹³ and high-performance T8 lamps that are on the T8 Replacement Lamp products list developed by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) as published on its website.

If CEE does not have efficiency guidelines for a T8 system (such as for 8-foot, 3-foot, 2-foot, and U-bend T8 products), the product must have higher light output or reduced wattage than its standard equivalent product (minimum efficacy of 75 mean lumens per watt), while also providing a CRI (color rendering index) greater than 80, and an average rated life of 24,000 hours at three hours per start. In addition, 2-foot and 3-foot ballasts must also use electronic ballasts manufactured after November 2014.

Solar LEDs

Solar-powered LEDs are common in several commercial applications, primarily associated with pole-mounted fixtures. Solar lighting uses photovoltaic (PV) cells, which absorb solar energy to charge a battery and power the fixture. By default, solar fixtures should use an efficient wattage of 0. Because fixture performance relies on battery performance, the measure life for solar fixtures is capped at the expected battery life.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

This section describes the deemed savings methodology for both energy and demand savings for all lighting projects. Savings are calculated using separate methods for retrofit and new construction projects.

¹³ Changes to the DOE Federal standards for electronic ballasts effective November 2014 met both the CEE performance specification and the NEMA Premium requirements, so CEE discontinued their specification and qualifying product lists. A legacy ballast list from January 2015 is still available.

Retrofit^{14,15}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Energy Savings [kWh]} \\ = (kW_{pre} \times Hours_{pre} \times EAF_{pre} - kW_{installed} \times Hours_{installed}) \times HVAC_{energy} \end{aligned} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = (kW_{pre} \times CF_{pre} \times PAF_{pre} - kW_{installed} \times CF_{S/W}) \times HVAC_{demand} \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

New Construction

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = \left(\frac{LPD \times FloorArea}{1,000} - kW_{installed} \right) \times Hours \times HVAC_{energy} \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{LPD \times FloorArea}{1,000} - kW_{installed} \right) \times CF_{S/W} \times HVAC_{demand} \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

Where:

kW_{pre} = Total kW of existing measure(s) (Approved baseline fixture code wattage from deemed savings tool divided by 1,000 and multiplied by fixture/lamp quantity)

$kW_{installed}$ = Total kW of retrofit measure(s) (Verified installed fixture code wattage from deemed savings tool divided by 1,000 and multiplied by fixture/lamp quantity)¹⁶

Note: wattage for installed LED fixtures may be rounded up or down to the nearest half watt; all other wattages should be rounded to the nearest watt.

LPD = Acceptable lighting power density based on building type from efficiency codes from Table 4 (W/ft²)

¹⁴ For non-operating fixtures, the baseline demand may be adjusted by using values from the Standard Wattage Table. The number of non-operating fixtures will be limited to 10% of the total fixture count per facility.

¹⁵ The energy and demand savings calculations should also account for lighting controls that are present on existing lighting systems. The EAF and PAF factors in the Lighting Controls measure section should be used for these calculations to adjust the deemed hours and coincidence factors on the pre-side of the equations. Savings for controls installed on new fixtures are accounted for in the Lighting Controls measure.

¹⁶ Installed fixture wattage for fixtures defined by DLC as having “field-adjustable light output capability under the product features tab should be reported at the “default,” or maximum lumen output, setting. These fixtures may also utilize the Institutional Tuning control type. Field adjustments should be tracked in project inventories and verified with lumen measurements conducted during field inspections.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Floor Area</i> | = | <i>Floor area of the treated space where the lights were installed</i> |
| <i>Hours</i> | = | <i>Hours by building type from Table 9</i> |
| <i>EAF</i> | = | <i>Energy adjustment factor from Lighting Controls measure (set equal to 1 if no controls are installed on the existing fixture)</i> |
| <i>CF_{S/W}</i> | = | <i>Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor by building type (see Table 10 or Table 11)</i> |
| <i>PAF</i> | = | <i>Power adjustment factor from Lighting Controls measure (set equal to 1 if no controls are installed on the existing fixture)</i> |
| <i>HVAC_{energy}</i> | = | <i>Energy interactive HVAC factor by building type</i> |
| <i>HVAC_{demand}</i> | = | <i>Demand interactive HVAC factor by building type</i> |
| <i>ISR</i> | = | <i>In-service rate, the percentage of incentivized units that are installed and in use (rather than removed, stored, or burnt out) to account for units incentivized but not operating = 1.0 unless otherwise specified for midstream/upstream applications (see Table 13)</i> |

Each of the parameters in these equations, and the approach or their stipulated values, are discussed in detail below.

Lamp and Fixture Wattages (kW_{pre} , $kW_{installed}$)

Existing construction: standard fixture wattage table.¹⁷ Another example of standard fixture wattage can be found in the Fixture Codes tab of the latest version of the LSF. This table is used to assign identification codes and demand values (watts) to common fixture types (e.g., fluorescent, incandescent, HID, LED) used in commercial applications. The table is subdivided into lamp types (e.g., linear fluorescent, compact fluorescent, mercury vapor) with each subdivision sorted by fixture code. Each record (or row) in the table contains a fixture code, serving as a unique identifier. A legend explains the rules behind the fixture codes.

Each record also includes a description of the fixture, the number of lamps, the number of ballasts if applicable, and the fixture wattage. The table wattage values for each fixture type are averages of various manufacturers' laboratory tests performed to ANSI test standards. By using standardized demand values for each fixture type, the Table simplifies the accounting procedures for lighting equipment retrofits. The table is updated periodically as new fixtures are added.

The fixture codes and the demand values listed in the watt/fixture column in the Table of Standard Fixture Wattages are used to calculate energy and demand savings for any lighting efficiency project.

¹⁷ Maintained by EUMMOT/Frontier Energy: <http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/lighting>.

For implementers interested in adding new fixtures to EUMMOT’s lighting table, a request should be submitted to Frontier. The request should include all information required to uniquely identify the fixture type and to fix its demand, as well as other contextual information needed for the table. If possible, the request should also be supported by manufacturer’s ANSI test data. Frontier periodically releases updated versions of the LSF with new fixture codes.

New construction: LPD table. For new construction projects, the post-retrofit lighting wattages are determined as they are for the existing construction projects from the Standard Fixture Wattage table. However, the baseline wattage is determined from the treated floor area and an LPD value, which are the allowable watts per square foot of lit floor area as specified by the relevant energy code. The applicable baseline is the code that was in effect at the time of building permit issuance. The current Commercial code for the state of Texas is IECC 2015. These values for interior space types are presented in Table 4.

In Table 6, the lighting zones used for exterior space types are:

- Zone 1: Developed areas of national parks, state parks, forest lands, and rural areas
- Zone 2: Areas predominantly consisting of residential zoning, neighborhood business districts, light industrial with limited night-time use, and residential mixed-use areas
- Zone 3: All other areas
- Zone 4: High-activity commercial districts in major metropolitan areas as designated by the local land-use planning authority.

In most cases, the Zone 1, 2, or 4 will be selected. Default to Zone 2 if the space type cannot be determined. City zoning drawings can be used to validate a Zone 4 selection. At a minimum, project documentation should include the rationale for selecting Zone 4. Zone 3 should only be selected if it can be clearly demonstrated that none of the others apply. The reported zone should match the code compliance report (COMcheck), if available.

Table 4. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction LPDs for Interior Space Types by Building Type¹⁸

| Facility type | LPD (W/ft ²) | Facility type | LPD (W/ft ²) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Automotive facility | 0.80 | Multifamily | 0.51 |
| Convention center | 1.01 | Museum | 1.02 |
| Courthouse | 1.01 | Office | 0.82 |
| Dining: bar/lounge/leisure | 1.01 | Parking garage | 0.21 |
| Dining: cafeteria/fast food | 0.90 | Penitentiary | 0.81 |
| Dining: family | 0.95 | Performing arts | 1.39 |
| Dormitory | 0.57 | Police stations | 0.87 |
| Exercise center | 0.84 | Post office | 0.87 |

¹⁸ IECC 2015 Table C405.4.2(1) and ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2013 Table 9.5.1.

| Facility type | LPD (W/ft ²) | Facility type | LPD (W/ft ²) |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Fire station | 0.67 | Religious buildings | 1.00 |
| Gymnasium | 0.94 | Retail | 1.26 |
| Health care/clinic | 0.90 | School/university | 0.87 |
| Hospital | 1.05 | Sports arena | 0.91 |
| Hotel/motel | 0.87 | Town hall | 0.89 |
| Library | 1.19 | Transportation | 0.70 |
| Manufacturing facility | 1.17 | Warehouse | 0.66 |
| Motion picture theater | 0.76 | Workshop | 1.19 |

In addition to the interior building types specified in IECC 2015, the following LPDs have been established for agricultural greenhouses. Greenhouse types are defined as follows:

- High intensity sole-source greenhouse: All plant lighting is provided by ceiling-mounted high intensity artificial electric lighting.
- Supplemented greenhouse: Most plant lighting is provided by natural sunlight with supplemented artificial electric lighting used to extend daylight hours during winter seasons with short periods of sunlight or on inclement weather days when sunlight levels are suboptimal.
- Vertical farming: Plants are sacked along vertical shelving from floor to ceiling to increase grow area.

Table 5. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction LPDs for Agricultural Greenhouses¹⁹

| Facility type ²⁰ | LPD (W/ft ²) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Agricultural: high intensity sole-source greenhouse | 52.16 |
| Agricultural: supplemented greenhouse | 10.92 |
| Agricultural: vertical farming ²¹ | — |

The total exterior lighting power allowance for all exterior building applications is the sum of the base site allowance plus the individual allowances for areas that are to be illuminated and are permitted in Table 6.

¹⁹ “Energy Savings Potential of SSL in Agricultural Applications,” US Department of Energy. June 2020. Table E-1. <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2020/07/f76/ssl-agriculture-jun2020.pdf>.

²⁰ Weighted average of LPDs specified for LED, HPS/MH, and Fluorescent lighting type categories based on 2019 technology mix from Table E-1.

²¹ Vertical farming was excluded due to 100% LED adoption in the 2019 technology mix from Table E-1.

The reported square footage should represent the illuminated area. Each unique outdoor area should report a unique illuminated area specific to that application and should not be combined under a single space type. For example, a new construction convenience store project should have separate areas for fuel canopy, parking and drives, building facades, and any other applicable space types. Fuel canopies should reflect the area under the canopy rather than the entire exterior lot area. Building facades should reflect the total wall area where wall-mounted fixtures are installed rather than the floor area for any space type surrounding the illuminated wall.

Table 6. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction LPDs for Exterior Space Types²²

| Space type | LPD (W/ft ²) | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 |
| Base site allowance | 500 W | 600 W | 750 W | 1,300 W |
| Uncovered parking: Parking areas and drives | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.13 |
| Building grounds: Walkways \geq 10 ft. wide, plaza areas, and special feature areas | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.20 |
| Building grounds: Stairways | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Building grounds: Pedestrian tunnels | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| Building grounds: Landscaping (ASHRAE 90.1-2013 only) ²³ | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Building entrances and exits: Entry canopies | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Building entrances, exits, and loading docks: Loading docks (ASHRAE 90.1-2013 specific) ²⁴ | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Sales canopies: Free-standing and attached | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| Outdoor sales: Open areas | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.70 |
| Building facades ²⁵ | – | 0.075 | 0.113 | 0.150 |
| Entrances and gatehouse inspection stations | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| Loading areas for emergency vehicles | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |

²² IECC 2015 Table C405.5.1(2) and ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2013 Table 9.4.2-2. Differences between the two standards are noted.

²³ In June 2016, the Texas Comptroller issued a state certification letter adopting ASHRAE 90.1-2013 as the energy code for state buildings while the Commercial building code remains IECC 2015. State-funded buildings are required to submit SECO compliance certificates as part of the NC/Renovation process. More details can be found at the Comptroller website: <https://comptroller.texas.gov/programs/seco/code/state-funded.php>. This space type is missing from the IECC 2015 LPD table, but the TRM authorizes the use of these LPDs for non-state-funded buildings.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ ASHRAE 90.1-2013 reflects a higher baseline. The TRM specifies the higher, more conservative, baseline to allow the same LPD to apply to all buildings, regardless of whether they are state-funded.

The following default metal halide baseline wattage assumptions have been approved for exterior athletic fields and courts, which are not included in the above LPD table. These baseline wattages were derived based on a review of reported lumen range for available LED products and their reported equivalent metal halide (MH) wattage.

Table 7. Lamps & Fixtures—New Construction Baseline Wattages for Athletic Field/Court LEDs

| Equivalent MH wattage | Number of lamps | LED rated lumen range |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 175 | 1 | < 7,500 |
| 250 | 1 | 7,500-12,499 |
| 400 | 1 | 12,500-19,999 |
| 400 | 2 | 20,000-39,999 |
| 1,000 | 1 | 40,000-59,999 |
| 1,500 | 1 | 60,000-74,999 |
| 1,000 | 2 | 75,000-99,999 |
| 1,000 | 3 | 100,000-124,999 |
| 1,000 | 4 | 125,000-149,999 |
| 1,000 | 5 | 150,000-199,999 |
| 1,000 | 6 plus 1 additional lamp for every 50,000 lumens above 200,000 (rounded down) | > 200,000 |

Operating Hours (Hours) and Coincidence Factors (CFs)

Operating hours and peak demand coincidence factors are assigned by building type, as shown in Table 9 through Table 11. The building types used in this table are based on Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)²⁶ building types but have been modified for Texas. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for a description of the Texas peak demand methodology. Winter peak coincidence factors are only specified for outdoor fixtures, including for the “Parking Garage” building type.

The operating hours and coincidence factors specified in this section have been calculated at the facility level and should be applied to the entire facility. Outdoor fixtures that are not associated with the typical building lighting schedule may be claimed separately. These can include parking lot, walkway, wall pack, or another lighting, while building-mounted lighting with an operating schedule that more closely approximates the interior lighting schedule typically should not be claimed separately.

²⁶ DOE-EIA Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey.

Table 8. Lamps & Fixtures—Building Type Descriptions and Examples

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ²⁷ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Agriculture | Dairy buildings | Buildings used to house dairy livestock and collect milk from dairy cows. | 1) Dairy buildings |
| | Grow house | Buildings used to grow herbs, fruits, or vegetables under artificial lighting. Sole-source greenhouses rely on 100% artificial lighting, whereas supplemented greenhouses use both natural sunlight and artificial lighting. | 1) 24-hour grow house 2) Non-24-hour sole-source greenhouse 3) Non-24-hour supplemented greenhouse |
| Data center | Data center | Buildings used to house computer systems and associated components. | 1) Data center |
| Education | College/university | Buildings used for academic or technical classroom instruction, such as elementary, middle, or high schools, and classroom buildings on college or university campuses. Buildings on education campuses for which the main use is not classroom are included in the category relating to their use. For example, administration buildings are part of "Office," dormitories are "Lodging," and libraries are "Public Assembly." | 1) College or university 2) Career or vocational training 3) Adult education |
| | Primary school | | 1) Elementary or middle school 2) Preschool or daycare |
| | Secondary school | | 1) High school 2) Religious education |
| Food sales | Convenience | Buildings used for retail or wholesale of food. | 1) Gas station with a convenience store 2) Convenience store |
| | Supermarket | | 1) Grocery store or food market |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | Buildings used for the preparation and sale of food and beverages for consumption. | 1) Restaurant or cafeteria |
| | Quick-service restaurant | | 1) Fast food |

²⁷ Principal Building Activities are based on sub-categories from 2003 CBECS questionnaire.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ²⁷ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Healthcare | Hospital | Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for inpatient care. | 1) Hospital 2) Inpatient rehabilitation |
| | Outpatient healthcare | Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for outpatient care. Medical offices are included here if they use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do not, they are categorized as an office building). | 1) Medical office 2) Clinic or outpatient health care 3) Veterinarian |
| Multifamily | Common area | Buildings containing multifamily dwelling units, having multiple stories, and equipped with elevators. | 1) Common area |
| Lodging | Large hotel | Buildings used to offer multiple accommodations for short-term or long-term residents. | 1) Motel or inn 2) Hotel 3) Dormitory, fraternity, or sorority 4) Retirement home, nursing home, assisted living, or other residential care 5) Convent or monastery |
| | Nursing home | | |
| | Small hotel/motel | | |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ²⁷ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Manufacturing | 1 Shift (<70 hr/week) | Buildings used for manufacturing/industrial applications. | 1) Apparel 2) Beverage, food, and tobacco products 3) Chemicals 4) Computer and electronic products 5) Appliances and components 6) Fabricated metal products 7) Furniture 8) Leather and allied products 9) Machinery 10) Nonmetallic mineral products 11) Paper 12) Petroleum and coal products 13) Plastics and rubber products 14) Primary metals 15) Printing and related support 16) Textile mills 17) Transportation equipment 18) Wood products |
| | 2 Shift (70-120 hr/week) | | |
| | 3 Shift (>120 hr/week) | | |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | Buildings used for the sale and display of goods other than food. | 1) Retail store 2) Beer, wine, or liquor store 3) Rental center 4) Dealership or showroom for vehicles or boats 5) Studio or gallery |
| | Strip mall/enclosed mall | Shopping malls comprised of multiple connected establishments. | 1) Strip shopping center 2) Enclosed malls |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ²⁷ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Office | Large office | Buildings used for general office space, professional office, or administrative offices. Medical offices are included here if they do not use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do, they are categorized as an outpatient health care building). | 1) Administrative or professional office 2) Government office 3) Mixed-use office 4) Bank or other financial institution 5) Medical office 6) Sales office 7) Contractor's office (e.g., construction, plumbing, HVAC) 8) Non-profit or social services 9) Research and development 10) City hall or city center 11) Religious office 12) Call center |
| | Medium office | | |
| | Small office | | |
| Parking | Parking garage | Buildings used for parking applications. | No sub-categories collected. |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ²⁷ |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Public assembly | Public assembly | Buildings in which people gather for social or recreational activities, whether in private or non-private meeting halls. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Social or meeting (e.g., community center, lodge, meeting hall, convention center, senior center) 2) Recreation (e.g., gymnasium, health club, bowling alley, ice rink, field house, indoor racquet sports) 3) Entertainment or culture (e.g., museum, theater, cinema, sports arena, casino, night club) 4) Library 5) Funeral home 6) Student activities center 7) Armory 8) Exhibition hall 9) Broadcasting studio 10) Transportation terminal |
| Public order and safety | Jail and prison | Government establishments engaged in justice, public order, and safety. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Correctional institutions 2) Prison administration and operation |
| | Other | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Police protection 2) Legal counsel and prosecution 3) Fire protection 4) Public order and safety, not elsewhere classified |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | Buildings in which people gather for religious activities (such as chapels, churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples). | No sub-categories collected. |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ²⁷ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Service | Service | Buildings in which some type of service is provided, other than food service or retail sales of goods. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vehicle service or vehicle repair shop 2) Vehicle storage/maintenance 3) Repair shop 4) Dry cleaner or laundromat 5) Post office or postal center 6) Car wash 7) Gas station with no convenience store 8) Photo processing shop 9) Beauty parlor or barber shop 10) Tanning salon 11) Copy center or printing shop 12) Kennel |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | Buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings (such as self-storage). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Refrigerated warehouse 2) Non-refrigerated warehouse 3) Distribution or shipping center |
| Other | Other | For building types not explicitly listed. | Values used for other are the most conservative values from the explicitly listed building types. |

Table 9. Lamps & Fixtures—Operating Hours by Building Type

| Building type | Operating hours |
|--|-----------------|
| Agriculture: Long-day lighting ²⁸ | 6,209 |
| Agriculture: Non-24-hour sole-source greenhouse ²⁹ | 5,479 |
| Agriculture: Non-24-hour supplemented greenhouse ³⁰ | 2,000 |
| Data center | 4,008 |
| Education: K-12 with summer session, college, university, vocational, and day care | 3,577 |
| Education: K-12 with partial summer session ³¹ | 3,177 |
| Education: K-12 without summer session | 2,777 |
| Food Sales: Non-24-hour supermarket or convenience store | 4,706 |
| Food Sales: 24-hour supermarket or convenience store | 6,900 |
| Food service: Full-service restaurant | 4,368 |
| Food service: Quick-service restaurant | 6,188 |
| Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 7,311 |
| Healthcare: Inpatient | 5,730 |
| Healthcare: Outpatient | 3,386 |
| Lodging: Hotel/motel/dorm—common area | 6,630 |
| Lodging: Hotel/motel/dorm—room | 3,055 |
| Lodging: Nursing home | 4,271 |
| Manufacturing: 1 Shift (<70 hr/week) | 2,786 |
| Manufacturing: 2 Shift (70-120 hr/week) | 5,188 |
| Manufacturing: 3 Shift (>120 hr/week) | 6,414 |
| Mercantile: Non-24-hour stand-alone retail | 3,668 |
| Mercantile: Enclosed mall | 4,813 |
| Mercantile: Strip mall | 3,965 |
| Mercantile: 24-hour retail | 6,900 |
| Multifamily: Common area | 4,772 |
| Office | 3,737 |

²⁸ Daily operating hours are 17 hours/day based on assumptions from the Minnesota and Wisconsin TRMs and market research indicating average 16–18 hours of daily operation. Annual operating hours are derived by multiplying 17 hours/day by 365.25 days/year.

²⁹ Daily operating hours are 15 hours/day based on market research indicating 14-16 hours of daily operation. Annual operating hours are derived by multiplying 15 hours/day by 365.25 days/year.

³⁰ “Energy Savings Potential of SSL in Agricultural Applications,” US Department of Energy. June 2020. Table E-1. <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2020/07/f76/ssl-agriculture-jun2020.pdf>.

³¹ Assuming a partial summer session in June with no summer session in July.

| Building type | Operating hours |
|---|-----------------|
| Outdoor: Athletic field and court ³² | 767 |
| Outdoor: Billboard ³³ | 3,470 |
| Outdoor: Dusk-to-dawn ³⁴ | 4,161 |
| Outdoor: Less than dusk-to-dawn ³⁵ | 1,998 |
| Parking garage | 7,884 |
| Public assembly | 2,638 |
| Public order and safety: Jail and prison | 7,264 |
| Public order and safety: Other | 3,472 |
| Religious worship | 1,824 |
| Service: Excluding food | 3,406 |
| Warehouse: Non-refrigerated | 3,501 |
| Warehouse: Refrigerated | 3,798 |
| Other | 2,638 |

Table 10. Lamps & Fixtures—Summer Peak Coincidence Factors by Building Type³⁶

| Building type | Summer peak CF | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Agriculture: Long-day lighting | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Agriculture: Non-24-hour sole-source greenhouse | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

³² “2015 US Lighting Market Characterization,” US Department of Energy. November 2017. Value derived by multiplying average daily operating hours from Table 2-30 by 365.25 hours/year.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ This space type refers to fixtures controlled either by photocells or by timers operating on a dusk-to-dawn schedule. Calculated based on average dark hours for Amarillo (northernmost) and Corpus Christi (southernmost) climate zones from sunrise to sunset excluding ½ of civil twilight period. <https://www.timeanddate.com/sun/>. Note: pending update to US Naval Observatory annual data once website maintenance has completed. https://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/RS_OneYear.

³⁵ This space type refers to fixtures controlled by timers operating on a less than dusk-to-dawn schedule.

³⁶ Building operating schedules are adapted from COMNET Appendix C – Schedules (Rev. 3). <https://comnet.org/appendix-c-schedules>. Updated 7/25/2016.

| Building type | Summer peak CF | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Agriculture: Non-24-hour supplemented greenhouse ³⁷ | – | – | – | – | – |
| Data center | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Education: K-12 with summer session, college, university, vocational, and day care | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Education: K-12 with partial summer session ³⁸ | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.57 |
| Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.40 |
| Food sales: Non-24-hour supermarket or convenience store | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Food sales: 24-hour supermarket or convenience store | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Food service: Full-service restaurant | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Food service: Quick-service restaurant | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Healthcare: Inpatient | 0.80 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.90 |
| Healthcare: Outpatient | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.90 |
| Lodging: Hotel/motel/dorm, common area | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Lodging: Hotel/motel/dorm, room | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Lodging: Nursing home | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.90 |

³⁷ Assuming no peak coincidence because these fixtures are often operated exclusively during off-peak hours (ranging from 10 PM to 6 AM). This time range is not coincident with either the Texas summer or winter peak periods.

³⁸ Assuming a partial summer session in June with no summer session in July.

| Building type | Summer peak CF | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Mercantile: Non-24-hour retail | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Mercantile: Enclosed mall | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Mercantile: Strip mall | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Mercantile/food sales: 24-hour retail | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Manufacturing: 1 Shift (<70 hr/week) | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Manufacturing: 2 Shift (70-120 hr/week) | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Manufacturing: 3 Shift (>120 hr/week) | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Multifamily: Common area | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Office | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Outdoor: Athletic field and court | – | – | – | – | – |
| Outdoor: Billboard | – | – | – | – | – |
| Outdoor: Dusk-to-dawn | – | – | – | – | – |
| Outdoor: Less than dusk-to-dawn | – | – | – | – | – |
| Parking garage | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Public assembly | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Public order and safety: Jail and prison | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Public order and safety: Other | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.90 |
| Religious worship | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Service: Excluding food | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Warehouse: Non-refrigerated | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.85 |
| Warehouse: Refrigerated | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.85 |
| Other | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |

Table 11. Lamps & Fixtures—Winter Peak Coincidence Factors by Building Type³⁹

| Space type | Winter peak CF | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Outdoor: Athletic field and court | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.38 |
| Outdoor: Billboards | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.65 | 0.87 |
| Outdoor: Dusk-to-dawn ⁴⁰ | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 1.00 |
| Outdoor: Less than dusk-to-dawn ⁴¹ | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 1.00 |
| Parking garage | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Building Type Selection

This section provides additional guidance on Recommendation #1b in the 2013 Statewide Annual Portfolio Evaluation Report.⁴²

The deemed lighting hours of use (HOU) and peak summer coincidence factors (CF) for utilities to use in calculating savings associated with lighting are broken down by building type and use. If the building type changes in combination with the retrofit, the selected building type should be consistent with the space condition after improvement. These values are provided in Table 9 through Table 11. For the majority of the building types listed in this table, the HOU and CFs were created based on weighted averages of lighting usage across all activity areas of the building.⁴³ Therefore, the deemed HOU and CFs are representative of an entire building type, across all activity areas that are in a “typical” building for this type.

The following flow chart,

Figure 2, has been provided to assist utilities in understanding how they can use the deemed methods to calculate lighting savings based on HOU and CF provided in the TRM. Additionally, it provides guidance on how to treat lodging facilities and outdoor lighting projects as well as unique building types.

³⁹ Operating schedules are based on sunrise/sunset times for each climate-zone reference city, adjusted for compliance with IESNA-DG-13-96 and IESNA-DG-13-98 recommendations.

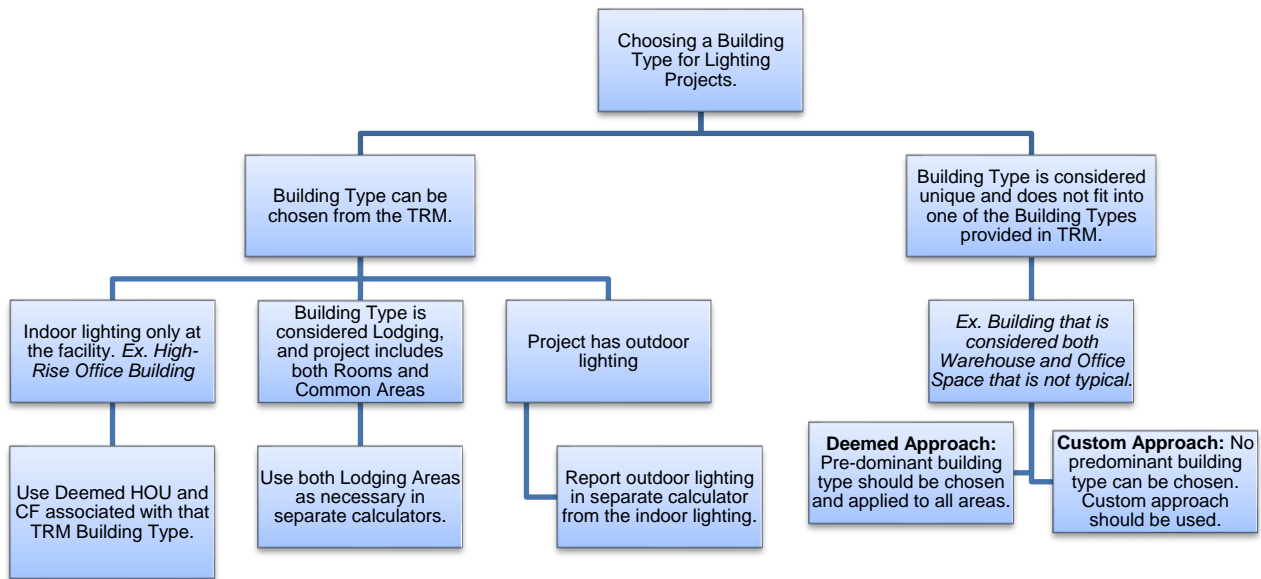
⁴⁰ This space type refers to fixtures controlled either by photocells or by timers operating on a dusk-to-dawn schedule.

⁴¹ This space type refers to fixtures controlled by timers operating on a less than dusk-to-dawn schedule.

⁴² *Annual Statewide Portfolio Report for Program Year 2013 – Volume I*. Prepared for the Public Utility Commission of Texas. October 6, 2014.

⁴³ More information on how these values were created can be found in PUCT Docket #39146.

Figure 2. Lamps & Fixtures—Building Type Decision-Making



Lodging sites. Lodging facilities (Hotel/Motel/Dormitories) have been identified in the TRM by *Common* and *Rooms*, both with different HOU and CF. As two different values have been provided for these areas, it is acceptable for the utilities to use either or both building types for a single project.

Exterior lighting. Projects involving outdoor lighting should be claimed in a separate calculator or separate inventory within the same calculator. The exception to this is walkway lighting that is more consistent with building operation. In this application, the utilities should use the primary building type as their HOU and CFs have been rolled up into the overall building type calculations (e.g., walkway lighting between two buildings that operates during business hours).

Combination building types. In situations where multiple TRM building types seem plausible, or a predominant TRM building type is unclear, the utilities have two choices:

- **Deemed approach.** The deemed approach is a simplified method where utilities should choose a TRM building type based on the “best fit” for the facility. For interior spaces, this is determined by the largest interior area for the potential building types. Although, if that is not best fit, the utilities will use their best judgment to make this decision and provide sufficient, defensible documentation for their decision.

The *manufacturing* building type is specified with 1-, 2-, and 3-shift options:

- Shift 1: Typical operation of 9.5-11.5 hours per day and 4-6 days per week (<70 hours per week)
- Shift 2: Typical operation of 18-20 hours per day and 5-6 days per week (70–120 hours per week)
- Shift 3: Typical operation of 24 hours per day and 5-6 days per week (>120 hours per week)

The following building type combinations are pre-authorized exceptions to this rule. For these combinations, individual fixtures can be reported as either specified building type based on location. All other interior space combinations should reference a single deemed building type unless authorized by the evaluator.

- Office: Warehouse (refrigerated or non-refrigerated)
- Office: Manufacturing (any shift number)
- Manufacturing (buildings with different shift designations by area)
- Inpatient healthcare: Outpatient healthcare
- Lodging, common areas: Lodging, rooms

The *other* building type can be used for business types that are not explicitly listed. The hours and CF values used for other are the most conservative from the explicitly listed building types (with the exception of the CF values specified for “Education: K-12 without Summer Session” and “Lodging: Hotel/Motel/Dorm, Common Areas”, which are associated with very specific operating schedules that experience low coincidence with the summer peak period). When the Other building type is used, a description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the lighting schedule must be collected for the project site and stored in the utility tracking data system.

“Outdoor Dusk-to-Dawn” applies to outdoor fixtures controlled by a photocell or timer with dusk-to-dawn operation throughout the entire year. Outdoor fixtures controlled by timers with less than dusk-to-dawn operation (excluding athletic fields and courts) may be claimed separately using the “Outdoor Less than Dusk-to-Dawn” building type or using a custom timer schedule.

Exterior spaces may reference multiple outdoor building types differentiated based on typical operating schedules (Outdoor Dusk-to-Dawn, Less than Dusk-to-Dawn, Athletic, or Billboard).

- **Custom approach.** In more unique situations, utilities should consider projects “custom” where (1) the deemed building types in the TRM may not represent the project’s facility type, (2) the facility may represent multiple TRM building types without a clear predominant building type, or (3) the use of a predominant building type may be too conservative in the estimate of savings. The deemed methods only apply to specific scenarios and cannot be developed for all unique situations. Utilities should provide sufficient, defensible documentation for their HOU and CF values used in their savings calculations that the EM&V team can review.

Interactive HVAC Factors (HVAC Energy, Demand)

Basic lighting savings are adjusted to account for the lighting system interaction with HVAC systems in conditioned or refrigerated spaces. A reduced lighting load reduces the internal heat gain to the building, which reduces the air conditioning/cooling load while increasing the heating load. Currently, the TRM only considers additional cooling savings, and the heating penalty or increase in usage is ignored.

As Table 12 shows, four conditioned space types are used for the Texas programs: single air-conditioned space type, two options for commercial refrigeration, and refrigerated warehouses: medium and low temperature. Utility procedures state that if the actual application falls between these values, the higher temperature value should be used. The final space type is unconditioned (or more explicitly uncooled as the focus is on cooling). In the lighting calculators, these values are typically assigned at the line-item level based on the conditioning type for the space in which the fixtures are located.

Table 12. Lamps & Fixtures—Deemed Energy and Demand Interactive HVAC Factors⁴⁴

| Space conditioning type | Energy interactive HVAC factor | Demand interactive HVAC factor |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Refrigerated air | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Evaporative cooling ⁴⁵ | 1.02 | 1.04 |
| Medium-temperature refrigeration (33 to 41°F) | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Low-temperature refrigeration (-10 to 32°F) | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| None (unconditioned/uncooled) | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Upstream/Midstream Lighting

This section provides guidance on calculating and allocating savings at the sector-level for upstream/midstream lighting programs.

An increased number of utilities are offering or planning to offer upstream and/or midstream lighting programs in Texas. It is important that savings are calculated and reported consistently across utilities and in agreement with industry-standard practice and the Energy Efficiency Rule 16 TAC § 25.181.

Upstream/Midstream Program Assumptions

For upstream/midstream program delivery, use the following AOH and CF assumptions specified by lamp type. Assumed AOH and CF values have been weighted based on building type survey data from 2012 CBECS⁴⁶ and 2014 MECS⁴⁷ as well as lamp density and lamp type distribution survey data from the DOE 2015 US Lighting Market Characterization (LMC)⁴⁸.

⁴⁴ PUCT Docket 39146. Table 7 (page 17) and Table 12 (page 24).

⁴⁵ These factors are only applicable for projects in climate zones 1 and 5. They are derived by taking a ratio of total HVAC energy use for spaces with evaporative and refrigerated cooling then applying that ratio against the IEF factors specified for refrigerated air.

⁴⁶ 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS).
<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>. 2018 version not available until mid-2020.

⁴⁷ 2014 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS).
<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/manufacturing/>.

⁴⁸ 2015 US Lighting Market Characterization, Department of Energy. November 2017.
https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/12/f46/lmc2015_nov17.pdf.

All general service, decorative, and reflector lamps with an equivalent wattage of 100 W or lower distributed through upstream or midstream programs should calculate savings using a combination of residential and non-residential savings methodologies with 95 percent of savings allocated to the residential sector and the remaining 5 percent of savings allocated to the commercial sector.⁴⁹ While only summer demand savings are specified for the commercial sector, winter demand savings are allowed for the portion of savings allocated to the residential sector.

Table 13. Lamps & Fixtures—Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions by Lamp Type⁵⁰

| Lamp type | AOH | Coincidence factors ⁵¹ | | | | | ISR |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | |
| General service lamp | 3,748 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 0.98 |
| Directional/reflector | 3,774 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 1.00 |
| LED tube | 3,522 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.76 | 1.00 |
| High-bay fixture | 3,796 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 0.80 | 1.00 |
| Garage | 7,884 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Outdoor | 4,161 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Additionally, baseline wattage for ENERGY STAR-qualified products is assumed to be equal to the equivalent wattage from the ENERGY STAR certification. Baseline wattage assumptions for DLC- and third-party-qualified products should be determined based on product technical specifications and/or delivered light output (lumens) and detailed in the program qualified product listing.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

This section is not applicable as these calculations are entirely dependent on site-specific parameters related to lighting system operation.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

⁴⁹ Weighting assumptions based on statewide evaluator review of LED purchasing behavior for similar program designs.

⁵⁰ 2012 CBECS and 2014 MECS.

⁵¹ Outdoor coincidence factors are specified for winter peak. All other values reference summer peak.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) values are defined for the following lamp/fixture types.⁵² A separate new construction EUL has been established due to account for the whole-building baseline.

- Halogen lamps: 1.5 years
- High-intensity discharge lamps: 15 years
- Integrated-ballast CCFL lamps: 4.5 years
- Integrated-ballast CFL lamps: 2.5 years
- Integral LED lamps: 9 years⁵³
- LED fixtures: 15 years
- LED corn cob lamps: 15 years
- LED tubes: 15 years
- Solar LEDs⁵⁴: 10 years
- Modular CFL and CCFL fixtures: 15 years
- T8 and T5 linear fluorescents: 15 years
- New construction interior fixtures/controls⁵⁵: 14 years
- New construction exterior fixtures⁵⁶: 15 years

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Decision/action type: retrofit or new construction
- Building or space type
- Optional: building or space funding source (state or private)

⁵² PUCT Docket 36779.

⁵³ PUCT Docket 38023.

⁵⁴ The typical solar battery life is approximately 5–15 years. A typical product warranty for a solar LED fixture is 10 years. This deemed EUL aligns with the average product life expectancy and typical warranty period.

⁵⁵ Based on review of new construction EULs claimed by Oncor and CenterPoint during the PY 2019 and 2020 weighted by energy savings.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

- **For new construction only:**
 - LPD factor
 - Interior and/or exterior lighting schedules and plans
 - Interior and/or exterior space areas and distances
 - If applicable, verify whether SECO compliance certification forms were filed⁵⁷
- Conditioned space type: cooling equipment type, refrigerated space temperature range, heating fuel type, percent heated/cooled for new construction only (specified per control)
- Baseline fixture configuration
- Baseline lamp wattage
- Baseline ballast type
- Baseline lighting controls
- Baseline counts of operating fixtures
- Baseline counts of inoperable fixtures
- Post-retrofit manufacturer and model number⁵⁸
- Post-retrofit fixture configuration
- Post-retrofit lamp wattage⁵⁹
- Post-retrofit lamp specifications sheets: Post retrofit lamp product qualification information from DLC, ENERGY STAR®, or independent lab testing
- Post-retrofit ballast type
- Post-retrofit lighting controls
- Post-retrofit counts of operating fixtures
- **For field adjustable light output fixtures only:** isolate these fixtures by setting type and location within reported project inventories and track field adjustment settings
- **For field adjustable light output fixtures only:** post-retrofit lumen readings for inspection sample
- Equipment operating hours

⁵⁷ State-funded buildings are required to submit SECO compliance forms as part of the NC/renovation process. Buildings that submit SECO compliance forms are considered state-funded and must meet the provisions of ASHRAE 90.1-2013 rather than IECC 2015. Previous tables in this section present the alternative compliance values where they are encountered in the codes.

⁵⁸ See Eligibility Criteria section for additional information and exceptions related to reporting post-retrofit model number.

⁵⁹ See Eligibility Criteria section for additional information and exceptions related to reporting post-retrofit fixture wattage.

- Lighting measure group (from Measure Life groupings)
- **For retrofit only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed fixture; OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For new construction only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed fixture; as-built design drawings; lighting specifications package that provides detailed make and model information on installed lighting; OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For upstream/midstream only:** Qualified product list mapping efficient lighting products to baseline wattage assumptions

Lighting Measure Groups to be Used for Measure Summary Reports

The lighting measure groups, as defined in the Measure Life and Lifetime Savings list above, must be used for reporting summarized savings of lighting measures. Higher-level groupings of lighting technologies, such as “Non-LED” lighting, will not provide enough resolution for evaluation and cost-effectiveness analysis.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Describes EUL
- PUCT Docket 39146—Describes deemed values for energy and demand savings
- PUCT Docket 38023—Describes LED installation and efficiency standards for nonresidential LED products

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 14. Lamps & Fixtures—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. <i>Measure Life section:</i> Added additional energy efficiency measures for consistency with the EUMMOT maintained list. <i>Calculator and Tools section:</i> Eliminated description of calculator output comparisons. <i>Tracking Data Requirements section:</i> Added lighting category requirements for measure summary reports. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Revised to eliminate T12 lamps as a valid baseline. <i>Measure Description section:</i> General clean-up of technology descriptions. <i>Program Tracking Data section:</i> Minor changes and clarifications. |
| v3.1 | 11/05/2015 | TRM v3.1 update. <i>Revised to eliminate</i> T12 lamps as a valid baseline and eliminate the Oncor winter peak demand value to use the statewide average in all service territories. <i>Eligibility Criteria:</i> Adding sources for LED lamp and fixture eligibility. |
| v3.1 | 03/23/2016 | TRM v3.1 March revision. Updated <i>Linear Fluorescent T12 Special Conditions</i> baseline table to include HO and VHO lamps. Updated criteria for miscellaneous length (e.g., 2-ft, 3-ft) T8s. Added footnote to explain how to account for non-rebated fixture lighting controls in savings calculations. Clarified some tracking data requirements. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Added LPD values and tracking data requirements for exterior space type climate zones used in Codes and Standards. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. Added two new building types (i.e., Data Centers, 24-Hr Restaurants), and updated the Manufacturing building type to separate 1, 2 and 3 shift operations. Updated sources and references. Completed code updates where applicable (IECC 2015 and ASHRAE 90.1-2013). Note that Texas adopted IECC 2015 for commercial, industrial, and residential buildings taller than three stories and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 for state-funded buildings. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Updated eligibility criteria to broaden the qualification paths for LED fixtures. Added rounding opt-in for LED wattages. Clarifications added for building type definitions, including the addition of an “Other” category for buildings that do not fit into the list of pre-defined building types. Updated peak coincident factors for the PDPF methodology outlined in Volume 1. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Merged relevant Volume 5 Implementation Guidance into the measure. Changed non-qualified lighting thresholds and accounting procedures for new construction projects. Added guidance for EISA baselines. Added Base Site Allowance for exterior new construction projects. Added equivalent metal halide guidance for exterior athletic fields and courts. Added new building types (Agriculture, Outdoor: Billboards, Education K-12 with partial summer session, Facility-Wide 24-Hour Lighting). Revised Outdoor: Athletic Field and Court factors. Added Midstream lighting guidance, assumptions, and calculations. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Updated EUL for new construction projects to apply to whole project. Updated dusk-to-dawn operating hours. Minor formula corrections. Updated DLC references to refer to v3.0 or later rather than explicit versions. Removed 10% nonqualified fixture threshold. Established lumens/watt assumptions for new construction baselines. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Added guidance for certification of incremented length products. Added upstream clarification. Combined greater and less than 100 W GSLs and reflectors for upstream/midstream. Adjusted upstream/midstream residential vs. commercial split and ISRs. Updated upstream/midstream outdoor hours of use. Added guidance for LED model number, performance characteristics certification, and dates of certification. Changed LSF references to fixture wattage table. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Corrected DLC version requirements omitted from final TRM v8.0. Added guidance for field adjustable lights. Addressed savings path for solar fixtures. Added guidance for new construction exterior lighting zone selection. Added guidance for building type selection. Clarified midstream outdoor coincident factor is winter peak. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Added guidance for delisted lighting products and for new construction exterior lighting zone selection. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

2.1.2 Lighting Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-LT-LC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Lighting

Applicable Building Types: All commercial, multifamily common areas

Fuels Affected: Electricity (interactive HVAC effects: electric/gas space heating)

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive, custom, direct install

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure promotes the installation of lighting controls in both new construction and retrofit applications. For retrofit applications, lighting controls are typically installed where there is no control other than a manual switch (wall or circuit panel). For new construction lighting systems, controls would be added where they are not already required by existing energy or building codes. Promoted technologies include occupancy sensors and daylight dimming controls. Energy and peak demand savings are calculated for these technologies with an energy adjustment factor (EAF) for kWh and a power adjustment factor (PAF) for kW.

Eligibility Criteria

Measures installed through utility programs must be one of the occupancy sensor, daylighting, and tuning controls that are described in Table 15. Savings may be claimed for control types that exceed the minimum code-required controls, mainly occupancy sensors for interior spaces.

New construction (NC) buildings designed after November 1, 2016 must be equipped with lighting controls unless specifically designated in the below exceptions. Most interior building spaces must have occupancy sensor controls or time-switch controls. Daylight responsive controls must be present in daylight zones. Exterior lighting must be installed with daylight sensors. Therefore, NC lighting controls savings can only be claimed in instances where the installed controls exceed energy code. Refer to IECC 2015, Section C405 for more information.

Field adjustable light output: If a product is available with field-adjustable light output (or wattage setpoints) that can be adjusted by an installation contractor to utilize some or all LED nodes on the fixture, this will be noted in the Product Capabilities section of the DLC certification. DLC will typically specify the maximum input wattage. These fixtures should be reported based on the following scenarios:

- If the fixture is installed at a reduced setpoint, it should be reported at the maximum input wattage in combination with the Institutional Tuning control code to claim energy savings associated with a central control lighting output based on tuning sensors. This control type is similar because it is not easily adjustable over time.
- If the fixture is installed with additional controls (e.g., occupancy sensor, daylighting), then it should be reported the same as above, unless the control system meets the requirements of networked lighting control (NLC).
- If the fixture is installed without adjustment, it should be reported at the maximum input wattage with no control code.
- If the fixture is installed with no additional controls and the DLC certificate specifies a lower wattage setpoint, then it should be reported as the lower input wattage with no control code.
- For all cases, project documentation should include a screenshot of the DLC certificate and an example photo of the field-adjustable setpoint.

NLC: An NLC system uses software control based on the outputs of the sensor equipment. The system requires commissioning to ensure proper operation. A plan detailing the inspection and recalibration frequency that identifies the actions necessary through the end of the EUL period is required to ensure continued operation in accordance with design conditions.

Baseline Condition

The retrofit baseline condition assumes no existing or code required automatic lighting controls are installed on the existing lighting fixtures (i.e., they are only manually switched).

For control types that exceed the minimum required control types (usually occupancy sensors or time switch controls), savings can be claimed with the minimum required controls as the baseline efficiency. In these cases, the applicable baseline energy and power adjustment factors (EAF, PAF) are specified for occupancy sensors in Table 16.

For new construction projects, the baseline should be occupancy sensors in most cases unless a specific exception is allowed by code.⁶⁰

High-Efficiency Condition

The energy-efficient condition is properly installed (not bypassed or overridden) and calibrated lighting controls that control overhead lighting in a facility based on occupancy, daylighting, or tuning sensors.

⁶⁰ Per IECC 2015, C405.2 lighting controls are mandatory.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The equations for lighting controls are similar to those used for lighting lamps and fixtures, with the addition of the control adjustment factor (CAF) multipliers, as shown below. Additionally, the pre/post kW difference is replaced by a single kW value (the total fixture wattage controlled by the device).

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh] = kW_{controlled} \times EAF \times Hours \times HVAC_{energy}$$

Equation 5

$$Summer\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW] = kW_{controlled} \times PAF \times CF_S \times HVAC_{demand}$$

Equation 6

Where:

- $kW_{controlled}$ = Total kW of controlled fixtures (Fixture wattage from Standard wattage table multiplied by quantity of fixtures)
- Hours = Hours by building type from Table 9
- EAF = Lighting control Energy Adjustment Factor (see Table 16)
- PAF = Lighting control Power Adjustment Factor (see Table 16)
- CF_S = Summer peak coincidence factor by building type (see Table 10)
- $HVAC_{energy}$ = Energy Interactive HVAC factor by building type (see Table 12)
- $HVAC_{demand}$ = Demand Interactive HVAC factor by building type (see Table 12)

See Section 2.1.1 of this volume for a full explanation of the non-control variables and their corresponding values. The lighting controls EAFs and PAFs for different building types are presented in Table 16. The EAF and PAF represent the reduction in energy and demand usage. For example, a factor of 0.24 would equate to 24 percent energy and demand savings. The same values from the referenced LBNL study are used for both EAF and PAF factors due to the lack of published data for coincidence factors.

Table 15. Lighting Controls—Control Definitions

| Control type | Description |
|--------------|--|
| None | No control |
| Occupancy | Adjusting light levels according to the presence of occupants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall- or ceiling-mounted occupancy sensors • Integrated fixture occupancy sensors • Time clocks • Energy management systems |

| Control type | Description |
|----------------------------|---|
| Daylighting (indoor) | Adjusting light levels automatically in response to the presence of natural light <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photosensors |
| Outdoor | Outdoor on/off photosensor/time clock controls; no savings attributed because already required by code |
| Personal tuning | Adjusting individual light levels by occupants according to their personal preference; applies to private offices, workstation-specific lighting in open-plan offices, and classrooms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimmers • Wireless ON/OFF switches • Personal computer-based controls • Pre-set scene selection |
| Institutional tuning | Adjustment of light levels through commissioning or provision of switches or controls for areas or groups of occupants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimmable ballasts • ON/OFF or dimmer switches for non-personal tuning • Field adjustable light output |
| Networked lighting control | Lighting systems with a combination of sensors, networked interfaces, software, and controllers that affect lighting changes in luminaires, retrofit kits, or lamps. NLC systems can be installed with or without luminaire level lighting control (LLLC), referring to the capability to have a networked occupancy sensor and ambient light sensor installed for each luminaire or kit. |

Table 16. Lighting Controls—Energy and Power Adjustment Factors⁶¹

| Control type | Control codes | CAF | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| | | Retrofit | NC ⁶² |
| None | None | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Occupancy | OS | 0.24 | 0.00 |
| Continuous daylighting (indoor) | DL | 0.28 | 0.04 |
| Outdoor ⁶³ | Outdoor | 0.00 | 0.00 |

⁶¹ Williams, Alison, Atkinson, Barbara, Barbesi, Karina, and Rubinstein, Francis, “A Meta-Analysis of Energy Savings from Lighting Controls in Commercial Buildings”. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. September 2011. Table 6, p. 14. Weighted average by number of “reviewed” and “non-reviewed” papers. <https://eta.lbl.gov/publications/meta-analysis-energy-savings-lighting#:~:text=Based%20on%20the%20meta%20analysis,and%2038%25%20for%20multiple%20approaches>.

⁶² NC CAFs are derived by deducting the OS CAF from the equivalent retrofit CAF value.

⁶³ No control savings are allowed for outdoor controls because they are already required by code. ASHRAE 90.1-1989, Section 6.4.2.8 specifies that exterior lighting not intended for 24-hour continuous use shall be automatically switched by timer, photocell, or a combination of timer and photocell. This is consistent with current specifications in ASHRAE 90.1-2010, Section 9.4.1.3, which specifies that lighting for all exterior applications shall have automatic controls capable of turning off exterior lighting when sufficient daylight is available or when the lighting is not required during nighttime hours.

| Control type | Control codes | CAF | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|
| | | Retrofit | NC ⁶² |
| Personal tuning | PT | 0.31 | 0.07 |
| Institutional tuning | IT | 0.36 | |
| Networked lighting control | NLC ⁶⁴ | 0.49 | 0.25 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Not applicable.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

Lighting controls savings for interior new construction projects should be claimed at the project level (combined fixture and controls savings) using the estimated useful life (EUL) matching the lighting equipment.⁶⁵

For retrofit applications, the EUL for lighting controls is provided by the 2007 GDS Associates Report.⁶⁶

- Retrofit sensors and controls: 10 years
- New construction interior fixtures/controls⁶⁷: 14 years

⁶⁴ “Energy Savings from Networked Lighting Control (NLC) Systems with and without LLLC,” Prepared by DesignLights Consortium for Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA). September 24, 2020. <https://www.designlights.org/resources/reports/report-energy-savings-from-networked-lighting-control-nlc-systems-with-and-without-lllc/>. Savings range from 0.35 without LLLC to 0.63 with LLLC, with an overall average of 0.49. Average is selected because report concludes that additional study is needed to verify the impact of LLLC.

⁶⁵ Based on review of new construction EULs claimed by Oncor and CenterPoint during the PY 2019 and 2020 weighted by energy savings.

⁶⁶ GDS Associates. Measure Life Report—Residential and Commercial/Industrial Lighting and HVAC Measures. Prepared for the New England State Program Working Group (SPWG). June 2007. This report only specifies an EUL for Occupancy Sensors and Photocells, so it is assumed that the same EUL was applied to time clocks. <http://library.cee1.org/content/measure-life-report-residential-and-commercial-industrial-lighting-and-hvac-measures>.

⁶⁷ Based on review of new construction EULs claimed by Oncor and CenterPoint during the PY 2019 and 2020 weighted by energy savings.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- Climate zone or county
- Decision/action type: retrofit or new construction
- Building type
- Conditioned space type: cooling equipment type, refrigerated space temperature range (specified per control)
- Location of controlled lighting: interior or exterior (specified per control)
- Baseline and installed lighting control type code⁶⁸
- Lighting control mount type: wall, ceiling, integrated fixture, etc.
- Lighting control equipment specification sheets
- For NLC systems:
 - Lighting control network specification sheets,
 - Lighting control commissioning report,
 - Lighting control network inspection and recalibration plan, or
 - other evaluator pre-approved documentation
- Controlled fixture lamp type
- Controlled fixture wattage
- **For retrofit only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed fixture; OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For new construction only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed fixture; as-built design drawings; lighting specifications package that provides detailed make and model information on installed lighting; OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach

⁶⁸ For a control type that combines multiple features (e.g., occupancy + daylighting) but does not qualify as an NLC system, specify the installed control type that corresponds to the highest control savings.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- “A Meta-Analysis of Energy Savings from Lighting Controls in Commercial Buildings.” Williams, Alison, Atkinson, Barbara, Barbesei, Karina, and Rubinstein, Francis, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). September 2011. Table 6, p. 14. Weighted average by the number of “reviewed” and “non-reviewed” papers.
- PUCT Docket 40668—Describes deemed values to be used in energy and demand savings calculations.
- PUCT Docket 36779—Describes EUL.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 17. Lighting Controls—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 update. Corrections to Equation 5 and Equation 6 to accurately reflect the energy and power adjustment factors and to reflect savings based on connected load rather than a delta load. Consolidation of algorithms for retrofit and new construction projects. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Update EAF and PAF factors with values from a more current and comprehensive controls study. Update equations to use a “controlled lighting watts” approach for both retrofit and new construction. Updated Program Tracking parameters for consistency with other Lighting measures and added interior/exterior location. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. Completed source and code updates where applicable (IECC 2015 and ASHRAE 90.1-2013). Note that Texas adopted IECC 2015 for commercial, industrial, and residential buildings taller than three stories and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 for state-funded buildings. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Revised multiple/combined control types EAF and PAF. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Added eligibility criteria for new construction applications. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added guidance for field adjustable lights. Clarified baseline controls for new construction projects. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Clarified new construction controls eligibility. Updated control types. Consolidated EAF and PAF into CAF and added column for new construction CAF. Added documentation requirements for NLC systems. |

2.1.3 Exterior Photocell and Time Clock Repair Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-LT-PR

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Lighting

Applicable Building Types: All commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive, custom, direct install

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure is for the repair of a photocell or time clock on an existing exterior light fixture. A photocell is designed to switch exterior light fixtures off during daylight hours. If broken, these fixtures may remain on as much as 8,760 hours per year.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure is only applicable to exterior retrofit applications where an existing photocell or time clock is not functioning as designed. New construction applications are not eligible.

The fixture must be manually controlled except for the photocell/time clock and may not be installed in combination with any supplemental controls.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an exterior light fixture controlled by a photocell or time clock that is not functioning, allowing the fixture to operate continuously.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a light fixture installed in combination with a functioning (repaired or new) photocell or time clock control.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

This section describes the deemed savings methodology for both energy and demand savings for all lighting projects. Savings are calculated using separate methods for retrofit and new construction projects.

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = kW_{\text{fixture}} \times (8,760 - \text{AOH})$$

Equation 7

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = kW_{\text{fixture}} \times (1 - CF_{S/W})$$

Equation 8

Where:

kW_{fixture} = Total kW of controlled fixture (approved baseline fixture code wattage from deemed savings tool divided by 1,000 and multiplied by fixture/lamp quantity)⁶⁹

AOH = Hours by outdoor application (see Table 18)

$CF_{S/W}$ = Seasonal peak coincidence factor by outdoor application and climate zone (see Table 19)

Table 18. Exterior Photocell Repair—Annual Operating Hours by Outdoor Application

| Building type | AOH |
|---|-------|
| Outdoor: Athletic field and court ⁷⁰ | 767 |
| Outdoor: Billboard ⁷¹ | 3,470 |
| Outdoor: Dusk-to-dawn ⁷² | 4,161 |
| Outdoor: Less than dusk-to-dawn ⁷³ | 1,998 |

⁶⁹ Look up approved fixture wattage from the Standard Fixture Wattage Table.

<http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/lighting>.

⁷⁰ “2015 US Lighting Market Characterization,” US Department of Energy. November 2017. Value derived by multiplying average daily operating hours from Table 2-30 by 365.25 hours per year.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² This space type refers to fixtures controlled either by photocells or by timers operating on a dusk-to-dawn schedule. Calculated based on average dark hours for Amarillo (northernmost) and Corpus Christi (southernmost) climate zones from sunrise to sunset excluding one-half of civil twilight period. <https://www.timeanddate.com/sun/>. Note: pending update to US Naval Observatory annual data once website maintenance has completed. https://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/RS_OneYear.

⁷³ This space type refers to fixtures controlled by timers operating on a less than dusk-to-dawn schedule.

Table 19. Exterior Photocell Repair—Winter Peak Coincidence Factors by Outdoor Application^{74,75}

| Building type | Summer peak CF | Winter peak CF | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | All climate zones | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Outdoor: Athletic field and court ⁷⁶ | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.38 |
| Outdoor: Billboard ⁷⁷ | 0.00 | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.53 | 0.65 | 0.87 |
| Outdoor: Dusk-to-dawn ⁷⁸ | 0.00 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 1.00 |
| Outdoor: Less than dusk-to-dawn ⁷⁹ | 0.00 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.61 | 0.75 | 1.00 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

This section is not applicable as these calculations are entirely dependent on site-specific parameters related to lighting system operation.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 1 year for photocell repair based on the estimated remaining life of an exterior lamp operating 8,760 hours per year.⁸⁰ This value is further capped at 1 year based on the expectation that the photocell would be repaired in absence of utility program intervention beyond this point.

⁷⁴ Operating schedules are based on sunrise/sunset times for each climate-zone reference city, adjusted for compliance with IESNA-DG-13-96 and IESNA-DG-13-98 recommendations.

⁷⁵ Summer coincidence factor is set to zero for all exterior lighting applications.

⁷⁶ “2015 US Lighting Market Characterization,” US Department of Energy. November 2017. Value derived by multiplying average daily operating hours from Table 2-30 by 365.25 hours per year.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ This space type refers to fixtures controlled either by photocells or by timers operating on a dusk-to-dawn schedule. Calculated based on average dark hours for Amarillo (northernmost) and Corpus Christi (southernmost) climate zones from sunrise to sunset excluding one-half of civil twilight period. <https://www.timeanddate.com/sun/>. Note: pending update to US Naval Observatory annual data once website maintenance has completed. https://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/RS_OneYear.

⁷⁹ This space type refers to fixtures controlled by timers operating on a less than dusk-to-dawn schedule.

⁸⁰ Metal halide rated life expected between 6,000–15,000 hours. 10,500–hour midpoint divided by 8,760 hours yields 1.2 years.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Outdoor application
- Controlled fixture quantity
- Controlled fixture/lamp type
- Controlled fixture/lamp wattage
- Existing control type (photocell, time clock)
- Control intervention (repair, replacement)
- New control manufacturer and model number (replacement only)
- Photo of controlled light fixture nameplate, model number, or wattage stamp
- Photo demonstrating that fixture is operating during daytime hours
- Copy of project invoice detailing affected fixture quantity and control intervention
 - New photocell/time clock model number (replacement only)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 20. Exterior Photocell Repair—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 origin. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.1.4 LED Traffic Signals Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-LT-TS

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Lighting

Applicable Building Types: Outdoor

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive, custom, direct install

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure is for the installation of light emitting diode (LED) traffic signals (typically available in red, yellow, green, and pedestrian formats) at traffic lights serving any intersection, in retrofit applications.

Eligibility Criteria

New construction applications are not eligible for this measure, as incandescent traffic signals are not compliant with the current federal standard⁸¹, effective January 1, 2006.

Baseline Condition

For all retrofit applications, the baseline is a fixture with incandescent lamps.

High-Efficiency Condition

Due to the increased federal standard for traffic signals, the ENERGY STAR® Traffic Signal specification was suspended effective May 1, 2007. ENERGY STAR chose to suspend the specification rather than revise it due to minimal additional savings that would result from a revised specification. Because the ENERGY STAR specification no longer exists, the efficiency standard is an equivalent LED fixture for the same application. The equivalent LED fixture must be compliant with the current federal standard except for yellow “ball” or “arrow” fixtures where there is no federal standard.

⁸¹ Current federal standards for traffic and pedestrian signals can be found at the DOE website at: https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=12.

Table 21. LED Traffic Signals—Federal Standard Maximum Wattages⁸² and Nominal Wattages⁸³

| Module type | Maximum wattage | Nominal wattage |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 12" red ball | 17 | 11 |
| 8" red ball | 13 | 8 |
| 12" red arrow | 12 | 9 |
| 12" green ball | 15 | 15 |
| 8" green ball | 12 | 12 |
| 12" green arrow | 11 | 11 |
| Combination walking man/hand | 16 | 13 |
| Walking man | 12 | 9 |
| Orange hand | 16 | 13 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

This section describes the deemed savings methodology for both energy and demand savings for all LED traffic signal projects.

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = (kW_{pre} - kW_{installed}) \times \text{Hours}$$

Equation 9

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = (kW_{pre} - kW_{installed}) \times CF_S$$

Equation 10

Where:

kW_{pre} = Total kW of existing measure (fixture wattage multiplied by quantity)

$kW_{installed}$ = Total kW of retrofit measure (fixture wattage multiplied by quantity)

Hours = Annual operating hours from Table 22

CF_S = Summer peak coincidence factor from Table 22

⁸² Maximum wattage is the wattage at which power consumed by the module after being operated for 60 minutes while mounted in a temperature testing chamber so that the lensed portion of the module is outside the chamber, all portions of the module behind the lens are within the chamber at a temperature of 74°C, and the air temperature in front of the lens is maintained at a minimum of 49°C.

⁸³ Nominal wattage is defined as power consumed by the module when it is operated within a chamber at a temperature of 25°C after the signal has been operated for 60 minutes.

Table 22. LED Traffic Signals—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions⁸⁴

| Fixture type | Incandescent wattage | LED wattage | AOH | CF _s ⁸⁵ |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 8" red ball | 86 | 8 | 4,746 | 0.54 |
| 8" green ball | | 10 | 3,751 | 0.43 |
| 8" yellow ball | | 13 | 263 | 0.03 |
| 12" red ball | 149 | 11 | 4,746 | 0.54 |
| 12" green ball | | 12 | 3,751 | 0.43 |
| 12" yellow ball | | 10 | 263 | 0.03 |
| 8" red arrow | 69 | 8 | 6,570 | 0.75 |
| 8" green arrow | | 8 | 1,825 | 0.21 |
| 8" yellow arrow | 128 | 10 | 263 | 0.03 |
| 12" red arrow | | 7.5 | 7,771 | 0.89 |
| 12" green arrow | | 10 | 726 | 0.08 |
| 12" yellow arrow | | 10 | 263 | 0.03 |
| Large (16"x18") pedestrian signal | 149 | 9 | 8,642 | 0.99 |
| Small (12"x12") pedestrian signal | 107 | 9 | 8,642 | 0.99 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 23. LED Traffic Signals—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Fixture

| Fixture type | kWh savings | kW savings |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 8" red ball | 370 | 0.042 |
| 8" green ball | 285 | 0.033 |
| 8" yellow ball | 19 | 0.002 |
| 12" red ball | 655 | 0.075 |
| 12" green ball | 514 | 0.059 |
| 12" yellow ball | 37 | 0.004 |
| 8" red arrow | 401 | 0.046 |
| 8" green arrow | 111 | 0.013 |
| 8" yellow arrow | 31 | 0.004 |
| 12" red arrow | 936 | 0.107 |
| 12" green arrow | 86 | 0.010 |
| 12" yellow arrow | 31 | 0.004 |
| Large (16"x18") pedestrian signal | 1,210 | 0.138 |
| Small (12"x12") pedestrian signal | 847 | 0.097 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

According to the Northwest Power and Conservation Council Regional Technical Forum, the EUL is 5 to 6 years depending on the installed fixture type, as shown in the following table.

Table 24. LED Traffic Signals—EULs by Fixture Type⁸⁶

| Fixture type | EUL (years) |
|---|-------------|
| 8" and 12" red, green, and yellow ball | 6 |
| 8" and 12" red, green, and yellow arrow | |
| Large (16"x18") pedestrian signal | 5 |
| Small (12"x12") pedestrian signal | |

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/Action Type: retrofit or NC (NC not eligible)
- Fixture type
- Quantity of installed fixtures
- Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed fixture; OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

⁸⁴ Northwest Power and Conservation Council: Regional Technical Forum. Commercial LED Traffic Signals measure workbook. Version 2.2 updated 6/29/2016. <https://rtf.nwcouncil.org/deactivated-measures/>.

⁸⁵ Traffic signals operate consistently during each hour of the year. Therefore, CFs are calculated by dividing the assumed AOH value by 8,760 hours/year.

⁸⁶ Northwest Power and Conservation Council: Regional Technical Forum. Commercial LED Traffic Signals measure workbook. Version 2.2 updated 6/29/2016. <http://rtf.nwcouncil.org/measures/measure.asp?id=114&decisionid=37>.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 25. LED Traffic Signals—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. No revision. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.2 NONRESIDENTIAL: HVAC

2.2.1 Air Conditioner and Heat Pump Tune-Ups Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-TU

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 34 through Table 40

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure applies to direct expansion central air conditioners (AC) and heat pumps (HP) of any configuration where all applicable actions from the checklist below are completed. An AC tune-up involves checking, cleaning, adjusting, and resetting the equipment to factory conditions to restore operating efficiencies, closer to as-new performance. This measure applies to all commercial applications.

For this measure, the service technician must complete the following tasks according to industry best practices. To properly assess and adjust the refrigerant charge level, the unit must be operating under significant (normal) cooling load conditions. Therefore, this measure may only be performed for energy savings reporting purposes when the outdoor ambient dry bulb temperature is above 75°F and the indoor return air dry bulb temperature is above 70°F.

Air Conditioner Inspection and Tune-up Checklist⁸⁷

- Tighten all electrical connections, measure motor voltage and current
- Lubricate all moving parts, including motor and fan bearings
- Inspect and clean condensate drain
- Inspect controls of the system to ensure proper and safe operation; check startup/shutdown cycle of the equipment to assure the system starts, operates, and shuts off properly
- Clean evaporator and condenser coils

⁸⁷ Based on ENERGY STAR® HVAC Maintenance Checklist.
www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=heat_cool.pr_maintenance.

- Clean indoor blower fan components
- Inspect and clean (or change) air filters; replacement preferred best practice
- Measure airflow via static pressure across the cooling coil and adjust to manufacturers specifications
- Check refrigerant level and adjust to manufacturer specifications
- Check capacitor functionality and capacitance; compare to OEM specifications

Eligibility Criteria

HVAC systems must be manufactured before January 1, 2023, to be eligible for this measure.⁸⁸ All commercial customers are eligible for this measure if they have direct expansion refrigerated air conditioning that has not been serviced through a utility program in the last 5 years.

This measure also applies to packaged terminal air conditioners and heat pumps (PTAC/PTHP), but chillers are ineligible.

Baseline Condition

The baseline is a system with all or some of the following issues:

- Dirty condenser coil
- Dirty evaporator coil
- Dirty blower wheel
- Dirty filter
- Improper airflow
- Incorrect refrigerant charge

The baseline system efficiency should be calculated using the following formulas:

$$EER_{pre} = (1 - EL) \times EER_{post}$$

Equation 11

$$HSPF_{pre} = (1 - EL) \times HSPF_{post}$$

Equation 12

Where:

$$EER_{pre} = \text{Efficiency of the cooling equipment before tune-up [Btuh/W]}$$

⁸⁸ The current federal standard became effective on January 1, 2023, with full manufacturing compliance of the new SEER2 testing procedure being enforced as of April 24, 2023. This measure will be updated in the future to address the new efficiency ratings. <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2021-BT-TP-0030-0027>.

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| EL | = | Efficiency loss due to dirty coils, blower, filter, improper airflow, and/or incorrect refrigerant charge = 0.05 |
| EER_{post} | = | Deemed cooling efficiency of the equipment after tune-up [Btuh/W] (see Table 26) |
| $HSPF_{pre}$ | = | Heating efficiency of the air source heat pump before tune-up [Btuh/W] |
| $HSPF_{post}$ | = | Deemed heating efficiency of air source heat pumps after tune-up [Btuh/W] (see Table 26) |

Table 26. AC/HP Tune-Ups—Default EER and HSPF per Size Category⁸⁹

| Size category (Btuh/hr) | AC only default EER | Heat pump default EER | Default HSPF |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| < 65,000 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 7.7 |
| ≥ 65,000 and < 135,000 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.9 |
| ≥ 135,000 and < 240,000 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 10.6 |
| ≥ 240,000 and < 760,000 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 10.6 |
| ≥ 760,000 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 10.6 |

High-Efficiency Condition

After the tune-up, the equipment must be clean with airflows and refrigerant charges adjusted as appropriate and set forth above. Additionally, refrigerant charge adjustments must be within ± 3 degrees of target sub-cooling for units with thermal expansion valves (TXV) and ± 5 degrees of target super heat for units with fixed orifices or capillary tubes.

The efficiency standard, or efficiency after the tune-up, is deemed to be the manufacturer specified energy efficiency ratio (EER) of the existing central air conditioner or heat pump, which has been determined using the following logic and standards. The useful life of an AC unit is 19 years. The useful life of a heat pump is 16 years. Therefore, it is conservatively thought that the majority of existing, functioning units were installed under the federal standard in place between January 23, 2006 and January 1, 2015 for units less than 65,000 Btuh, which set a baseline of 13 SEER and 7.7 HSPF⁹⁰, and prior to January 1, 2010 for units greater than 65,000 Btuh. A 13 SEER is equivalent to approximately 11.2 EER⁹¹ using the conversion developed by Lawrence Berkeley Lab and US DOE: $EER = -0.02 \times SEER^2 + 1.12 \times SEER$. A 3.2 and 3.1 COP is equivalent to approximately 10.9 and 10.6 HSPF, respectively, using the conversion of $HSPF = 3.412 \times COP$.

⁸⁹ Code specified EER and HSPF value from ASHRAE 90.1-2010 (efficiency value effective January 23, 2006 for units < 65,000 Btu/hr and prior to January 1, 2010 for units $\geq 65,000$ Btu/hr). $HSPF = COP \times 3.412$.

⁹⁰ Code specified HSPF from federal standard effective January 23, 2006, through January 1, 2015.

⁹¹ Code specified 13 SEER from federal standard effective January 23, 2006, through January 1, 2015, converted to EER using $EER = -0.02 \times SEER^2 + 1.12 \times SEER$. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). "Building America House Simulation Protocols." U.S. Department of Energy. Revised October 2010. <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/49246.pdf>.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Savings are based on an assumed efficiency loss factor of five percent due to dirty coils, dirty filters, improper airflow, and/or incorrect refrigerant charge.⁹²

Heating energy savings are only applicable to heat pumps.

$$\text{Total Energy Savings [kWh]} = kWh_c + kWh_H$$

Equation 13

$$\text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh}_c\text{]} = Cap_c \times \left(\frac{1}{EER_{pre}} - \frac{1}{EER_{post}} \right) \times EFLH_c \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 14

$$\text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh}_H\text{]} = Cap_H \times \left(\frac{1}{HSPF_{pre}} - \frac{1}{HSPF_{post}} \right) \times EFLH_H \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 15

Where:

Cap_c = Rated cooling/heating capacity of the equipment based on model number [Btuh] (1 ton = 12,000 Btuh)

$EFLH_{C/H}$ = Cooling/heating equivalent full-load hours for appropriate climate zone [hours]; see Table 36 through Table 40 in Section 2.2.2

Demand Savings Algorithms

Summer and winter demand savings are determined by applying a coincidence factor for each season. Winter peak demand savings are only applicable to heat pumps.

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = Cap_c \times \left(\frac{1}{EER_{pre}} - \frac{1}{EER_{post}} \right) \times CF_s \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 16

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = Cap_H \times \left(\frac{1}{HSPF_{pre}} - \frac{1}{HSPF_{post}} \right) \times CF_w \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 17

⁹² Energy Center of Wisconsin, May 2008; "Central Air-Conditioning in Wisconsin, A Compilation of Recent Field Research."

Where:

$CF_{S/W}$ = Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor; see Table 36 through Table 40 in Section 2.2.2

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Deemed Summer Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Deemed Winter Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for a tune-up is 5 years.⁹³

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- The most recent tune-up service date or confirmation that system has not been serviced within the previous five years
- Climate zone or county
- Equipment type (split AC, split HP, packaged AC, packaged HP, PTAC, PTHP)
- Manufacturer and model number

⁹³ GDS Associates, Inc. (2007). Measure Life Report: Residential and Commercial/Industrial Lighting and HVAC Measures. Prepared for The New England State Program Working Group; Page 1-3, Table 1.

- Cooling capacity of the serviced unit (tons)
- Heating capacity of the serviced unit, if applicable (tons)
- Recommended
 - Serial number
 - Refrigerant type
 - Target superheat or subcooling
 - Post-tune-up superheat or subcooling
 - Amount of refrigerant added or removed
 - Static pressures before and after a tune-up
 - Return and supply dry bulb and wet bulb temperatures
 - Before and after tune-up pictures of components illustrating condition change due to cleanings (Note: pictures that include well-placed familiar objects like hand tools often provide a sense of scale and a reference for color/shading comparisons. Pictures of equipment nameplates are useful).

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Efficiency Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 27. AC/HP Tune-Ups—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 origin. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Clarified eligibility criteria. |

2.2.2 Split and Packaged Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-SP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 34 through Table 40

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Replace-on-burnout, early retirement, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

This section summarizes the deemed savings methodology for the installation of air-cooled split system and single packaged air conditioning (AC) and heat pump (HP) systems. This document covers assumptions made for baseline equipment efficiencies for early retirement (ER) based on the age of the replaced equipment and for replace-on-burnout (ROB) and new construction (NC) situations based on efficiency standards. Savings calculations incorporate the use of both full-load and part-load efficiency values. For ER, the actual age of the baseline system should be determined from the equipment nameplate or other physical documentation whenever possible. Default values are provided for when the actual age of the unit is unknown.

Applicable efficient measure types include:

- Packaged and split direct expansion (DX) ACs
- Packaged and split DX HPs

Eligibility Criteria

For a measure to be eligible to use this deemed savings approach, the following conditions must be met:

- The existing and proposed cooling equipment is electric.
- The building falls into one of the categories listed in Table 36 through Table 40. Building type descriptions and examples are provided in Table 34 and Table 35.

- For ER projects: ER projects involve the replacement of a working system. Additionally, the ER approach cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred. A ROB approach should be used for these scenarios.
- If these conditions are not met, the deemed savings approach cannot be used, and the Simplified M&V Methodology or the Full M&V Methodology must be used.

Manufacturer datasheets for installed equipment or documentation of Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) or DOE CCMS certification must be provided.^{94,95}

Baseline Condition

The baseline conditions related to efficiency and system capacity for ER and replace-on-burnout/new construction are as follows:

Early Retirement

Early Retirement (ER) systems involve the replacement of a working system, prior to natural burnout. The ER baseline cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred.

Two baseline condition efficiency values are required for an ER scenario, one for the ER (RUL) period and one for the ROB (EUL-RUL) period. For the ROB period, the baseline efficiency is the same as ROB/NC scenario. For the ER period, the baseline efficiency should be estimated using the values from

Table 28 through Table 32 according to the capacity, system type, and age (based on year manufactured) of the replaced system.⁹⁶ When the system age can be determined (e.g., from nameplate, building prints, equipment inventory list), the baseline efficiency levels provided in

Table 28 through Table 32 should be used. If individual system components were installed at different times, use the condenser age as a proxy for the entire system. When the system age is unknown, assume a default value equal to the EUL. This corresponds to an age of 15 years.⁹⁷ A default RUL may be used exclusively if applied consistently for all projects. Otherwise, the default should only be used when a project is reported and documented as having a nameplate that is illegible.

⁹⁴ Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) Directory: <https://www.ahridirectory.org/>.

⁹⁵ Department of Energy Compliance Certification Management System (DOE CCMS): <https://www.regulations.doe.gov/certification-data/>.

⁹⁶ The actual age should be determined from the nameplate, building prints, equipment inventory list, etc. and whenever possible the actual source used should be identified in the project documentation.

⁹⁷ As noted in Docket 40885, page 14-15: Failure probability weights are established by assuming that systems for which age information will be unavailable are likely to be older, setting a minimum age threshold, and using the survival functions for the relevant system type to estimate the likelihood that an operational system is of a given age beyond that threshold. Baseline efficiency for each year of system age is established relative to program year. Baseline efficiency levels can be estimated for the next ten program years, considering increments in efficiency standards that took place in the historical period.

PUCT Docket 40885 provided baseline efficiencies for split and packaged systems replaced via ER.

ER baseline efficiency values represent the code-specified efficiency in effect at the time the system was installed. Prior to 2002, code-specified efficiencies from ASHRAE 90.1-1989 were in effect. Code-specified efficiencies increased in 2002, approximating the effective date of ASHRAE 90.1-1999, which went into effect on October 29, 2001. Code-specified efficiencies increased again in 2010 and 2018, coinciding with the IECC 2009 and IECC 2015 code increases. The baseline efficiency levels shown in

Table 28 through Table 32 are based on assumptions of the predominant heating types expected in the state. For air conditioners, baseline cooling efficiencies are displayed for a natural gas furnace heating section type. For HPs, baseline cooling efficiencies are displayed for electric resistance supplemental heating section type.

For units < 5.4 tons, EER, SEER, and HSPF values are converted to EER2, SEER2, and HSPF2 for consistency with the current federal standard. Unspecified EER2 are calculated by multiplying average EER/EER2 ratios, referencing EER2 values specified in the current federal standard for 12.2 and 11.7 EER. Unspecified SEER2 values are calculated by multiplying average SEER/SEER2 ratios, referencing SEER2 values specified for 14, 14.5, 15, and 16 SEER. Unspecified HSPF2 values are calculated by multiplying average HSPF/HSPF2 ratios, referencing HSPF2 values specified for 8.0 and 8.8 HSPF.

Refer to TRM 9.0 for exempted HPs < 5.4 tons referencing the previous federal standard. Units with a SEER2 rating are expected to comply with the guidelines outlined in this measure.

For 5.4+ ton units, baseline EER values shown from ASHRAE/IECC assume natural gas heating for the predominant heating section type expected for commercial facilities in Texas. For units installed from 2002 to present, 0.2 EER may be added for “Electric Resistance (or None)” heating types. For units installed before 2002 and 11.3+ tons, 0.2 EER may be added for no heating.

Table 28. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency for ACs

| Year installed (replaced system) | Split < 3.75 tons (EER2) | Split 3.75 to 5.42 tons (EER2) | Packaged < 5.42 tons (EER2) | All 5.42 to < 11.3 tons (EER) | All 11.3 to < 20 tons (EER) | All 20 to < 63.3 tons (EER) | All ≥ 63.3 tons (EER) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ≤ 2005 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 |
| 2006–2009 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.0 |
| 2010–2017 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 |
| 2018–2022 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 |
| ≥ 2023 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 |

Table 29. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency for ACs⁹⁸

| Year installed (replaced system) | Split < 3.75 tons (SEER2) | Split 3.75 to < 5.42 tons (SEER2) | Packaged < 5.42 tons (SEER2) | All 5.42 to < 11.3 tons (IEER) | All 11.3 to < 20 tons (IEER) | All 20 to < 63.3 tons (IEER) | All ≥ 63.3 tons (IEER) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| ≤ 2005 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 2006–2009 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 2010–2017 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| 2018–2022 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.0 |
| ≥ 2023 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 11.0 |

Table 30. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Full-Load Cooling Efficiency for HPs

| Year installed (replaced system) | Split < 5.42 tons (EER2) | Packaged < 5.42 tons (EER2) | All 5.42 to < 11.3 tons (EER) | All 11.3 to < 20 tons (EER) | All 20 to < 63.3 tons (EER) | All ≥ 63.3 tons (EER) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ≤ 2005 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| 2006–2009 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| 2010–2017 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| 2018–2022 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| ≥ 2023 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 |

Table 31. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Part-Load Cooling Efficiency for HPs⁹⁹

| Year installed (replaced system) | Split < 5.42 tons (SEER2) | Packaged < 5.42 tons (SEER2) | All 5.42 to < 11.3 tons (IEER) | All 11.3 to < 20 tons (IEER) | All 20 to < 63.3 tons (IEER) | All ≥ 63.3 tons (IEER) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| ≤ 2005 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| 2006–2009 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| 2010–2017 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| 2018–2022 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| ≥ 2023 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 10.6 |

⁹⁸ IEER values were not added to the Standard until 2010, so IEERs for prior years are approximated as EER + 0.2 for systems between 5.4 tons and less than 20 tons and as EER + 0.1 for systems greater than 20 tons based on the relationship of EER to IEER from the current federal standard.

⁹⁹ IEER values were not added to the Standard until 2010, so IEERs for prior years are approximated as EER + 0.2 for systems between 5.4 tons and less than 20 tons and as EER + 0.1 for systems greater than 20 tons based on the relationship of EER to IEER from the current federal standard.

Table 32. DX HVAC—ER Baseline Heating Efficiency for HPs

| Year installed (replaced system) | Split < 5.42 tons (HSPF2) | Packaged < 5.42 tons (HSPF2) | All 5.42 to < 11.3 tons (COP) | All 11.3 to < 20 tons (COP) | All ≥ 20 tons (COP) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2005 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| 2006–2009 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| 2010–2017 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 2018–2022 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| ≥ 2023 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |

Replace-on-Burnout (ROB) and New Construction (NC)

Baseline efficiency levels for package and split DX ACs and HPs are provided in Table 33. The baseline part-load efficiency levels reflect the latest minimum efficiency requirements from the current federal standard, effective January 1, 2023, for units with a rated cooling capacity of less than 65,000 Btu/hour (Btuh) (5.42 tons) and for units rated between 65,000-759,999 Btuh. Full-load efficiency levels are estimated for < 65,000 Btuh systems using a comparison of AHRI SEER2 and EER2 efficiency ratings. Part-load efficiency for 760,000+ Btuh systems and full-load efficiency for 65,000+ Btuh systems are specified in IECC 2015.¹⁰⁰

For ACs, baseline cooling efficiencies are displayed for a natural gas furnace heating section type. For HPs, baseline cooling efficiencies are displayed for electric resistance supplemental heating section type. For all other heating section types, or for no heating section type, the baseline efficiencies may need to be adjusted as specified by the footnotes in the tables.

Table 33. DX HVAC—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels¹⁰¹

| System type | Capacity (tons) | Baseline efficiencies | Source ¹⁰² |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Air conditioner | Split < 3.75 | 11.7 EER2 14.3 SEER2 | DOE Standards |
| | Split ≥ 3.75 | 11.2 EER2 13.8 SEER2 | |
| | Packaged < 5.4 tons | 10.9 EER2 ¹⁰³ 13.4 SEER2 | |

¹⁰⁰ 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IECC2015>.

¹⁰¹ IECC 2015 Table C403.2.3(1) and C403.2.3(2).

¹⁰² These baseline efficiency standards noted as “DOE Standards” are cited in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 430.32 for < 65,000 Btu/h and 10 CFR 431.97 for 65,000-759,999 Btu/h.

¹⁰³ Unspecified EER2 values are calculated by multiplying average EER/EER2 ratios, referencing EER2 values specified in the current federal standard for 12.2 and 11.7 EER.

| System type | Capacity (tons) | Baseline efficiencies | Source ¹⁰² |
|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|
| | All < 5.4 tons rated at ≥ 15.2 SEER2 | 9.8 EER2 ¹⁰⁴ | |
| | 5.4 to < 11.3 | 11.0 EER 14.6 IEER | DOE Standards IECC 2015 |
| | 11.3 to < 20 | 10.8 EER 14.0 IEER | |
| | 20 to < 63.3 | 9.8 EER 13.0 IEER | |
| | ≥ 63.3 | 9.5 EER 11.0 IEER | IECC 2015 |
| Heat pump (cooling) ¹⁰⁵ | Split < 5.4 | 11.7 EER2 14.3 SEER2 | DOE Standards |
| | Packaged < 5.4 | 10.9 EER2 ¹⁰⁶ 13.4 SEER2 | |
| | All < 5.4 tons rated at ≥ 15.2 SEER2 | 9.8 EER2 ¹⁰⁷ | |
| | 5.4 to < 11.3 | 11.0 EER 14.1 IEER | DOE Standards IECC 2015 |
| | 11.3 to < 20 | 10.6 EER 13.5 IEER | |
| | 20 to < 63.3 | 9.5 EER 12.5 IEER | |
| | > 63.3 | 9.5 EER 10.6 IEER | IECC 2015 |

¹⁰⁴ When installing any system with a part-load efficiency rating of 15.2 SEER2 or higher, the reduced 9.8 EER2 full-load efficiency baseline should be applied in lieu of the applicable value presented earlier in the table except where the specified baseline EER2 value is lower than 9.8 EER2.

¹⁰⁵ ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Table 6.8.1B. These systems larger than 5.4 tons, the minimum efficiency levels provided in this table are based on systems with heating type “No Heating or Electric Resistance Heating”, excluding systems with “All Other Types of Heating”.

¹⁰⁶ Unspecified EER2 values are calculated by multiplying average EER/EER2 ratios, referencing values specified in the current federal standard for 12.2 and 11.7 EER.

¹⁰⁷ When installing any system with a part-load efficiency rating of 15.2 SEER2 or higher, the reduced 9.8 EER2 full-load efficiency baseline should be applied in lieu of the applicable value presented earlier in the table except where the specified baseline EER2 value is lower than 9.8 EER2.

| System type | Capacity (tons) | Baseline efficiencies | Source ¹⁰² |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Heat pump (heating) ¹⁰⁸ | Split < 5.4 | 7.5 HSPF2 | DOE Standards |
| | Packaged < 5.4 | 6.7 HSPF2 | |
| | 5.4 to < 11.25 | 3.3 COP | DOE Standards |
| | <u>11.3 to < 20</u> | 3.3 COP | |
| | ≥ 20 | 3.2 COP | IECC 2015 |

High-Efficiency Condition

Split and packaged systems must exceed the minimum efficiencies specified in Table 33. Split system efficiencies are driven primarily by the efficiency of the condenser unit. If the paired outdoor and indoor units are not listed on the AHRI certification listing and only provide DOE CCMS testing results, then the capacity and efficiency of the high-efficiency condition shall not exceed the average of the AHRI certification listing pairing for the matching condenser. The DOE CCMS listing provides documentation of the results that are on the AHRI certification listing and can be downloaded and filtered based on listing using a similar condenser and various indoor units.

For reference, both ENERGY STAR^{®109} and the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE)¹¹⁰ offer suggested guidelines for high-efficiency equipment. Additional conditions for replace-on-burnout, ER and new construction are in the sections below.

New Construction and Replace-on-Burnout

This scenario includes equipment used for new construction and retrofit/replacements that are not covered by ER, such as units that are replaced after natural failure.

Early Retirement

The high-efficiency retrofits must meet the following criteria:¹¹¹

- For ER projects only, the installed equipment cooling capacity must be within 80 percent to 120 percent of the replaced electric cooling capacity. For scenarios involving the replacement of a combination of systems by an alternate combination of systems of varying capacities, ER savings can still be claimed if the overall pre- and post-capacities for the total combination of systems are within ± 20 percent. In these cases, a custom calculation should be performed to establish the following weighted savings factors to be applied over the ER portion of the savings calculation: manufacturer year, EUL, RUL, full and part-load baseline efficiency, coincidence factor, and EFLH. These factors should be weighted based on contribution to overall capacity.

¹⁰⁸ Heat pump retrofits must also exceed the baseline efficiency levels for heating efficiencies.

¹⁰⁹ ENERGY STAR Heating & Cooling, https://www.energystar.gov/products/heating_cooling.

¹¹⁰ CEE Program Resources, <http://www.cee1.org/content/cee-program-resources>.

¹¹¹ From PUCT Docket #41070.

- No additional measures are being installed that directly affect the operation of the cooling equipment (e.g., control sequences, cooling towers, and condensers).

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times CF_S \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 18

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{H,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,H}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{H,post}}{\eta_{installed,H}} \right) \times CF_W \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{3,412 \text{ Btuh}}$$

Equation 19

$$\text{Total Energy Savings [kWh]} = kWh_C + kWh_H$$

Equation 20

$$\text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh}_C] = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times EFLH_C \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 21

$$\text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh}_H] = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{H,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,H}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{H,post}}{\eta_{installed,H}} \right) \times EFLH_H \times \frac{1 \text{ kWh}}{3,412 \text{ Btu}}$$

Equation 22

Where:

$\text{Cap}_{C/H,pre}$ = For ER and ROB, rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI-standard conditions with a maximum of 20 percent larger than the post capacity; for NC, rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the new equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh

$\text{Cap}_{C/H,post}$ = Rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions with a maximum equal to the baseline pre-capacity [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh

Note: The capacity in the equations will not always match the capacity of the units.

$\eta_{baseline,C}$ = Cooling efficiency of existing equipment (ER) or standard equipment (ROB/NC) [Btuh/W]

$\eta_{installed,C}$ = Rated cooling efficiency of the newly installed equipment (Must exceed ROB/NC baseline efficiency standards in Table 33) [Btuh/W]

- $\eta_{baseline,H}$ = Heating efficiency of existing equipment (ER) or standard equipment (ROB/NC) [COP]
- $\eta_{installed,H}$ = Rated heating efficiency of the newly installed equipment (Must exceed baseline efficiency standards in Table 33) [COP]

Note: Use EER2/EER for summer kilowatt, SEER2/IEER for cooling kilowatt-hour, and COP for heating kilowatt-hour and winter kilowatt savings calculations. The COP expressed for units ≥ 5.4 tons is a full-load COP. Heating efficiencies expressed as HSPF will be approximated as a seasonal COP and should be converted using the following equation:

$$COP = \frac{HSPF}{3.412}$$

Equation 23

- $CF_{S/W}$ = Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 36 through Table 40)
- $EFLH_{C/H}$ = Cooling/heating equivalent full-load hours [hours] (see Table 36 through Table 40)

Early Retirement Savings

The first-year savings algorithms in the above equations are used for all HVAC projects, across NC, ROB, and ER projects. However, ER projects require weighted savings calculated over both the ER and ROB periods, accounting for both the EUL and RUL. The ER savings are applied over the remaining useful life (RUL) period, and the ROB savings are applied over the remaining period (EUL-RUL). The final reported savings for ER projects are not actually a “first-year” savings, but an “average annual savings over the lifetime (EUL) of the measure.” These savings calculations are explained in Appendix A.

System Type Conversion

Chiller to AC: Conversions from chiller-based systems to a packaged/split AC system are covered under this measure. See the reference tables in the HVAC Chillers measure for the savings.

AC to HP: Conversions from AC to HP are acceptable in commercial applications. Use CAP_H , $\eta_{baseline,H}$, CF_W , and $EFLH_H$ values for the new HP as a proxy for the baseline AC heating savings coefficients.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed peak coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values are presented by building type and climate zone. A description of the building types that are used for HVAC systems

is presented in Table 34 and Table 35. These building types are derived from the EIA CBECS study.¹¹²

The CF and EFLH values for packaged and split AC and HP units are presented in Table 36 through Table 40.

A description of the calculation method used to derive these values can be found in Docket No. 40885, Attachment B.

Combination building types. In situations where multiple TRM building types seem plausible or a predominant TRM building type is unclear, the utilities have two choices:

- **Deemed approach.** The deemed approach is a simplified method where utilities should choose a TRM building type based on the “best fit” for the facility. This is determined by the largest interior area for the potential building types. Although, if that is not best fit, the utilities will use their best judgment to make this decision and provide sufficient, defensible documentation for their decision.

The following building type combinations are pre-authorized exceptions to this rule. For these combinations, individual fixtures can be reported as either specified building type based on location. All other interior space combinations should reference a single deemed building type unless authorized by the evaluator.

- Office (any size): Warehouse
- Hospital: Outpatient healthcare

The *other* building type can be used for business types that are not explicitly listed. The CF and EFLH values used for *other* are the most conservative from the explicitly listed building types. When the *other* building type is used, a description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule must be collected for the project site and stored in the utility tracking data system.

For those combinations of technology, climate zone, and building type with no values, a project with that specific combination should use the *other* building type.

- **Custom approach.** In more unique situations, utilities should consider projects “custom” where (1) the deemed building types in the TRM may not represent the project’s facility type, (2) the facility may represent multiple TRM building types without a clear predominant building type, or (3) the use of a predominant building type may be too conservative in the estimate of savings. The deemed methods only apply to specific scenarios and cannot be developed for all unique situations. Utilities should provide sufficient, defensible documentation for their EFLH and CF values used in their savings calculations that the EM&V team can review.

¹¹² The Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) implemented by the US Energy Information Administration includes a principal building activity categorization scheme that separates the Commercial sector into 29 categories and 51 subcategories based on principal building activity (PBA). For its purposes, the CBECS defines Commercial buildings as those buildings greater than 1,000 square feet that devote more than half of their floorspace to activity that is neither residential, manufacturing, industrial, nor agricultural. The high-level building types adopted for the TRM are adapted from this CBECS categorization, with some building types left out and one additional building type—Large Multifamily—included. <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>.

Table 34. DX HVAC—Building Type Descriptions and Examples

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ¹¹³ |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Data center | Data center | Buildings used to house computer systems and associated components. | 1) Data center |
| Education | College/university | Buildings used for academic or technical classroom instruction, such as elementary, middle, or high schools, and classroom buildings on college or university campuses. | 1) College or university 2) Career or vocational training 3) Adult education |
| | Primary school | Buildings on education campuses for which the main use is not classroom are included in the category relating to their use. For example, administration buildings are part of "Office," dormitories are "Lodging," and libraries are "Public Assembly." | 1) Elementary or middle school 2) Preschool or daycare |
| | Secondary school | | 1) High school 2) Religious education |
| Food sales | Convenience store | Buildings used for retail or wholesale of food. | 1) Gas station with a convenience store 2) Convenience store |
| | Supermarket | | 1) Grocery store or food market |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | Buildings used for the preparation and sale of food and beverages for consumption. | 1) Restaurant or cafeteria |
| | Quick-service restaurant | | 1) Fast food |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for inpatient care. | 1) Hospital 2) Inpatient rehabilitation |
| | Outpatient | Buildings used as diagnostic and treatment facilities for outpatient care. Medical offices are included here if they use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do not, they are categorized as an office building). | 1) Medical office 2) Clinic or outpatient health care 3) Veterinarian |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | Buildings containing multifamily dwelling units, having multiple stories, and equipped with elevators. | No sub-categories collected. |

¹¹³ Principal Building Activities are based on sub-categories from 2003 CBECS questionnaire.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ¹¹³ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Lodging | Large hotel | Buildings used to offer multiple accommodations for short-term or long-term residents, including skilled nursing and other residential care buildings. | 1) Motel or inn 2) Hotel 3) Dormitory, fraternity, or sorority 4) Retirement home, nursing home, assisted living, or other residential care 5) Convent or monastery |
| | Nursing home | | |
| | Small hotel/motel | | |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | Buildings used for the sale and display of goods other than food. | 1) Retail store 2) Beer, wine, or liquor store 3) Rental center 4) Dealership or showroom for vehicles or boats 5) Studio or gallery |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | Shopping malls comprised of multiple connected establishments. | 1) Strip shopping center 2) Enclosed malls |
| Office | Large office | Buildings used for general office space, professional office, or administrative offices. Medical offices are included here if they do not use any type of diagnostic medical equipment (if they do, they are categorized as an outpatient health care building). | 1) Administrative or professional office 2) Government office 3) Mixed-use office 4) Bank or other financial institution 5) Medical office 6) Sales office 7) Contractor's office (e.g., construction, plumbing, HVAC) 8) Non-profit or social services 9) Research and development 10) City hall or city center 11) Religious office 12) Call center |
| | Medium office | | |
| | Small office | | |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ¹¹³ |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Public assembly | Public assembly | Buildings in which people gather for social or recreational activities, whether in private or non-private meeting halls. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Social or meeting (e.g., community center, lodge, meeting hall, convention center, senior center) 2) Recreation (e.g., gymnasium, health club, bowling alley, ice rink, field house, indoor racquet sports) 3) Entertainment or culture (e.g., museum, theater, cinema, sports arena, casino, night club) 4) Library 5) Funeral home 6) Student activities center 7) Armory 8) Exhibition hall 9) Broadcasting studio 10) Transportation terminal |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | Buildings in which people gather for religious activities (such as chapels, churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples). | No sub-categories collected. |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | Buildings in which some type of service is provided, other than food service or retail sales of goods. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vehicle service or vehicle repair shop 2) Vehicle storage/maintenance 3) Repair shop 4) Dry cleaner or laundromat 5) Post office or postal center 6) Car wash 7) Gas station with no convenience store 8) Photo processing shop 9) Beauty parlor or barber shop 10) Tanning salon 11) Copy center or printing shop 12) Kennel |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ¹¹³ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Warehouse | Warehouse | Buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings (such as self-storage). | 1) Refrigerated warehouse 2) Non-refrigerated warehouse 3) Distribution or shipping center |
| Other | Other | For building types not explicitly listed. | Values used for other are the most conservative values from the explicitly listed building types. |

Table 35. DX HVAC—Building Type Floor Area and Number of Floors¹¹⁴

| Building type | Principal building activity | Average floor area (ft ²) | Average number of floors |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Data center | Data center | Not specified | Not specified |
| Education | College/university | Not specified | Not specified |
| | Primary school | 73,960 | 1 |
| | Secondary school | 210,887 | 2 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | Not specified | 1 |
| | Supermarket | 45,000 | 1 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 5,500 | 1 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 2,500 | 1 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 241,351 | 5 |
| | Outpatient | 40,946 | 3 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 33,740 | 4 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 122,120 | 6 |
| | Nursing home | Not specified | Not specified |
| | Small hotel/motel | 43,200 | 4 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 24,962 | 1 |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | 22,500 | 1 |
| Office | Large office | 498,588 | 12 |
| | Medium office | 53,628 | 3 |
| | Small office | 5,500 | 1 |

¹¹⁴ Building prototype information from DOE Commercial Reference Buildings, “Not specified” means that a building prototype is not defined for that building type. <http://energy.gov/eere/buildings/Commercial-reference-buildings>.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Average floor area (ft ²) | Average number of floors |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Public assembly | Public assembly | Not specified | Not specified |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | Not specified | Not specified |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | Not specified | Not specified |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 52,045 | 1 |

Table 36. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump ¹¹⁵ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Data center | Data center | 0.89 | 2,048 | 0.89 | 2,048 | – | – |
| Education | College/university | 0.69 | 787 | 0.69 | 787 | – | – |
| | Primary school | 0.64 | 740 | 0.64 | 740 | 0.43 | 701 |
| | Secondary school | 0.69 | 535 | 0.69 | 535 | 0.43 | 736 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.73 | 884 | 0.73 | 884 | – | – |
| | Supermarket | 0.29 | 219 | 0.29 | 219 | – | – |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.83 | 1,020 | 0.83 | 1,020 | 0.43 | 1,123 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.81 | 1,093 | 0.81 | 1,093 | 0.43 | 1,346 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.73 | 765 | 0.73 | 765 | 0.48 | 1,029 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.74 | 817 | 0.74 | 817 | 0.48 | 1,300 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.72 | 2,185 | 0.72 | 2,185 | – | – |
| | Outpatient | 0.71 | 2,036 | 0.71 | 2,036 | 0.27 | 579 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.68 | 674 | 0.68 | 674 | – | – |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.58 | 1,345 | 0.58 | 1,345 | 0.86 | 1,095 |
| | Nursing home | 0.68 | 685 | 0.68 | 685 | – | – |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.57 | 1,554 | 0.57 | 1,554 | 0.36 | 475 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.68 | 623 | 0.68 | 623 | 0.99 | 907 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.80 | 820 | 0.80 | 820 | 0.43 | 1,277 |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | 0.75 | 687 | 0.75 | 687 | 0.39 | 753 |

¹¹⁵ For heat pump projects without explicit heating factors, implementers may use the listed heating factors from the *other* building type for heating energy/demand savings.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump ¹¹⁵ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Office | Large office | 0.90 | 2,058 | 0.90 | 2,058 | – | – |
| | Medium office | 0.64 | 925 | 0.64 | 925 | 0.72 | 576 |
| | Small office | 0.72 | 711 | 0.72 | 711 | 0.29 | 340 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.64 | 995 | 0.64 | 995 | – | – |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.57 | 387 | 0.57 | 387 | – | – |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.83 | 790 | 0.83 | 790 | – | – |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.34 | 173 | 0.34 | 173 | – | – |
| Other | Other | 0.29 | 173 | 0.29 | 173 | 0.27 | 340 |

Table 37. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 2: Dallas

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and Split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air Conditioner | | Heat Pump ¹¹⁶ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Data center | Data center | 1.08 | 3,401 | 1.08 | 3,401 | – | – |
| Education | College/university | 1.02 | 1,595 | 1.02 | 1,595 | – | – |
| | Primary school | 0.88 | 1,208 | 0.88 | 1,208 | 0.66 | 397 |
| | Secondary school | 1.02 | 1,084 | 1.02 | 1,084 | 0.59 | 489 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 1.08 | 1,835 | 1.08 | 1,835 | – | – |
| | Supermarket | 0.58 | 615 | 0.58 | 615 | – | – |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 1.09 | 1,823 | 1.09 | 1,823 | 0.50 | 688 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 1.09 | 2,061 | 1.09 | 2,061 | 0.49 | 873 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 1.08 | 1,588 | 1.08 | 1,588 | 0.61 | 631 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 1.08 | 1,765 | 1.08 | 1,765 | 0.60 | 794 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.92 | 3,097 | 0.92 | 3,097 | – | – |
| | Outpatient | 0.80 | 2,532 | 0.80 | 2,532 | 0.28 | 310 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 1.04 | 1,709 | 1.04 | 1,709 | – | – |

¹¹⁶ For heat pump projects without explicit heating factors, implementers may use the listed heating factors from the *other* building type for heating energy/demand savings.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and Split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air Conditioner | | Heat Pump ¹¹⁶ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.70 | 2,079 | 0.70 | 2,079 | 0.82 | 464 |
| | Nursing home | 1.04 | 1,736 | 1.04 | 1,736 | – | – |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.55 | 2,281 | 0.55 | 2,281 | 0.42 | 249 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.95 | 1,157 | 0.95 | 1,157 | 0.55 | 352 |
| | 24-hour retail | 1.01 | 1,539 | 1.01 | 1,539 | 0.57 | 632 |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | 0.91 | 1,100 | 0.91 | 1,100 | 0.55 | 376 |
| Office | Large office | 1.03 | 2,379 | 1.03 | 2,379 | – | – |
| | Medium office | 0.76 | 1,236 | 0.76 | 1,236 | 0.66 | 262 |
| | Small office | 0.92 | 1,203 | 0.92 | 1,203 | 0.40 | 153 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.88 | 1,624 | 0.88 | 1,624 | – | – |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.55 | 567 | 0.55 | 567 | – | – |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 1.09 | 1,412 | 1.09 | 1,412 | – | – |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.84 | 597 | 0.84 | 597 | – | – |
| Other | Other | 0.55 | 567 | 0.55 | 567 | 0.28 | 153 |

Table 38. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 3: Houston

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and split DX | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump ¹¹⁷ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Data center | Data center | 1.05 | 4,022 | 1.05 | 4,022 | – | – |
| Education | College/university | 0.98 | 1,843 | 0.98 | 1,843 | – | – |
| | Primary school | 0.88 | 1,443 | 0.88 | 1,443 | 0.50 | 239 |
| | Secondary school | 0.98 | 1,253 | 0.98 | 1,253 | 0.54 | 293 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 1.03 | 2,142 | 1.03 | 2,142 | – | – |
| | Supermarket | 0.60 | 744 | 0.60 | 744 | – | – |

¹¹⁷ For heat pump projects without explicit heating factors, implementers may use the listed heating factors from the *other* building type for heating energy/demand savings.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump ¹¹⁷ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 1.05 | 2,135 | 1.05 | 2,135 | 0.44 | 429 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 1.06 | 2,426 | 1.06 | 2,426 | 0.44 | 559 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 1.03 | 1,853 | 1.03 | 1,853 | 0.51 | 372 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 1.05 | 2,059 | 1.05 | 2,059 | 0.50 | 483 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.90 | 3,490 | 0.90 | 3,490 | – | – |
| | Outpatient | 0.80 | 2,844 | 0.80 | 2,844 | 0.29 | 196 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 1.00 | 2,031 | 1.00 | 2,031 | – | – |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.70 | 2,531 | 0.70 | 2,531 | 0.33 | 250 |
| | Nursing home | 1.00 | 2,063 | 1.00 | 2,063 | – | – |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.65 | 2,316 | 0.65 | 2,316 | 0.19 | 147 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.95 | 1,399 | 0.95 | 1,399 | 0.43 | 204 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.97 | 1,804 | 0.97 | 1,804 | 0.41 | 374 |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | 0.92 | 1,330 | 0.92 | 1,330 | 0.42 | 218 |
| Office | Large office | 1.00 | 2,619 | 1.00 | 2,619 | – | – |
| | Medium office | 0.75 | 1,387 | 0.75 | 1,387 | 0.42 | 149 |
| | Small office | 0.88 | 1,338 | 0.88 | 1,338 | 0.28 | 69 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.88 | 1,940 | 0.88 | 1,940 | – | – |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.65 | 576 | 0.65 | 576 | – | – |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 1.05 | 1,653 | 1.05 | 1,653 | – | – |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.84 | 633 | 0.84 | 633 | – | – |
| Other | Other | 0.60 | 576 | 0.60 | 576 | 0.19 | 69 |

Table 39. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump ¹¹⁸ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Data center | Data center | 0.97 | 4,499 | 0.97 | 4,499 | – | – |
| Education | College/university | 0.96 | 2,211 | 0.96 | 2,211 | – | – |
| | Primary school | 0.88 | 1,680 | 0.88 | 1,680 | 0.30 | 156 |
| | Secondary school | 0.96 | 1,503 | 0.96 | 1,503 | 0.35 | 196 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.94 | 2,510 | 0.94 | 2,510 | – | – |
| | Supermarket | 0.54 | 894 | 0.54 | 894 | – | – |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.98 | 2,530 | 0.98 | 2,530 | 0.35 | 292 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.97 | 2,897 | 0.97 | 2,897 | 0.36 | 377 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.94 | 2,172 | 0.94 | 2,172 | 0.34 | 232 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.93 | 2,440 | 0.93 | 2,440 | 0.34 | 296 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.86 | 3,819 | 0.86 | 3,819 | – | – |
| | Outpatient | 0.78 | 3,092 | 0.78 | 3,092 | 0.08 | 122 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.92 | 2,236 | 0.92 | 2,236 | – | – |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.65 | 2,981 | 0.65 | 2,981 | 0.21 | 131 |
| | Nursing home | 0.92 | 2,271 | 0.92 | 2,271 | – | – |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.58 | 2,530 | 0.58 | 2,530 | 0.10 | 82 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.84 | 1,582 | 0.84 | 1,582 | 0.22 | 131 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.86 | 2,118 | 0.86 | 2,118 | 0.25 | 255 |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | 0.82 | 1,510 | 0.82 | 1,510 | 0.21 | 141 |
| Office | Large office | 0.91 | 2,778 | 0.91 | 2,778 | – | – |
| | Medium office | 0.66 | 1,523 | 0.66 | 1,523 | 0.24 | 83 |
| | Small office | 0.80 | 1,504 | 0.80 | 1,504 | 0.14 | 39 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.88 | 2,259 | 0.88 | 2,259 | – | – |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.58 | 629 | 0.58 | 629 | – | – |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.98 | 1,959 | 0.98 | 1,959 | – | – |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.73 | 665 | 0.73 | 665 | – | – |
| Other | Other | 0.54 | 629 | 0.54 | 629 | 0.08 | 39 |

¹¹⁸ For heat pump projects without explicit heating factors, implementers may use the listed heating factors from the *other* building type for heating energy/demand savings.

Table 40. DX HVAC—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 5: El Paso

| Building type | Principal building activity | Package and split DX | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump ¹¹⁹ | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Data center | Data center | 0.88 | 2,547 | 0.88 | 2,547 | – | – |
| Education | College/university | 0.87 | 1,092 | 0.87 | 1,092 | – | – |
| | Primary school | 0.91 | 996 | 0.91 | 996 | 0.37 | 408 |
| | Secondary school | 0.87 | 742 | 0.87 | 742 | 0.43 | 431 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.76 | 1,251 | 0.76 | 1,251 | – | – |
| | Supermarket | 0.38 | 347 | 0.38 | 347 | – | – |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.76 | 1,276 | 0.76 | 1,276 | 0.28 | 613 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.74 | 1,413 | 0.74 | 1,413 | 0.27 | 809 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.76 | 1,082 | 0.76 | 1,082 | 0.26 | 522 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.77 | 1,171 | 0.77 | 1,171 | 0.26 | 697 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.81 | 2,555 | 0.81 | 2,555 | – | – |
| | Outpatient | 0.81 | 2,377 | 0.81 | 2,377 | 0.04 | 320 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.88 | 1,209 | 0.88 | 1,209 | – | – |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.63 | 1,701 | 0.63 | 1,701 | 0.21 | 440 |
| | Nursing home | 0.88 | 1,228 | 0.88 | 1,228 | – | – |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.63 | 1,921 | 0.63 | 1,921 | 0.06 | 185 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.80 | 904 | 0.80 | 904 | 0.26 | 384 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.86 | 1,228 | 0.86 | 1,228 | 0.28 | 808 |
| | Strip and enclosed mall | 0.83 | 931 | 0.83 | 931 | 0.27 | 448 |
| Office | Large office | 0.98 | 2,423 | 0.98 | 2,423 | – | – |
| | Medium office | 0.77 | 1,173 | 0.77 | 1,173 | 0.27 | 256 |
| | Small office | 0.84 | 1,037 | 0.84 | 1,037 | 0.15 | 146 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.91 | 1,339 | 0.91 | 1,339 | – | – |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.63 | 478 | 0.63 | 478 | – | – |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.76 | 988 | 0.76 | 988 | – | – |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.75 | 324 | 0.75 | 324 | – | – |
| Other | Other | 0.38 | 324 | 0.38 | 324 | 0.04 | 146 |

¹¹⁹ For heat pump projects without explicit heating factors, implementers may use the listed heating factors from the *other* building type for heating energy/demand savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak-period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Upstream/Midstream Delivery

For upstream/midstream program delivery, use the EFLH and CF assumptions outlined in Table 41. Assumed values have been weighted based on building-type survey data from 2012 CBECS¹²⁰ and 2014 MECS¹²¹.

For upstream/midstream program designs where the building type is known, use the savings coefficients from Table 36 through Table 40. For program designs where the building type is unknown, you may use the savings coefficients from Table 41. However, calculations of savings in program implementation should not switch between savings coefficient methods over the implementation period.

Table 41. DX HVAC—Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions¹²²

| Savings coefficient | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EFLH _c | 1,062 | 1,543 | 1,752 | 1,947 | 1,338 |
| EFLH _H | 504 | 245 | 130 | 79 | 243 |
| CF _s | 0.68 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.84 | 0.84 |
| CF _w | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.27 | 0.14 | 0.13 |

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The EUL and RULs for this HVAC equipment are provided below. The reader should refer to the definitions of estimated useful life (EUL) and remaining useful life in the glossary in Volume 1 for guidance on how to determine the decision type for system installations.

Estimated Useful Life

The EUL for split and packaged ACs and HPs is 15 years.¹²³

¹²⁰ 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS).

<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>. 2018 version not available until mid-2020.

¹²¹ 2014 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS).

<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/manufacturing/>.

¹²² 2012 CBECS and 2014 MECS.

¹²³ The EUL of 15 years has been cited in several places - PUCT Docket No. 36779, DOE 77 FR 28928, 10 CFR Part 431, and in the DEER 2014 update.

Remaining Useful Life (RUL)

The RUL of replaced systems is provided according to system age in Table 42. If individual system components were installed at different times, use the condenser age as a proxy for the entire system. For ER units of unknown age, assume a default value equal to the EUL. This corresponds to a default RUL of 2.8 years. Default RUL may be used exclusively if applied consistently for all projects. Otherwise, the default should only be used when a project is reported and documented as having a nameplate that is illegible. Both the RUL and EUL are needed to estimate savings for ER projects for two distinct periods: The ER period (RUL) and the ROB period (EUL – RUL). The calculations for ER projects are extensive, and as such, are provided in Appendix A.

Table 42. DX HVAC—RUL of Early Retirement Systems^{124,125}

| Age of replaced system (years) | Split/package AC/HP systems RUL (years) | Age of replaced system (years) | Split/package AC/HP systems RUL (years) |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 14.0 | 10 | 5.7 |
| 2 | 13.0 | 11 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 12.0 | 12 | 4.4 |
| 4 | 11.0 | 13 | 3.8 |
| 5 | 10.0 | 14 | 3.3 |
| 6 | 9.1 | 15 | 2.8 |
| 7 | 8.2 | 16 | 2.0 |
| 8 | 7.3 | 17 | 1.0 |
| 9 | 6.5 | 18 ¹²⁶ | 0.0 |

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/action type: ER, ROB, NC, system type conversion
- Building type (except for upstream/midstream programs)
- Climate zone or county

¹²⁴ PUCT Docket No. 40083, Attachment A describes the process in which the RUL of replaced systems has been calculated.

¹²⁵ Current new construction baseline matches the baseline for existing systems manufactured in 2023. Existing systems manufactured after 1/1/2023 are not eligible to use the early retirement baseline and should use the ROB baseline instead. These values are greyed out in the table and displayed for informational purposes only.

¹²⁶ RULs are capped at the 75th percentile of equipment age, 18 years, as determined based on DOE survival curves. Systems older than 18 years should use the ROB baseline. See the January 2015 memo, “Considerations for early replacement of residential equipment,” for further detail.

- Baseline number of units
- Baseline equipment type
- Baseline rated cooling and heating capacities
- **For ER only:** Baseline age and method of determination (e.g., nameplate, blueprints, customer reported, not available)
- **For ER only:** Photograph of retired unit nameplate demonstrating model number, serial number, and manufacturer if blueprints are not provided; if photograph of nameplate is unavailable or not legible, provide a photo and/or description documenting the reason why the nameplate photo was unobtainable (alternate forms of documentation can be approved at the evaluator's discretion)
- Installed number of units
- Installed equipment type
- Installed equipment rated cooling and heating capacities
- Installed cooling and heating efficiency ratings
- Installed manufacturer and model
- Installed unit AHRI/DOE CCMS certificate or reference number
 - For exempted HPs < 5.4 tons referencing the previous federal standard, a copy of the AHRI certificate or manufacturer specification sheet with date corresponding to time of application or purchase demonstrating that unit does not have a SEER2 efficiency rating is required.
- **For retrofit only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging or installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For new construction only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging or installed unit(s); as-built design drawings; HVAC specifications package that provides detailed make and model information on installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For Other building types only:** A description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for HVAC equipment.
- PUCT Docket 40083—Provides incorporation of ER savings for existing commercial HVAC SOP designs and updates for baseline equipment efficiency levels for ROB and new construction projects involving package and split systems.

- PUCT Docket 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for commercial HVAC replacement measures. Items covered by this petition include the following:
 - Updated baseline efficiencies use for estimating deemed savings for commercial PTAC/PTHP’s, room air conditioners, and chilled water systems.
 - Approved estimates of RUL of working chilled water systems.
 - Updated demand and energy coefficients for all commercial HVAC systems.
 - Updated EUL of centrifugal chilled water systems installed in ROB or new construction projects.
- Provide a method for utilizing the ER concept developed in the petition in Docket No. 40083 for packaged and split DX systems and applied to chilled water systems when the age of the system being replaced cannot be ascertained.
- PUCT Docket 41070—Provides energy and demand savings coefficients for an additional climate zone, El Paso, Texas. Prior to this filing, savings for the Dallas-Fort Worth area were used for El Paso, but Dallas-Fort Worth has a colder winter, somewhat more moderate summer, more sunshine, and less precipitation than El Paso.
- PUCT Docket 43681—Updated the approach for calculating early replacement energy and demand savings using a Net Present Value (NPV) method. Documented in Appendix A

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 43. DX HVAC—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Modified ER savings calculations and added references to Appendix A, which details those calculations. Added heat pump minimum required heating efficiencies for reference. Revised baseline efficiency standards based on updates to federal standards. |
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 update. Minor text updates and clarification of ER requirements. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Update of savings method to allow for part-load efficiency calculations. For heat pumps: Added heating efficiencies and split EFLH into cooling and heating components. |
| v3.1 | 11/05/2015 | TRM v3.1 update. Update the building type definitions and descriptions. Added “Other” building type for when building type is not explicitly listed. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Used modeling approach to update DF and EFLH for applicable building types and climate zones. Updated baseline efficiency values for split and packaged units less than 5.4 tons to be consistent with updated federal standards. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. Updated baseline efficiency values for IECC 2015 and added 24-hour building load shapes. Updated RUL table based on DOE survival curves. Updated baseline efficiency tables to include “Electric Resistance (or None)” heating section type EER/IEER values. Modified baseline cooling efficiency tables for heat pumps to assume Electric Resistance supplemental; corrected an error on the 11.3 to 20 tons category for the EER to IEER conversion. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Revised ER criteria for systems with an overall capacity change. Added Data Center as a new building type. Created methodology for heat pump projects without explicitly building type modeling. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Clarified use of post capacity for ROB baselines. Verify M&V plan requirement for VRF and documentation requirements. Added unknown age defaults for ER. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed baseline efficiency splits between heating section types for air conditioners and defaulted to “All Other” efficiencies. Clarified approach for system types conversion to split/package AC systems. Updated EUL methodology. Incorporated building type weighted savings coefficients for upstream/midstream. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added additional guidance for selection of building types for complex projects. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Removed < 5.4 ton HP sell-through exception. Updated ER baselines for compliance with updated federal standard. Updated NC/ROB 5.4+ ton baselines to incorporate current federal standard. Clarified pre- and post-capacity limits. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |

2.2.3 HVAC Chillers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-CH

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 57 through Table 61.

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Replace-on-burnout, early retirement, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of chillers. This document covers assumptions made for baseline equipment efficiencies for early retirement (ER) based on the age of the replaced equipment and replace-on-burnout (ROB) and new construction (NC) situations based on efficiency standards.

Savings calculations incorporate the use of both full-load and part-load efficiency values. For ER, the actual age of the baseline system should be determined from the equipment nameplate or other physical documentation, whenever possible. Default values are provided for when the actual age of the unit is unknown. Minimum efficiencies are defined in units of kW/ton, the ratio of input power in kW to the cooling capacity in tons, or EER, the ratio of cooling capacity in Btu/h to input power in Watts.

Two paths are currently available for chiller compliance through the IECC and ASHRAE rating standards. Path A requires higher efficiency ratings for full-load operation, with lower ratings for part-load efficiency, and is most applicable to units that are expected to operate at or near full-load conditions. Path B requires higher efficiency ratings for part-load operation, with lower ratings for full-load efficiency, and is most applicable to units that are expected to operate primarily at part-load conditions with variable frequency drives. Either Path can be used for compliance on any particular chiller, but the chiller must meet the minimum requirements for both full and part-load efficiency that are set forth in the following sections.

Applicable efficient measure types include:¹²⁷

- Compressor types: centrifugal or positive-displacement (screw, scroll, or reciprocating)
- Condenser/heat rejection type: air-cooled or water-cooled system type conversions. Retrofits involving a change from a chiller-based system to a packaged/split system are also covered under this measure. If this type of retrofit is performed, reference the tables from the split/single packaged air conditioners and heat pumps measure.
- Chiller type conversions: from an air-cooled chiller system to a water-cooled chiller system is also addressed in this measure. An additional adjustment is made to the basic chiller savings to account for the auxiliary equipment associated with a water-cooled chiller.

Eligibility Criteria

For a measure to be eligible for this deemed savings approach, the following conditions must be met:

- The existing and proposed cooling equipment is electric.
- The building falls into one of the categories listed in Table 57 through Table 61. Building type descriptions and examples are provided in Table 34 and Table 35.
- For early retirement projects: ER projects involve the replacement of a working system before natural burnout. Additionally, the ER approach cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred. A ROB approach should be used for these scenarios.
- For redundant chiller configurations, the installed chiller must not be exclusively sequenced as a standby chiller. As an example, for N+1 configurations where the redundant chiller is rotated, the deemed savings approach should only be used for N chillers, where N is the total number of chillers in the redundant chiller configuration minus one. Multiple chillers sequenced in a lead-lag or base-trim configuration are eligible to use the deemed savings.

If one of these conditions is not met, the deemed savings approach cannot be used, and the Simplified M&V Methodology or the Full M&V Methodology must be used.

¹²⁷ Savings can also be claimed by a retrofit involving a change in equipment type (e.g., air-cooled packaged DX system to a water-cooled centrifugal chiller, or a split system air-cooled heat pump to an air-cooled non-centrifugal chiller). If this type of retrofit is performed, reference the tables from the following HVAC measure templates: HVAC-Chillers, Split System/Single Packaged Heat Pumps, and Air Conditioners

Manufacturer datasheets for installed equipment or documentation of AHRI or DOE CCMS certification must be provided.^{128, 129}

Baseline Condition

Early Retirement

Early retirement systems involve the replacement of a working system prior to natural burnout. The early retirement baseline cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred.

Two baseline condition efficiency values are required for an ER scenario, one for the ER (RUL) period and one for the ROB (EUL-RUL) period. For the ROB period, the baseline efficiency is the same as for a ROB/NC scenario. For the ER period, the baseline efficiency should be estimated using the values from Table 44 through Table 55 according to the capacity, chiller type, and age (based on year manufactured) of the replaced system.¹³⁰ When the chiller age can be determined (from a nameplate, building prints, equipment inventory list, etc.), the baseline efficiency levels provided in Table 44 through Table 55 should be used. When the system age is unknown, assume a default value equal to the EUL. This corresponds to 20 years for non-centrifugal chillers and 25 years for centrifugal chillers. A default RUL may be used exclusively if applied consistently for all projects. Otherwise, the default should only be used when a project is reported and documented as having a nameplate that is illegible.

ER baseline efficiency values represent the code-specified efficiency in effect at the time the chiller was installed. Prior to 2002, code-specified efficiencies from ASHRAE 90.1-1989 were in effect. Code-specified efficiencies increased in 2002, approximating the effective date of ASHRAE 90.1-1999, which went into effect on October 29, 2001. Code-specified efficiencies increased again in 2010 and 2018,¹³¹ coinciding with the IECC 2009 and IECC 2015 code increases.

PUCT Docket 40885 provided baseline efficiencies for chillers replaced via early retirement programs and included a category for 1990-2001. However, the common practice for energy efficiency programs in Texas is to allow systems older than 1990 to use the same baseline efficiencies as those listed for 1990-2001. This practice is reflected in the baseline efficiency tables, by showing the Year Installed as ≤ 2001 rather than 1990-2001.

¹²⁸ Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) Directory: <https://www.ahridirectory.org/>.

¹²⁹ Department of Energy Compliance Certification Management System (DOE CCMS): <https://www.regulations.doe.gov/certification-data/>.

¹³⁰ The actual age should be determined from the nameplate, building prints, equipment inventory list, etc. and whenever possible the actual source used should be identified in the project documentation.

¹³¹ IECC 2015 not enforced in Texas until program year 2018.

ER Baseline: Air-Cooled Chillers

Table 44. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path A ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency¹³²

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (EER) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (EER) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (EER) | ≥ 300 to 600 tons (EER) | ≥ 600 tons (EER) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | <i>9.212</i> | <i>9.212</i> | <i>8.530</i> | <i>8.530</i> | <i>8.530</i> |
| 2002–2009 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 |
| 2010–2017 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 |
| ≥ 2018 | 10.100 | 10.100 | 10.100 | 10.100 | 10.100 |

Table 45. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path B ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency¹³³

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (EER) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (EER) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (EER) | ≥ 300 to 600 tons (EER) | ≥ 600 tons (EER) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | <i>9.212</i> | <i>9.212</i> | <i>8.530</i> | <i>8.530</i> | <i>8.530</i> |
| 2002–2009 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 |
| 2010–2017 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 | 9.562 |
| ≥ 2018 | 9.700 | 9.700 | 9.700 | 9.700 | 9.700 |

Table 46. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path A ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)¹³⁴

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (EER) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (EER) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (EER) | ≥ 300 to 600 tons (EER) | ≥ 600 tons (EER) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | <i>9.554</i> | <i>9.554</i> | <i>8.530</i> | <i>8.530</i> | <i>8.530</i> |
| 2002–2009 | 10.416 | 10.416 | 10.416 | 10.416 | 10.416 |
| 2010–2017 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 |
| ≥ 2018 | 13.700 | 13.700 | 14.000 | 14.000 | 14.000 |

¹³² Code-specified efficiencies in effect prior to 2002 were given in COP and have been converted to EER using $EER = COP \times 3.412$. Values in the “≤ 2001” row have been converted and are expressed in italics.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Ibid.

Table 47. Chillers—Air-Cooled Path B ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)¹³⁵

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (EER) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (EER) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (EER) | ≥ 300 to 600 tons (EER) | ≥ 600 tons (EER) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 9.554 | 9.554 | 8.530 | 8.530 | 8.530 |
| 2002–2009 | 10.416 | 10.416 | 10.416 | 10.416 | 10.416 |
| 2010–2017 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 | 12.500 |
| ≥ 2018 | 15.800 | 15.800 | 16.100 | 16.100 | 16.100 |

ER Baseline: Centrifugal Water-Cooled Chillers

Table 48. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path A ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency¹³⁶

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to 400 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 400 to 600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.925 | 0.925 | 0.837 | 0.748 | 0.748 | 0.748 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.703 | 0.703 | 0.634 | 0.576 | 0.576 | 0.576 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.634 | 0.634 | 0.634 | 0.576 | 0.576 | 0.570 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.610 | 0.610 | 0.610 | 0.560 | 0.560 | 0.560 |

Table 49. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path B ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency¹³⁷

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to 400 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 400 to 600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.925 | 0.925 | 0.837 | 0.748 | 0.748 | 0.748 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.703 | 0.703 | 0.634 | 0.576 | 0.576 | 0.576 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.639 | 0.639 | 0.639 | 0.600 | 0.600 | 0.590 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.695 | 0.695 | 0.635 | 0.595 | 0.585 | 0.585 |

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

Table 50. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path A ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)¹³⁸

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to 400 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 400 to 600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.902 | 0.902 | 0.781 | 0.733 | 0.733 | 0.733 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.670 | 0.670 | 0.596 | 0.549 | 0.549 | 0.549 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.596 | 0.596 | 0.596 | 0.549 | 0.549 | 0.539 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.550 | 0.550 | 0.550 | 0.520 | 0.500 | 0.500 |

Table 51. Chillers—Water-Cooled Centrifugal Path B ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)¹³⁹

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to 150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to 300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to 400 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 400 to 600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.902 | 0.902 | 0.781 | 0.733 | 0.733 | 0.733 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.670 | 0.670 | 0.596 | 0.549 | 0.549 | 0.549 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.450 | 0.450 | 0.450 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.400 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.440 | 0.440 | 0.400 | 0.390 | 0.380 | 0.380 |

ER Baseline: Positive-Displacement (Screw, Scroll, or Reciprocating) Water-Cooled Chillers

Table 52. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path A ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency¹⁴⁰

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to <150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to <300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to <600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.925 | 0.925 | 0.837 | 0.748 | 0.748 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.790 | 0.790 | 0.718 | 0.639 | 0.639 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.780 | 0.775 | 0.680 | 0.620 | 0.620 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.750 | 0.720 | 0.660 | 0.610 | 0.560 |

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

Table 53. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path B ER Baseline Full-Load Efficiency¹⁴¹

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to <150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to <300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to <600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.925 | 0.925 | 0.837 | 0.748 | 0.748 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.790 | 0.790 | 0.718 | 0.639 | 0.639 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.800 | 0.790 | 0.718 | 0.639 | 0.639 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.780 | 0.750 | 0.680 | 0.625 | 0.585 |

Table 54. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path A ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)¹⁴²

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to <150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to <300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to <600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.902 | 0.902 | 0.781 | 0.733 | 0.733 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.676 | 0.676 | 0.628 | 0.572 | 0.572 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.630 | 0.615 | 0.580 | 0.540 | 0.540 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.600 | 0.560 | 0.540 | 0.520 | 0.500 |

Table 55. Chillers—Water-Cooled Screw/Scroll/Recip. Path B ER Baseline Part-Load Efficiency (IPLV)¹⁴³

| Year installed (replaced system) | < 75 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 75 to <150 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 150 to <300 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 300 to <600 tons (kW/ton) | ≥ 600 tons (kW/ton) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ≤ 2001 | 0.902 | 0.902 | 0.781 | 0.733 | 0.733 |
| 2002–2009 | 0.676 | 0.676 | 0.628 | 0.572 | 0.572 |
| 2010–2017 | 0.600 | 0.586 | 0.540 | 0.490 | 0.490 |
| ≥ 2018 | 0.500 | 0.490 | 0.440 | 0.410 | 0.380 |

Replace-on-Burnout and New Construction

New baseline efficiency levels for chillers are provided in Table 56, which includes both full load and integrated part load value (IPLV) ratings. The IPLV accounts for chiller efficiency at part-load operation for a given duty cycle. These baseline efficiency levels reference standard ASHRAE 90.1-2010. This standard contains two paths for compliance, Path A or Path B. According to ASHRAE 90.1-2007 Addenda M, Path A is intended for applications where significant operating time is expected at full-load conditions, while Path B is an alternative set of efficiency levels for chillers intended for applications where significant time is spent at part-load operation (such as with a VSD chiller). Path A chillers are eligible to claim savings using the full-

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

load efficiency conditions in the energy and demand savings algorithms.¹⁴⁴ Path B chillers are eligible to claim savings using the Path B chiller part-load baseline efficiencies with the demand and energy coefficients defined in this measure.

Table 56. Chillers—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiencies¹⁴⁵

| System type (efficiency units) | | Efficiency type | Capacity (tons) | Path A | | Path B | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | Full-load | IPLV | Full-load | IPLV |
| Air-cooled chiller | | EER | < 150 | ≥ 10.100 | ≥ 13.700 | ≥ 9.700 | ≥ 15.800 |
| | | | ≥ 150 | ≥ 10.100 | ≥ 14.000 | ≥ 9.700 | ≥ 16.100 |
| Water-cooled chiller | Screw/ scroll/ recip. | kW/ton | < 75 | ≤ 0.750 | ≤ 0.600 | ≤ 0.780 | ≤ 0.500 |
| | | | ≥ 75 and < 150 | ≤ 0.720 | ≤ 0.560 | ≤ 0.750 | ≤ 0.490 |
| | | | ≥ 150 and < 300 | ≤ 0.660 | ≤ 0.540 | ≤ 0.680 | ≤ 0.440 |
| | | | ≥ 300 and < 600 | ≤ 0.610 | ≤ 0.520 | ≤ 0.625 | ≤ 0.410 |
| | | | ≥ 600 | ≤ 0.560 | ≤ 0.500 | ≤ 0.585 | ≤ 0.380 |
| | Centrifugal | | < 150 | ≤ 0.610 | ≤ 0.550 | ≤ 0.695 | ≤ 0.440 |
| | | | ≥ 150 and < 300 | ≤ 0.610 | ≤ 0.550 | ≤ 0.635 | ≤ 0.400 |
| | | | ≥ 300 and < 400 | ≤ 0.560 | ≤ 0.520 | ≤ 0.595 | ≤ 0.390 |
| | | ≥ 400 | ≤ 0.560 | ≤ 0.500 | ≤ 0.585 | ≤ 0.380 | |

High-Efficiency Condition

Chillers must exceed the minimum efficiencies specified in Table 56 for either Path A or Path B. For whichever path is used, the chiller must exceed the minimum baseline efficiency for both full-load and IPLV of that path to qualify. Additional conditions for replace-on-burnout, early retirement, and new construction are as follows:

New Construction and Replace-on-Burnout

This scenario includes chillers used for new construction and retrofit/replacements that are not covered by early retirement, such as units that are replaced after natural failure.

Early Retirement

The high-efficiency retrofits must meet the following criteria:¹⁴⁶

- For early retirement projects only, the installed equipment cooling capacity must be within 80 percent to 120 percent of the replaced electric cooling capacity. For scenarios involving the replacement of a combination of systems by an alternate combination of systems of varying capacities, early retirement savings can still be claimed if the overall

¹⁴⁴ According to ASHRAE 90.1-2007 Addenda M, Path A is intended for applications where significant operating time is expected at full-load conditions, while Path B is an alternative set of efficiency levels for water-cooled chillers intended for applications where significant time is spent at part-load operation (such as with a VSD chiller).

¹⁴⁵ IECC 2015 Table C403.2.3(7).

¹⁴⁶ From PUCT Docket #41070.

pre- and post-capacities for the total combination of systems are within ± 20 percent. In these cases, a custom calculation should be performed to establish the following weighted savings factors to be applied over the early retirement portion of the savings calculation: manufacturer year, EUL, RUL, path A/B full and part-load baseline efficiency, coincidence factor, and EFLH. These factors should be weighted based on contribution to overall capacity.

- No additional measures are being installed that directly affect the operation of the cooling equipment (e.g., control sequences, cooling towers, and condensers).

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Path A and B Air and Water-Cooled Chillers

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = (\text{Cap}_{C,pre} \times \eta_{baseline} - \text{Cap}_{C,post} \times \eta_{installed}) \times DF_S$$

Equation 24

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = (\text{Cap}_{C,pre} \times \eta_{baseline} - \text{Cap}_{C,post} \times \eta_{installed}) \times EFLH_C$$

Equation 25

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| $\text{Cap}_{C,pre}$ | = | For ER, rated equipment cooling capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI _{standard} conditions; for ROB & NC, rated equipment cooling capacity of the new equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [tons] |
| $\text{Cap}_{C,post}$ | = | Rated equipment cooling capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [tons] |
| $\eta_{baseline}$ | = | Efficiency of existing equipment (ER) or standard equipment (ROB/NC) [kW/ton] – default values, based on system type, are given in Table 44 through Table 56; for efficiencies given in EER instead of kW/ton, convert to kW/ton using Equation 26 [kW/ton] |
| $\eta_{installed}$ | = | Rated efficiency of the newly installed equipment – must exceed efficiency standards, shown in Table 56; for efficiencies given in EER instead of kW/ton, convert to kW/ton using Equation 26 [kW/ton] |

Note: Use full-load efficiency (kW/ton) for kW demand savings calculations and part-load efficiency (IPLV) for kWh energy savings calculations.

$$\frac{\text{kW}}{\text{Ton}} = \frac{12}{\text{EER}}$$

Equation 26

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| CF_s | = | Summer peak coincidence factor (see Table 57 through Table 61) |
| $EFLH_c$ | = | Cooling equivalent full-load hours [hours] (see Table 57 through Table 61) |

Air- to Water-Cooled Replacement: Adjustments for Auxiliary Equipment¹⁴⁷

The equipment efficiency for an air-cooled chiller includes condenser fans, but the equipment efficiency for a water-cooled chiller does not include the condenser water pump and cooling tower (auxiliary equipment). Therefore, when an air-cooled chiller is replaced with a water-cooled chiller, the savings must be reduced to account for the impact of the water-cooled system's additional equipment. This type of retrofit is only applicable for ER situations. The following equations are used:

$$kW_{adjust} = (HP_{CW\ pump} + HP_{CT\ fan}) \times \frac{0.746}{0.86} \times 0.80$$

Equation 27

$$kWh_{adjust} = kW \times 8,760$$

Equation 28

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| $HP_{CW\ pump}$ | = | Horsepower of the condenser water pump |
| $HP_{CT\ fan}$ | = | Horsepower of the cooling tower fan |
| 0.746 | = | Conversion from HP to kW [kW/HP] |
| 0.86 | = | Assumed equipment efficiency |
| 0.80 | = | Assumed load factor |
| 8,760 | = | Annual run-time hours |

The energy and demand of the condenser water pump and cooling tower fans are subtracted from the final savings, to reach the net savings:

$$kW_{savings,net} = kW_{chiller} - kW_{adjust}$$

Equation 29

$$kWh_{savings,net} = kWh_{chiller} - kWh_{adjust}$$

Equation 30

Early Retirement Savings

The first-year savings algorithms in the above equations are used for all HVAC projects, across NC, ROB, and ER projects. However, ER projects require weighted savings calculated over both the ER period and the ROB period, accounting for the EUL and the RUL. The final reported savings for ER projects are not actually a “first-year” savings, but an “average annual savings

¹⁴⁷ This extra adjustment is noted in PUCT Docket No. 41070.

over the lifetime (EUL) of the measure.” These savings calculations are explained in Appendix A. Table 57 through Table 61 present the demand and energy coefficients as well as the Part Load Factor. These HVAC coefficients vary by climate zone, building type, and equipment type. A description of the calculation method can be found in Docket No. 40885, Attachment B.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed peak coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values are presented by building type and climate zone. A description of the building types that are used for HVAC systems is presented in Table 34 and Table 35. These building types are derived from the EIA CBECS study.¹⁴⁸

Deemed peak CF and EFLH values are presented by building type and climate zone for chillers in Table 57 through Table 61. These tables also include an “Other” building type, which can be used for business types that are not explicitly listed. The CF and EFLH values used for Other are the most conservative values from the explicitly listed building types. When Other building type is used, a description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business operating hours, and the HVAC schedule must be collected for the project site and stored in the utility tracking data system.

For those combinations of technology, climate zone, and building type where no values are present, a project with that specific combination cannot use the deemed approach. A description of the calculation method can be found in Docket No. 40885, Attachment B.

Table 57. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁴⁹ | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Data center | Data center | 0.56 | 2,807 | 0.73 | 5,100 |
| Education | College/university | 0.87 | 1,115 | 0.68 | 1,243 |
| | Primary school | 0.44 | 576 | 0.53 | 971 |
| | Secondary school | 0.70 | 802 | 0.58 | 1,772 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.70 | 2,006 | 0.65 | 2,711 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.41 | 421 | 0.50 | 1,098 |

¹⁴⁸ The Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) implemented by the US Energy Information Administration includes a principal building activity categorization scheme that separates the Commercial sector into 29 categories and 51 subcategories based on principal building activity (PBA). For its purposes, the CBECS defines Commercial buildings as those buildings greater than 1,000 square feet that devote more than half of their floorspace to activity that is neither residential, manufacturing, industrial, nor agricultural. The high-level building types adopted for the TRM are adapted from this CBECS categorization, with some building types left out and one additional building type—Large Multifamily—included. <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>.

¹⁴⁹ Coefficient values are derived from the petitions filed in Docket 40885 and Docket 30331. Coefficients were updated with Docket 40885, but not all building types (herein “principal building activities,” or PBAs) that were originally available in Docket 30331 were updated in Docket 40885. Coefficient values for those PBAs that were not updated in Docket 40885 remain valid.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁴⁹ | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.58 | 1,283 | 0.59 | 1,553 |
| | Nursing home | 0.41 | 428 | 0.50 | 1,115 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.52 | 489 | 0.54 | 719 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.67 | 681 | 0.62 | 974 |
| Office | Large office | 0.70 | 1,208 | 0.61 | 1,506 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.44 | 774 | 0.53 | 1,306 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.52 | 294 | 0.54 | 433 |
| Other | Other | 0.41 | 294 | 0.50 | 433 |

Table 58. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 2: Dallas

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁵⁰ | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Data center | Data center | 0.54 | 2,791 | 0.77 | 4,906 |
| Education | College/university | 0.89 | 1,587 | 0.81 | 1,761 |
| | Primary school | 0.48 | 726 | 0.60 | 1,412 |
| | Secondary school | 0.84 | 1,170 | 0.54 | 2,234 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.90 | 2,784 | 0.81 | 3,683 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.68 | 1,060 | 0.66 | 2,053 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.80 | 2,086 | 0.71 | 2,627 |
| | Nursing home | 0.68 | 1,077 | 0.66 | 2,085 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.79 | 936 | 0.72 | 1,328 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.89 | 1,307 | 0.79 | 1,975 |
| Office | Large office | 0.92 | 1,711 | 0.70 | 2,062 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.48 | 976 | 0.60 | 1,898 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.79 | 563 | 0.72 | 799 |
| Other | Other | 0.48 | 563 | 0.54 | 799 |

Table 59. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 3: Houston

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁵¹ | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Data center | Data center | 0.53 | 2,824 | 0.76 | 5,075 |
| Education | College/university | 0.80 | 1,858 | 0.84 | 2,099 |
| | Primary school | 0.45 | 818 | 0.60 | 1,627 |
| | Secondary school | 0.77 | 1,306 | 0.55 | 2,404 |

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁵¹ | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.85 | 3,116 | 0.79 | 4,171 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.65 | 1,295 | 0.66 | 2,467 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.71 | 2,499 | 0.73 | 3,201 |
| | Nursing home | 0.65 | 1,315 | 0.66 | 2,506 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.83 | 1,224 | 0.78 | 1,712 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.80 | 1,513 | 0.74 | 2,427 |
| Office | Large office | 0.92 | 1,820 | 0.71 | 2,312 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.45 | 1,100 | 0.60 | 2,188 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.83 | 737 | 0.78 | 1,031 |
| Other | Other | 0.45 | 737 | 0.55 | 1,031 |

Table 60. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁵² | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Data center | Data center | 0.48 | 2,881 | 0.77 | 5,266 |
| Education | College/university | 0.80 | 2,340 | 0.87 | 2,583 |
| | Primary school | 0.45 | 937 | 0.61 | 1,845 |
| | Secondary school | 0.68 | 1,503 | 0.55 | 2,577 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.79 | 3,455 | 0.82 | 4,637 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.61 | 1,534 | 0.67 | 2,840 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.74 | 2,908 | 0.73 | 3,713 |
| | Nursing home | 0.61 | 1,558 | 0.67 | 2,884 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.75 | 1,394 | 0.76 | 1,953 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.70 | 1,725 | 0.73 | 2,768 |
| Office | Large office | 0.82 | 2,027 | 0.72 | 2,570 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.45 | 1,260 | 0.61 | 2,481 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.75 | 839 | 0.76 | 1,176 |
| Other | Other | 0.45 | 839 | 0.55 | 1,176 |

¹⁵² Ibid.

Table 61. Chillers—CF and EFLH for Climate Zone 5: El Paso

| Building type | Principal building activity | Chiller ¹⁵³ | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | | Air-cooled | | Water-cooled | |
| | | CF | EFLH _c | CF | EFLH _c |
| Data center | Data center | 0.56 | 2,950 | 0.71 | 5,137 |
| Education | College/university | 0.93 | 1,278 | 0.96 | 1,458 |
| | Primary school | 0.61 | 751 | 0.53 | 1,113 |
| | Secondary school | 0.77 | 1,039 | 0.54 | 2,196 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.71 | 2,355 | 0.59 | 2,992 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.56 | 841 | 0.52 | 1,553 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.63 | 1,815 | 0.58 | 2,038 |
| | Nursing home | 0.56 | 854 | 0.52 | 1,577 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.64 | 722 | 0.55 | 948 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.61 | 884 | 0.60 | 1,371 |
| Office | Large office | 0.77 | 1,442 | 0.60 | 1,683 |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.61 | 1,010 | 0.53 | 1,496 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.64 | 435 | 0.55 | 571 |
| Other | Other | 0.56 | 435 | 0.52 | 571 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak-period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Upstream/Midstream Lighting

For upstream/midstream program delivery, use the EFLH and CF assumptions outlined in Table 59 and Table 60. Assumed values have been weighted based on building type survey data from 2012 CBECS¹⁵⁴ and 2014 MECS¹⁵⁵.

For upstream/midstream program designs where building type is known, use the savings coefficients from Table 57 through Table 61. For program designs where building type is unknown, you may use the savings coefficients from Table 62 and Table 63. However, calculations of savings in program implementation should not switch between savings coefficient methods over the implementation period.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS).
<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>. 2018 version not available until mid-2020.

¹⁵⁵ 2014 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS).
<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/manufacturing/>.

Table 62. Chillers—Air-Cooled Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions¹⁵⁶

| Savings coefficient | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EFLHc | 967 | 1,408 | 1,575 | 1,789 | 1,211 |
| CFs | 0.62 | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.71 |

Table 63. Chillers—Water-Cooled Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions¹⁵⁷

| Savings coefficient | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EFLHc | 1,349 | 1,941 | 2,232 | 2,511 | 1,578 |
| CFs | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.59 |

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

Estimated Useful Life (EUL)

The EUL of HVAC equipment is provided below:

- Screw/scroll/reciprocating chillers: 20 years¹⁵⁸
- Centrifugal chillers: 25 years.¹⁵⁹

Remaining Useful Life (RUL)

The RUL of replaced systems is provided according to system age in Table 64. For ER units of unknown age, a default value of 20 years for non-centrifugal chillers and 25 years for centrifugal chillers should be used (equal to the EUL). This corresponds to a default RUL of 3.6 years for non-centrifugal chillers and 5.4 years for centrifugal chillers. Default RUL may be used exclusively if applied consistently for all projects. Otherwise, the default should only be used when a project is reported and documented as having a nameplate that is illegible. Both the RUL and EUL are needed to estimate savings for early retirement projects for two distinct periods: The ER period (RUL) and the ROB period (EUL-RUL). The calculations for early retirement projects are extensive, and as such, are provided in Appendix A.

¹⁵⁶ 2012 CBECS and 2014 MECS.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ PUCT Docket No. 36779. The original source was DEER 2008, but DEER 2014 provides the same value of 20 years for “High Efficiency Chillers”. DEER does not differentiate between centrifugal and non-centrifugal chillers.

¹⁵⁹ PUCT Docket No. 40885, review of multiple studies looking at the lifetime of centrifugal chillers as detailed in petition workpapers.

Table 64. Chillers—RUL of Early Retirement Systems^{160,161}

| Age of replaced system (years) | Non-centrifugal chillers RUL (years) | Centrifugal chillers RUL (years) | Age of replaced system (years) | Non-centrifugal chillers RUL (years) | Centrifugal chillers RUL (years) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 18.7 | 23.9 | 17 | 5.0 | 8.7 |
| 2 | 17.7 | 22.9 | 18 | 4.5 | 8.1 |
| 3 | 16.7 | 21.9 | 19 | 4.0 | 7.5 |
| 4 | 15.7 | 20.9 | 20 | 3.6 | 7.1 |
| 5 | 14.7 | 19.9 | 21 | 3.0 | 6.6 |
| 6 | 13.7 | 18.9 | 22 | 2.0 | 6.3 |
| 7 | 12.7 | 17.9 | 23 | 1.0 | 5.9 |
| 8 | 11.8 | 16.9 | 24 ¹⁶² | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| 9 | 10.9 | 15.9 | 25 | – | 5.4 |
| 10 | 10.0 | 14.9 | 26 | – | 5.0 |
| 11 | 9.1 | 13.9 | 27 | – | 4.0 |
| 12 | 8.3 | 12.9 | 28 | – | 3.0 |
| 13 | 7.5 | 11.9 | 29 | – | 2.0 |
| 14 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 30 | – | 1.0 |
| 15 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 31 ¹⁶³ | – | 0.0 |
| 16 | 5.5 | 9.3 | | | |

¹⁶⁰ PUCT Docket No. 40885, Attachment A describes the process in which the RUL of replaced systems has been calculated.

¹⁶¹ Current New Construction baseline matches the baseline for existing systems manufactured in 2018. Existing systems manufactured after 1/1/2018 are not eligible to use the early retirement baseline and should use the ROB baseline instead. These values are greyed out in the table and displayed for informational purposes only.

¹⁶² RULs are capped at the 75th percentile of non-centrifugal equipment age, 24 years, as determined based on DOE survival curves. Non-centrifugal systems older than 24 years should use the ROB baseline. See the January 2015 memo, “Considerations for early replacement of residential equipment,” for further detail.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/action type: ER, ROB, NC, system type conversion
- Building type (except for upstream/midstream programs)
- Climate zone or county
- Baseline number of units
- Baseline equipment type (compressor/condenser type)
- Baseline equipment rated cooling capacity
- **For ER only:** Baseline age of system and method of determination (e.g., nameplate, blueprints, customer reported, not available)
- **For ER only:** Photograph of retired unit nameplate demonstrating model number, serial number, and manufacturer if blueprints are not provided; if photograph of nameplate is unavailable or not legible, provide a photo and/or description documenting the reason why the nameplate photo was unobtainable (alternate forms of documentation can be approved at the evaluator's discretion)
- Installed number of units
- Installed equipment type (compressor/condenser type)
- Installed path (Path A or Path B)
- Is the installed chiller a standby unit in a redundant chiller configuration? (yes, no)
- Installed rated cooling capacity
- Installed cooling efficiency rating
- Installed manufacturer and model
- Installed unit AHRI/DOE CCMS certificate or reference number
- **For retrofit only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; photos of the model number on product packaging or installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For new construction only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging or installed unit(s); as-built design drawings; HVAC specifications package that provides detailed make and model information on installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For chiller type conversion only:** Condenser water pump HP and cooling tower fan HP
- **For other building type only:** A description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 30331—Established rules for energy efficiency programs, including factors for principal building activities (PBAs). Most PBA values were superseded by Docket 40885; however, some values from this docket remain valid.
- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for HVAC equipment.
- PUCT Docket 40083—Provides incorporation of early retirement savings for existing commercial HVAC SOP designs and updates for baseline equipment efficiency levels for ROB and new construction projects involving package and split systems.
- PUCT Docket 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for commercial HVAC replacement measures. Items covered by this petition include the following:
 - Updated baseline efficiencies use for estimating deemed savings for commercial PTAC/PTHP's, room air conditioners, and chilled water systems.
 - Approved estimates of RUL of working chilled water systems.
 - Updated demand and energy coefficients for all commercial HVAC systems.
 - Updated EUL of centrifugal chilled water systems installed in ROB or new construction projects.
 - Provide a method for utilizing the early retirement concept developed in the petition in Docket No. 40083 for packaged and split DX systems and applied to chilled water systems when the age of the system being replaced cannot be ascertained.
- PUCT Docket 41070—Provides energy and demand savings coefficients for an additional climate zone, El Paso, Texas. Previously these savings were taken from the Dallas-Fort Worth area, which has a colder winter, somewhat more moderate summer, more sunshine, and less precipitation than El Paso.
- PUCT Docket 43681—Updated the approach for calculating early replacement energy and demand savings using a Net Present Value (NPV) method. Documented in Appendix A.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 65. Chillers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Modified savings calculations surrounding early retirement programs, and revised details surrounding RUL and Measure Life. Added references to Appendix A for EUL and RUL discussion, and Net Present Value (NPV) equations. |
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 update. Minor text updates and clarification of early retirement requirements. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Update of savings method to allow for part-load efficiency calculations. |
| v3.1 | 11/05/2015 | TRM v3.1 update. Updated table references to clarify building types and RUL references. Added “Other” building type for when building type is not explicitly listed. Added Religious Worship building type to Climate Zone 5 for consistency with other zones. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Used modeling approach to update DF and EFLH for applicable building types and climate zones. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. Included Path A and Path B compliance options for chillers. Added 24-hour Retail load shape. Updated RUL table based on DOE survival curves. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Revised Path A and B savings methodology for mid-year guidance memo. Added Data Center as a new building type. Updated early retirement guidance for projects with a total capacity change. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Clarified use of post capacity for ROB baselines. Added unknown age defaults for early retirement. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Updated default age of system to match EUL. Incorporated upstream/midstream building-type weighting for savings coefficients. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added guidance for redundant chiller configurations. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v11.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v11.0 update. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |

2.2.4 Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners/Heat Pumps, Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners/Heat Pumps, and Room Air Conditioners Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-PT

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 70 through Table 74

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Replace-on-burnout, early retirement, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

This section presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of packaged terminal air conditioners (PTAC), packaged terminal heat pumps (PTHP), single package vertical air conditioners (SPVAC), single package vertical heat pumps (SPVHP), and room AC (RAC) systems. This document covers assumptions made for baseline equipment efficiencies for early retirement (ER) of PTAC/PTHPs, replace-on-burnout (ROB), and new construction (NC) situations based current and previous on efficiency standards. For ER, the actual age of the baseline system should be determined from the equipment nameplate or other physical documentation whenever possible. Default values are provided for when the actual age of the unit is unknown.

Applicable efficient measure types include:

Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps. Both standard and non-standard size equipment types are covered. Standard size refers to equipment with wall sleeve dimensions having an external wall opening greater than or equal to 16 inches high or greater than or equal to 42 inches wide and a cross-sectional area greater than 670 in². Non-standard size refers to equipment with existing wall sleeve dimensions having an external wall opening of less than 16 inches high or less than 42 inches wide and a cross-sectional area less than 670 in².

Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps. All cooling capacities less than 240,000 Btu/hr are covered.

Room Air Conditioners include all equipment configurations covered by the federal appliance standards, including with or without a reverse cycle, louvered or non-louvered sides, casement-only, and casement-slide.

Eligibility Criteria

For a measure to be eligible for this deemed savings approach, the following conditions will be met:

- The existing and proposed cooling equipment is electric.
- The PTAC, PTHP, SPVAC, SPVHP, or RAC must be the primary cooling source for the space.
- For early retirement PTAC/PTHP projects: ER projects involve the replacement of a working system before natural burnout. Additionally, the ER approach cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred. An ROB approach should be used for these scenarios.

If one of these conditions is not met, the deemed savings approach cannot be used, and the Simplified M&V Methodology or the Full M&V Methodology must be used.

Manufacturer datasheets for installed equipment or documentation of AHRI or DOE CCMS certification must be provided.^{164,165}

Baseline Condition

Early Retirement for PTAC/PTHP Systems

Early retirement systems involve the replacement of a working system prior to natural burnout. The early retirement baseline cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred. Two baseline condition efficiency values are required for an ER scenario, one for the ER (RUL) period and one for the ROB (EUL-RUL) period. For the ROB period, the baseline efficiency is the same as for a ROB/NC scenario. For the ER period, the baseline efficiency should be estimated according to the capacity, system type (PTAC or PTHP), and age (based on year manufactured) of the replaced system.¹⁶⁶ When the system age can be determined (from a nameplate, building prints, equipment inventory list, etc.), the baseline efficiency levels provided in Table 66, reflecting ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2001 through 90.1-2007, should be used. PTHPs replacing PTACs with built-in electric resistance heat should use a baseline heating efficiency of 1.0 COP.

When the system age is unknown, assume a default value equal to the EUL. This corresponds to an age of 15 years.¹⁶⁷ A default RUL may be used exclusively if applied consistently for all

¹⁶⁴ Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) Directory: <https://www.ahridirectory.org/>.

¹⁶⁵ Department of Energy Compliance Certification Management System (DOE CCMS): <https://www.regulations.doe.gov/certification-data/>.

¹⁶⁶ The actual age should be determined from the nameplate, building prints, equipment inventory list, etc. and whenever possible the actual source used should be identified in the project documentation.

¹⁶⁷ As noted in Docket 40885, page 14-15: Failure probability weights are established by assuming that systems for which age information will be unavailable are likely to be older, setting a minimum age threshold, and using the survival functions for the relevant system type to estimate the likelihood that

projects. Otherwise, the default should only be used when a project is reported and documented as having a nameplate that is illegible.

Existing standard size PTAC systems manufactured as of January 1, 2017 and standard size PTHP systems manufactured as of October 8, 2012, are not eligible for early retirement. All non-standard size PTAC/PTHPs are not eligible for early retirement.

Table 66. PTAC/PTHPs—ER Baseline Efficiency Levels for Standard Size Units¹⁶⁸

| Equipment | Cooling capacity (Btuh) | Baseline cooling efficiency (EER) | Baseline heating efficiency (COP) (No built-in ER heat) | Baseline heating efficiency (COP) (with built-in ER heat) |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| PTAC | <7,000 | 11.0 | – | 1.0 |
| | 7,000-15,000 | $12.5 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap}/1,000)$ | | |
| | >15,000 | 9.3 | | |
| PTHP | <7,000 | 10.8 | 3.0 | – |
| | 7,000-15,000 | $12.3 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap}/1,000)$ | $3.2 - (0.026 \times \text{Cap}/1,000)$ | |
| | >15,000 | 9.1 | 2.8 | |

Replace-on-Burnout and New Construction

Table 67 provides federal minimum efficiency standards for PTAC/PTHP units reflected in 10 CFR 431. The effective date for standard size PTACs is January 1, 2017, and the effective date for standard size PTHPs is October 8, 2012. The effective date for all non-standard PTAC/PTHPs is October 7, 2010.

Table 67. PTAC/PTHPs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels^{169,170}

| Equipment | Category | Cooling capacity (Btuh) | Minimum cooling efficiency (EER) | Minimum heating efficiency (COP) |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| PTAC | Standard Size | <7,000 | 11.9 | – |
| | | 7,000-15,000 | $14.0 - (0.300 \times \text{Cap}/1,000)$ | – |
| | | >15,000 | 9.5 | – |

an operational system is of a given age beyond that threshold. Baseline efficiency for each year of system age is established relative to program year. Baseline efficiency levels can be estimated for the next ten program years, considering increments in efficiency standards that took place in the historical period.

¹⁶⁸ ER only applies to standard size units because the minimum efficiency requirements for non-standard systems have never changed, making the ER baseline efficiency the same as for ROB.

¹⁶⁹ IECC 2015 Table C403.2.3(3).

¹⁷⁰ Cap refers to the rated cooling capacity in Btuh. If the capacity is less than 7,000 Btuh, use 7,000 Btuh in the calculation. If the capacity is greater than 15,000 Btuh, use 15,000 Btuh in the calculation.

| Equipment | Category | Cooling capacity (Btuh) | Minimum cooling efficiency (EER) | Minimum heating efficiency (COP) |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Non-Standard Size | <7,000 | 9.4 | – |
| | | 7,000-15,000 | 10.9 – (0.213 x Cap/1,000) | – |
| | | >15,000 | 7.7 | – |
| PTHP | Standard Size | <7,000 | 11.9 | 3.3 |
| | | 7,000-15,000 | 14.0 – (0.300 x Cap/1,000) | 3.7 – (0.052 x Cap/1,000) |
| | | >15,000 | 9.5 | 2.9 |
| | Non-Standard Size | <7,000 | 9.3 | 2.7 |
| | | 7,000-15,000 | 10.8 – (0.213 x Cap/1,000) | 2.9 – (0.026 x Cap/1,000) |
| | | >15,000 | 7.6 | 2.5 |

Table 68 provides federal minimum efficiency standards for SPVAC/SPVHP units reflected in 10 CFR 431. The effective date for the Final Rule was November 23, 2015. Compliance with the standards for SPVAC/SPVHPs with cooling capacities less than 65,000 Btu/hr was September 23, 2019; compliance with the standard for SPVAC/SPVHPs with cooling capacities between 65,000 and 135,000 Btu/hr was October 9, 2015; and compliance with the standard for SPVAC/SPVHPs with cooling capacities between 135,000 and 240,000 Btu/hr was October 9, 2016.

Table 68. SPVAC/SPVHPs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels¹⁷¹

| Equipment Type | Cooling capacity (Btuh) | Minimum cooling efficiency (EER) | Minimum heating efficiency (COP) |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Single package vertical air conditioners | < 65,000 | 11.0 | – |
| | ≥ 65,000 and <240,000 | 10.0 | – |
| Single package vertical air heat pumps | < 65,000 | 11.0 | 3.3 |
| | ≥ 65,000 and <240,000 | 10.0 | 3.0 |

Table 69 reflects the standards for room air conditioners, specified in 10 CFR 430.32(b). A new federal standard went into effect on August 30, 2023. However, this standard does not require manufacturer compliance until May 26, 2026.¹⁷²

¹⁷¹ Table 11 to 10 CFR 431.97.

¹⁷² Current DOE minimum efficiency standard for residential room air conditioners.

<https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2014-BT-STD-0059-0057>.

Table 69. Room ACs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels¹⁷³

| Category | Cooling capacity (Btuh) | Minimum cooling efficiency (EER) |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Without reverse cycle, with louvered sides | < 8,000 | 11.0 |
| | ≥ 8,000 and < 14,000 | 10.9 |
| | ≥ 14,000 and < 20,000 | 10.7 |
| | ≥ 20,000 and < 25,000 | 9.4 |
| | ≥ 25,000 | 9.0 |
| Without reverse cycle, without louvered sides | < 8,000 | 10.0 |
| | ≥ 8,000 and < 11,000 | 9.6 |
| | ≥ 11,000 and < 14,000 | 9.5 |
| | ≥ 14,000 and < 20,000 | 9.3 |
| | ≥ 20,000 | 9.4 |
| With reverse cycle, with louvered sides | < 20,000 | 9.8 |
| | ≥ 20,000 | 9.3 |
| With reverse cycle, without louvered sides | < 14,000 | 9.3 |
| | ≥ 14,000 | 8.7 |
| Casement-only | All capacities | 9.5 |
| Casement-slider | All capacities | 10.4 |

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency retrofits must exceed the minimum federal standards found in Table 67 and Table 69.

The high-efficiency retrofits must also meet the following criteria:¹⁷⁴

- For early retirement projects only, the installed equipment cooling capacity must be within 80 percent to 120 percent of the replaced electric cooling capacity. For scenarios involving the replacement of a combination of systems by an alternate combination of systems of varying capacities, early retirement savings can still be claimed if the overall pre- and post-capacities for the total combination of systems are within ± 20 percent. In these cases, a custom calculation should be performed to establish the following weighted savings factors to be applied over the early retirement portion of the savings calculation: manufacturer year, EUL, RUL, full and part-load baseline, coincidence

¹⁷³ Direct final rule for new Room Air Conditioner Standards was published on April 21st, 2011 (76 FR 22454), effective August 19th, 2011, and are required starting June 1st, 2014. These are found in 10 CFR Part 430.

¹⁷⁴ Modified from PUCT Docket #41070 for TRMv3 to limit replacement of only smaller-sized units and extend Early Retirement to cover PTAC/PTHP.

factor, and EFLH. These factors should be weighted based on contribution to overall capacity.

- Non-standard size PTAC/PTHPs cannot be used for new construction
- No additional measures are being installed that directly affect the operation of the cooling equipment (e.g., control sequences)

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times DF_S \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 31

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times DF_W \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{3,412 \text{ Btuh}}$$

Equation 32

$$\text{Total Energy Savings [kWh]} = kWh_C + kWh_H$$

Equation 33

$$\text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh}_C] = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times EFLH_C \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}}$$

Equation 34

$$\text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh}_H] = \left(\frac{\text{Cap}_{H,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,H}} - \frac{\text{Cap}_{H,post}}{\eta_{installed,H}} \right) \times EFLH_H \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{3,412 \text{ Btu}}$$

Equation 35

Where:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| $\text{Cap}_{C/H,pre}$ | = | <i>For ER, rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI-standard conditions; for ROB & NC, rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the new equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [BTUH]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh</i> |
| $\text{Cap}_{C/H,post}$ | = | <i>Rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh</i> |
| $\eta_{baseline,C}$ | = | <i>Cooling efficiency of existing (ER) or standard (ROB/NC) equipment [EER, Btu/W-h] (Table 66 through Table 69)</i> |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| $\eta_{baseline,H}$ | = | Heating efficiency of existing (ER) or standard (ROB/NC) equipment [COP] (Table 66 and Table 67) ¹⁷⁵ |
| $\eta_{installed,C}$ | = | Rated cooling efficiency of the newly installed equipment [EER, Btu/W-h]—(Must exceed minimum federal standards found in Table 67 and Table 69) ¹⁷⁶ |
| $\eta_{installed,H}$ | = | Rated heating efficiency of the newly installed equipment [COP] (Must exceed minimum federal standards found in Table 67) |
| $CF_{S/W}$ | = | Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 36 through Table 40) |
| $EFLH_{C/H}$ | = | Cooling/heating equivalent full-load hours [hours] (see Table 70 through Table 74) |

The first-year savings algorithms in the above equations are used for all HVAC projects, across NC, ROB, and ER projects. However, ER projects require a weighted savings calculated over both the ER and ROB periods taking the EUL and RUL into account. The ER savings are applied over the remaining useful life (RUL) period, and the ROB savings are applied over the remaining period (EUL-RUL). The final reported savings for ER projects are not actually a “first-year” savings, but an “average annual savings over the lifetime (EUL) of the measure.” These savings calculations are explained in Appendix A.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 70 through Table 74 present the deemed peak coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values for PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, and RACs. These values are calculated by climate zone, building type, and equipment type. A description of the calculation method can also be found in Docket No. 40885, Attachment B.

These tables also include an *other* building type, which can be used for business types that are not explicitly listed. The CF and EFLH values used for Other are the most conservative values from the explicitly listed building types. When the Other building type is used, a description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule must be collected for the project site and stored in the utility tracking data system. For those combinations of technology, climate zone, and building type where no values are present, a project with that specific combination should use the “Other” building type.

¹⁷⁵ Rated efficiency is commonly reported at both 230V and 208V. Savings calculations should reference efficiency at 230V, as AHRI rating conditions specify that voltage.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

Table 70. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Education | Primary school | 0.56 | 686 | 0.56 | 686 | 0.43 | 322 |
| | Secondary school | 0.61 | 496 | 0.61 | 496 | 0.43 | 338 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.64 | 820 | 0.64 | 820 | 0.48 | 410 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.73 | 946 | 0.73 | 946 | 0.43 | 516 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.71 | 1,014 | 0.71 | 1,014 | 0.43 | 619 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.64 | 710 | 0.64 | 710 | 0.48 | 473 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.65 | 758 | 0.65 | 758 | 0.48 | 598 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.51 | 1,248 | 0.51 | 1,248 | 0.86 | 504 |
| | Nursing home | 0.60 | 635 | 0.60 | 635 | 0.50 | 256 |
| | Small hotel | 0.50 | 1,442 | 0.50 | 1,442 | 0.36 | 218 |
| Mercantile | Strip mall | 0.66 | 637 | 0.66 | 637 | 0.39 | 346 |
| Office | Small office | 0.63 | 660 | 0.63 | 660 | 0.29 | 156 |
| Other | Other | 0.50 | 496 | 0.50 | 496 | 0.29 | 156 |

Table 71. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 2: Dallas

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Education | Primary school | 0.85 | 1,016 | 0.85 | 1,016 | 0.66 | 231 |
| | Secondary school | 0.99 | 912 | 0.99 | 912 | 0.59 | 285 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 1.05 | 1,544 | 1.05 | 1,544 | 0.61 | 318 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 1.06 | 1,534 | 1.06 | 1,534 | 0.50 | 401 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 1.06 | 1,734 | 1.06 | 1,734 | 0.49 | 509 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 1.05 | 1,336 | 1.05 | 1,336 | 0.61 | 368 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 1.05 | 1,485 | 1.05 | 1,485 | 0.60 | 463 |

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.68 | 1,749 | 0.68 | 1,749 | 0.82 | 270 |
| | Nursing home | 1.01 | 1,460 | 1.01 | 1,460 | 0.61 | 226 |
| | Small hotel | 0.53 | 1,919 | 0.53 | 1,919 | 0.42 | 145 |
| Mercantile | Strip mall | 0.88 | 925 | 0.88 | 925 | 0.55 | 219 |
| Office | Small office | 0.89 | 1,012 | 0.89 | 1,012 | 0.40 | 89 |
| Other | Other | 0.53 | 912 | 0.53 | 912 | 0.40 | 89 |

Table 72. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 3: Houston

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Education | Primary school | 0.71 | 1,186 | 0.71 | 1,186 | 0.50 | 52 |
| | Secondary school | 0.79 | 1,030 | 0.79 | 1,030 | 0.54 | 63 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.83 | 1,760 | 0.83 | 1,760 | 0.51 | 70 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.85 | 1,755 | 0.85 | 1,755 | 0.44 | 93 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.86 | 1,994 | 0.86 | 1,994 | 0.44 | 121 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.83 | 1,523 | 0.83 | 1,523 | 0.51 | 80 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.85 | 1,692 | 0.85 | 1,692 | 0.50 | 104 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.57 | 2,080 | 0.57 | 2,080 | 0.33 | 54 |
| | Nursing home | 0.81 | 1,695 | 0.81 | 1,695 | 0.24 | 44 |
| | Small hotel | 0.53 | 1,903 | 0.53 | 1,903 | 0.19 | 32 |
| Mercantile | Strip mall | 0.74 | 1,093 | 0.74 | 1,093 | 0.42 | 47 |
| Office | Small office | 0.71 | 1,100 | 0.71 | 1,100 | 0.28 | 15 |
| Other | Other | 0.53 | 1,030 | 0.53 | 1,030 | 0.28 | 15 |

Table 73. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Education | Primary school | 0.70 | 1,355 | 0.70 | 1,355 | 0.30 | 73 |
| | Secondary school | 0.76 | 1,212 | 0.76 | 1,212 | 0.35 | 92 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.74 | 2,025 | 0.74 | 2,025 | 0.34 | 94 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.77 | 2,041 | 0.77 | 2,041 | 0.35 | 136 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.77 | 2,337 | 0.77 | 2,337 | 0.36 | 176 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.74 | 1,752 | 0.74 | 1,752 | 0.34 | 108 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.74 | 1,968 | 0.74 | 1,968 | 0.34 | 138 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.51 | 2,404 | 0.51 | 2,404 | 0.21 | 61 |
| | Nursing home | 0.73 | 1,832 | 0.73 | 1,832 | 0.15 | 47 |
| | Small hotel | 0.46 | 2,041 | 0.46 | 2,041 | 0.10 | 38 |
| Mercantile | Strip mall | 0.65 | 1,218 | 0.65 | 1,218 | 0.21 | 66 |
| Office | Small office | 0.63 | 1,213 | 0.63 | 1,213 | 0.14 | 18 |
| Other | Other | 0.46 | 1,212 | 0.46 | 1,212 | 0.14 | 18 |

Table 74. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 5: El Paso

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Education | Primary school | 0.88 | 1,009 | 0.88 | 1,009 | 0.37 | 271 |
| | Secondary school | 0.84 | 751 | 0.84 | 751 | 0.43 | 286 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.74 | 1,267 | 0.74 | 1,267 | 0.26 | 300 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.74 | 1,292 | 0.74 | 1,292 | 0.28 | 407 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.72 | 1,431 | 0.72 | 1,431 | 0.27 | 538 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.74 | 1,096 | 0.74 | 1,096 | 0.26 | 347 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.75 | 1,186 | 0.75 | 1,186 | 0.26 | 463 |

| Building types | Principal building activity | Packaged terminal unit | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Air conditioner | | Heat pump | | | |
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _s | EFLH _c | CF _w | EFLH _H |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.61 | 1,723 | 0.61 | 1,723 | 0.21 | 292 |
| | Nursing home | 0.85 | 1,244 | 0.85 | 1,244 | 0.15 | 211 |
| | Small hotel | 0.61 | 1,945 | 0.61 | 1,945 | 0.06 | 123 |
| Mercantile | Strip mall | 0.80 | 943 | 0.80 | 943 | 0.27 | 298 |
| Office | Small office | 0.81 | 1,050 | 0.81 | 1,050 | 0.15 | 97 |
| Other | Other | 0.61 | 751 | 0.61 | 751 | 0.15 | 97 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Upstream/Midstream Lighting

For upstream/midstream program delivery, use the EFLH and CF assumptions from Table 75. Assumed values have been weighted based on building type survey data from 2012 CBECS¹⁷⁷ and 2014 MECS¹⁷⁸.

For upstream/midstream program designs where building type is known, use the savings coefficients from Table 70 through Table 74. For program designs where building type is unknown, you may use the savings coefficients from Table 75. However, calculations of savings in program implementation should not switch between savings coefficient methods over the implementation period.

Table 75. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—Upstream/Midstream Input Assumptions¹⁷⁹

| Savings coefficient | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EFLH _c | 1,019 | 1,661 | 1,774 | 1,916 | 1,562 |
| EFLH _H | 247 | 193 | 40 | 46 | 176 |
| CF _s | 0.55 | 0.78 | 0.68 | 0.60 | 0.73 |
| CF _w | 0.43 | 0.52 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.12 |

¹⁷⁷ 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS).

<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>. 2018 version not available until mid-2020.

¹⁷⁸ 2014 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS).

<https://www.eia.gov/consumption/manufacturing/>.

¹⁷⁹ 2012 CBECS and 2014 MECS.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

Estimated Useful Life (EUL)

The EUL of PTAC/PTHP units is 15 years, as specified in DEER 2014.¹⁸⁰

The EUL of SPVAC/SPVHP units is 15 years, as determined by the DOE in its September 2015 final rule.¹⁸¹

The EUL of RAC units is 10 years based on current DOE Final Rule standards for room air conditioners. This value is consistent with the EUL reported in the Department of Energy Technical Support Document for Room Air conditioners.¹⁸²

Remaining Useful Life (RUL) for PTAC/PTHP Systems

The RUL of ER replaced systems is provided according to system age in Table 76.

For ER units of unknown age, assume a default value equal to the EUL. This corresponds to a default RUL of 2.8 years. Default RUL may be used exclusively if applied consistently for all projects. Otherwise, the default should only be used when a project is reported and documented as having a nameplate that is illegible. Both the RUL and EUL are needed to estimate savings for early retirement projects for two distinct periods: The ER period (RUL) and the ROB period (EUL-RUL). The calculations for early retirement projects are extensive, and as such, are provided in Appendix A.

Table 76. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—RUL of Early Retirement Standard Size PTACs^{183,184}

| Age of replaced system (years) | RUL (years) | Age of replaced system (years) | RUL (years) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 14.0 | 10 | 5.7 |
| 2 | 13.0 | 11 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 12.0 | 12 | 4.4 |
| 4 | 11.0 | 13 | 3.8 |

¹⁸⁰ <http://www.deeresources.com/>

¹⁸¹ Department of Energy, Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners and Single Package Vertical Heat Pumps, 80 FR 57467 <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/09/23/2015-23029/energy-conservation-program-energy-conservation-standards-for-single-package-vertical-air>

¹⁸² Technical Support Document: Room Air Conditioners, June 2020, p. ES-14. <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2014-BT-STD-0059-0013>.

¹⁸³ PUCT Docket No. 40083, Attachment A describes the process in which the RUL of replaced systems has been calculated.

¹⁸⁴ Current federal standard effective date is 1/1/2017. Existing systems manufactured after this date are not eligible to use the early retirement baseline and should use the ROB baseline instead. These values are greyed out in the table and displayed for informational purposes only.

| Age of replaced system (years) | RUL (years) | Age of replaced system (years) | RUL (years) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 5 | 10.0 | 14 | 3.3 |
| 6 | 9.1 | 15 | 2.8 |
| 7 | 8.2 | 16 | 2.0 |
| 8 | 7.3 | 17 | 1.0 |
| 9 | 6.5 | 18 ¹⁸⁵ | 0.0 |

Table 77. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—RUL of Early Retirement Standard Size PTHPs^{186,187}

| Age of replaced system (years) | RUL (years) | Age of replaced system (years) | RUL (years) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 14.0 | 10 | 5.7 |
| 2 | 13.0 | 11 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 12.0 | 12 | 4.4 |
| 4 | 11.0 | 13 | 3.8 |
| 5 | 10.0 | 14 | 3.3 |
| 6 | 9.1 | 15 | 2.8 |
| 7 | 8.2 | 16 | 2.0 |
| 8 | 7.3 | 17 | 1.0 |
| 9 | 6.5 | 18 ¹⁸⁸ | 0.0 |

¹⁸⁵ RULs are capped at the 75th percentile of equipment age, 18 years, as determined based on DOE survival curves. Systems older than 18 years should use the ROB baseline. See the January 2015 memo, “Considerations for early replacement of residential equipment,” for further detail.

¹⁸⁶ PUCT Docket No. 40083, Attachment A describes the process in which the RUL of replaced systems has been calculated.

¹⁸⁷ Current federal standard effective date is 10/8/2012. Existing systems manufactured after this date are not eligible to use the early retirement baseline and should use the ROB baseline instead. These values are greyed out in the table and displayed for informational purposes only.

¹⁸⁸ RULs are capped at the 75th percentile of equipment age, 18 years, as determined based on DOE survival curves. Systems older than 18 years should use the ROB baseline. See the January 2015 memo, “Considerations for early replacement of residential equipment,” for further detail.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/action type: ROB, NC, ER, system type conversion
- Building type (except for upstream/midstream programs)
- Climate zone or county
- Baseline number of units
- Baseline equipment type
- Baseline rated cooling and heating capacities
- **For ER only:** Baseline age and method of determination (e.g., nameplate, blueprints, Customer reported, not available)
- **For ER only:** Photograph of retired unit nameplate demonstrating model number, serial number, and manufacturer if blueprints are not provided; if photograph of nameplate is unavailable or not legible, provide a photo or description documenting the reason why the nameplate photo was unobtainable (alternate forms of documentation can be approved at the evaluator's discretion)
- Installed number of units
- Installed equipment type (PTAC, PTHP, SPVAC, SPVHP, RAC)
- Equipment configuration category: Standard/non-standard or room AC
- Installed rated heating and cooling capacities
- Installed cooling and heating efficiency ratings
- Installed manufacturer and model
- Installed unit AHRI/DOE CCMS certificate or reference number
- **For retrofit only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For new construction only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and installed unit(s); as-built design drawings; HVAC specifications package that provides detailed make and model information on installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For Other building type only:** A description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for HVAC equipment.
- PUCT Docket 40083—Provides incorporation of early retirement savings for existing commercial HVAC SOP designs and updates for baseline equipment efficiency levels for ROB and new construction projects involving package and split systems.
- PUCT Docket 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for commercial HVAC replacement measures. This petition updated demand and energy coefficients for all commercial HVAC systems.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 78. PTAC/PTHPs, SPVAC/SPVHPs, & RACs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Updated EUL value for DX units, based on PUCT Docket No. 36779. Updated the minimum baseline efficiencies for Standard PTAC and PTHP based on new federal standards, 10 CFR 431.97, and updated the minimum efficiencies for Room AC units and added specifications for new Casement-only and Casement-slider equipment. Expanded application to “Hotel—Large” business type for PTAC/PTHP equipment and changed the RAC energy and demand coefficients to reference those for DX systems, rather than those for PTAC/PTHP systems. |
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 update. Corrections to energy and demand coefficients for heat pumps in Climate Zone 3 (Houston). |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Added energy and demand coefficients for RAC units. Included text to allow for early retirement changes. For PTHPs: Added heating efficiencies and split EFLH into cooling and heating components. |
| v3.1 | 11/05/2015 | TRM v3.1 update. Added updated building type definitions and descriptions, minor updates to text for clarification and consistency. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. Used modeling approach to update DF and EFLH for applicable building types and climate zones. Updated baseline efficiency values for IECC 2015 and added 24-hour building load shapes. Updated RUL table based on DOE survival curves. Added several new building types. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Revised early retirement criteria for systems with an overall capacity change. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Revised early retirement criteria for systems with an overall capacity change. Added clarification for PTHPs replacing PTACs with electric resistance heating. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Clarified use of post capacity for ROB baselines. Added unknown age defaults for early retirement. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Incorporated upstream/midstream building type weighted savings coefficients. Clarified default age and RUL. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Added SPVAC and SPVHP units to measure. Corrected current federal standard effective date. Added separate RUL table for PTHP. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |

2.2.5 Computer Room Air Conditioners Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-CR

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 80 and Table 81

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Calculator

Measure Description

This section summarizes the deemed savings methodology for the installation of computer room air conditioning (CRAC) systems. A CRAC unit is a device that monitors and maintains the temperature, air distribution, and humidity in a network room or data center. This measure covers assumptions made for baseline equipment efficiencies for early retirement (ER) based on the age of the replaced equipment and replace-on-burnout (ROB) and new construction (NC) situations based on efficiency standards. Savings calculations incorporate the use of only part-load efficiency values, as these types of units are only rated in units of seasonal COP (SCOP). For ER, the actual age of the baseline system should be determined from the equipment nameplate or other physical documentation whenever possible. If the actual age of the unit is unknown, default values are provided.

Eligibility Criteria

For a measure to be eligible to use this deemed savings approach, the following conditions must be met:

- The existing and proposed cooling equipment is electric.
- The building type is a network room or data center.
- For early retirement projects: ER projects involve the replacement of a working system. Additionally, the ER approach cannot be used for projects involving a renovation where a major structural change or internal space remodel has occurred. A ROB approach should be used for these scenarios.

- In the event that these conditions are not met, the deemed savings approach cannot be used, and the Simplified M&V Methodology or the Full M&V Methodology must be used.

Manufacturer datasheets for installed equipment or documentation of AHRI or DOE CCMS certification must be provided.^{189,190}

Baseline Condition

The baseline conditions related to efficiency and system capacity for early retirement and replace-on-burnout/new construction are as follows:

Early Retirement

Early retirement projects should claim savings using the replace-on-burnout/new construction baseline, as no additional savings are specified for early retirement projects. This section will not apply until the current baseline is updated, allowing the measure to refer to the existing baseline for early retirement projects.

Replace-on-Burnout (ROB) and New Construction (NC)

Baseline efficiency levels for CRACs are provided in Table 79. These baseline efficiency levels reflect the minimum efficiency requirements from IECC 2015, which uses the Sensible Coefficient of Performance (SCOP) as the standard efficiency metric.

Note: A new federal standard became effective August 1, 2023, with full compliance required by May 28, 2024. An update to the efficiency levels has been delayed to PY2025 to allow for sell-through.

Table 79. CRACs—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels¹⁹¹

| System type | Cooling capacity (Btu/hr) | Baseline efficiencies for downflow/upflow units (SCOP) | Source |
|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| Air conditioners, air-cooled | < 65,000 | 2.20 / 2.09 | IECC 2015 |
| | ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000 | 2.10 / 1.99 | |
| | ≥ 240,000 | 1.90 / 1.79 | |
| Air conditioners, water-cooled | < 65,000 | 2.60 / 2.49 | |
| | ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000 | 2.50 / 2.39 | |
| | ≥ 240,000 | 2.40 / 2.29 | |
| Air conditioners, water-cooled with fluid economizer | < 65,000 | 2.55 / 2.44 | |
| | ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000 | 2.45 / 2.34 | |
| | ≥ 240,000 | 2.35 / 2.24 | |

¹⁸⁹ Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) Directory: <https://www.ahridirectory.org/>.

¹⁹⁰ Department of Energy Compliance Certification Management System (DOE CCMS): <https://www.regulations.doe.gov/certification-data/>.

¹⁹¹ IECC 2015 Table C403.2.3(9)

| System type | Cooling capacity (Btu/hr) | Baseline efficiencies for downflow/upflow units (SCOP) | Source |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------|
| Air conditioners, glycol cooled (rated at 40 percent propylene glycol) | < 65,000 | 2.50 / 2.39 | |
| | ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000 | 2.15 / 2.04 | |
| | ≥ 240,000 | 2.10 / 1.99 | |
| Air conditioners, glycol cooled (rated at 40 percent propylene glycol) with fluid economizer | < 65,000 | 2.45 / 2.34 | |
| | ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000 | 2.10 / 1.99 | |
| | ≥ 240,000 | 2.05 / 1.94 | |

High-Efficiency Condition

Package and split-systems must exceed the minimum efficiencies specified in Table 33. Additional conditions for replace-on-burnout, early retirement, and new construction are as follows:

New Construction and Replace on Burnout

This scenario includes equipment used for new construction and retrofit/replacements that are not covered by early retirement, such as units that are replaced after natural failure.

Early Retirement

Early retirement projects should claim savings using the replace-on-burnout/new construction baseline, as no additional savings are specified for early retirement projects. This section will not apply until the current baseline is updated, allowing the measure to refer to the existing baseline for early retirement projects.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{Cap_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{Cap_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times DF_S \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{3,412 \text{ Btu/h}}$$

Equation 36

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = \left(\frac{Cap_{C,pre}}{\eta_{baseline,C}} - \frac{Cap_{C,post}}{\eta_{installed,C}} \right) \times EFLH_C \times \frac{1 \text{ kWh}}{3,412 \text{ Btu}}$$

Equation 37

Where:

$Cap_{C,pre}$ = Rated equipment cooling capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh

$Cap_{C,post}$ = Rated equipment cooling capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh

Note: AHRI may rate cooling capacity in kW. In these cases, convert from kW to Btuh by multiplying kW by 3,412.

$\eta_{baseline,C}$ = Cooling efficiency of existing equipment (ER) or standard equipment (ROB/NC) [SCOP]

$\eta_{installed,C}$ = Rated cooling efficiency of the newly installed equipment (SCOP)—(Must exceed ROB/NC baseline efficiency standards in Table 33) [SCOP]

Note: Use SCOP for both kW and kWh savings calculations.

CF_s = Summer peak coincidence factor (see Table 81)

$EFLH_C$ = Cooling equivalent full-load hours [hours] (see Table 81)

Early Retirement Savings

Early retirement projects should claim savings using the replace-on-burnout/new construction baseline, as no additional savings are specified for early retirement projects. This section will not apply until the current baseline is updated, allowing the measure to refer to the existing baseline for early retirement projects.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed coincident coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values are presented by building type and climate zone. This measure is restricted to the data center building types, derived from the EIA CBECS study.¹⁹²

The CF and EFLH values for CRAC units are presented in Table 81. A description of the calculation method used to derive these values can be found in Docket No. 40885, Attachment B.

¹⁹² The Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) implemented by the US Energy Information Administration includes a principal building activity categorization scheme that separates the commercial sector into 29 categories and 51 subcategories based on principal building activity (PBA). For its purposes, the CBECS defines commercial buildings as those *buildings greater than 1,000 square feet that devote more than half of their floor space to activity that is neither residential, manufacturing, industrial, nor agricultural. The high-level building types adopted for the TRM are adapted from this CBECS categorization, with some building types left out and one additional building type - Large Multifamily – included.*

Table 80. CRACs—Building Type Descriptions and Examples

| Building type | Principal building activity | Definition | Detailed business type examples ¹⁹³ |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Data center | Data center | Buildings used to house computer systems and associated components. | 1) Data center |

Table 81. CRACs—CF and EFLH Values

| Climate zone | Building type and principal building activity | CF _s | EFLH _c |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Data center | 0.89 | 2,048 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | 1.08 | 3,401 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | 1.05 | 4,022 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | 0.97 | 4,499 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 0.88 | 2,547 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The EUL and RULs for this HVAC equipment are provided below. The reader should refer to the definitions of effective useful life and remaining useful life in the glossary in Volume 1 for guidance on how to determine the decision type for system installations.

Effective Useful Life (EUL)

The EUL for CRACs is 15 years, consistent with the EUL specified for split and packaged air conditioners and heat pumps.¹⁹⁴

Remaining Useful Life (RUL)

This section will not apply unless the current baseline is updated, allowing the measure to refer to the existing baseline for early retirement projects.

¹⁹³ Principal Building Activities are based on sub-categories from 2003 CBECS questionnaire.

¹⁹⁴ The EUL of 15 years has been cited in several places - PUCT Docket No. 36779, DOE 77 FR 28928, 10 CFR Part 431, and in the DEER 2014 update.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/action type: ER, ROB, NC, system type conversion
- Climate zone or county
- Baseline number of units
- Baseline equipment type
- Baseline equipment rated cooling capacity
- Installed number of units
- Installed equipment type
- Installed equipment rated cooling capacity
- Installed cooling efficiency ratings
- Installed manufacturer and model
- Installed unit AHRI/DOE CCMS certificate or reference number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for HVAC equipment.
- PUCT Docket 40083— Provides incorporation of early retirement savings for existing commercial HVAC SOP designs and updates for baseline equipment efficiency levels for ROB and new construction projects involving package and split systems.
- PUCT Docket 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for Commercial HVAC replacement measures. Items covered by this petition include the following:
 - Updated baseline efficiencies use for estimating deemed savings for commercial PTAC/PTHP's, Room Air Conditioners, and chilled water systems.
 - Approved estimates of RUL of working chilled water systems.
 - Updated demand and energy coefficients for all commercial HVAC systems.
 - Updated EUL of centrifugal chilled water systems installed in ROB or new construction projects.
- Provide a method for utilizing the early retirement concept developed in the petition in Docket No. 40083 for Packaged and Split DX systems and applied to chilled water systems when the age of the system being replaced cannot be ascertained.

- PUCT Docket 41070—Provides energy and demand savings coefficients for an additional climate zone, El Paso, TX. Prior to this filing, savings for the Dallas-Fort Worth area were used for El Paso, but Dallas-Fort Worth has a colder winter, somewhat more moderate summer, more sunshine, and less precipitation than El Paso.
- PUCT Docket 43681—Updated the approach for calculating early replacement energy and demand savings using a net present value (NPV) method. Documented in Appendix A.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 82. CRACs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed text referring to building types other than data centers. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated baseline table citation. Added capacity conversion from kW to Btu/hr. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Added reference to new standard and plan to incorporate in PY2025. |

2.2.6 Computer Room Air Handler Motor Efficiency Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NS-HV-CM

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: Data Centers

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed Savings Calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure involves improving the operational efficiency of a computer room air handler (CRAH) through the installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) or electronically commutated motor (ECM). Savings for this measure include fan motor savings resulting from the ability to modulate the fan speed. Any associated cooling energy savings are not captured.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible equipment includes fan motors and VFDs, 15 horsepower and smaller used to distribute conditioned air throughout a data center¹⁹⁵.

Baseline Condition

The CRAH baseline is a conventional AC motor driven, constant speed fan.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) and/or electronically commutated motor (ECM).

¹⁹⁵ The existing associated computer room air conditioning (CRAC) unit condenser and evaporator are expected to remain in place for this measure. If those units are also replaced, reference the CRAC measure TRM entry.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy and demand savings are estimated using input assumptions taken from site measured motor kW and operating hours for 243 CRAH units.¹⁹⁶

Energy Savings Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = (kW_{pre} - kW/hp_{post} \times hp_{post}) \times \text{hours}$$

Equation 38

$$kW_{pre} = 0.746 \times HP_{pre} \times \frac{LF}{\eta}$$

Equation 39

Where:

- HP_{pre} = Rated horsepower of the existing motor
- LF = Load factor—ratio of the operating load to the nameplate rating of the motor—assumed to be 75 percent at the fan or pump design 100 percent per DEER
- η = Motor efficiency of a standard efficiency Open Drip Proof (ODP) motor operating at 1800 RPM taken from ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2013

Table 83. CRAHs—Motor Efficiencies for Open Drip Proof Motors at 1,800 RPM¹⁹⁷

| Motor horsepower | Full load efficiency |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.855 |
| 2 | 0.865 |
| 3 | 0.895 |
| 5 | 0.895 |
| 7.5 | 0.91 |
| 10 | 0.917 |
| 15 | 0.93 |

0.746 = Constant to convert from hp to kW

kW/hp_{post} = Efficient kW per motor hp¹⁹⁸ = 0.27

¹⁹⁶ Site data are sourced from 3 data centers in Oncor territory that replaced 243 CRAH fan motors either with ECMs or retrofitted with VFDs.

¹⁹⁷ For unlisted motor horsepower values, round down to the next lowest horsepower value.

¹⁹⁸ Oncor site data. Average kW/hp values are weighted by measure count.

hp_{post} = Total efficient motor horsepower
 $hours$ = Annual operating hours = 8,760

Demand Savings Algorithms

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW] = \frac{Annual\ Energy\ Savings\ (kWh)}{hours} \times DF_{S/W}$$

Equation 40

Where:

$CF_{S/W}$ = Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor = 0.11¹⁹⁹

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no deemed savings tables for this measure.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The median estimated useful life (EUL) for premium efficiency motors is 15 years.²⁰⁰

The EUL for HVAC VFD measure is 15 years.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Motor quantity, type, horsepower, and control; pre-installation
- Motor quantity, type, horsepower, and control; post-installation
- Climate zone or county

¹⁹⁹ Peak coincidence factors are calculated according to the method in Section 4 of the Texas TRM Vol 1 using average hourly kW trends from Oncor site data. Summer and winter CF ranged from 0.10 to 0.12 across all climate zones, and the average value of 0.11 is used as the default input assumption for calculating demand savings.

²⁰⁰ US DOE, Technical Support Document, “Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Electric Motors”, Median of “Table 8.2.23 Average Application Lifetime”. Download TSD at: <https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/1904-AC28-TSD-Electric-Motors.pdf>.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 84. CRAHs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 origin. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. No revision. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added guidance for rounding down motor size in the baseline efficiency lookup table. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.2.7 HVAC Variable Frequency Drives Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-VF

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 90 through Table 97

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure involves the installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) in a commercial HVAC application. Eligible applications include:

- AHU supply fan on a split or packaged HVAC system. The fan is in a variable air volume (VAV) system with terminal VAV boxes or constant air volume (CAV) unit with no control device.
- Hot water distribution pumps
- Chilled water distribution and condenser pumps
- Cooling tower fans

This measure does not apply to controls installed on the HVAC compressor. This measure accounts for the interactive air conditioning demand savings during the utility defined summer peak period. The savings are on a per-control basis, and the lookup tables show the total savings for eligible scenarios.

Eligibility Criteria

Supply fans may not have variable pitch blades. Supply fans must be less than or equal to 100 hp. Custom applications are more appropriate for applications above 100 hp. New construction systems are ineligible. Equipment used for process loads is ineligible.

Baseline Condition

The AHU supply fan baseline is a centrifugal supply fan with a single-speed motor on a direct expansion (DX) VAV or CAV air conditioning (AC) unit. The motor is a standard efficiency motor based on ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2013, which are provided by horsepower. The AC unit has standard cooling efficiency based on IECC 2015. The part-load fan control is an outlet damper, inlet damper, inlet guide vane, or no control (constant volume systems).

The HVAC pump baseline is a constant speed pump with a standard-efficiency motor. This measure is applicable to both primary and secondary hot or chilled water pumping systems.

The cooling tower fan baseline control is either fan cycling or any fan design that enables two-speed operation.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the installation of a VFD on an AHU supply fan, cooling tower fan, condenser water pump, hot water pump, or chilled water pump.

For AHU supply fans, when applicable, the existing damper or inlet guide vane will be removed or set completely open permanently after installation. The VFD will maintain a constant static pressure by adjusting fan speed and delivering the same amount of air as the baseline condition.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Demand Savings are calculated for each hour over the course of the year:

Step 1: Determine the percent flow rate for each of the year (*i*)

For AHUs:

$$\%CFM_i = m \times t_{db,i} + b$$

Equation 41

Where:

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| $t_{db,i}$ | = | <i>The hourly dry bulb temperature (DBT) using TMY3²⁰¹ data</i> |
| m | = | <i>The slope of the relationship between DBT and CFM (see Table 85)</i> |
| b | = | <i>The intercept of the relationship between DSBT and CFM (see Table 85)</i> |

The minimum flow rate is set to 60 percent cfm based on common design practice.²⁰² Determination of the minimum dry bulb temperature assumes that cooling will only operate above the cooling reference temperature of 65°F dry bulb. The maximum DBT is the ASHRAE dry bulb design temperature.²⁰³

²⁰¹ National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) National Solar Radiation Data Base: 1991- 2005 Update for Typical Meteorological Year 3 (TMY3). Available at <https://sam.nrel.gov/weather-data.html>.

²⁰² For AHU, a 60% minimum setpoint strategy is assumed, so any results below 60% are set to 60%. Similarly, any results greater than 100% are set to 100%.

²⁰³ ASHRAE 2021 Fundamentals, Ch 14 Appendix: design conditions for selected locations, 0.4% Cooling DB.

Table 85. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan VFD percentage of CFM Inputs

| Climate zone | Condition | Minimum | Maximum | Slope (m) | Intercept (b) |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| Climate Zone 1 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 60 | 100 | 1.18 | 16.92 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 98.8 | | |
| Climate Zone 2 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 60 | 100 | 1.10 | -11.43 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 101.4 | | |
| Climate Zone 3 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 60 | 100 | 1.23 | 19.75 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 97.6 | | |
| Climate Zone 4 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 60 | 100 | 1.25 | -21.50 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 96.9 | | |
| Climate Zone 5 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 60 | 100 | 1.10 | 11.82 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 101.2 | | |

For cooling towers:

$$\%CFM_i = m \times t_{wb_i} + b$$

Equation 42

Where:

- t_{wb_i} = the hourly wet bulb temperature (WBT) based on TMY3 data²⁰⁴
- m = the slope of the relationship between WBT and cfm (see *Table 86*)
- b = the intercept of the relationship between WBT and cfm (see *Table 86*)

Table 86. HVAC VFDs—Cooling Tower VFD Percentage of CFM Inputs

| Climate zone | Condition | Minimum | Maximum | Slope (m) | Intercept (b) |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| Climate Zone 1 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 40 | 100 | 3.98 | -184.25 |
| | Wet bulb T (°F) | 56.3 | 71.4 | | |
| Climate Zone 2 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 40 | 100 | 2.99 | -135.13 |
| | Wet bulb T (°F) | 58.5 | 78.6 | | |
| Climate Zone 3 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 40 | 100 | 2.95 | -136.58 |
| | Wet bulb T (°F) | 59.9 | 80.2 | | |

²⁰⁴ TMY3 data does not include WBT. WBT was calculated from TMY3 data using the empirical formula from “Wet-bulb temperature from relative humidity and air temperature”, *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, <https://doi.org/10.1175/JAMC-D-11-0143.1>.

| Climate zone | Condition | Minimum | Maximum | Slope (<i>m</i>) | Intercept (<i>b</i>) |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Climate Zone 4 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 40 | 100 | 2.92 | -137.43 |
| | Wet bulb T (°F) | 60.8 | 81.3 | | |
| Climate Zone 5 | Flow rate (%cfm) | 40 | 100 | 3.31 | -130.71 |
| | Wet bulb T (°F) | 51.6 | 69.8 | | |

The minimum flow rate is set to 40 percent cfm based on the ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual.²⁰⁵ Determination of the minimum WBT assumes that the cooling tower will only operate above the cooling reference temperature of 65°F dry bulb. The minimum WBT is calculated using TMY3 data as the average WBT when the DBT is between 64°F and 65°F dry bulb. The maximum WBT is the ASHRAE wet bulb design temperature.²⁰⁶

For chilled water and condenser water pumps:

$$\%GPM_i = m \times t_{db,i} + b$$

Equation 43

Where:

m = The slope of the relationship between DBT and GPM (see Table 87)

b = The intercept of the relationship between DSBT and GPM (see Table 87)

The minimum flow rate is set to 10 percent GPM based on the ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual.²⁰⁷ Determination of the minimum dry bulb temperature assumes that cooling will only operate above the cooling reference temperature of 65°F dry bulb. The maximum DBT is the ASHRAE dry bulb design temperature.²⁰⁸

²⁰⁵ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, page 3.240, cooling tower minimum speed default.

²⁰⁶ ASHRAE 2021 Fundamentals, Ch 14 Appendix: design conditions for selected locations, 0.4% Evaporation WB

²⁰⁷ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, page 3.249, pump minimum speed default.

²⁰⁸ ASHRAE 2021 Fundamentals, Ch 14 Appendix: design conditions for selected locations, 0.4% Cooling DB.

Table 87. HVAC VFDs—Chilled Water and Condenser Water Pumps VFD percentage of GPM Inputs

| Climate zone | Condition | Minimum | Maximum | Slope (<i>m</i>) | Intercept (<i>b</i>) |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | 2.66 | 163.08 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 98.8 | | |
| Climate Zone 2 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | 2.47 | -150.71 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 101.4 | | |
| Climate Zone 3 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | 2.77 | 169.45 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 97.6 | | |
| Climate Zone 4 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | 2.82 | -173.39 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 96.9 | | |
| Climate Zone 5 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | 2.49 | 151.60 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 101.2 | | |

For hot water pumps:

$$\%GPM_i = m \times t_{db_i} + b$$

Equation 44

Where:

m = The slope of the relationship between DBT and GPM (see Table 88)

b = The intercept of the relationship between DSBT and GPM (see Table 88)

The minimum flow rate is set to 10 percent GPM based on the ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual.²⁰⁹ Determination of the minimum dry bulb temperature assumes that heating will only operate below the heating reference temperature of 65°F dry bulb. The maximum DBT is the ASHRAE dry bulb design temperature.²¹⁰

²⁰⁹ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, page 3.249, pump minimum speed default.

²¹⁰ ASHRAE 2017 Fundamentals, Ch 14 Appendix: design conditions for selected locations, 99.6% Heating DB.

Table 88. HVAC VFDs—Hot Water Pump VFD %GPM Inputs

| Climate zone | Condition | Minimum | Maximum | Slope (<i>m</i>) | Intercept (<i>b</i>) |
|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | -1.66 | 117.93 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 10.8 | | |
| Climate Zone 2 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | -2.16 | 150.63 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 23.4 | | |
| Climate Zone 3 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | -2.68 | 184.11 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 31.4 | | |
| Climate Zone 4 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | 2.96 | 202.43 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 34.6 | | |
| Climate Zone 5 | Flow rate (%GPM) | 10 | 100 | -2.29 | 158.86 |
| | Dry bulb T (°F) | 65 | 25.7 | | |

Step 2 - Calculate the percentage of power (%power) for the applicable baseline and the new VFD technology:

Baseline Technologies

For AHU supply fan:²¹¹

$$\%power_{i,OutletDamper} = 0.00745 \times \%CFM_i^2 + 0.10983 \times \%CFM_i + 20.41905$$

Equation 45

$$\begin{aligned} \%power_{i,InletDamper} \\ = 0.00013 \times \%CFM_i^3 - 0.01452 \times \%CFM_i^2 + 0.71648 \times \%CFM_i + 50.25833 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 46

$$\%power_{i,InletGuideVane} = 0.00009 \times \%CFM_i^3 - 0.00128 \times \%CFM_i^2 + 0.06808 \times \%CFM_i + 20$$

Equation 47

Note: %power for constant volume baseline technologies with no fan control is set equal to 1 for each hour where %power is less than 1 for the other baseline control types. When %power exceeds 1 for the other baseline control types, %power for no fan control is set equal to the maximum value from the other baseline control types.

²¹¹ https://focusonenergy.com/sites/default/files/Focus%20on%20Energy_TRM_January2015.pdf, page 225. Please note, the CFM² coefficients in Equation 38 and Equation 39 have the wrong sign in the reference document.

For cooling tower:

$$\%power_{i, fan\ cycling} = \text{if } t_{wb_i} > t_{wb_min}, \text{ then } 1, \text{ otherwise } 0$$

Equation 48

For chilled, hot, and condenser water pumps²¹²:

$$\%power_{base} = 2.5294 \times \%GPM_i^3 - 4.7443 \times \%GPM_i^2 + 3.2485 \times \%GPM_i + 0$$

Equation 49

VFD Technology

For AHU supply fan²¹³:

$$\%power_{VFD} = 0.00004 \times \%CFM_i^3 + 0.00766 \times \%CFM_i^2 - 0.19567 \times \%CFM_i + 5.9$$

Equation 50

For cooling tower²¹⁴:

$$\text{if } t_{wb_i} > t_{wb_min}, \text{ then } \%power_{VFD} = 0.9484823 \times \%CFM_i^3 + 0.60556507 \times \%CFM_i^2 - 0.88567609 \times \%CFM_i + 0.33162901, \text{ otherwise } 0$$

Equation 51

For chilled water, hot water, and condenser pumps²¹⁵:

$$\%power_{VFD} = 0.7347 \times \%GPM_i^3 - 0.301 \times \%GPM_i^2 + 0.5726 \times \%GPM_i + 0$$

Equation 52

Note: for all applications, baseline %power should use a minimum of zero.

Step 3 - Calculate kW_{full} using the hp from the motor nameplate, load factor, and the applicable motor efficiency from ASHRAE 2013, Table 10.8-1 Minimum Nominal Efficiency for General Purpose Electric Motors; Use that result and the %power results to determine power consumption at each hour:

$$kW_{full} = 0.746 \times HP \times \frac{LF}{\eta}$$

Equation 53

²¹² PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, Table 87 Default Part-load CIRC-PUMP-FPLR Coefficients – Constant Speed, no VSD.

²¹³ https://focusonenergy.com/sites/default/files/Focus%20on%20Energy_TRM_January2015.pdf, page 225.

²¹⁴ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, Table 85 Default Efficiency TWR-FAN-PLR Coefficients – VSD on Cooling Tower Fan.

²¹⁵ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, Table 87 Default Part-load CIRC-PUMP-FPLR Coefficients – Default (VSD, No Reset).

$$kW_i = kW_{full} \times \%power_i$$

Equation 54

Where:

- $\%power_i$ = Percentage of full load pump power at the i^{th} hour calculated by an equation based on the control type (outlet damper, inlet box damper, inlet guide vane-IGV, or VFD)²¹⁶
- kW_{full} = Motor power demand operating at the fan design 100 percent CFM or pump design 100 percent GPM
- kW_i = Fan or Pump real-time power at the i^{th} hour of a year
- HP = Rated horsepower of the motor
- LF = Load factor—ratio of the operating load to the nameplate rating of the motor—assumed to be 75 percent
- η = Motor efficiency of a standard efficiency Open Drip Proof (ODP) motor operating at 1800 RPM taken from ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2013
- 0.746 = Constant to convert from HP to kW

Table 89. HVAC VFDs—Motor Efficiencies for Open Drip Proof Motors at 1,800 RPM²¹⁷

| Motor horsepower | Full load efficiency |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.855 |
| 2 | 0.865 |
| 3 | 0.895 |
| 5 | 0.895 |
| 7.5 | 0.91 |
| 10 | 0.917 |
| 15 | 0.93 |
| 20 | 0.93 |
| 25 | 0.936 |
| 30 | 0.941 |
| 40 | 0.941 |
| 50 | 0.945 |
| 60 | 0.95 |

²¹⁶ Fan curves by control type are provided in the BPA ASD Calculator, <https://www.bpa.gov/-/media/Aep/energy-efficiency/industrial/Industrial-files/ASDCalculators>.

²¹⁷ For unlisted motor horsepower values, round down to the next lowest horsepower value.

| Motor horsepower | Full load efficiency |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 75 | 0.95 |
| 100 | 0.954 |

Step 4 - Calculate the kW savings for each of the top 20 hours within the applicable peak probability analysis for the building's climate zone from Volume 1. Sum the kW savings for each hour multiplied by the peak demand probability factor from the 20 individual hourly calculations, then divide by the sum of the PDPF for the 20 hours to get the average peak demand impact, and then calculate the total peak demand saved by adding peak demand interactive effects:

Hourly Savings Calculations

$$(kW_i)_{\text{Saved}} = [(kW_i)_{\text{Baseline}} - (kW_i)_{\text{VFD}}] \times \text{schedule}_i$$

Equation 55

Where:

schedule_i = 1 when building is occupied, 0.2 when building is unoccupied (see Table 90)

Table 90. HVAC VFDs—Yearly Motor Operation Hours by Building Type^{218,219}

| Building type | Weekday schedule | Weekend schedule | Annual motor operation hours |
|---|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 24-hr | 24-hr | 8,760 |
| Office—large, medium | 7am–11pm | 7am–7pm (Saturday) | 5,592 |
| Office—small | 7am–8pm | closed | 4,466 |
| Education | 8am–11pm | closed | 4,884 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 9am–10pm | 9am–8pm (Saturday) 10am–7pm (Sunday) | 5,298 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 8am–10pm | 8am–11pm (Saturday) 10am–7pm (Sunday) | 5,674 |

²¹⁸ Hours for all building types except for Assembly come from the Department of Energy Commercial Building Prototype Models, Scorecards, HVAC Operation Schedule. Motor hours are set to equal 1 when the HVAC Operation Schedule is “on” and 0.2 when the HVAC Operation Schedule is “off.” https://www.energycodes.gov/development/commercial/prototype_models. Assembly occupied hours come from COMNET Appendix C—Schedules (Rev 3) <https://comnet.org/appendix-c-schedules>, updated 07/25/2016.

²¹⁹ Data centers are covered in 2.2.6 Computer Room Air Handler Motor Efficiency.

| Building type | Weekday schedule | Weekend schedule | Annual motor operation hours |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Restaurants | 6am–2am | 6am–2am | 7,592 |
| Warehouse | 7am–7pm | closed | 4,258 |
| Assembly, worship | 9am–11pm | 9am–11pm | 5,840 |
| Other ²²⁰ | 7am–7pm | closed | 4,258 |

Average Peak Demand Saved Calculation, excluding interactive effects

$$kW_{PDPF,Saved} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (kW_i)_{Saved} * PDPF_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (PDPF_i)}$$

Equation 56

Where:

$PDPF_i$ = Peak demand probability factor from the applicable climate zone table in Volume 1

Total Peak Demand Saved Calculation, including interactive effects. This applies only to AHU supply fans. Total peak demand savings for pumps are found using Equation 56 above:

$$kW_{TotalSaved} = kW_{PDPF,Saved} \times \left(1 + \frac{3.412}{Cooling_{EER}}\right)$$

Equation 57

Where:

$Cooling_{EER}$ = Air conditioner full-load cooling efficiency, assumed at 11.2, based on IECC 2015 minimum efficiency of a unitary AC system between 5 and 11.3 tons

Energy Savings are calculated in the following manner:

Step 1 – For both the baseline and new technology, calculate the sum of individual kWh consumption in each hour of the year:

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh] = \sum_{i=1}^{8,760} (kW_i \times schedule_i)$$

Equation 58

Where:

8,760 = Total of hours per year

²²⁰ The “other” building type may be used when none of the listed building types apply. The values used for other are the most conservative of the listed building types.

Step 2 - Subtract the Annual kWh_{new} from the Annual kWh_{baseline} to get the Energy Savings:

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = \text{kWh}_{\text{baseline}} - \text{kWh}_{\text{new}}$$

Equation 59

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables²²¹

Table 91. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan Outlet Damper Baseline Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 1,160 | 1,101 | 1,071 | 1,047 | 1,122 |
| Office—large, medium | 724 | 682 | 659 | 641 | 695 |
| Office—small | 576 | 543 | 522 | 507 | 552 |
| Education | 633 | 596 | 577 | 561 | 606 |
| Convenience store, service, strip Mall | 677 | 637 | 614 | 599 | 649 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 728 | 685 | 661 | 644 | 698 |
| Restaurants | 995 | 941 | 913 | 892 | 959 |
| Warehouse | 548 | 516 | 496 | 481 | 526 |
| Assembly, worship | 751 | 707 | 684 | 668 | 720 |
| Other | 548 | 516 | 496 | 481 | 526 |
| Summer kW savings (kW per motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.041 | 0.023 | 0.020 | 0.063 | 0.042 |

Table 92. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan Inlet Damper Baseline Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 1,825 | 1,672 | 1,598 | 1,535 | 1,723 |
| Office—large, medium | 1,126 | 1,024 | 968 | 923 | 1,052 |
| Office—small | 894 | 813 | 766 | 727 | 834 |

²²¹ Data centers are covered in Section 2.2.6 Computer Room Air Handler Motor Efficiency.

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Education | 984 | 895 | 848 | 808 | 917 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 1,046 | 950 | 897 | 859 | 976 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 1,128 | 1,025 | 967 | 925 | 1,052 |
| Restaurants | 1,556 | 1,420 | 1,352 | 1,298 | 1,462 |
| Warehouse | 850 | 773 | 727 | 690 | 794 |
| Assembly, worship | 1,164 | 1,057 | 1,003 | 961 | 1,086 |
| Other | 850 | 773 | 727 | 690 | 794 |
| Summer kW Savings (kW per Motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.045 | 0.026 | 0.024 | 0.069 | 0.047 |

Table 93. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan Inlet Guide Vane Baseline Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 388 | 345 | 325 | 307 | 359 |
| Office—large, medium | 237 | 209 | 194 | 182 | 217 |
| Office—small | 188 | 166 | 154 | 143 | 171 |
| Education | 207 | 183 | 170 | 159 | 189 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 219 | 194 | 179 | 169 | 200 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 237 | 209 | 193 | 182 | 216 |
| Restaurants | 329 | 292 | 273 | 258 | 303 |
| Warehouse | 179 | 158 | 146 | 135 | 163 |
| Assembly, worship | 245 | 216 | 201 | 189 | 223 |
| Other | 179 | 158 | 146 | 135 | 163 |
| Summer kW savings (kW per motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.005 | 0.011 | 0.013 |

Table 94. HVAC VFDs—AHU Supply Fan No Control Baseline Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 3,302 | 3,034 | 2,905 | 2,794 | 3,125 |
| Office—large, medium | 2,038 | 1,856 | 1,757 | 1,677 | 1,907 |
| Office—small | 1,617 | 1,473 | 1,389 | 1,320 | 1,511 |
| Education | 1,780 | 1,622 | 1,540 | 1,468 | 1,663 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 1,893 | 1,721 | 1,626 | 1,557 | 1,768 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 2,040 | 1,856 | 1,754 | 1,679 | 1,907 |
| Restaurants | 2,817 | 2,577 | 2,457 | 2,360 | 2,651 |
| Warehouse | 1,538 | 1,401 | 1,317 | 1,251 | 1,438 |
| Assembly, worship | 2,106 | 1,916 | 1,819 | 1,745 | 1,969 |
| Other | 1,538 | 1,401 | 1,317 | 1,251 | 1,438 |
| Summer kW savings (kW per motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.033 | 0.004 | 0.027 | 0.088 | 0.025 |

Table 95. HVAC VFDs—Cooling Tower Fans Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 1,124 | 1,528 | 1,883 | 2,070 | 1,389 |
| Office—large, medium | 704 | 972 | 1,196 | 1,314 | 901 |
| Office—small | 558 | 788 | 955 | 1,039 | 712 |
| Education | 610 | 869 | 1,054 | 1,143 | 784 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 663 | 925 | 1,142 | 1,248 | 858 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 712 | 986 | 1,216 | 1,332 | 915 |
| Restaurants | 966 | 1,323 | 1,632 | 1,792 | 1,215 |
| Warehouse | 534 | 749 | 908 | 986 | 676 |

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Assembly, worship | 733 | 1,020 | 1,264 | 1,380 | 946 |
| Other | 534 | 749 | 908 | 986 | 676 |
| Summer kW savings (kW per motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.097 | 0.041 | 0.170 | 0.175 | 0.216 |

Table 96. HVAC VFDs—Chilled Water Pump Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 778 | 1,154 | 1,339 | 1,482 | 1,050 |
| Office—large, medium | 564 | 775 | 882 | 968 | 735 |
| Office—small | 456 | 624 | 703 | 768 | 592 |
| Education | 491 | 683 | 768 | 843 | 647 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 554 | 747 | 848 | 918 | 706 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 587 | 795 | 905 | 982 | 754 |
| Restaurants | 723 | 1,030 | 1,183 | 1,297 | 960 |
| Warehouse | 435 | 594 | 670 | 730 | 563 |
| Assembly, worship | 601 | 818 | 933 | 1,011 | 773 |
| Other | 435 | 594 | 670 | 730 | 563 |
| Summer kW savings (kW per motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.0487 | 0.0183 | 0.0293 | 0.0920 | 0.0439 |

Table 97. HVAC VFDs—Hot Water Pump Savings per Motor HP

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Energy savings (kWh per motor HP) | | | | | |
| Hospitals, healthcare, nursing home, hotel (common areas), large multifamily (common areas) | 1,298 | 912 | 721 | 610 | 1,038 |
| Office—large, medium | 774 | 536 | 418 | 338 | 606 |

| Building type | Climate zone | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| Office—small | 609 | 423 | 328 | 266 | 473 |
| Education | 677 | 468 | 368 | 301 | 526 |
| Convenience store, service, strip mall | 706 | 482 | 375 | 306 | 558 |
| Stand-alone retail, supermarket | 764 | 526 | 410 | 335 | 606 |
| Restaurants | 1,086 | 756 | 598 | 500 | 863 |
| Warehouse | 579 | 402 | 309 | 251 | 449 |
| Assembly, worship | 791 | 544 | 426 | 351 | 630 |
| Other | 579 | 402 | 309 | 251 | 449 |
| Winter kW savings (kW per motor HP) | | | | | |
| All building types | 0.118 | 0.045 | 0.045 | 0.133 | 0.225 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID HVAC-VSD-fan.²²²

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Building type
- Application type (AHU supply fan, hot water pump, chilled water pump)
- Climate zone or county
- Motor horsepower
- **For AHU supply fans only:** Baseline part-load control type (e.g., outlet damper, inlet damper, inlet guide vane, constant volume/no control).

²²² DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for VFD equipment
- PUCT Docket 40668—Provides details on deemed savings calculations for VFDs.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 98. HVAC VFDs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Corrected ASHRAE 0.4 percent Dry Bulb Design Temperature references for three climate zone reference cities: DFW, El Paso, and Houston. Updated Valley climate zone reference city to Corpus Christi to be consistent with TRM guidance. Corrected Motor Load Factor to 75 percent. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Added reference for percent power and corrected signs for variables in Equation 50. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. Updated deemed energy/demand tables for revised peak demand definition. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Added no control device option for constant volume systems. Corrected error in previous kW and kWh deemed savings calculations for Outlet Damper baseline control. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Renamed measure to HVAC Variable Frequency Drives. Added methodology for chilled and hot water pumps. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Added motor efficiency default assumptions. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Expanded available building types and updated occupancy schedules. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added guidance for rounding down motor size in the baseline efficiency lookup table. |
| v11.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v11.0 update. Added cooling tower fan and condenser water pump applications. Updated maximum temperatures for linear regression equations to correspond with ASHRAE design conditions. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

2.2.8 Condenser Air Evaporative Pre-Cooling Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-EP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 100 through Table 104

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section summarizes the deemed savings methodology for the installation of an evaporative pre-cooling system onto HVAC equipment. This process reduces the temperature of the outside air before it is used to cool the condenser coil for direct expansion (DX) units or air-cooled chillers. The temperature reduction is achieved by having the incoming air pass through a saturated media or mist wall, which will increase the humidity ratio under adiabatic conditions. This allows the dry bulb temperature to decrease while the wet bulb temperature remains constant, effectively increasing the heat rejection capacity from the condenser coils into the air. This measure is not applicable to the replacement of an air-cooled condenser with an evaporative condenser.

Applicable evaporative pre-cooling product types include:

- Evaporative media panels that incoming air must pass through
- Misting based system that sprays fine droplets into the air in front of the air intake area.

Eligibility Criteria

For a measure to be eligible to use this deemed savings approach, the following conditions must be met:

- Must have chemical or mechanical water treatment
 - Must have periodic purge control for sump-based systems
- Must have a control system for operation
 - Minimum temperature controls for sump-based systems
 - Minimum enthalpy controls for mist-based systems
- All air to condenser coils must pass through the evaporative pre-cooling system
- Systems must be installed by a qualified contractor and must be commissioned

- Evaporative effectiveness performance of greater than or equal to 0.75 (i.e., 75 percent) for average dry bulb temperature and humidity during peak hours
- Operation manuals must be provided
- If these conditions are not met, the deemed savings approach cannot be used, and the Simplified M&V Methodology or the Full M&V Methodology must be used.

Baseline Condition

The baseline conditions are the operation of a direct expansion (DX) unit or air-cooled chiller without evaporative pre-cooling.

High-Efficiency Condition

Evaporative pre-cooling systems must exceed the evaporative effectiveness performance of 75 percent for average dry bulb temperature humidity during peak hours. Table 99 contains values that can be used as a reference for evaluating evaporative effectiveness.

Table 99. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Average Weather During Peak Conditions²²³

| Climate zone | Temperature (°F) | Humidity (%) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 95.8 | 25 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 101.2 | 34 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 99.1 | 37 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 92.5 | 49 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 97.4 | 15 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh] = (Cap_C \times \eta_C) \times EFLH_{red}$$

Equation 60

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW] = (Cap_C \times \eta_C) \times DRF$$

Equation 61

²²³ Extracted from weather data from building models that were used to create summer peak period value used for this measure.

Where:

Cap_c = Rated equipment cooling capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [tons]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh

η_c = Cooling efficiency of existing equipment [kW/ton]

Note: For DX systems, use EER for kW savings calculations and SEER/IEER for kWh savings calculations. For air-cooled chillers, use full-load efficiency (kW/ton) for kW savings calculations and part-load efficiency (IPLV) for kWh savings calculations. In the cases where the full-load efficiency is provided in terms of EER or SEER/IEER rather than kW/ton and IPLV, a unit conversion to kW/ton needs to be performed using the following conversion:

$$\frac{kW}{Ton} = \frac{12}{EER}$$

Equation 62

$EFLH_{red}$ = Annual cooling energy reduction divided by the rated full loaded demand. Annual cooling energy reduction is determined according to the same method as other HVAC coefficients contained in the TRM. Rated full loaded demand is the Cap_c divided by its rated full load efficiency (see Table 100 through Table 104)

CF = Seasonal peak coincidence factor. The average peak hour energy reduction divided by the rated full loaded demand (see Table 100 through Table 104)

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed peak demand reduction factor (DRF) and equivalent full-load hour reduction ($EFLH_{reduction}$) values are presented by building type and climate zone. A description of the building types that are used for HVAC systems is presented in Table 34. These building types are derived from the EIA CBECS study.²²⁴

The DRF and $EFLH_{reduction}$ values for packaged and split AC are presented in Table 100 through Table 104. These tables also include an “Other” building type, which can be used for business types that are not explicitly listed. The DRF and $EFLH_{reduction}$ values used for Other are the most conservative values from the explicitly listed building types. When the Other building type is used, a

²²⁴ The Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) implemented by the US Energy Information Administration includes a principal building activity categorization scheme that separates the Commercial sector into 29 categories and 51 subcategories based on principal building activity (PBA). For its purposes, the CBECS defines Commercial buildings as those *buildings greater than 1,000 square feet that devote more than half of their floor space to activity that is neither residential, manufacturing, industrial, nor agricultural. The high-level building types adopted for the TRM are adapted from this CBECS categorization, with some building types left out and one additional building type—Large Multifamily—included.*

description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule must be collected for the project site and stored in the utility tracking data system.

Deemed savings are estimated using building simulation models, which estimate the hourly impacts of installing an evaporative pre-cooling system (i.e., modeling the difference between base and change case). The base models are the same models used to derive values for the other commercial HVAC sections of the TRM. Adjustments are made for the evaporative pre-cooling measure by updating all existing HVAC equipment to operate with evaporative pre-cooling when the outside temperature is above 70°F.

Table 100. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Education | College/university | 0.19 | 130 | 0.17 | 150 |
| | Primary school | 0.20 | 83 | 0.13 | 69 |
| | Secondary school | 0.19 | 89 | 0.17 | 102 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.18 | 125 | - | - |
| | Supermarket | 0.08 | 37 | - | - |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.21 | 134 | - | - |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.18 | 109 | - | - |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.21 | 160 | 0.18 | 151 |
| | Outpatient | 0.17 | 145 | - | - |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.18 | 113 | 0.10 | 59 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.13 | 111 | 0.15 | 165 |
| | Nursing home | 0.18 | 115 | 0.10 | 60 |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.13 | 104 | - | - |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.19 | 108 | 0.14 | 74 |
| | Strip mall | 0.21 | 121 | - | - |
| Office | Large office | 0.25 | 206 | 0.18 | 119 |
| | Medium office | 0.19 | 75 | - | - |
| | Small office | 0.20 | 111 | - | - |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.20 | 112 | 0.13 | 93 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.19 | 65 | 0.14 | 45 |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.21 | 104 | - | - |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.12 | 34 | - | - |
| Other | Other | 0.08 | 34 | 0.10 | 45 |

Table 101. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 2: Dallas

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Education | College/university | 0.21 | 192 | 0.19 | 195 |
| | Primary school | 0.24 | 120 | 0.12 | 80 |
| | Secondary school | 0.21 | 131 | 0.19 | 132 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.24 | 214 | - | - |
| | Supermarket | 0.15 | 78 | - | - |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.23 | 194 | - | - |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.24 | 185 | - | - |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.24 | 230 | 0.22 | 216 |
| | Outpatient | 0.19 | 174 | - | - |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.16 | 230 | 0.15 | 120 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.15 | 137 | 0.18 | 212 |
| | Nursing home | 0.16 | 234 | 0.15 | 122 |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.15 | 133 | - | - |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.24 | 158 | 0.19 | 120 |
| | Strip mall | 0.23 | 156 | - | - |
| Office | Large office | 0.26 | 220 | 0.23 | 231 |
| | Medium office | 0.20 | 102 | - | - |
| | Small office | 0.22 | 156 | - | - |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.24 | 161 | 0.12 | 108 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.24 | 95 | 0.19 | 72 |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.23 | 150 | - | - |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.20 | 93 | - | - |
| Other | Other | 0.15 | 78 | 0.12 | 72 |

Table 102. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 3: Houston

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Education | College/university | 0.20 | 173 | 0.17 | 175 |
| | Primary school | 0.21 | 118 | 0.10 | 74 |
| | Secondary school | 0.20 | 118 | 0.17 | 119 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.22 | 193 | - | - |
| | Supermarket | 0.14 | 76 | - | - |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.21 | 171 | - | - |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.22 | 167 | - | - |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.21 | 202 | 0.19 | 187 |
| | Outpatient | 0.18 | 157 | - | - |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.17 | 257 | 0.14 | 105 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.14 | 120 | 0.14 | 193 |
| | Nursing home | 0.17 | 261 | 0.14 | 107 |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.13 | 113 | - | - |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.22 | 152 | 0.19 | 128 |
| | Strip mall | 0.21 | 152 | - | - |
| Office | Large office | 0.24 | 203 | 0.23 | 150 |
| | Medium office | 0.19 | 94 | - | - |
| | Small office | 0.20 | 138 | - | - |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.21 | 159 | 0.10 | 99 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.22 | 92 | 0.19 | 77 |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.21 | 132 | - | - |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.18 | 81 | - | - |
| Other | Other | 0.13 | 76 | 0.10 | 74 |

Table 103. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Education | College/university | 0.13 | 161 | 0.11 | 160 |
| | Primary school | 0.14 | 113 | 0.07 | 68 |
| | Secondary school | 0.13 | 110 | 0.11 | 109 |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.14 | 188 | - | - |
| | Supermarket | 0.08 | 74 | - | - |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.13 | 157 | - | - |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.14 | 162 | - | - |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.15 | 199 | 0.09 | 169 |
| | Outpatient | 0.12 | 150 | - | - |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.14 | 181 | 0.09 | 104 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.08 | 116 | 0.10 | 179 |
| | Nursing home | 0.14 | 183 | 0.09 | 106 |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.08 | 109 | - | - |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.14 | 148 | 0.12 | 120 |
| | Strip mall | 0.13 | 146 | - | - |
| Office | Large office | 0.16 | 192 | 0.13 | 137 |
| | Medium office | 0.11 | 90 | - | - |
| | Small office | 0.13 | 131 | - | - |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.14 | 152 | 0.07 | 92 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.14 | 89 | 0.12 | 72 |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.13 | 122 | - | - |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.12 | 74 | - | - |
| Other | Other | 0.08 | 74 | 0.07 | 68 |

Table 104. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 5: El Paso

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Education | College/university | 0.27 | 240 | 0.22 | 254 |
| | Primary school | 0.30 | 161 | 0.17 | 120 |
| | Secondary school | 0.27 | 163 | 0.22 | 172 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.25 | 232 | - | - |
| | Supermarket | 0.12 | 76 | - | - |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.25 | 223 | - | - |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.25 | 201 | - | - |

| Building type | Principal building activity | Direct expansion | | Air-cooled chiller | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | CF | EFLH _{red} | CF | EFLH _{red} |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.26 | 273 | 0.20 | 247 |
| | Outpatient | 0.23 | 259 | - | - |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.28 | 264 | 0.15 | 140 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.19 | 201 | 0.19 | 300 |
| | Nursing home | 0.28 | 268 | 0.15 | 142 |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.17 | 193 | - | - |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.25 | 198 | 0.18 | 131 |
| | Strip mall | 0.26 | 207 | - | - |
| Office | Large office | 0.32 | 314 | 0.22 | 199 |
| | Medium office | 0.25 | 137 | - | - |
| | Small office | 0.26 | 215 | - | - |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.30 | 217 | 0.17 | 162 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.25 | 119 | 0.18 | 79 |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.25 | 173 | - | - |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.25 | 82 | - | - |
| Other | Other | 0.12 | 76 | 0.15 | 79 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

Pre-cooling components may consist of pumps, sprayers, electronic controllers, and evaporative media, with the evaporative media requiring periodic replacement.

The estimated useful life (EUL) for an evaporative pre-cooling system is 10 years, consistent with the typical manufacturer warranty for evaporative pre-cooling equipment.²²⁵

²²⁵ ET13SCE1020: Evaporative Condenser Air Pre-Coolers, Southern California Edison. December 2015. https://wcec.ucdavis.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/et13sce1020_evaporative_pre-cooler_final.pdf.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/action type: Retrofit or new construction
- Climate zone or county
- Building type
- Baseline equipment type
- Baseline equipment rated cooling capacity
- Baseline equipment cooling efficiency ratings
- Baseline number of units
- Baseline manufacturer and model
- Installed number of units
- Installed evaporative pre-cooling system manufacturer and model
- Installed evaporative pre-cooling system evaporative effectiveness
- Copy of operation manuals
- **For Other building types only:** A description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 47612—Provides deemed savings for Condenser Evaporative Pre-cooling

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 105. Evaporative Pre-Cooling—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 origin. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Specified that formulas use tons and kW/ton values and added conversion factors from other units. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

2.2.9 High-Volume Low-Speed Fans Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-HF

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Business Types: Agriculture

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Circulation fans are used in agricultural applications such as dairy, swine, or poultry barns to destratify air, reduce animal heat stress, control insects, dry surfaces, and cool people and animals. This measure applies to the installation of high-volume low-speed (HVLS) fans in a horizontal orientation in such agricultural applications. HVLS fans may be installed in lieu of conventional (small diameter) circulation fans in new construction applications or in replacement of existing (still functioning) conventional circulation fans in retrofit projects.

Deemed savings are provided for displaced fan load only: applications in which HVLS fans are installed to reduce air conditioning requirements may be considered in the future: for now, such applications would require additional M&V to demonstrate (and claim) complete savings.

Eligibility Criteria

While many applications exist for HVLS fans, the guidance in this measure is specific to agricultural operations. Savings estimates may be developed for other applications in future iterations of the TRM.

HVLS fans may be used to replace existing conventional circulating fans or installed in new barns. To claim savings for a retrofit, the conventional fans being replaced should be in proper working condition.

Default values are provided for dairy applications while other facility types are eligible and should use the dairy values until other livestock specific factors are developed.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an installation of conventional fans.

Retrofit (Early Retirement)

When replacing existing (working) fans, the baseline is set by the number of fans to be replaced, with power requirements calculated according to their operating airflow rates (CFM), and rated efficiency (e.g., CFM/watt).

Replace on Burnout/New Construction

When existing fans are reaching the end of their useful life, or for new construction, the baseline assumes installation of conventional fans that would produce a comparable total airflow (CFM) as the HVLS fan to be installed.

High-Efficiency Condition

HVLS fans with diameters of eight to 24 feet typically use 1 hp to 2 hp motors per fan and move between 50,000 CFM and 150,000 or more CFM.²²⁶ To be eligible for this measure, HVLS fans shall be a minimum of 8 feet in diameter and move more cubic feet of air per watt than conventional circulating fans. The fan should be installed in a horizontal orientation and have the ability to operate at different speeds.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings are estimated assuming operation of the baseline (conventional) and high efficiency (HVLS) fans at their rated speed and power input during all hours of expected use.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings}[kWh] = \left(\frac{W_{base} - W_{HVLS}}{1,000} \right) \times \text{Hours}$$

Equation 63

²²⁶ Motor hp from manufacturer product specification sheets available from <https://macroairfans.com/downloads/> and <https://www.bigassfans.com/aedownloads/>. Airflow range from Kammel et al, "Design of High Volume Low Speed Fan Supplemental Cooling System in Dairy Free Stall Barns," available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271433461_Design_of_high_volume_low_speed_fan_supplemental_cooling_system_in_dairy_freestall_barns, and from MacroAir Fans "Horse Barn Ventilation Systems" white paper, available at <http://www.ergingreentech.com/pdf/MacroAir/Horseventilationwhitepaper.pdf>.

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \left(\frac{W_{\text{base}} - W_{\text{HVLS}}}{1,000} \right) \times CF_S$$

Equation 64

Where:

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| W_{base} | = | Power input required to move replaced fans at rated speed |
| W_{HVLS} | = | Power input required to move installed HVLS fans at rated speed |
| Hours | = | Hours of operation in the project application, as described below |
| CF_S | = | Summer peak coincidence factor = 1.0, as fans are always operating in summer peak conditions |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |

Retrofit (Early Retirement)

For early retirement projects, the base wattage (W_{base}) is estimated according to the number of fans replaced and their rated efficiency:

$$W_{\text{base,ER}} = \frac{CFM_{\text{base}} * N_{\text{base}}}{\eta_{\text{base}}}$$

Equation 65

Where:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| CFM_{base} | = | Airflow rate produced by replaced fans |
| η_{base} | = | Efficacy of replaced fans (CFM/watt) |

Note: For retrofit projects where the baseline equipment ratings cannot be determined, the use of the replace-on-burnout/new construction calculation procedure is permitted.

Replace-on-Burnout/New Construction

For replace-on-burnout or new construction projects, base case power requirements are estimated for conventional fans producing an equivalent/comparable airflow (CFM) as that of the HVLS fan(s) being installed. The efficiency of the baseline conventional fans shall be 22 CFM/watt.²²⁷

²²⁷ Database of circulating fans tested by the Bioenvironmental and Structural Systems Laboratory of the Agricultural and Biological Engineering Dept., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign including 231 fan models by 17 manufacturers. Average efficacy ratio (CFM/watt) of single-phase, 230V circulating fans 48" diameter and larger. Available at <http://www.bess.illinois.edu/currentc.asp>.

$$W_{base,ROB/NC} = \frac{CFM_{HVLS}}{22 CFM/W}$$

Equation 66

Hours of Operation

Table 106 provides the hours to be used in calculating energy savings for HVLS fan installation by climate zone.

Table 106. HVLS Fans—Hours of Circulating Fan Operation by Barn Type²²⁸

| Climate zone | Hours |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 2,215 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 3,969 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 4,750 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 5,375 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 3,034 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

This section is not applicable as these calculations are entirely dependent on site-specific parameters.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The EUL of an HVLS fan is closely related to that of its motor. The US DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office's Motor Systems Tip Sheet #3²²⁹ suggests motors should last approximately 35,000 hours. The average annual hours of operation in dairy farms for the Texas TRM zones is about 3,870 hours. Accordingly, the EUL for HVLS fans in Texas is estimated to be 9 years.

²²⁸ Docket No. 40885 provides demand and energy savings by building type and cooling equipment for the four different climate zones. This original petition was dated 10/29/2012. An amended petition dated 11/13/2012 was approved, which provides the original energy and demand coefficients (Table 2-18: CF and EFLH Values for Amarillo (Climate Zone 1) through Table 2-16, but also amended Tables (B3a through B3d and B4a through B4d).

²²⁹ DOE Motor Systems Tip Sheet #3 available at https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/04/f15/extend_motor_operlife_motor_systemts3.pdf.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

All Projects:

- Barn type (animal)
- Climate zone or county
- Decision/action type: ROB, NC, or ER
- HVLS fan(s): diameter, rated HP, rated CFM, count
- **For early retirement only:** replaced fans: count, diameter, rated HP, rated CFM, rated CFM/watt

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 107. HVLS Fans—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. No revision. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.2.10 Small Commercial Evaporative Cooling Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-EC

Market Sector: Small Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 34 through Table 40

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

This section summarizes the deemed savings methodology for the installation of direct evaporative coolers instead of refrigerated air conditioning systems in small commercial applications. This measure applies to both retrofit and new construction applications.

Eligibility Criteria

Direct evaporative cooling must be the primary whole-building cooling source. Installed systems must have a saturation efficiency of 0.85 or greater. Portable, window, indirect, and hybrid systems are not eligible.

Baseline Condition

The baseline conditions related to efficiency and system capacity for replace-on-burnout and new construction are as follows:

Replace-on-Burnout (ROB) and New Construction (NC)

Baseline efficiency levels for packaged DX air conditioners < 65,000 Btuh are provided in Table 33. These baseline efficiency levels reflect the latest minimum efficiency requirements from the current federal manufacturing standard and IECC 2015.

Table 108. Evaporative Cooling—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiency Levels for DX AC²³⁰

| System type | Capacity (tons) | Heating section type | Baseline efficiencies | Source ²³¹ |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Packaged air conditioner | < 5.4 | All | 11.8 EER ²³² 14.0 SEER | DOE Standards/ IECC 2015 |

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a direct evaporative cooling system(s) with a saturation efficiency of at least 0.85.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = Cap_C \times \frac{1}{\eta_{\text{baseline,C}}} \times DF_S \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}} \times CRF$$

Equation 67

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = Cap_C \times \frac{1}{\eta_{\text{baseline,C}}} \times EFLH_C \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}} \times CRF$$

Equation 68

Where:

- Cap_C = Refrigerated cooling load for equivalent evaporative cooling system, default = 36,000 Btuh²³³; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh
- $\eta_{\text{baseline,C}}$ = Cooling efficiency of standard equipment (ROB/NC) [Btuh/W] (see Table 33)
- Note: Use EER for kW savings calculations and SEER for kWh savings calculations.
- CF_S = Summer peak coincidence factor (see Table 40)
- $EFLH_C$ = Cooling equivalent full-load hours [hours] (see Table 40)
- CRF = Consumption reduction factor²³⁴ = 75%

²³⁰ IECC 2015 Table C403.2.3(1) and C403.2.3(2).

²³¹ These baseline efficiency standards noted as “DOE Standards” are cited in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 431.97. <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title10-vol3/pdf/CFR-2012-title10-vol3-sec431-97.pdf>.

²³² IECC 2015 Table C403.2.3(1) and C403.2.3(2).

²³³ New Mexico TRM assumption based on DX AC cooling load for Las Cruces climate zone.

²³⁴ Department of Energy, <https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/evaporative-coolers>.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed peak coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values match those previously defined for commercial direct expansion (DX) HVAC measures. See Section 2.2.2, Split and Packaged Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps Measure Overview.

This measure is restricted to climate zone 5.

Table 109. Evaporative Cooling—CF and EFLH Values for Climate Zone 5: El Paso

| Building type | Principal building activity | DX AC | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c |
| Data center | Data center | 0.88 | 2,547 |
| Education | College/university | 0.87 | 1,092 |
| | Primary school | 0.91 | 996 |
| | Secondary school | 0.87 | 742 |
| Food sales | Convenience store | 0.76 | 1,251 |
| | Supermarket | 0.38 | 347 |
| Food service | Full-service restaurant | 0.76 | 1,276 |
| | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 0.74 | 1,413 |
| | Quick-service restaurant | 0.76 | 1,082 |
| | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 0.77 | 1,171 |
| Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.81 | 2,555 |
| | Outpatient | 0.81 | 2,377 |
| Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.88 | 1,209 |
| Lodging | Large hotel | 0.63 | 1,701 |
| | Nursing home | 0.88 | 1,228 |
| | Small hotel/motel | 0.63 | 1,921 |
| Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 0.80 | 904 |
| | 24-hour retail | 0.86 | 1,228 |
| | Strip mall | 0.83 | 931 |
| Office | Large office | 0.98 | 2,423 |
| | Medium office | 0.77 | 1,173 |
| | Small office | 0.84 | 1,037 |

| Building type | Principal building activity | DX AC | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | CF _s | EFLH _c |
| Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.91 | 1,339 |
| Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.63 | 478 |
| Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.76 | 988 |
| Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.75 | 324 |
| Other | Other | 0.38 | 324 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak period value is used for this measure. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID HV-EvapCool.²³⁵

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Decision/action type: ROB or NC
- Building type
- Baseline number of units
- Baseline rated cooling capacity (CFM)
- Installed number of units
- Installed equipment cooling capacity (CFM)
- Installed manufacturer and model
- **For retrofit only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging or installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach

²³⁵ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

- **For new construction only:** Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging or installed unit(s); as-built design drawings; HVAC-specifications package that provides detailed make and model information on installed unit(s); OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach
- **For Other building types only:** A description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the HVAC schedule

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 110. Evaporative Cooling—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 origin. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

2.2.11 Small Commercial Smart Thermostats Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-ST

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: See Table 34 through Table 40

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling, engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section summarizes the deemed savings methodology for the installation of a smart thermostat in small commercial applications.

Eligibility Criteria

All commercial customers with refrigerated air conditioning are eligible to claim cooling savings for this measure. Customers must have electric central heating (either an electric resistance furnace or a heat pump) to claim heating savings.

The thermostat must control a single-zone direct expansion (DX) split or packaged air conditioner (AC) or heat pump (HP) limited to 10 tons (120,000 Btu/hr) or lower.

Customers should be advised against using the emergency heat (EM HEAT) setting on HP thermostats; this setting is meant only for use in emergency situations when the HP is damaged or malfunctioning. Supplemental heating automatically kicks on in below-freezing conditions using the regular HEAT setting. Contractors installing a new HP thermostat with equipment install shall advise customer of correct thermostat usage.

No demand savings should be claimed if the customer is participating in a utility load management program offering.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition for retrofit applications is a manual or programmable thermostat. The baseline condition for new construction applications is a programmable thermostat.²³⁶

²³⁶ IECC 2015 C40.2.4.2.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a single-zone HVAC system being controlled by a smart or connected thermostat. The ENERGY STAR® qualified product listing (QPL)²³⁷ does not include units marketed for commercial applications; until those units are included, all products marketed as commercial smart or connected thermostats are allowed to use the savings methodology specified in this measure.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

This section describes the deemed savings methodology for energy and demand savings for small commercial smart thermostats.

$$\text{Total Energy Savings [kWh]} = kWh_c + kWh_H$$

Equation 69

$$\text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh}_c\text{]} = CAP_c \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}} \times \frac{1}{\eta_c} \times EFLH_c \times CRF \times BAF$$

Equation 70

$$\text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh}_H\text{]} = CAP_H \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}} \times \frac{1}{\eta_H} \times EFLH_c \times HRF \times BAF$$

Equation 71

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = CAP_c \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}} \times \frac{1}{\eta_c} \times CF_S \times CRF \times BAF$$

Equation 72

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = CAP_H \times \frac{1 \text{ kW}}{1,000 \text{ W}} \times \frac{1}{\eta_H} \times CF_W \times HRF \times BAF$$

Equation 73

Where:

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| $CAP_{C/H}$ | = | Controlled-HVAC rated cooling/heating capacity (Btuh) ²³⁸ |
| $\eta_{C/H}$ | = | HVAC rated cooling/heating efficiency (see Table 33 for retrofit applications; use rated system efficiencies from AHRI or equivalent certification for new construction) |

²³⁷ ENERGY STAR QPL: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-connected-thermostats/results>.

²³⁸ Eligible cooling and heating capacity is capped at 10 tons (or 120,000 btu/hr).

Note: For heating equipment rated in COP, convert to HSPF by multiplying by 3.412. Heating efficiency should be converted from 1.0 COP and set to 3.412 HSPF when thermostat is installed in combination with centrally-controlled electric resistance heat.²³⁹

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| $EFLH_{C/H}$ | = | Cooling/heating equivalent full-load hours (see Table 36 through Table 40) |
| $CF_{S/W}$ | = | Summer/winter coincidence factor (see Table 36 through Table 40) |
| CRF | = | Cooling reduction factor = 10% ²⁴⁰ |
| HRF | = | Heating reduction factor = 8% ²⁴¹ |
| BAF | = | Baseline adjustment factor (1.0 for manual baseline, 0.6 for programmable and new construction baselines, and 0.8 for unknown baseline) ^{242,243} |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed peak coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values are presented by building type and climate zone in the *split and packaged air conditioners and heat pumps* measure in Table 36 through Table 40.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Not applicable.

²³⁹ COP converted to HSPF using $HSPF = COP \div 1,055 \text{ J/Btu} \times ,600 \text{ J/W-h} = COP \times 3.412$.

²⁴⁰ The lower 95 percent confidence limit of weighted national average assumed for *residential connected thermostats* measure in Volume 2. While not directly applicable to commercial applications, this approach was used by the Illinois TRM as a precursor to sector specific data collection. Additionally, the deemed value falls between the range observed in other state TRMs (from 2–5 percent in the Mid-Atlantic TRM to 14–20 percent in the Wisconsin TRM). This factor is approved on a probationary basis with intent to review consumption data of sampling of participating projects after at least two years of measure availability.

²⁴¹ Ibid.

²⁴² This factor represents the ratio of thermostat adjustment savings to thermostat replacement savings. It is based on actual thermostat algorithm data (i.e., degrees of setback, hours values, fan models) from two years of ComEd AirCare Plus program data (PY9+ and CY2018), including 382 thermostat adjustment installations and 3,847 thermostat replacement installations.

²⁴³ A review of ComEd's 2020 Baseline Study and 2019–2020 Program Data indicates that replacement thermostats are approximately 50 percent manual and 50 percent programmable. The unknown value may be applied as a default if applied consistently for all thermostats in a program year.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 11 years as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface (READI) tool for EUL ID HV-ProgTstat.²⁴⁴

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Decision/action type (retrofit, new construction)
- Baseline thermostat type (manual, programmable, unknown)
- Manufacturer
- Model number
- Quantity of newly installed thermostats
- Building type
- HVAC equipment age (retrofit only)
- Cooling type (split AC, packaged AC, split HP, packaged HP)
- Heating type (gas, electric resistance, HP)
- Cooling capacity (Btuh)
- Heating capacity (Btuh)
- Rated cooling efficiency (new construction only)
- Rated heating efficiency (new construction only)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

²⁴⁴ DEER READI. <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/ready>.

Document Revision History

Table 111. Smart Thermostats—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 origin. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.3 NONRESIDENTIAL: BUILDING ENVELOPE

2.3.1 Cool Roofs Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-BE-CR

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Building envelope

Applicable Building Types: All commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

Reflective roofing materials reduce the overall heat load on a building by reducing the total heat energy absorbed into the building system from incident solar radiation. This reduction in total load provides space cooling energy savings during the cooling season but reduces free heat during the heating season, so the measure saves energy in the summer but uses more energy in winter. Cool roofs are most beneficial in warmer climates and may not be recommended for buildings where the primary heat source is electric resistance. The measure is for retrofit of existing buildings.

Eligibility Criteria

The ENERGY STAR® Roofing Products Certification program was discontinued effective June 1, 2022.²⁴⁵ Moving forward, installed roofing products will still be required to demonstrate compliance with the previous ENERGY STAR specification.²⁴⁶ For nonresidential facilities, these criteria for a high-efficiency roof include:

- An existing roof undergoing retrofit conditions as further defined under the High-Efficiency Condition section below; a roof installed in a new construction application is not eligible for applying these methodologies.
- A roof with a low slope of 2:12 inches or less²⁴⁷

²⁴⁵ ENERGY STAR Roof Products Sunset Decision Memo.
<https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Roof%20Products%20Sunset%20Decision%20Memo.pdf>.

²⁴⁶ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Roof Products v2.1.
https://www.energystar.gov/ia/partners/product_specs/program_reqs/roofs_prog_req.pdf.

²⁴⁷ As defined in proposed ASTN Standard E 1918-97.

- An initial solar reflectance of greater than or equal to 65 percent
- A three-year solar reflectance of greater than or equal to 50 percent
- 75 percent of the roof surface over conditioned space must be replaced
- No significant obstruction of direct sunlight to roof
- The facility must be conditioned with central cooling, heating, or both

In lieu of the former ENERGY STAR list of qualified products, roofing product must now have a performance rating that is validated by the Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRC)^{248,249} and be listed on the CRRC Rated Roof Products Directory.²⁵⁰ This is consistent with the former ENERGY STAR test criteria’s allowances for products already participating in the CRRC Product Rating program²⁵¹ to submit solar reflectance and thermal emittance product information derived from CRRC certification. If one of these conditions is not met, the deemed savings approach cannot be used, and the Simplified M&V methodology or the Full M&V methodology must be used.

Baseline Condition

The baseline is the thermal resistance (i.e., R-value) of the existing roof makeup and the solar reflectance and emissivity of the surface layer. The R-value is estimated based on code envelope requirements applicable in the construction year. Solar reflectance and emissivity of the surface layer are assumed to be 0.2 and 0.9, respectively, based on roof properties listed in the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBLN) Cool Roofing Materials Database.²⁵²

The cooling and heating efficiencies are assumed based on the space conditioning of the top floor of the building and typical code requirements applicable in the construction year.

Table 112. Cool Roofs—Assumed Cooling and Heating Efficiencies (COP)

| Construction year; applicable code | RTU | PTHP cooling | PTHP heating | Air-cooled chiller | Water-cooled chiller |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Before 2011; 2000 IECC | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.2 |
| Between 2011-2016; 2009 IECC | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| After 2016; 2015 IECC | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.5 |

²⁴⁸ CRRC guidance for roof rating alternative to discontinued ENERGY STAR program. <https://coolroofs.org/documents/CRRC-ENERGY-STAR-Sunset-Info-Sheet-2022-03-07.pdf>.

²⁴⁹ CRRC Roof Rating program. <https://coolroofs.org/programs/roof-rating-program>.

²⁵⁰ CRRC Rated Roof Products Directory. <https://coolroofs.org/directory/roof>.

²⁵¹ CRRC Rated Products Directory: <https://coolroofs.org/directory>.

²⁵² Lawrence Berkeley National Lab Cool Roofing Material Database. <https://heatisland.lbl.gov/resources/cool-roofing-materials-database>.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition depends on the project scope. The project scope is defined as one of the following:

- Adding surface layer only,
- Adding insulation and surface layer, and
- Rebuilding entire roof assembly.

If the project scope is only to add a new CRRC-rated material as the new surface layer, then the R-value used for the baseline condition is used for the high-efficiency condition. If the project scope is to add insulation and a CRRC-rated material as the new surface layer, then the R-value of the additional insulation is added to the R-value used for the baseline condition. If the entire roof assembly is rebuilt, then the R-value for each layer of the new roof construction is summed to get a total new R-value.

The measure requires installation of roof products that have been rated by the CRRC and demonstrate compliance with the previous ENERGY STAR-certified roof product performance specifications for the relevant roof application. Initial and three-year reflectance ratings must meet or exceed the minimum thresholds specified in Table 113.

Table 113. Cool Roofs—ENERGY STAR Specification²⁵³

| Roof slope | Characteristic | Performance specification |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Low slope ≤ 2/12 | Initial solar reflectance | ≥ 0.65 |
| | Three-year solar reflectance | ≥ 0.50 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy savings are estimated using EnergyPlus v8.3.0 whole-building simulation. The prototype building characteristics match those used for developing commercial HVAC coincidence factors and EFLH and can be found from Table 115 through Table 119. The savings represent the difference of the modeled energy use of the baseline condition and the high-efficiency condition divided by the square foot of the roof area. The demand savings are calculated following the method described in TRM Volume 1.

The deemed energy and demand savings factors are used in the following formulas to calculate savings:

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = \text{Roof Area} \times \text{ESF}$$

Equation 74

²⁵³ ENERGY STAR Roof Products Specification.

https://www.energystar.gov/products/building_products/roof_products/key_product_criteria.

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \text{Roof Area} \times CF_S \times 10^{-5}$$

Equation 75

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \text{Roof Area} \times CF_W \times 10^{-6}$$

Equation 76

Where:

- Roof Area* = Total area of ENERGY STAR roof (sq. ft.)
- ESF* = Energy savings factor from Table 115 through Table 119 by building type, pre-/post-insulation levels, and heating/cooling system
- CF_S* = Peak summer coincidence factor from Table 115 through Table 119 by building type, pre-/post-insulation levels, and heating/cooling system
- CF_W* = Peak winter coincidence factor from Table 115 through Table 119 by building type, pre/post insulation levels, and heating/cooling system

If the insulation levels are unknown, use the mapping in Table 114 to estimate the R-value based on the construction year.

Table 114. Cool Roofs—Estimated R-Value Based on Construction Year

| Construction Year | Estimated R-value ²⁵⁴ |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Before 2011 | R ≤ 13 |
| Between 2011 - 2016 | 13 < R ≤ 20 |
| After 2016 | 20 < R |

Table 115. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 1: Amarillo

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _S | CF _W |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Retail | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.72 | 19.28 | 31.74 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 1.26 | 36.23 | 36.71 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.25 | 38.58 | 35.31 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.13 | 4.81 | 1.88 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.12 | 6.47 | 0.48 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.09 | 3.32 | 1.30 |

²⁵⁴ Estimates R-values are based on applicable code requirements in the construction year.

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Education - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.65 | 11.80 | 8.31 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 1.10 | 21.76 | 31.52 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.25 | 25.53 | 37.31 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.26 | 4.85 | 4.59 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.38 | 7.80 | 9.20 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.17 | 3.40 | 1.17 |
| Education - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.26 | 8.26 | 2.62 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.43 | 15.47 | 12.49 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.49 | 18.20 | 14.02 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.12 | 4.11 | 2.05 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.18 | 6.67 | 3.58 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.08 | 2.91 | 0.28 |
| Office - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.21 | 6.80 | 1.43 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.31 | 3.44 | 3.50 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.33 | 19.30 | 3.87 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.09 | 16.58 | 0.11 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.11 | 5.94 | 0.47 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.06 | 2.36 | 0.08 |
| Office - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.28 | 7.46 | 11.88 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.87 | 15.48 | 168.51 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.10 | 18.61 | 236.76 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.15 | 4.12 | -1.23 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.38 | 6.73 | 67.02 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.11 | 2.92 | -2.61 |
| Hotel | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.07 | 1.33 | -2.60 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 1.83 | 6.98 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 2.03 | 11.77 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.04 | 0.81 | -1.45 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.04 | 1.00 | 3.39 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.03 | 0.60 | -1.12 |
| Warehouse | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.04 | 3.83 | -0.20 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.11 | 6.99 | 3.89 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.14 | 8.07 | 5.35 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.01 | 1.35 | -0.10 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.04 | 2.24 | 1.36 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.90 | -0.07 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Other | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.04 | 1.33 | -2.60 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 1.83 | 3.50 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 2.03 | 3.87 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.01 | 0.81 | -1.45 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.04 | 1.00 | 0.47 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.60 | -2.61 |

Table 116. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 2: Dallas

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Retail | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.61 | 22.03 | 13.53 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.97 | 37.67 | 17.30 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.98 | 40.54 | 17.32 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.16 | 7.57 | 1.28 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.17 | 9.67 | 1.29 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.13 | 6.22 | 1.04 |
| Education - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.56 | 10.49 | 5.11 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.82 | 16.50 | 8.60 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.92 | 18.86 | 11.17 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.29 | 5.41 | 2.36 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.36 | 7.28 | 4.55 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.24 | 4.37 | 1.88 |
| Education - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.27 | 10.65 | 1.53 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.39 | 18.31 | 3.68 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.43 | 21.33 | 4.89 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.17 | 7.21 | 0.77 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.21 | 10.08 | 1.97 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.13 | 5.88 | 0.60 |
| Office - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.23 | 11.99 | 0.81 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.33 | 27.48 | 1.78 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.34 | 30.55 | 1.93 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.13 | 6.68 | 0.10 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.15 | 9.76 | 0.26 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.10 | 6.01 | 0.08 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Office - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.27 | 12.14 | 14.86 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.52 | 24.53 | 84.63 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.62 | 29.45 | 112.16 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.18 | 7.25 | 11.53 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.28 | 11.09 | 39.06 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.15 | 6.03 | 8.66 |
| Hotel | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.07 | 1.71 | -0.64 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 2.30 | 0.78 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 2.56 | 1.39 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.05 | 1.17 | -0.46 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.05 | 1.42 | 0.17 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.05 | 1.01 | -0.36 |
| Warehouse | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.05 | 4.01 | -0.07 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.09 | 6.54 | 1.47 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.16 | 11.16 | 2.38 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 1.18 | -0.05 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.08 | 4.94 | 0.86 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 1.02 | -0.03 |
| Other | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.05 | 1.71 | -0.64 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 2.30 | 0.78 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 2.56 | 1.39 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 1.17 | -0.46 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.05 | 1.42 | 0.17 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 1.01 | -0.36 |

Table 117. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 3: Houston

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Retail | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.62 | 17.21 | 9.86 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 1.00 | 29.60 | 17.11 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.01 | 31.61 | 16.52 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.41 | 10.43 | 7.67 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.41 | 11.89 | 7.07 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.14 | 4.66 | 1.07 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Education - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.62 | 9.56 | -0.28 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.87 | 15.28 | 3.52 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.95 | 17.53 | 4.52 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.33 | 5.04 | -0.28 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.39 | 6.81 | 0.50 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.26 | 4.05 | -0.29 |
| Education - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.29 | 9.39 | -0.03 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.40 | 15.76 | 0.90 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.44 | 18.26 | 1.08 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.18 | 6.21 | -0.01 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.22 | 8.58 | 0.16 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.14 | 5.08 | -0.07 |
| Office - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.25 | 9.45 | 0.70 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.33 | 21.39 | 1.26 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.34 | 23.54 | 1.23 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.17 | 10.75 | 0.65 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.18 | 12.84 | 0.61 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.12 | 4.54 | 0.12 |
| Office - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.28 | 8.30 | 6.91 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.46 | 18.66 | 37.60 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.54 | 22.36 | 50.18 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.19 | 5.42 | 4.29 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.26 | 8.39 | 16.87 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.15 | 4.35 | 3.35 |
| Hotel | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.08 | 1.69 | 0.54 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 2.26 | 0.17 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 2.50 | -0.02 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.06 | 1.21 | 0.37 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.05 | 1.43 | 0.21 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.05 | 1.03 | 0.32 |
| Warehouse | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.05 | 2.96 | -0.09 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.09 | 5.13 | 0.76 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.16 | 9.21 | 1.26 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 1.32 | -0.07 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.08 | 4.66 | 0.43 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.79 | 0.08 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Other | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.05 | 1.69 | -0.28 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 2.26 | 0.17 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 2.50 | -0.02 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 1.21 | -0.28 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.05 | 1.43 | 0.16 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.79 | -0.29 |

Table 118. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Retail | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.62 | 13.05 | 54.33 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.99 | 21.99 | 35.94 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.00 | 23.21 | 34.63 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.41 | 8.08 | 16.20 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.41 | 8.95 | 14.89 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.13 | 3.42 | 2.05 |
| Education - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.60 | 8.46 | 0.28 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.83 | 13.55 | 17.33 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.90 | 15.49 | 30.14 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.31 | 4.48 | -3.69 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.36 | 6.00 | 6.37 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.24 | 3.64 | -0.06 |
| Education - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.28 | 7.34 | -0.41 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.38 | 11.78 | 5.15 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.41 | 13.53 | 8.09 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.17 | 4.64 | -1.46 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.20 | 6.29 | 1.47 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.14 | 3.77 | -0.14 |
| Office - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.22 | 6.44 | 2.33 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.31 | 13.55 | 2.86 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.32 | 15.30 | 2.47 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.17 | 6.34 | 1.78 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.18 | 7.96 | 1.40 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.10 | 3.27 | 0.45 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Office - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.26 | 5.02 | 23.11 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.40 | 8.66 | 78.05 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.45 | 10.09 | 100.16 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.18 | 3.61 | 15.10 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.24 | 4.83 | 37.21 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.15 | 2.95 | 10.35 |
| Hotel | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.07 | 1.13 | 1.99 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 1.44 | -1.23 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 1.57 | -2.70 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.05 | 0.78 | 1.36 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.05 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.04 | 0.67 | 1.19 |
| Warehouse | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.05 | 2.10 | 0.22 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.09 | 3.51 | 1.39 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.16 | 6.54 | 1.35 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 1.21 | 0.28 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.08 | 3.71 | 0.24 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.70 | -0.07 |
| Other | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.05 | 1.13 | -0.41 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 1.44 | -1.23 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 1.57 | -2.70 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 0.78 | -3.69 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.05 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.67 | -0.14 |

Table 119. Cool Roofs—Savings Coefficients for Climate Zone 5: El Paso

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Retail | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.67 | 16.55 | 42.72 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 1.01 | 26.85 | 67.80 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.02 | 28.78 | 65.27 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.19 | 5.83 | 6.64 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.19 | 7.24 | 4.12 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.15 | 4.74 | 5.40 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CFs | CFw |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------|-------|--------|
| Education - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.69 | 9.09 | 3.85 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.97 | 14.42 | 4.87 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 1.07 | 16.52 | 5.43 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.36 | 4.80 | 1.87 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.44 | 6.47 | 2.34 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.28 | 3.91 | 1.19 |
| Education - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.30 | 8.21 | 3.09 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.42 | 13.43 | 4.02 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.46 | 15.49 | 4.27 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.18 | 5.16 | 1.47 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.22 | 7.09 | 1.72 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.14 | 4.14 | 0.86 |
| Office - chiller | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.29 | 9.72 | 7.27 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.39 | 17.57 | 12.46 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.42 | 20.35 | 13.25 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.17 | 6.68 | 0.12 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.20 | 9.22 | 0.79 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.14 | 5.39 | 2.02 |
| Office - RTU | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.31 | 9.93 | 24.02 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.55 | 16.57 | 105.15 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.64 | 19.26 | 135.96 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.20 | 5.75 | 16.21 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.29 | 7.78 | 47.02 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.16 | 4.70 | 12.77 |
| Hotel | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.10 | 1.33 | 7.04 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.08 | 1.58 | 1.80 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.08 | 1.68 | -0.78 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.07 | 0.95 | 4.98 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.06 | 1.04 | 2.57 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.06 | 0.81 | 4.27 |
| Warehouse | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.04 | 2.76 | -0.61 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.09 | 4.91 | 1.33 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.15 | 8.27 | 2.06 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 1.31 | -0.42 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.07 | 3.98 | 0.30 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.76 | -0.19 |

| Building type | Pre-R-value | Post R-value | ESF | CF _s | CF _w |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Other | R ≤ 13 | R ≤ 13 | 0.04 | 1.33 | -0.61 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.08 | 1.58 | 1.33 |
| | R ≤ 13 | 20 < R | 0.08 | 1.68 | -0.78 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 0.02 | 0.95 | -0.42 |
| | 13 < R ≤ 20 | 20 < R | 0.06 | 1.04 | 0.30 |
| | 20 < R | 20 < R | 0.01 | 0.76 | -0.19 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no deemed energy or demand savings tables for this measure. Please use algorithms and inputs, as described above.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface (READI) tool for EUL ID BldgEnv-CoolRoof.²⁵⁵

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Building type
- Total and treated roofing square footage (over conditioned space)
- Roof slope
- Existing roof insulation R-value, or year of building construction
- New roof insulation R-value, if adding insulation
- New roofing initial solar reflectance
- New roofing three-year solar reflectance
- New roofing rated life

²⁵⁵ DEER READI. <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

- Copy of CRRC certification
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model

Building Type References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for Commercial Cool Roof.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 120. Cool Roofs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Clarified that reflectance is three years basis. Rounded off values, too many insignificant digits. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Clarified eligibility criteria, baseline condition, and high-efficiency condition. Added R-values for more materials. Added new high-performance roof calculator for use in determining ENERGY STAR® roof savings. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. Changed savings methodology from algorithms to simulation models. Deemed savings are presented per square foot by building type and climate zone. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Minor error updates to Savings Factor Table for greater than and less than symbols. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR® qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Added building type to tracking data requirements. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Changed eligibility criteria from strictly ENERGY STAR to CRRC certification. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.3.2 Window Treatments Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-BE-WT

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Building envelope

Applicable Building Types: All commercial building types

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of window films and solar screens. The installation of window treatments decreases the window-shading coefficient and reduces the solar heat transmitted to the building space. During months when perimeter cooling is required in the building, this measure decreases cooling energy use and summer demand.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure is applicable for treatment of single or double-paned clear glass windows without reflective or low-e coatings in south or west facing orientations (as specified in Table 121). This methodology may be adapted for windows with existing shading devices on an individual project basis with prior evaluator approval of baseline solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC).

Existing windows must have no solar films/screens, interior shades, or exterior awnings or overhangs, and must be installed in buildings that are mechanically cooled (direct expansion (or chilled water). While highly reflective louvered or Venetian blinds can help reduce solar heat gain, they must be completely lowered and closed to be as effective as more permanent shading devices.²⁵⁶ They also do not prevent heat from entering the envelope in the space between the blinds and window. Therefore, windows with existing interior louvered or Venetian blinds are not excluded from using this measure.

²⁵⁶ "Energy Efficient Window Coverings," US Department of Energy.
[https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/energy-efficient-window-coverings#:~:text=Window%20blinds%E2%80%94vertical%20\(Venetian%20blinds,while%20providing%20good%20daylight%20indoors.](https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/energy-efficient-window-coverings#:~:text=Window%20blinds%E2%80%94vertical%20(Venetian%20blinds,while%20providing%20good%20daylight%20indoors.)

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is single-pane clear glass, without existing window treatments. However, existing windows with interior louvered or Venetian blinds are an allowable baseline with reduced SHGC values from Table 122.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is an eligible window treatment applied to eligible windows.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

The demand and energy savings equations in this section originated in calculations by the Electric Utility Marketing Managers of Texas (EUMMOT) utilities, as presented in the EUMMOT program manual *Commercial Standard Offer Program: Measurement and Verification Guidelines for Retrofit and New Construction Projects*. The method estimates the reduction in solar heat gain/insolation attributable to a given window treatment using shading coefficients for the treated and untreated window and solar heat gain estimates by window orientation, according to ASHRAE Fundamentals. The reduction in building energy use attributable to the reduction in cooling system energy use is estimated based on the reduced heat removal requirement for a standard efficiency cooling system.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Demand Savings}_o \text{ [kW]} = \frac{A_{film,o} \times SHGF_o \times (SHGC_{pre,o} - SHGC_{post,o})}{3,412 \times COP}$$

Equation 77

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings [kW]} = \text{DemandSaving}_{o,max}$$

Equation 78

$$\text{Energy Savings}_o \text{ [kWh]} = \frac{A_{film,o} \times SHG_o \times (SHGC_{pre,o} - SHGC_{post,o})}{3,412 \times COP}$$

Equation 79

$$\text{Total Energy Savings [kWh]} = \sum \text{Energy Savings}_o$$

Equation 80

Where:

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Demand Savings_o | = | Peak demand savings per window orientation |
| Energy Savings_o | = | Energy savings per window orientation |
| $A_{film,o}$ | = | Area of window film applied to orientation [ft ²] |
| $SHGF_o$ | = | Peak solar heat gain factor for orientation of interest [Btu/hr-ft ² -year] (see Table 121) |

SHG_o = Solar heat gain for orientation of interest [Btu/ft²-year]
(see Table 121)

$SHGC_{pre}$ = Solar heat gain coefficient for existing glass with no interior-shading device (see Table 122)

$SHGC_{post}$ = Solar heat gain coefficient for new film/interior-shading device, from manufacturer specs

Note: Shading coefficients (SC) have been retired, but if a product specification lists SC instead of SHGC, you can convert to SHGC by multiplying SC by 0.87.²⁵⁷

COP = Cooling equipment coefficient of performance (COP) based on Table 123 or actual COP equipment, whichever is greater; if building construction year is unknown, assume IECC 2009 as applicable code

3,412 = Constant to convert from Btu to kWh

Table 121. Windows Treatments—Solar Heat Gain Factors²⁵⁸

| Orientation ²⁵⁹ | Solar heat gain (SHG) [Btu/ft ² -year] | Peak hour solar heat gain (SHGF) [Btu/hr-ft ² -year] | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo ²⁶⁰ | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Climate Zone 3: Houston | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Climate Zone 5: El Paso |
| SE | 158,844 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 35 |
| SSE | 134,794 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 37 |
| S | 120,839 | 37 | 44 | 47 | 45 | 56 |
| SSW | 134,794 | 88 | 94 | 113 | 113 | 101 |
| SW | 158,844 | 152 | 151 | 170 | 173 | 141 |
| WSW | 169,696 | 191 | 184 | 201 | 206 | 160 |
| W | 163,006 | 202 | 189 | 201 | 207 | 155 |
| WNW | 139,615 | 183 | 167 | 171 | 178 | 128 |
| NW | 107,161 | 136 | 120 | 115 | 121 | 85 |

²⁵⁷ 2001 ASHRAE Handbook: Fundamentals, p. 30–39.

²⁵⁸ Values are taken from the 1997 ASHRAE Fundamentals, Chapter 29 Table 17, based on the amount of solar radiation transmitted through single-pane clear glass for a cloudless day at 32°N Latitude for the 21st day of each month by hour of day and solar orientation. The SHG values listed above have been aggregated into daily totals for weekdays during the months of April through October.

²⁵⁹ N = North, S = South, E = East, and W = West.

²⁶⁰ Coincidence factors specific to Climate Zone 1 could not be calculated since utility load data is not currently available for this region. In their absence, Climate Zone 2 values may be used.

Table 122. Windows Treatments—Recommended Clear Glass SHGC_{pre} by Window Thickness²⁶¹

| Existing window configuration | Louvered Blinds | SHGC _{pre} |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Single-pane 1/8-inch clear glass | No | 0.86 |
| Single-pane 1/4-inch clear glass | | 0.81 |
| Double-pane 1/8-inch clear glass | | 0.76 |
| Double-pane 1/4-inch clear glass | | 0.70 |
| Single-pane 1/8-inch clear glass | Yes ²⁶² | 0.64 |
| Single-pane 1/4-inch clear glass | | 0.60 |
| Double-pane 1/8-inch clear glass | | 0.61 |
| Double-pane 1/4-inch clear glass | | 0.57 |

Table 123. Windows Treatments—Recommended COP by HVAC System Type²⁶³

| Construction year; applicable code | AC/HP | PTAC/PTHP | Air-cooled chiller | Water-cooled chiller |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Before 2011; 2000 IECC | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.2 |
| Between 2011-2016; 2009 IECC | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| After 2016; 2015 IECC | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 5.5 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no deemed energy or demand savings tables for this measure. Please use algorithms and inputs, as described above.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

²⁶¹ 2021 ASHRAE Handbook: Fundamentals, Chapter 15 Fenestration, Table 10 Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC). <https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/ashrae-handbook/ashrae-handbook-online>.

²⁶² 2021 ASHRAE Handbook: Fundamentals, Chapter 15 Fenestration, Table 14A IAC Values for Louvered Shades: Uncoated Single Glazings, Table 14B IAC Values for Louvered Shades: Uncoated Double Glazings. <https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/ashrae-handbook/ashrae-handbook-online>.

²⁶³ Based on review applicable codes, including IECC 2000, 2009, and 2015.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GlazDaylt-WinFilm.²⁶⁴

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Existing window type, thickness, and SHGC
- Description of existing window presence of exterior shading from other buildings or obstacles
- Window film or solar screen SHGC
- Eligible window treatment application area by orientation (e.g., S, SSW, SW)
- Construction year, if available
- Cooling equipment type
- Cooling equipment rated efficiency

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for reflective window films and sunscreens.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 124. Windows Treatments—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Eliminated east-facing windows from consideration for energy savings. |

²⁶⁴ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. References to EPE-specific deemed savings removed (EPE to adopt methods used by the other utilities). Demand savings: Frontier Energy updated to incorporate new peak demand definition. Provided deemed values for shading coefficients and HVAC efficiencies. SHGF: Used CZ2 savings for CZ1 until better values can be developed. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Updated peak demand values for climate zones and PDPF values. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Corrected footnote for SC to SHGC conversion. Updated performance factors to 2017 ASHRAE Fundamentals. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Extended eligibility to windows with existing louvered or Venetian blinds. Added reduced baseline SHGC values for windows with louvered blinds. |

2.3.3 Entrance and Exit Door Air Infiltration Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-BE-DI

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Building envelope

Applicable Building Types: All commercial building types

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure applies to the installation of weather stripping or door sweeps on entrance and exit doors for a contained, pressurized space. Entrance and exit doors often leave clearance gaps to allow for proper operation. The gaps around the doors allow for the infiltration of unconditioned air into the building, adding to the cooling and heating load of the HVAC system. Weatherstripping and door sweeps are designed to be installed along the bottom and jambs of exterior doors to prevent air infiltration to conditioned space.

Eligibility Criteria

Weatherstripping or doors sweeps must be installed on doors of a conditioned and/or heated space. Treated doors must have visible gaps of 1/8–3/4 inches along the outside edge of the door. Spaces with interior vestibule doors are not eligible.

Baseline Condition

The baseline standard for this measure is a commercial building with exterior doors that are not sealed from unconditioned space.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition for this measure is a commercial building with exterior doors that have been sealed from unconditioned space using weather stripping and/or brush style door sweeps.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

This savings methodology was derived by analyzing TMY3 weather data for each Texas weather zone representative city.

Derivation of Pre-Retrofit Air Infiltration Rate

The pre-retrofit air infiltration rate for each crack width is calculated by applying the methodologies presented in Chapter 5 of the ASHRAE Cooling and Heating Load Calculation Manual (CHLCM).²⁶⁵ Building type characteristics for a typical commercial building were found in the DOE study PNNL-20026,²⁶⁶ and an average building height of 20 feet is assumed for the deemed savings approach.

Because air infiltration is a function of differential pressure due to stack effect, wind speed, velocity head, and the design conditions of the building, TMY3 for each Texas weather zone reference city was applied to account for the varying weather conditions that are characteristic throughout an average year.

Figure 5.13 from the ASHRAE CHLCM provides the infiltration rate based on various crack width and the corresponding pressure difference across a door. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 (CHLCM) provide the differential pressure due to stack and wind pressure necessary to determine the total pressure difference across the door.

Applying a regression analysis to Figure 5.1 returns an equation that allows solving for the pressure difference due to stack effect, Δp_s . The aggregate curve fit for Figure 5.1 is shown below where x is based on the dry bulb temperature from the TMY3 data, and the design temperature based on the appropriate seasonal condition.

$$\Delta p_s / C_d = 0.0000334003x - 0.00014468$$

Equation 81

Where C_d is an assumed constant, 0.63, and the neutral pressure distance is 10 feet.

From Figure 5.2, $\Delta p_w / C_p$ is determined by applying a polynomial regression, which returns an equation for solving for the pressure difference due to wind, Δp_w . The curve fit for Figure 5.2 is shown below where x is the wind velocity based on TMY3 data.

$$\Delta p_w / C_p = 0.00047749x^2 - 0.00013041x$$

Equation 82

Where C_p is an assumed constant, 0.13 (average wind pressure coefficient from Table 5.5 from CHLCM).

This yields the total pressure difference across the door, Δp_{Total} :

$$\Delta p_{Total} = \Delta p_s + \Delta p_w$$

Equation 83

²⁶⁵ ASHRAE Cooling and Heating Load Calculation Manual, p. 5.8. 1980.
http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=doc_10603.pdf.

²⁶⁶ Cho, H., K. Gowri, and B. Liu, "Energy Saving Impact of ASHRAE 90.1 Vestibule Requirements: Modeling of Air Infiltration through Door Openings." November 2010.
http://www.pnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical_reports/PNNL-20026.pdf.

Solving for Δp_{Total} allows for the air infiltration rate per linear foot to be determined in Figure 5.13 (CHLCM). Applying a power regression analysis for each crack width (described in inches) represented in Figure 5.13 (CHLCM) returns the equations listed below. In these equations, Q is the infiltration rate in cubic feet per minute through cracks around the door, and P is the perimeter of the door in feet.

$$Q/P_{1/8"} = 41.572x^{0.5120}$$

Equation 84

$$Q/P_{1/4"} = 81.913x^{0.5063}$$

Equation 85

$$Q/P_{1/2"} = 164.26x^{0.5086}$$

Equation 86

$$Q/P_{3/4"} = 246.58x^{0.5086}$$

Equation 87

These infiltration rates were further disaggregated based on TMY3 average monthly day and night conditions.

Derivation of Design and Average Outside Ambient Temperatures

Taking average daytime and nighttime outdoor temperature values, standard set points, and setbacks for daytime and nighttime design cooling and heating will yield the temperature difference needed for the sensible heat equation:

$$\Delta T = T_{design} - T_{avg\ outside\ ambient}$$

Equation 88

Where:

- T_{design} = Daytime and nighttime design temperature [°F] (see Table 126)
- $T_{avg\ outside\ ambient}$ = Average outside ambient temperature, specified by month [°F] (see Table 125)

Table 125. Air Infiltration—Average Monthly Ambient Temperatures (°F)²⁶⁷

| Month | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | Climate Zone 3: Houston | | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Day | Night | Day | Night | Day | Night | Day | Night | Day | Night |
| Jan | 41.5 | 31.5 | 48.1 | 40.3 | 54.8 | 47.0 | 58.1 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 42.4 |
| Feb | 44.9 | 34.5 | 52.8 | 44.8 | 59.4 | 50.5 | 61.7 | 54.4 | 55.8 | 45.2 |
| Mar | 52.9 | 40.7 | 63.6 | 54.4 | 65.5 | 56.8 | 69.1 | 61.3 | 61.0 | 48.2 |
| April | 65.4 | 52.7 | 71.4 | 62.7 | 73.1 | 64.7 | 75.9 | 67.7 | 72.7 | 60.5 |
| May | 69.2 | 57.2 | 77.6 | 68.7 | 79.4 | 71.1 | 80.5 | 72.0 | 80.9 | 69.0 |
| June | 79.9 | 69.7 | 85.3 | 75.0 | 85.1 | 76.2 | 86.4 | 77.9 | 88.2 | 76.1 |
| July | 84.5 | 72.1 | 90.4 | 80.6 | 87.8 | 78.0 | 88.6 | 78.0 | 86.7 | 76.5 |
| Aug | 81.4 | 69.7 | 89.1 | 79.2 | 88.0 | 77.5 | 88.0 | 78.4 | 84.2 | 74.4 |
| Sept | 75.3 | 64.3 | 84.5 | 73.8 | 85.5 | 73.6 | 85.0 | 75.2 | 80.9 | 67.3 |
| Oct | 63.6 | 50.4 | 70.2 | 59.9 | 75.4 | 61.8 | 77.5 | 67.9 | 70.2 | 59.7 |
| Nov | 48.5 | 38.5 | 59.3 | 52.3 | 67.6 | 57.9 | 72.3 | 63.8 | 57.3 | 47.0 |
| Dec | 41.8 | 32.4 | 49.5 | 41.8 | 59.2 | 50.0 | 60.4 | 53.7 | 49.1 | 39.4 |

Table 126. Air Infiltration—Daytime and Nighttime Design Temperatures

| Temperature description | T _{design} (°F) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Daytime cooling design temperature | 74 |
| Daytime heating design temperature | 72 |
| Nighttime cooling design temperature ²⁶⁸ | 78 |
| Nighttime heating design temperature ²⁶⁹ | 68 |

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

To calculate HVAC load associated with air infiltration, the following sensible heat equation is used:

Electric Cooling Energy Savings

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Day}} \\
 &= \frac{CFM_{pre,day} \times CFM_{reduction} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \times 1.0 \frac{kW}{ton} \times Hours_{day}}{12,000 \text{ Btuh/ton}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 89

²⁶⁷ TMY3 climate data.

²⁶⁸ Assuming four-degree setback.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Night}} \\
 &= \frac{CFM_{\text{pre,night}} \times CFM_{\text{reduction}} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \times 1.0 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{ton}} \times \text{Hours}_{\text{night}}}{12,000 \text{ Btuh/ton}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 90

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]} \\
 &= \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Day}} + \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Night}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 91

Electric Heating Energy Savings

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Day}} \\
 &= \frac{CFM_{\text{pre,day}} \times CFM_{\text{reduction}} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \times 1.0 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{ton}} \times \text{Hours}_{\text{day}}}{COP \times 3,412 \text{ Btuh/kW}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 92

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Night}} \\
 &= \frac{CFM_{\text{pre,night}} \times CFM_{\text{reduction}} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \times 1.0 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{ton}} \times \text{Hours}_{\text{night}}}{COP \times 3,412 \text{ Btuh/kW}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 93

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Heating Energy Savings [kWh]} \\
 &= \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Day}} + \text{Cooling Energy Savings [kWh]}_{\text{Night}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 94

Electric Cooling Demand Savings (weighted by climate zone peak hour probability)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW]}_{\text{Day}} = \frac{CFM_{\text{pre,day}} \times CFM_{\text{reduction}} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \times 1.0 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{ton}}}{12,000 \text{ Btuh/ton}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 95

Electric Heating Demand Savings (weighted by climate zone peak hour probability)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW]}_{\text{Day/Night}} \\
 &= \frac{CFM_{\text{pre,day/night}} \times CFM_{\text{reduction}} \times 1.08 \times \Delta T \times 1.0 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{ton}}}{COP \times 3,412 \text{ Btuh/kW}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 96

Where:

- CFM_{pre} = Calculated pre-retrofit air infiltration (cubic feet per minute)
- $CFM_{reduction}$ = 59%²⁷⁰ x TDF
- TDF = Technical degradation factor = 85%²⁷¹
- 1.08 = Sensible heat equation conversion²⁷²
- ΔT = Change in temperature across gap barrier [°F]
- Hours_{day} = 12-hour cycles per day, per month = 4,380 hours
- Hours_{night} = 12-hour cycles per night, per month = 4,380 hours
- COP = Heating coefficient of performance; 1.0 for electric resistance and 3.3 for heat pumps

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings per linear foot of installed weather stripping or door sweep are specified below based on climate zone and existing door gap width. The length measurement should be initially measured to the nearest ¼ inch and converted to linear feet rounded to hundredths (0.02) including any segments that are not sealed due to corners, hinges, handles, or other obstructions. The width of the door gap should be rounded to nearest gap width in inches in Table 127 through Table 132. Heating savings are specified for both electric resistance (ER) and heat pump (HP) heating. Cooling savings are available for buildings with electric cooling and gas heat, but no heating savings should be claimed for buildings with gas heat.

Table 127. Air Infiltration—Cooling Energy Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/Door Sweep

| Climate zone | Gap width (inches) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1.90 | 3.83 | 7.60 | 11.42 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 3.90 | 7.88 | 15.65 | 23.49 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 3.01 | 6.09 | 12.09 | 18.14 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 5.00 | 10.08 | 20.03 | 30.06 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 2.81 | 5.69 | 11.28 | 16.93 |

²⁷⁰ CLEARResult, “Commercial Door Air Infiltration Memo”. March 18, 2015. Average reduction in Arkansas based on test results from the CLEARResult Brush Weather Stripping Testing Method and Results (59% infiltration reduction).

²⁷¹ This factor is applied to account for the difference between the laboratory test from the “Commercial Door Air Infiltration Memo” and the real-world ability to seal the openings around a door. In the absence of research regarding the actual difference, this factor was set to 0.85.

²⁷² 2013 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals; Equation 33, p. 16.11.

Table 128. Air Infiltration—ER Heating Energy Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/Door Sweep

| Climate zone | Gap width (inches) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 101.26 | 204.24 | 405.72 | 609.05 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 48.90 | 98.82 | 196.15 | 294.44 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 27.18 | 55.06 | 109.19 | 163.91 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 22.78 | 46.02 | 91.35 | 137.13 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 45.59 | 92.23 | 182.99 | 274.69 |

Table 129. Air Infiltration—HP Heating Energy Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/Door Sweep

| Climate zone | Gap width (inches) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 30.69 | 61.89 | 122.94 | 184.56 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 14.82 | 29.95 | 59.44 | 89.22 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 8.24 | 16.69 | 33.09 | 49.67 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 6.90 | 13.94 | 27.68 | 41.56 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 13.81 | 27.95 | 55.45 | 83.24 |

Table 130. Air Infiltration—Summer Demand Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/Door Sweep

| Climate zone | Gap width (inches) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.0053 | 0.0105 | 0.0210 | 0.0315 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.0044 | 0.0090 | 0.0179 | 0.0269 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.0043 | 0.0087 | 0.0173 | 0.0259 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.0041 | 0.0082 | 0.0164 | 0.0246 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.0041 | 0.0083 | 0.0165 | 0.0247 |

Table 131. Air Infiltration—ER Winter Demand Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/Door Sweep

| Climate zone | Gap width (inches) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.0268 | 0.0541 | 0.1074 | 0.1612 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.0412 | 0.0828 | 0.1648 | 0.2474 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.0211 | 0.0425 | 0.0844 | 0.1267 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.0190 | 0.0383 | 0.0762 | 0.1144 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.0099 | 0.0202 | 0.0400 | 0.0602 |

Table 132. Air Infiltration—HP Winter Demand Savings/Lin. Ft. of Weather Stripping/Door Sweep

| Climate zone | Gap width (inches) | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1/8 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.0138 | 0.0277 | 0.0550 | 0.0825 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.0178 | 0.0357 | 0.0710 | 0.1066 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.0102 | 0.0207 | 0.0410 | 0.0615 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.0087 | 0.0175 | 0.0348 | 0.0523 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.0049 | 0.0099 | 0.0197 | 0.0296 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 11 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface (READI) tool for EUL ID BS-Wthr.²⁷³ This measure life is consistent with the residential air infiltration measure in the Texas TRM.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Existing gap width (1/8", 1/4", 1/2", or 3/4")
- Installed measure (weather stripping or door sweep)
- Linear feet (to nearest 0.02 feet = 1/4") of installed weather stripping or door sweep

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- Docket No. 48265. Petition of AEP Texas Inc., CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric, LLC, El Paso Electric Company, Entergy Texas, Inc., Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC, Southwestern Electric Power Company, Southwestern Public Service Company, and Texas-New Mexico Power Company. *Petition to Approve Deemed Savings for New Nonresidential Door Air Infiltration, Nonresidential Door Gaskets, and Residential ENERGY STAR® Connected Thermostats*. Public Utility Commission of Texas.

²⁷³ DEER READI. <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 133. Air Infiltration—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 origin. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Minor text revisions. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Degradation factor added to deemed savings values. Guidance clarified for measuring gap sizes. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.4 NONRESIDENTIAL: FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT

2.4.1 ENERGY STAR® Combination Ovens Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-CO

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Business Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR combination ovens. Combination ovens are convection ovens that include the added capability to inject steam into the oven cavity and typically offer at least three distinct cooking modes: combination mode to roast or bake with moist heat, convection mode to operate purely as a convection oven providing dry heat, and straight pressure-less steamer. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-oven basis.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible units must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specifications, with half-size and full-size ovens as defined below and a pan capacity ≥ 3 and ≤ 40 .^{274, 275}

- Full-size combination oven: capable of accommodating two 12.7 x 20.8 x 2.5-inch steam table pans per rack position, loaded from front-to-back or lengthwise.
- Half-size combination oven: capable of accommodating a single 12.7 x 20.8 x 2.5-inch steam table pan per rack position, loaded from front-to-back or lengthwise.
- Two-thirds-size combination ovens were added to the current ENERGY STAR specification but are excluded from this measure until the ENERGY STAR food service calculator is updated to include category-specific input assumptions.

²⁷⁴ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Commercial Ovens. Eligibility Criteria Version 3.0. https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Version%203.0%20Commercial%20Ovens%20Final%20Specification_0.pdf.

²⁷⁵ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-ovens/results>.

Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate and industrial foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.²⁷⁶

The following products are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Dual-fuel heat source combination ovens
- Hybrid ovens not defined as eligible above (e.g., those incorporating microwave settings)
- Conventional or standard ovens, conveyor, slow cook-and-hold, deck, hearth, microwave, range, rapid cook, reel-type, and rotisserie
- Full- and half-size gas combination ovens with a pan capacity of < 5 or > 40
- Full- and half-size electric combination ovens with a pan capacity of < 3 or > 40
- Two-thirds-size combination ovens with a pan capacity > 5
- Mini and quadruple gas rack ovens
- Electric rack ovens

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition for retrofit situations is a half-size or full-size combination oven with a pan capacity ≥ 5 and ≤ 20 that does not meet ENERGY STAR key product criteria.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v3.0 specification, effective January 12, 2023. Qualified products must meet the minimum energy efficiency and idle energy rate requirements from Table 134.

Table 134. Combination Ovens—ENERGY STAR Specification²⁷⁷

| Operation | Idle rate (kW) ²⁷⁸ | Cooking energy efficiency (%) |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Full-size and half-size ovens with 5–40 pan capacity | | |
| Steam mode | $\leq 0.133P + 0.64$ | ≥ 55 |
| Convection mode | $\leq 0.083P + 0.35$ | ≥ 78 |
| Full-size and half-size ovens with 3–4 pan capacity | | |
| Steam mode | $\leq 0.60P$ | ≥ 51 |
| Convection mode | $\leq 0.05P + 0.55$ | ≥ 70 |

²⁷⁶ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative’s overview of the Food Service Industry.

https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf.

²⁷⁷ ENERGY STAR Commercial Ovens Key Product Criteria.

https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_ovens/key_product_criteria.

²⁷⁸ P = Pan capacity.

Furthermore, pan capacity²⁷⁹ must be ≥ 3 and ≤ 40 (for both half- and full-size combination ovens). Pan capacity must be ≥ 3 and ≤ 5 for two-thirds-size combination ovens.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The deemed values are calculated by using the following algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{base} - kWh_{ES} \quad \text{Equation 97}$$

$$kWh_{base} = kWh_{ph,base} + kWh_{conv,base} + kWh_{st,base} \quad \text{Equation 98}$$

$$kWh_{ES} = kWh_{ph,ES} + kWh_{conv,ES} + kWh_{st,ES} \quad \text{Equation 99}$$

kWh_{ph} , kWh_{conv} and kWh_{st} are each calculated the same for both the baseline and ENERGY STAR cases, as shown in Equation 100, except they require their respective input assumptions relative to preheat, cooking and idle operation in convection and steam modes as seen in Table 135.

$$kWh = \left(E_{ph} + \left(\frac{W_{food} \times E_{food} \times 50\%}{\eta_{cook}} \right) + E_{idle} \times \left(\left(t_{on} - \frac{W_{food}}{PC} \right) \times 50\% \right) \right) \times \frac{t_{days}}{1,000} \quad \text{Equation 100}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh - \left(\frac{\Delta E_{ph} \times t_{days}}{1,000} \right)}{t_{on} \times t_{days}} \times CF \quad \text{Equation 101}$$

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| kWh_{base} | = | Baseline annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| kWh_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| E_{ph} | = | Preheat energy [Wh/BTU] |
| ΔE_{ph} | = | Difference in baseline and ENERGY STAR preheat energy |

²⁷⁹ Pan capacity is defined as the number of steam table pans the combination oven can accommodate as per the ASTM F-1495-05 standard specification.

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| E_{food} | = | ASTM energy to food of energy absorbed by food product during cooking [Wh/lb] |
| E_{idle} | = | Idle energy rate [W] |
| W_{food} | = | Pounds of food cooked per day [lb/day] |
| η_{cook} | = | Cooking energy efficiency [%] |
| PC | = | Production capacity per pan [lb/hr] |
| t_{on} | = | Equipment operating hours per day [hr/day] |
| t_{days} | = | Facility operating days per year [days/year] |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |
| CF | = | Peak coincidence factor |

Table 135. Combination Ovens—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions²⁸⁰

| Parameter | | Convection mode | | Steam mode | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | Baseline | ENERGY STAR |
| E_{ph} | P < 15 | 3,000 | | 1,500 | |
| | P ≥ 15 | 3,750 | | 2,000 | |
| W_{food} | P < 15 | | | 200 | |
| | P ≥ 15 | | | 250 | |
| E_{food} | | 73.2 | | 30.8 | |
| η_{cook} | 3 ≥ P < 5 | 70% | 70% | 49% | 51% |
| | P ≥ 5 | 72% | 78% | 49% | 55% |
| E_{idle} | 3 ≥ P < 5 | 1,320 | (0.05P + 0.55) x 1,000 | 5,260 | 0.60P x 1,000 |
| | 5 ≥ P < 15 | 1,320 | (0.083P + 0.35) x 1,000 | 5,260 | (0.133P + 0.64) x 1,000 |
| | P ≥ 15 | 2,280 | | 8,710 | |
| PC ²⁸¹ | P < 15 | 79 | 119 | 126 | 177 |
| | P ≥ 15 | 166 | 201 | 295 | 349 |

²⁸⁰ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

²⁸¹ The 3/2021 ENERGY STAR calculator update no longer varies C_{cap} by pan capacity. However, this is assumed to be an error. The values specified for pan capacity of 15 or greater are specified in the previous calculator version.

| Parameter | Convection mode | | Steam mode | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | Baseline | ENERGY STAR |
| t _{on} | | | | 12 |
| t _{days} | | | | 365 |
| CF ²⁸² | | | | 0.90 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in Table 133 are based on the input assumptions from Table 135.

Table 136. Combination Ovens—Energy and Peak Demand Savings²⁸³

| Pan capacity | kWh Savings | kW Savings | Pan capacity | kWh Savings | kW Savings |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 3 | 1,080 | 0.125 | 22 | 17,755 | 3.507 |
| 4 | 843 | 0.074 | 23 | 18,689 | 3.696 |
| 5 | 4,338 | 0.789 | 24 | 19,638 | 3.889 |
| 6 | 4,999 | 0.923 | 25 | 20,603 | 4.085 |
| 7 | 5,677 | 1.060 | 26 | 21,585 | 4.284 |
| 8 | 6,370 | 1.200 | 27 | 22,582 | 4.487 |
| 9 | 7,079 | 1.343 | 28 | 23,595 | 4.693 |
| 10 | 7,804 | 1.490 | 29 | 24,625 | 4.902 |
| 11 | 8,545 | 1.640 | 30 | 25,670 | 5.114 |
| 12 | 9,303 | 1.793 | 31 | 26,732 | 5.330 |
| 13 | 10,076 | 1.950 | 32 | 27,809 | 5.549 |
| 14 | 10,865 | 2.110 | 33 | 28,902 | 5.771 |
| 15 | 11,670 | 2.273 | 34 | 30,012 | 5.997 |
| 16 | 12,492 | 2.439 | 35 | 31,137 | 6.226 |
| 17 | 13,329 | 2.609 | 36 | 32,279 | 6.458 |
| 18 | 14,182 | 2.782 | 37 | 33,436 | 6.693 |
| 19 | 15,051 | 2.958 | 38 | 34,609 | 6.932 |
| 20 | 15,937 | 3.138 | 39 | 35,799 | 7.174 |
| 21 | 16,838 | 3.320 | 40 | 37,004 | 7.420 |

²⁸² Itron, Inc., “2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study. Final Report.” Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

²⁸³ ENERGY STAR Savings Calculator for ENERGY STAR Qualified Commercial Kitchen Equipment Calculator. http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/sites/default/uploads/files/Commercial_kitchen_equipment_calculator.xlsx.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface (READI) tool for EUL ID Cook-ElecCombOven.²⁸⁴

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Manufacturer and model number
- Pan capacity
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- ENERGY STAR cooking efficiency
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 137. Combination Ovens—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |

²⁸⁴ DEER READI. <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Updated previous method based upon the Food Service Technology Center (FSTC) assumptions to an approach using the newly developed ENERGY STAR Commercial Ovens Program Requirements Version 2.1, which added combination ovens under this version. Simplified calculation methodology to a single representative building type consistent with the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator. |
| v3.1 | 11/05/2015 | TRM v3.1 update. Updated title to reflect ENERGY STAR measure. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Incorporated March 2021 calculator updates. Corrected ENERGY STAR idle rate formulas. Updated tracking system requirements and EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Updated specification and deemed savings to comply with ENERGY STAR Commercial Ovens Program Requirements Version 3.0. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.4.2 ENERGY STAR® Electric Convection Ovens Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-CV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Building Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the savings from retrofit or new installation of a full-size or half-size ENERGY STAR electric convection ovens. Convection ovens cook their food by forcing hot dry air over the surface of the food product. The rapidly moving hot air strips away the layer of cooler air next to the food and enables the food to absorb the heat energy. The energy and demand savings are deemed and based on oven energy rates, cooking efficiencies, operating hours, production capacities, and building type. Average energy and demand consumption, used to calculate the savings, are determined using these assumed default input values on a per-oven basis.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible units must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specification, with half-size and full-size electric ovens as defined below:^{285, 286}

- Full-size convection oven: capable of accommodating standard full-size sheet pans measuring 18 x 26 x 1-inch.
- Half-size convection oven: capable of accommodating half-size sheet pans measuring 18 x 13 x 1-inch.

²⁸⁵ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Commercial Ovens. Eligibility Criteria Version 3.0. https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Version%203.0%20Commercial%20Ovens%20Final%20Specification_0.pdf.

²⁸⁶ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing. <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-ovens/results>.

Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.²⁸⁷

Convection ovens eligible for rebate do not include ovens that can heat the cooking cavity with saturated or superheated steam. However, eligible convection ovens may have moisture injection capabilities (e.g., baking ovens and moisture-assist ovens). Ovens that include a “hold feature” are eligible under this specification if convection is the only method used to fully cook the food.

Products listed below are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Half-size gas convection ovens
- Hybrid ovens not defined as eligible above (e.g., those incorporating microwave settings)
- Conventional or standard ovens, conveyor, slow cook-and-hold, deck, hearth, microwave, range, rapid cook, reel-type, and rotisserie
- Mini and quadruple gas rack ovens
- Electric rack ovens

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition for retrofit situations is an electric convection oven that does not meet ENERGY STAR key product criteria.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v3.0 specification, effective January 12, 2023. Qualified products must meet the minimum energy efficiency and idle energy rate requirements from Table 138.

Table 138. Convection Ovens—ENERGY STAR Specification²⁸⁸

| Oven size | Idle rate (W) | Cooking energy efficiency (%) |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Full size ≥ 5 pans | ≤ 1,400 | ≥ 76 |
| Full size < 5 pans | ≤ 1,000 | |
| Half size | ≤ 1,000 | ≥ 71 |

²⁸⁷ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative’s overview of the food service industry.

https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf

²⁸⁸ ENERGY STAR Commercial Ovens Key Product Criteria.

https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_ovens/key_product_criteria.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Calculations and Input Variables

The deemed savings from these ovens are based on the following algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{base} - kWh_{ES}$$

Equation 102

$$kWh_{base} = kWh_{ph,base} + kWh_{cook,base} + kWh_{idle,base}$$

Equation 103

$$kWh_{ES} = kWh_{ph,ES} + kWh_{cook,ES} + kWh_{idle,ES}$$

Equation 104

kWh_{ph} , kWh_{cook} , and kWh_{idle} are each calculated the same for both the baseline and ENERGY STAR cases, as shown in Equation 105, except they require their respective input assumptions relative to preheat, cooking, and idle operation as seen in Table 139.

$$kWh = \left(E_{ph} + \left(\frac{W_{food} \times E_{food}}{\eta_{cook}} \right) + E_{idle} \times \left(t_{on} - \frac{W_{food}}{PC} \right) \right) \times \frac{t_{days}}{1,000}$$

Equation 105

$$\text{Peak Demand } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh - \left(\frac{\Delta E_{ph} \times t_{days}}{1,000} \right)}{t_{on} \times t_{days}} \times CF$$

Equation 106

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| kWh_{base} | = | Baseline annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| kWh_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| E_{ph} | = | Preheat energy [Wh/BTU] |
| ΔE_{ph} | = | Difference in baseline and ENERGY STAR preheat energy |
| E_{food} | = | ASTM energy to food of energy absorbed by food product during cooking [Wh/lb] |
| E_{idle} | = | Idle energy rate [W] |
| W_{food} | = | Pounds of food cooked per day [lb/day] |
| η_{cook} | = | Cooking energy efficiency [%] |

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| PC | = | <i>Production capacity [lb/hr]</i> |
| t_{on} | = | <i>Operating hours per day [hr/day]</i> |
| t_{days} | = | <i>Facility operating days per year [days/year]</i> |
| 1,000 | = | <i>Constant to convert from W to kW</i> |
| CF | = | <i>Coincidence factor</i> |

Table 139. Convection Ovens—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions²⁸⁹

| Parameter | Full size ≥ 5 pans | | Full size < 5 pans | | Half size | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | |
| E_{ph} | 1,563 | 1,389 | 1,563 | 1,389 | 890 | 700 | |
| W_{food} | | | | | | 100 | |
| E_{food} | | | | | | 73.2 | |
| η_{cook} | 65% | 76% | 65% | 76% | 68% | 70.67% | |
| E_{idle} | 2,000 | 1,400 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,030 | 1,000 | |
| PC | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 45 | 50 | |
| t_{on} | | | | | | 12 | |
| t_{days} | | | | | | 365 | |
| CF^{290} | | | | | | 0.90 | |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in Table 137 are based on the input assumptions from Table 139.

Table 140. Convection Ovens—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Oven size | kWh Savings | kW Savings |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Full size ≥ 5 pans | 3,043 | 0.612 |
| Full size < 5 pans | 4,633 | 0.939 |
| Half size | 244 | 0.036 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

²⁸⁹ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

²⁹⁰ Itron, Inc., “2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study. Final Report.” Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID Cook-ElecConvOven.²⁹¹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Manufacturer and model number
- Pan capacity
- Oven size
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- ENERGY STAR cooking efficiency
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 141. Convection Ovens—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Updated to newer ENERGY STAR Commercial Ovens Program Requirements Version 2.1. Simplified calculation methodology to a single representative building type consistent with the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator. |
| v3.1 | 11/05/2015 | TRM v3.1 update. Updated title to reflect ENERGY STAR Measure. |

²⁹¹ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Corrected convection oven definitions. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Incorporated changes from March 2021 calculator update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Updated specification and deemed savings to comply with ENERGY STAR Commercial Ovens Program Requirements Version 3.0. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.4.3 ENERGY STAR® Dishwashers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-DW

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Building Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR commercial dishwashers. On average, commercial dishwashers that have earned ENERGY STAR certification are 25 percent more energy-efficient and 25 percent more water-efficient than standard models. The energy savings associated with ENERGY STAR commercial dishwashers are primarily due to reduced water use and reduced need to heat water. A commercial kitchen may have external booster water heaters, or booster water heaters may be internal to specific equipment. Both primary and booster water heaters may be either gas or electric; therefore, dishwasher programs need to ensure the savings calculations used are appropriate for the water heating equipment installed at the participating customer's facility. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-dishwasher basis.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible units must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specification and fall under one of the following categories.^{292, 293} These categories are described in Table 142:

- Under counter dishwasher
- Stationary rack, single tank, door type dishwasher
- Single tank conveyor dishwasher
- Multiple tank conveyor dishwasher
- Pot, pan, and utensil

²⁹² ENERGY STAR Program Requirements Product Specifications for Commercial Dishwashers. Eligibility Criteria v3.0. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_dishwashers/partners.

²⁹³ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing. <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-dishwashers/results>.

Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.²⁹⁴

Dishwashers intended for use in residential or laboratory applications are not eligible for ENERGY STAR under this product specification. Residential equipment is eligible for installation in commercial applications. In this scenario, refer to the residential savings methodology described in Volume 2. Steam, gas, and other non-electric models also do not qualify.

Additionally, though single- and multiple-tank flight-type conveyor dishwashing machines (where the dishes are loaded directly on the conveyor rather than transported within a rack—also referred to as a rackless conveyor) are eligible as per the version 3.0 specification, they are considered ineligible for this measure, since default values are not available for flight-type dishwashers in the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Calculator.

Table 142. Dishwashers—ENERGY STAR Equipment Type Descriptions

| Equipment type | Equipment description |
|--|---|
| Under-counter dishwasher | A machine with an overall height of 38" or less, in which a rack of dishes remains stationary within the machine while being subjected to sequential wash and rinse sprays and is designed to be installed under food preparation workspaces. Under-counter dishwashers can be either chemical or hot-water sanitizing, with an internal booster heater for the latter. For purposes of this specification, only those machines designed for wash cycles of ten minutes or less can qualify for ENERGY STAR. |
| Stationary-rack, single-tank, door-type dishwasher | A machine in which a rack of dishes remains stationary within the machine while subjected to sequential wash and rinse sprays. This definition also applies to machines in which the rack revolves on an axis during the wash and rinse cycles. Subcategories of stationary door type machines include single- and multiple-wash tank, double rack, pot, pan and utensil washers, chemical dump type, and hooded wash compartment ("hood type"). Stationary-rack, single-tank, door-type models are covered by this specification and can be either chemical or hot-water sanitizing, with an internal or external booster heater for the latter. |
| Single-tank conveyor dishwasher | A washing machine that employs a conveyor or similar mechanism to carry dishes through a series of wash and rinse sprays within the machine. Specifically, a single-tank conveyor machine has a tank for wash water followed by a final sanitizing rinse and does not have a pumped rinse tank. This type of machine may include a pre-washing section before the washing section. Single-tank conveyor dishwashers can either be chemical or hot-water sanitizing, with an internal or external booster heater for the latter. |
| Multiple-tank conveyor dishwasher | A conveyor-type machine that has one or more tanks for wash water and one or more tanks for pumped rinse water, followed by a final sanitizing rinse. This type of machine may include one or more pre-washing sections before the washing section. Multiple-tank conveyor dishwashers can be either chemical or hot-water sanitizing, with an internal or external hot-water-booster heater for the latter. |
| Pot, pan, and utensil | A stationary-rack, door-type machine designed to clean and sanitize pots, pans, and kitchen utensils. |

²⁹⁴ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative's overview of the Food Service Industry: https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf

Baseline Condition

Baseline equipment is either a low-temperature²⁹⁵ or high-temperature²⁹⁶ machine as defined by Table 142, which is not used in a residential or laboratory setting. For low-temperature units, the DHW is assumed to be electrically heated. For high-temperature units, the DHW can either be heated by electric or natural gas methods. For units heated with natural gas, the unit shall have an electric booster heater attached to it.

High-Efficiency Condition

Qualifying equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v3.0 specification, effective July 27, 2021. High-temperature equipment sanitizes using hot water and requires a booster heater. Low-temperature equipment uses chemical sanitization and does not require a booster heater. Qualified products must be less than or equal to the maximum idle energy rate and water consumption requirements from Table 143.

Table 143. Dishwashers—ENERGY STAR Specification²⁹⁷

| Machine type | Low-temperature efficiency requirements | | High-temperature efficiency requirements | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Idle energy rate (kW) | Water consumption (gal/rack) | Idle energy rate (kW) | Water consumption (gal/rack) |
| Under counter (UC) | ≤ 0.25 | ≤ 1.19 | ≤ 0.30 | ≤ 0.86 |
| Stationary single-tank door (SSTD) | ≤ 0.30 | ≤ 1.18 | ≤ 0.55 | ≤ 0.89 |
| Single-tank conveyor (STC) | ≤ 0.85 | ≤ 0.79 | ≤ 1.20 | ≤ 0.70 |
| Multiple-tank conveyor (MTC) | ≤ 1.00 | ≤ 0.54 | ≤ 1.85 | ≤ 0.54 |
| Pot, pan, and utensil (PP&U) | – | – | ≤ 0.90 | ≤ 0.58 ²⁹⁸ |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Deemed savings values are calculated using the following algorithms:

²⁹⁵ Low temperature machines apply a chemical sanitizing solution to the surface of the dishes to achieve sanitation.

²⁹⁶ High temperature machines apply only hot water to the surface of the dishes to achieve sanitation.

²⁹⁷ ENERGY STAR Commercial Dishwashers Key Product Criteria.
https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_dishwashers/key_product_criteria.

²⁹⁸ Water consumption for pot, pan, and utensil is specified in gallons-per-square-foot rather than gallons-per-rack.

Energy Savings [ΔkWh]

$$= (V_{base} - V_{ES}) \times \left(\frac{\Delta T_{DHW} + \Delta T_{boost}}{\eta_{DHW}} \right) \times \rho_{water} \times C_p \times \frac{1 kWh}{3,412 Btu} + (E_{idle,base} - E_{idle,ES}) \times \left(t_{on} - N_{racks} \times \frac{t_{wash}}{60} \right) \times t_{days}$$

Equation 107

$$V_{base} = t_{days} \times N_{racks} \times V_{rack,base}$$

Equation 108

$$V_{ES} = t_{days} \times N_{racks} \times V_{rack,ES}$$

Equation 109

$$Peak Demand Savings [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{t_{on} \times t_{days}} \times CF$$

Equation 110

Where:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| ρ_{water} | = | Density of water [lb/gallon] |
| C_p | = | Specific heat of water [Btu/lb °F] |
| ΔT_{DHW} | = | Inlet water temperature increase for building water heater [°F] |
| ΔT_{boost} | = | Inlet water temperature for booster water heater [°F] |
| η_{DHW} | = | Building electric water heater and booster heater efficiency [%] |
| N_{racks} | = | Number of racks washed per days |
| V_{base} | = | Baseline annual volume of water consumption [gal/year] |
| V_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR annual volume of water consumption [gal/year] |
| $V_{rack,base}$ | = | Baseline per rack volume of water consumption [gal/rack] |
| $V_{rack,ES}$ | = | ENERGY STAR per rack volume of water consumption [gal/rack] |
| $E_{idle,base}$ | = | Baseline idle energy rate [kW] |
| $E_{idle,ES}$ | = | ENERGY STAR idle energy rate [kW] |
| t_{wash} | = | Wash time per rack [min] |
| t_{on} | = | Equipment operating hours per day [hr/day] |
| t_{days} | = | Facility operating days per year [days/year] |
| 3,412 | = | Constant to convert from Btu to kWh |
| 60 | = | Constant to convert from minutes to hours |
| CF | = | Peak coincidence factor |

Table 144. Dishwashers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions²⁹⁹

| Inputs | UC | SSTD | STC | MTC | PP&U |
|---------------------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| ρ_{water} | 61.4 ÷ 7.48 = 8.2 | | | | |
| C_p | 1.0 | | | | |
| ΔT_{DHW} | Gas water heaters: 0°F Electric water heaters: 70 °F | | | | |
| ΔT_{boost} | Gas booster heaters: 0 °F Electric booster heaters: 40 °F | | | | |
| η_{DHW} | 98% | | | | |
| t_{on} | 18 | | | | |
| t_{days} | 365 | | | | |
| CF^{300} | 0.90 | | | | |
| Low-temperature units | | | | | |
| N_{racks} | 75 | 280 | 400 | 600 | – |
| $V_{\text{rack,base}}$ | 1.73 | 2.10 | 1.31 | 1.04 | – |
| $V_{\text{rack,ES}}$ | 1.19 | 1.18 | 0.79 | 0.54 | – |
| $E_{\text{idle,base}}$ | 0.50 | 0.60 | 1.60 | 2.00 | – |
| $E_{\text{idle,ES}}$ | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.85 | 1.00 | – |
| t_{wash} | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | – |
| High-temperature units | | | | | |
| N_{racks} | 75 | 280 | 400 | 600 | 280 |
| $V_{\text{rack,base}}$ | 1.09 | 1.29 | 0.87 | 0.97 | 0.70 |
| $V_{\text{rack,ES}}$ | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.70 | 0.54 | 0.58 |
| $E_{\text{idle,base}}$ | 0.76 | 0.87 | 1.93 | 2.59 | 1.20 |
| $E_{\text{idle,ES}}$ | 0.30 | 0.55 | 1.20 | 1.85 | 0.90 |
| t_{wash} | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.0 |

²⁹⁹ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

³⁰⁰ Itron, Inc., “2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study. Final Report.” Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in Table 145 are based on the input assumptions from Table 144.

Table 145. Dishwashers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Facility description | UC | | SSTD | | STC | | MTC | | PP&U | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW |
| Low temp./ electric water heater | 3,955 | 0.542 | 17,362 | 2.378 | 17,426 | 2.387 | 24,292 | 3.328 | – | – |
| High temp./ electric water heater with electric booster heater | 4,303 | 0.589 | 12,596 | 1.726 | 10,966 | 1.502 | 29,751 | 4.075 | 3,750 | 0.514 |
| High temp./ gas water heater with electric booster heater | 3,221 | 0.441 | 5,572 | 0.763 | 6,700 | 0.918 | 13,569 | 1.859 | 1,642 | 0.225 |
| High temp./ electric water heater with gas booster heater | 3,684 | 0.505 | 8,582 | 1.176 | 8,528 | 1.168 | 20,504 | 2.809 | 2,545 | 0.349 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) varies per eligible dishwasher type, as stated in the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator.

Table 146. Dishwashers—Equipment Lifetime by Machine Type

| Machine type | EUL (years) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Under counter | 10 |
| Stationary single-tank door | 15 |
| Single-tank conveyor | 20 |
| Multiple-tank conveyor | 20 |
| Pot, pan, and utensil | 10 |

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Manufacturer and model number
- Energy source for primary water heater (gas, electric)
- Energy source for booster water heater (gas, electric)
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- ENERGY STAR water consumption
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 147. Dishwashers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Update savings based on the newest version of ENERGY STAR deemed input variables. |
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 update. Corrections to Water Use per Rack in Table 2-90. |
| v3.0 | 04/30/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Aligned calculation approach with ENERGY STAR Commercial Dishwashers Program Requirements Version 2.0. Simplified methodology to a single representative building type consistent with the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Added high-efficiency requirements for pots, pans, and utensils. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Updated ENERGY STAR specification and incorporated March 2021 calculator update. Updated variable definitions. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Corrected mismatch between formula definitions and variables. Replaced URL for ENERGY STAR listing. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Clarified that residential dishwashing equipment can be installed in commercial applications following the methodology in Volume 2 of TRM. |

2.4.4 ENERGY STAR® Electric Griddles Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-GR

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Business Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR commercial electric griddles. Commercial griddles are a versatile piece of cooking equipment with a flat cooking surface whose uses range from searing, browning, toasting, and warming. An energy-efficient commercial electric griddle reduces energy consumption primarily through the application of advanced controls and improved temperature uniformity. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-griddle basis and only considers electric commercial griddles.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible units must comply with the current ENERGY STAR specifications.³⁰¹ The efficiency requirements for this appliance are evaluated on a per-square-foot basis.

Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate and industrial food service operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.³⁰²

The following products are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Gas or dual-fuel heat source griddles
- Dual technology griddles such as fry-top ranges

³⁰¹ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-griddles/results>.

³⁰² "Commercial Kitchens Initiative," Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE). Section 2.2, p. 8. https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf.

Baseline Condition

There are currently no federal minimum standards for commercial griddles. Therefore, the baseline condition for retrofit situations is a single-sided or double-sided electric griddle that does not meet the ENERGY STAR key product criteria.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v1.2 specification, effective January 1, 2011.³⁰³ Qualified products must meet the minimum idle energy rate requirement from Table 148.

Table 148. Commercial Griddles—ENERGY STAR Specification³⁰⁴

| Operation | Criteria |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Cooking energy efficiency at heavy-load conditions | Reported |
| Normalized idle energy rate | ≤ 320 watts/ft ² . |

Furthermore, the ENERGY STAR qualification criteria do not specify a cooking-energy efficiency threshold and therefore shall only be recorded for evaluation of the energy savings.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The deemed values are calculated by using the following algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{base} - kWh_{ES}$$

Equation 111

$$kWh_{base} = kWh_{ph,base} + kWh_{cook,base} + kWh_{idle,base}$$

Equation 112

$$kWh_{ES} = kWh_{ph,ES} + kWh_{cook,ES} + kWh_{idle,ES}$$

Equation 113

³⁰³ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Commercial Griddles. Eligibility Criteria Version 1.2. <https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/Commercial%20Griddles%20Version%201.2%20%28Rev%20December%20-%202020%29.pdf>.

³⁰⁴ ENERGY STAR Commercial Griddles Key Product Criteria. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_griddles/key_product_criteria.

kWh_{ph}, kWh_{cook}, and kWh_{idle} are each calculated the same for both the baseline and ENERGY STAR cases, as shown in Equation 14, except they require their respective input assumptions relative to preheat, cooking and idle operation as seen in Table 149.

$$kWh = \left(E_{ph} + \left(\frac{W_{food} \times E_{food}}{\eta_{cook}} \right) + E_{idle} \times \left(t_{on} - \frac{W_{food}}{PC} \right) \right) \times \frac{t_{days}}{1,000}$$

Equation 114

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh - \left(\frac{\Delta E_{ph} \times t_{days}}{1,000} \right)}{t_{on} \times t_{days}} \times CF$$

Equation 115

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| kWh_{base} | = | Baseline annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| kWh_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| E_{ph} | = | Preheat energy [Wh/day] |
| ΔE_{ph} | = | Difference in baseline and ENERGY STAR preheat energy |
| E_{food} | = | ASTM energy to food of energy absorbed by food product during cooking [Wh/lb] |
| E_{idle} | = | Idle energy rate [W] |
| W_{food} | = | Pounds of food cooked per day [lb/day] |
| η_{cook} | = | Cooking energy efficiency [%] |
| PC | = | Production capacity per pan [lb/hr] |
| t_{on} | = | Equipment operating hours per day [hr/day] |
| t_{days} | = | Facility operating days per year [days/year] |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |
| CF | = | Peak coincidence factor |

Table 149. Griddles—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions³⁰⁵

| Parameter | Single-sided | | Double-sided | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | Baseline | ENERGY STAR |
| E_{ph} (Wh/ft ²) | 667 | 333 | 667 | 333 |
| W_{food} (lb/day/ ft ²) | | | | 17 |
| E_{food} (Wh/lb) | 139 | | | 139 |
| η_{cook} (%) | 65% | 70% | 65% | 72% |
| E_{idle} (W/ft ²) | 400 | 320 | 400 | 320 |
| PC (lbs/hr/ft ²) | 5.83 | 6.67 | 11.67 | 13.92 |
| t_{on} | | | | 12 |
| t_{days} | | | | 365 |
| CF ³⁰⁶ | | | | 0.90 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in the following table are based on the input assumptions from Table 135.

Table 150. Griddles—Energy and Peak Demand Savings³⁰⁷

| Griddle size (ft ²) | Single-sided | | Double-sided | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| | kWh | kW | kWh | kW |
| 4 | 1,759 | 0.26 | 2,120 | 0.34 |
| 6 | 2,639 | 0.39 | 3,179 | 0.50 |
| 8 | 3,519 | 0.52 | 4,239 | 0.67 |
| 10 | 4,398 | 0.65 | 5,299 | 0.84 |
| 12 | 5,278 | 0.78 | 6,359 | 1.01 |
| 14 | 6,158 | 0.92 | 7,418 | 1.17 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

³⁰⁵ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

³⁰⁶ Itron, Inc., “2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study. Final Report.” Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

³⁰⁷ ENERGY STAR Savings Calculator for ENERGY STAR Qualified Commercial Kitchen Equipment Calculator. http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/sites/default/uploads/files/Commercial_kitchen_equipment_calculator.xlsx.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface (READI) tool for EUL ID Cook-ElecGriddle.³⁰⁸

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Manufacturer and model number
- Griddle top dimensions and surface area
- Griddle configuration (single-sided, double-sided)
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 151. ENERGY STAR Griddles—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 origin. |

³⁰⁸ DEER READI. <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

2.4.5 ENERGY STAR® Electric Fryers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-EF

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Cooking equipment

Applicable Building Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR electric fryers. Fryers that have earned ENERGY STAR certification offer shorter cook times and higher production rates through advanced burner and heat exchanger designs. Fry pot insulation reduces standby losses resulting in a lower idle energy rate. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-fryer basis.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible units must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specification, either counter-top or floor type designs, with standard-size and large vat fryers as defined below:^{309, 310}

- Standard-size electric fryer: A fryer with a vat that measures ≥ 12 inches and < 18 inches wide, and a shortening capacity ≥ 25 pounds and ≤ 65 pounds
- Large vat electric fryer: A fryer with a vat that measures ≥ 18 inches and ≤ 24 inches wide, and a shortening capacity > 50 pounds

Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate and industrial foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.³¹¹

³⁰⁹ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements Product Specifications for Commercial Fryers. Eligibility Criteria Version 3.0.
<https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/asset/document/Commercial%20Fryers%20Program%20Requirements.pdf>.

³¹⁰ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-fryers/results>.

³¹¹ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative's overview of the Food Service Industry:
https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf.

The following products are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Fryers with vats measuring < 12 inches wide, or > 24 inches wide

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an electric standard-size fryer or large vat fryer that do not meet ENERGY STAR key product criteria.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v3.0 specification, effective October 1, 2016. New electric standard fryers and large vat fryers must meet or exceed the requirements listed in Table 152.

Table 152. Fryers—ENERGY STAR Specification³¹²

| Inputs | Standard | Large vat |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Cooking energy efficiency | ≥ 83% | ≥ 80% |
| Idle energy rate (W) | ≤ 800 | ≤ 1,100 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Deemed values are calculated using the following algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{base} - kWh_{ES}$$

Equation 116

$$kWh_{base} = kWh_{ph,base} + kWh_{cook,base} + kWh_{idle,base}$$

Equation 117

$$kWh_{ES} = kWh_{ph,ES} + kWh_{cook,ES} + kWh_{idle,ES}$$

Equation 118

³¹² ENERGY STAR Commercial Fryers Key Product Criteria.

https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_fryers/key_product_criteria.

kWh_{ph} , kWh_{cook} , and kWh_{idle} are each calculated the same for both the baseline and ENERGY STAR cases, as shown in Equation 119, except they require their respective input assumptions relative to preheat, cooking, and idle operation as seen in Table 153.

$$kWh = \left(E_{ph} + \left(\frac{W_{food} \times E_{food}}{\eta_{cook}} \right) + E_{idle} \times \left(t_{on} - \frac{t_{ph}}{60} - \frac{W_{food}}{PC} \right) \right) \times \frac{t_{days}}{1,000}$$

Equation 119

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh - \left(\frac{\Delta E_{ph} \times t_{days}}{1,000} \right)}{t_{on} \times t_{days}} \times CF$$

Equation 120

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| kWh_{base} | = | Baseline annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| kWh_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| E_{ph} | = | Preheat energy [Wh/day] |
| ΔE_{ph} | = | Difference in baseline and ENERGY STAR preheat energy |
| E_{food} | = | ASTM energy to food of energy absorbed by food product during cooking [Wh/lb] |
| E_{idle} | = | Idle energy rate [W] |
| W_{food} | = | Pounds of food cooked per day [lb/day] |
| η_{cook} | = | Cooking energy efficiency [%] |
| PC | = | Production capacity [lb/hr] |
| t_{on} | = | Equipment operating hours per day [hr/day] |
| t_{ph} | = | Preheat time [min/day] |
| t_{days} | = | Facility operating days per year [days/year] |
| 60 | = | Constant to convert from min to hr |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |
| CF | = | Peak coincidence factor |

Table 153. Fryers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions³¹³

| Parameter | Standard-sized vat | | Large vat | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Baseline | ENERGY STAR | Baseline | ENERGY STAR |
| E_{ph} | 2,400 | 1,900 | 2,400 | 1,900 |
| W_{food} | | | | 150 |
| E_{food} | | | | 167 |
| η_{cook} | 75% | 83% | 70% | 80% |
| E_{idle} | 1,200 | 800 | 1,350 | 1,100 |
| PC | 65 | 70 | 100 | 110 |
| t_{on} | | | | 12 |
| t_{ph} | | | | 15 |
| t_{days} | | | | 365 |
| CF^{314} | | | | 0.90 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in Table 154 are based on the assumptions from Table 153.

Table 154. Fryers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Fryer type | kWh Savings | kW Savings |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| Standard | 3,272 | 0.476 |
| Large vat | 2,696 | 0.516 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID Cook-ElecFryer.³¹⁵

³¹³ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

³¹⁴ Itron, Inc., "2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study: Final Report." Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

³¹⁵ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Manufacturer and model number
- Fryer type (standard or large vat)
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- ENERGY STAR cooking efficiency
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for Electric Fryers.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 155. Fryers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Updated to newer ENERGY STAR Electric Fryers Program Requirements Version 2.1. Simplified calculation methodology to a single representative building type consistent with the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Savings and efficiencies revised for ENERGY STAR 3.0 specifications. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Incorporated March 2021 calculator update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Minor variable definition updates. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Updated documentation requirements to collect fryer type rather than fryer width. |

2.4.6 ENERGY STAR® Electric Steam Cookers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-SC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Cooking equipment

Applicable Building Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR electric steam cookers. Steam cookers are available in 3-, 4-, 5-, or \geq 6-pan capacities. Steam cookers that have earned ENERGY STAR certification are up to 50 percent more efficient than standard models. They have higher production rates and reduced heat loss due to better insulation and a more efficient steam delivery system. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-cooker basis.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible units must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specification.^{316, 317} Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate and industrial foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.³¹⁸

It is required that the post-retrofit ENERGY STAR electric steam cooker and the conventional steam cooker it replaces are of equivalent pan capacities.

³¹⁶ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements Product Specifications for Commercial Steam Cookers. Eligibility Criteria Version 1.2.
https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/specs/private/Commercial_Steam_Cookers_Program_Requirements%20v1_2.pdf.

³¹⁷ ENERGY STAR Product Listing: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-steam-cookers/results>.

³¹⁸ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative's overview of the Food Service Industry:
https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf.

Baseline Condition

The eligible baseline condition for retrofit situations is an electric steam cooker that does not meet ENERGY STAR key product criteria.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v1.2 specification, effective August 1, 2003. Qualified products must meet the requirements from Table 156.

Table 156. Steam Cookers—ENERGY STAR Specification³¹⁹

| Pan capacity | Cooking energy efficiency (%) ³²⁰ | Idle rate (W) |
|------------------|--|---------------|
| 3-pan | 50% | 400 |
| 4-pan | 50% | 530 |
| 5-pan | 50% | 670 |
| 6-pan and larger | 50% | 800 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{base} - kWh_{post}$$

Equation 121

$$kWh_{base} = kWh_{ph,base} + kWh_{cook,base} + kWh_{idle,base}$$

Equation 122

$$kWh_{ES} = kWh_{ph,ES} + kWh_{cook,ES} + kWh_{idle,ES}$$

Equation 123

kWh_{ph} , kWh_{cook} , and kWh_{idle} are each calculated the same for both the baseline and ENERGY STAR cases, as shown in Equation 105, except they require their respective input assumptions relative to preheat, cooking, and idle operation as seen in Table 157.

³¹⁹ ENERGY STAR Commercial Steam Cookers Key Product Criteria.

https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_steam_cookers/key_product_criteria.

³²⁰ Cooking Energy Efficiency is based on “heavy load (potato) cooking capacity,” i.e., 12 by 20 by 2½ inch (300 by 500 by 65 mm) perforated hotel pans each filled with 8.0 ± 0.2 lb (3.6 ± 0.1 kg) of fresh, whole, US No. 1, size B, red potatoes.

$$kWh = \left(E_{ph} + \left(\frac{W_{food} \times E_{food}}{\eta_{cook}} \right) + \left[(1 - 40\%) \times E_{idle} + \frac{40\% \times PC \times P \times E_{food}}{\eta_{cook}} \right] \times \left(t_{on} - \frac{W_{food}}{PC \times P} \right) \right) \times \frac{t_{days}}{1,000}$$

Equation 124

$$Peak Demand Savings [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh - \left(\frac{\Delta E_{ph} \times t_{days}}{1,000} \right)}{t_{on} \times t_{days}} \times CF$$

Equation 125

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| kWh_{base} | = | Baseline annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| kWh_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR annual energy consumption [kWh] |
| E_{ph} | = | Preheat energy [Wh/day] |
| ΔE_{ph} | = | Difference in baseline and ENERGY STAR preheat energy |
| E_{food} | = | ASTM energy to food of energy absorbed by food product during cooking [Wh/lb] |
| E_{idle} | = | Idle energy rate [W]. (Differs for boiler-based and steam-generator equipment) |
| W_{food} | = | Pounds of food cooked per day [lb/day] |
| η_{cook} | = | Cooking energy efficiency [%] (Differs for boiler-based or steam generator equipment) |
| 40% | = | Percent of time in constant steam mode [%] |
| PC | = | Production capacity [lb/hr] |
| P | = | Pan capacity |
| t_{on} | = | Equipment operating hours per day [hr/day] |
| t_{days} | = | Facility operating days per year [days/year] |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |
| CF | = | Peak coincidence factor |

Table 157. Steam Cookers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions³²¹

| Parameter | Baseline value | ENERGY STAR value |
|-------------------|---|--|
| E_{ph} | 1,776 | 1,671.7 |
| W_{food} | | 100 |
| E_{food} | | 30.8 |
| η_{cook} | Boiler-based: 26% Steam generator: 30% | 50% |
| E_{idle} | Boiler-based: 1,000 Steam generator: 1,200 | 3-pan: 400 4-pan: 530 5-pan: 670 6-pan: 800 |
| PC | 23.3 | 16.7 |
| P | | 3, 4, 5, or 6 |
| t_{on} | | 9.25 |
| t_{days} | | 311 |
| CF ³²² | | 0.90 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in Table 158 are based on the input assumptions from Table 157.

Table 158. Steam Cookers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Steam cooker type | P | kWh Savings | kW Savings |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| Boiler-based | 3-pan | 7,988 | 2.489 |
| | 4-pan | 9,822 | 3.063 |
| | 5-pan | 11,614 | 3.623 |
| | 6-pan and larger | 13,408 | 4.185 |
| Steam generator | 3-pan | 6,715 | 2.091 |
| | 4-pan | 8,139 | 2.536 |
| | 5-pan | 9,515 | 2.967 |
| | 6-pan and larger | 10,891 | 3.397 |

³²¹ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

³²² Itron, Inc., "2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study: Final Report." Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID Cook-ElecStmCooker.³²³

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Manufacturer and model number
- Steam cooker type (boiler-based or steam generator)
- Pan capacity (3, 4, 5, or 6+)
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- ENERGY STAR cooking efficiency
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669—Provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 159. Steam Cookers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Updated EUL based on ENERGY STAR and DEER 2014. |

³²³ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Updated to newer ENERGY STAR Steam Cooker Program Requirements Version 1.2. Simplified calculation methodology to a single representative building type consistent with the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Incorporated March 2021 calculator update. Corrected formula errors. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Corrected formula error and minor variable definition updates. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.4.7 ENERGY STAR® Hot Food Holding Cabinets Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-HC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Building Types: See eligibility criteria

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR hot food holding cabinets (HFHCs). An HFHC is a heated, fully enclosed compartment with one or more solid or transparent doors designed to maintain the temperature of hot food that has been cooked using a separate appliance. HFHCs that have earned ENERGY STAR certification incorporate better insulation, thus reducing heat loss, and may also offer additional energy-saving devices such as magnetic door gaskets, auto-door closers, or Dutch doors. The insulation of the cabinet offers better temperature uniformity within the cabinet from top to bottom. The energy and demand savings are deemed and based on an interior volume range of the holding cabinets and the building type. An average wattage has been calculated for each volume range, half size, three-quarter size, and full size. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-cabinet basis.

Eligibility Criteria

HFHCs must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specification.^{324, 325} Eligible building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate and industrial foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.³²⁶

³²⁴ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements Product Specifications for Commercial Hot Food Holding Cabinets. Eligibility Criteria Version 2.0.
https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/specs/private/Commercial_HFHC_Program_Requirements_2.0.pdf.

³²⁵ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-hot-food-holding-cabinets/results>.

³²⁶ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative's overview of the Food Service Industry:
https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf.

The following products are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Dual function equipment (e.g., “cook-and-hold” and proofing units)
- Heated transparent merchandising cabinets
- Drawer warmers

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a half-size, three-quarter size, or full-size hot food holding cabinet that do not meet ENERGY STAR key product criteria.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v2.0 specification, effective October 1, 2011. Table 160 summarizes idle energy rate requirement based on cabinet interior volume.

Table 160. HFHCs—ENERGY STAR Specification^{327,328}

| Product interior volume (ft ³) | Idle energy rate (W) |
|--|----------------------|
| 0 < V < 13 | ≤ 21.5 V |
| 13 ≤ V < 28 | ≤ 2.0 V + 254.0 |
| 28 ≤ V | ≤ 3.8 V + 203.5 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Calculations and Input Variables

Deemed values are calculated using the following algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Saving } [\Delta kWh] = (E_{Idle,base} - E_{Idle,ES}) \times \frac{1}{1,000} \times t_{on} \times t_{days}$$

Equation 126

$$\text{Peak Demand } [\Delta kW] = (E_{Idle,base} - E_{Idle,ES}) \times \frac{1}{1,000} \times CF$$

Equation 127

³²⁷ ENERGY STAR Commercial Fryers Key Product Criteria.

https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_hot_food_holding_cabinets/key_product_criteria.

³²⁸ V = Interior Volume which equals Interior Height x Interior Width x Interior Depth.

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| V | = | Product interior volume [ft ³] |
| $E_{Idle,base}$ | = | Baseline idle energy rate [W] |
| $E_{Idle,ES}$ | = | ENERGY STAR idle energy rate after installation [W] |
| t_{on} | = | Equipment operating hours per day [hrs/day] |
| t_{days} | = | Facility operating days per year [days/year] |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |
| CF | = | Peak coincidence factor |

Table 161. HFHCs—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions³²⁹

| Input variable | Product interior volume range | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | $0 < V < 13$ | $13 \leq V < 28$ | $28 \leq V$ |
| V^{330} | 8 | 22 | 53 |
| $E_{Idle,base}$ | $30 \times V$ | | |
| $E_{Idle,ES}$ | $21.5 \times V$ | $2 \times V + 254$ | $3.8 \times V + 203.5$ |
| t_{on} | 9 | | |
| t_{days} | 365 | | |
| CF^{331} | 0.90 | | |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings in Table 162 are based on the input assumptions from Table 161.

Table 162. HFHCs—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Product interior volume (ft ³) | kWh Savings | kW Savings |
|--|-------------|------------|
| $0 < V < 13$ | 223 | 0.061 |
| $13 \leq V < 28$ | 1,189 | 0.326 |
| $28 \leq V$ | 3,893 | 1.067 |

³²⁹ ENERGY STAR Commercial Food Service Equipment Calculator. 7/15/21 amendment to March 2021 update. https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment.

³³⁰ Averages of product interior volume determined based on review of ENERGY STAR qualified product listing. Accessed 7/30/2020.

³³¹ Itron, Inc., "2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study. Final Report." Prepared for Southern California Edison. December 2005. Table 3-14, p. 3-17.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID Cook-HoldCab.³³²

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Manufacturer and model number
- Interior cabinet volume
- ENERGY STAR idle rate
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for Hot Food Holding Cabinets

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 163. HFHCs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. Updated to newer ENERGY STAR Hot Food Holding Cabinet Program Requirements Version 2.0. Simplified calculation methodology to a single representative building type consistent with the ENERGY STAR Commercial Kitchen Equipment Savings Calculator. |

³³² DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Removed ENERGY STAR qualification requirement and defers to meeting criteria. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Incorporated March 2021 calculator update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Minor formatting. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.4.8 ENERGY STAR® Ice Makers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-IM

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This section covers the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR automatic ice makers installed in commercial sites.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible equipment includes air-cooled batch and continuous ice makers with the following design types: ice-making head (IMH), self-contained (SCU), and remote condensing (RCU) units. Eligible units must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR specification.^{333, 334}

Any commercial-type building is eligible; building types include independent restaurants, chain restaurants, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, corporate and industrial foodservice operations, healthcare, hospitality, and supermarkets.³³⁵

The following products are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Water-cooled ice makers
- Ice makers with ice and water dispensing systems
- Air-cooled RCUs that are designed only for connection to remote rack compressors

³³³ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements Product Specifications for Commercial Ice Makes. Eligibility Criteria Version 3.0.
<https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Final%20Draft%20Version%203.0%20Automatic%20Commercial%20Ice%20Maker%20Specification.pdf>.

³³⁴ ENERGY STAR Qualified Product Listing: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-ice-machines/results>.

³³⁵ CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative's overview of the Food Service Industry:
https://forum.cee1.org/system/files/library/4203/CEE_CommKit_InitiativeDescription_Aug2021.pdf.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an ice maker meeting the federal standards published in 10 CFR 431 listed in Table 164. The baseline applies to automatic air-cooled commercial ice maker with capacities between 50 and 4,000 pounds per 24-hour period manufactured on or after January 28, 2018.

Table 164. Ice Makers—Federal Standard³³⁶

| Equipment type | Harvest rate (lbs ice per 24 hrs) | Max energy use rate (kWh/100 lb ice) H=harvest rate |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Batch | | |
| IMH | < 300 | 10 - 0.01233H |
| | ≥ 300 and < 800 | 7.05 - 0.0025H |
| | ≥ 800 and < 1,500 | 5.55 - 0.00063H |
| | ≥ 1,500 and < 4,000 | 4.61 |
| RCU (but not remote compressor) | < 988 | 7.97 - 0.00342H |
| | ≥ 988 and < 4,000 | 4.59 |
| RCU and remote compressor | < 930 | 7.97 - 0.00342H |
| | ≥ 930 and < 4,000 | 4.79 |
| SCU | < 110 | 14.79 - 0.0469H |
| | ≥ 110 and < 200 | 12.42 - 0.02533H |
| | ≥ 200 and < 4,000 | 7.35 |
| Continuous | | |
| IMH | < 310 | 9.19 - 0.00629H |
| | ≥ 310 and < 820 | 8.23 - 0.0032H |
| | ≥ 820 and < 4,000 | 5.61 |
| RCU (but not remote compressor) | < 800 | 9.7 - 0.0058H |
| | ≥ 800 and < 4,000 | 5.06 |
| RCU and remote compressor | < 800 | 9.9 - 0.0058H |
| | ≥ 800 and < 4,000 | 5.26 |
| SCU | < 200 | 14.22 - 0.03H |
| | ≥ 200 and < 700 | 9.47 - 0.00624H |
| | ≥ 700 and < 4,000 | 5.1 |

³³⁶ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10 Part 431.136 for air-cooled batch-type and continuous-type automatic commercial ice maker with capacities between 50 and 4,000 pounds per 24-hour period manufactured on or after January 28, 2018.

https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=53.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v3.0 specification, effective January 28, 2018. Qualified products must meet the minimum energy consumption (kWh/100 lbs. ice) from Table 165.

Table 165. Ice Makers—ENERGY STAR Specification³³⁷

| Equipment type | Harvest rate (lbs ice per 24 Hrs) | Max energy use rate (kWh/100 lb ice) H=harvest rate |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Batch | | |
| IMH | H < 300 | < 9.20 - 0.01134H |
| | 300 ≤ H < 800 | < 6.49 - 0.0023H |
| | 800 ≤ H < 1500 | < 5.11 - 0.00058H |
| | 1500 ≤ H ≤ 4000 | < 4.24 |
| RCU | H < 988 | < 7.17 – 0.00308H |
| | 988 ≤ H ≤ 4000 | < 4.13 |
| SCU | H < 110 | < 12.57 - 0.0399H |
| | 110 ≤ H < 200 | < 10.56 - 0.0215H |
| | 200 ≤ H ≤ 4000 | < 6.25 |
| Continuous | | |
| IMH | H < 310 | < 7.90 – 0.005409H |
| | 310 ≤ H < 820 | < 7.08 – 0.002752H |
| | 820 ≤ H ≤ 4000 | < 4.82 |
| RCU | H < 800 | < 7.76 – 0.00464H |
| | 800 ≤ H ≤ 4000 | < 4.05 |
| SCU | H < 200 | < 12.37 – 0.0261H |
| | 200 ≤ H < 700 | < 8.24 – 0.005429H |
| | 700 ≤ H ≤ 4000 | < 4.44 |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Average harvest rates per design-type were computed for both batch and continuous ice makers utilizing the ENERGY STAR qualified products listing for commercial ice makers for the purpose of possibly establishing deemed savings but were determined to be too variable. Therefore, savings for air-cooled batch and continuous commercial ice makers are dependent on the harvest rate and can be calculated using the following algorithms:

³³⁷ ENERGY STAR Commercial Ice Maker Key Product Criteria .
https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment/commercial_ice_makers/key_product_criteria.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = (E_{base} - E_{ES}) \times \frac{H}{100} \times DC \times t_{days}$$

Equation 128

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \Delta kWh \times CF$$

Equation 129

Where:

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| E_{base} | = | Baseline rated energy consumption (kWh) per 100 pounds of ice (see Table 164) |
| E_{ES} | = | ENERGY STAR rated energy consumption (kWh) per 100 pounds of ice (see Table 165) |
| H | = | Harvest rate in pounds of ice produced per 24 hours |
| DC | = | Machine duty cycle, 75% ³³⁸ |
| t_{days} | = | Number of days per year, default is 365 based on continuous use for both batch and continuous type ice makers. |
| CF | = | Seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 166) |

Table 166. Ice Makers—Seasonal Peak CFs

| Probability weighted peak CF ³³⁹ | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Climate zone | Summer | Winter |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.00012 | 0.00011 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 0.00012 |

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

There are no deemed energy savings tables for this measure.

³³⁸ The assumed duty cycle value of 80% is taken from a PGE Emerging Technologies study, ET Project #ET12PGE3151 Food Service Technology—Efficient Ice Machines and Load Shifting, average duty cycle of preexisting machines in tables ES1 and ES2.

³³⁹ Probability weighted peak load factors are calculated according to the method in Section 4 of the Texas TRM Vol 1 using data from the EPRI Load Shape Library 6.0. ERCOT regional End Use Load Shapes for Commercial Refrigeration. Peak Season, Peak Weekday values used for summer calculations. Off Peak Season, Peak Weekday values used for winter calculations. <http://loadshape.epri.com/enduse>.

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings Tables

There are no deemed demand savings tables for this measure.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for automatic ice makers is 8.5 years.³⁴⁰

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

It is required that the following list of primary inputs and contextual data be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone
- Manufacturer and model number
- Machine type
 - IMH, RC, or SCU
 - Batch or continuous
- Machine harvest rate
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative
- Copy of proof of purchase including date of purchase, manufacturer, and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

³⁴⁰ Department of Energy, Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Automatic Commercial Ice Makers, 80 FR 4698, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2015-00326/p-4698>.

Document Revision History

Table 167. Ice Makers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Incorporated March 2021 calculator update. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.4.9 Demand-Controlled Kitchen Ventilation Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-KV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service

Applicable Building Types: Restaurants and buildings with commercial kitchens

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed value

Savings Methodology: Algorithms

Measure Description

This measure presents deemed savings for implementation of demand-controlled ventilation (DCV) installed in commercial kitchens. DCV systems make use of control strategies to modulate exhaust fans and make-up air units. Various control strategies may be implemented such as time-of-day scheduling; sensors including exhaust temperature, cook surface temperature, smoke, or steam sensors; or direct communication from cooking equipment to the DCV processor.

Eligibility Criteria

Kitchen ventilation systems both with and without dedicated makeup air units are eligible for this measure.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a commercial kitchen operating the cooking exhaust and make up air operation at a single fixed speed with on/off controls or operating on an occupancy-based schedule.

High-Efficiency Condition

The efficient condition is a commercial kitchen varying the flow rates of cooking exhaust and make-up air operation based on periods of high and low demand as indicated by schedules or monitors of cooktop operation.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Energy savings are calculated based on monitoring data gathered during field studies conducted by the Food Service Technology Center (FSTC) and published in the ASHRAE Journal.³⁴¹ Assumptions for average savings, operating hours and days, and makeup air factors are calculated as the averages for corresponding building types from FSTC monitoring data.

When there is no dedicated makeup air unit, only the exhaust fan power is expected to modulate based on demand and a makeup air unit factor is applied to the savings algorithm. The makeup air unit (MAU) factor is calculated as the percent of total kitchen ventilation system power (exhaust plus makeup air fans) that comes from exhaust fans.

Interactive heating and cooling savings are taken by multiplying the percent airflow savings from the FSTC study by the estimated heating and cooling loads output by the FSTC Outdoor Air Load Calculator (OALC).³⁴² This output is adjusted by population to account for the percentage of sites with electric resistance or heat pump heating.³⁴³ Additionally, because output from the OALC is per 1,000 CFM, a CFM per HP ratio³⁴⁴ is applied in order to simplify implementation tracking requirements. Interactive heating and cooling savings are presented per horsepower. Assumed efficiency of AC systems is 10 EER; assumed efficiency of electric resistance heating is 1.0 COP; assumed efficiency of HP heating is 7.7 HSPF.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = HP_{\text{exhaust}} \times (IHS + AvgSav_{kWh/HP}) \times DOH \times AOD \times MAU$$

Equation 130

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \Delta kWh \times CF$$

Equation 131

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| HP_{exhaust} | = | Total exhaust horsepower of the kitchen ventilation system included in the DCV operating strategy, facility-specific |
| IHS | = | Interactive heating savings per 1,000 CFM of outdoor air (see Table 169) |
| $AvgSav_{kWh/HP}$ | = | Average hourly energy savings per horsepower by building type (see Table 168) |

³⁴¹ Fisher, D., Swierczyna, R., and Karas, A. (February 2013) Future of DCV for Commercial Kitchens. *ASHRAE Journal*, 48-53.

³⁴² Food Service Technology Center Outdoor Air Load Calculator. No longer available online.

³⁴³ Percentage of buildings with electric resistance and heat pump heat are taken from the Energy Information Administration 2012 Commercial Buildings Energy Survey (CBECS), tables b.28 Primary space-heating energy sources and b.38 Heating equipment, using data for buildings with cooking. <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2012>.

³⁴⁴ The CFM per HP ratio was calculated using data from Southern California Edison, ET 07.10 Report on Demand Control Ventilation for Commercial Kitchen Hoods, June 2009.

- DOH* = Average daily operating hours, facility specific (if unknown, use defaults from Table 168)
- AOD* = Annual operating days, facility specific (if unknown use defaults from Table 168)
- MAU* = Make-up air unit factor applied to account for presence of dedicated MAU; value = 1 if there is a dedicated MAU; see Table 168 for values when there is no dedicated MAU
- CF* = Seasonal peak coincidence factor; see Table 170

Table 168. DCKV—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions

| Building type | AvgSav _{V_{kWh}/HP} | DOH | AOD | MAU with no dedicated MAU |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Food service: Full-service restaurant ³⁴⁵ | 0.667 | 15 | 365 | 0.65 |
| Food service: Quick-service restaurant ³⁴⁶ | | | | |
| Food service: 24-hour restaurant ³⁴⁷ | 0.631 | 24 | 365 | 0.65 |
| Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session ³⁴⁸ | 0.566 | 11 | 325 | 0.51 |
| Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.566 | 11 | 252 | 0.51 |

Table 169. DCKV—Population-Adjusted Interactive HVAC Savings per hp

| Climate zone | Building type | Interactive savings (kWh/hp) |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 608 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 851 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 455 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 206 |

³⁴⁵ Pennsylvania TRM, “3.5.3 High-Efficiency Fan Motors for Walk-In Refrigerated Cases”. Page 369, Table 3-93. June 2016.

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

³⁴⁷ All values are the average of Hotel Restaurant data from Future of DCV for Commercial Kitchens.

³⁴⁸ Savings and MAU are calculated as the average of University Dining data from Future of DCV for Commercial Kitchens; Hours per day and Days per year are calculated using operating hours from Table 168.

| Climate zone | Building type | Interactive savings (kWh/hp) |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 1,123 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 1,758 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 838 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 409 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 1,191 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 1,844 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 959 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 571 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 1,393 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 2,262 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 1,119 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 689 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 1,023 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 1,510 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 775 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 450 |

Table 170. DCKV—Seasonal Peak CFs³⁴⁹

| Climate zone | Summer | Winter |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1.33E-04 | 1.46E-04 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 1.36E-04 | 1.45E-04 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 1.34E-04 | 1.43E-04 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 1.31E-04 | 1.45E-04 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 1.45E-04 | 1.46E-04 |

³⁴⁹ CF factors are calculated according to the methods described in TRM Volume 1, Section 4.3. The load shape source is the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Technical Support Document: 50% Energy Savings for Quick-Service Restaurants, Table B.4, Schedule for Kitchen exhaust flow.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 171. DCKV—Energy Savings per hp

| Climate zone | Building type | Annual savings (kWh/hp) | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | With dedicated MAU | Without dedicated MAU |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 4,253 | 2,990 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 6,376 | 4,418 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 2,480 | 1,498 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 1,779 | 1,016 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 4,768 | 3,504 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 7,282 | 5,324 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 2,864 | 1,881 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 1,981 | 1,218 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 4,836 | 3,572 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 7,368 | 5,410 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 2,985 | 2,002 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 2,144 | 1,381 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 5,038 | 3,775 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 7,787 | 5,829 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 3,144 | 2,162 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 2,261 | 1,499 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 4,668 | 3,404 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 7,034 | 5,077 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 2,801 | 1,818 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 2,023 | 1,260 |

Table 172. DCKV—Summer and Winter Peak Demand Savings per hp

| Climate zone | Building type | Summer demand savings (kW/hp) | | Winter demand savings (kW/hp) | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | With dedicated MAU | Without dedicated MAU | With dedicated MAU | Without dedicated MAU |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 0.57 | 0.40 | 0.62 | 0.44 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 0.85 | 0.59 | 0.93 | 0.65 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 0.33 | 0.20 | 0.36 | 0.22 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.24 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.15 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 0.65 | 0.48 | 0.69 | 0.51 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 0.99 | 0.72 | 1.05 | 0.77 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 0.39 | 0.26 | 0.41 | 0.27 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.27 | 0.17 | 0.29 | 0.18 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 0.65 | 0.48 | 0.69 | 0.51 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 0.99 | 0.72 | 1.05 | 0.77 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 0.40 | 0.27 | 0.43 | 0.29 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.31 | 0.20 |

| Climate zone | Building type | Summer demand savings (kW/hp) | | Winter demand savings (kW/hp) | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | With dedicated MAU | Without dedicated MAU | With dedicated MAU | Without dedicated MAU |
| Climate Zone 4 Corpus Christi | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 0.66 | 0.50 | 0.73 | 0.55 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 1.02 | 0.76 | 1.13 | 0.85 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 0.41 | 0.28 | 0.46 | 0.31 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.33 | 0.22 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | Food service: Full-service restaurant | 0.68 | 0.49 | 0.68 | 0.50 |
| | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | | | |
| | Food service: 24-hour restaurant | 1.02 | 0.74 | 1.03 | 0.74 |
| | Education: K-12 or college/university with summer session | 0.41 | 0.26 | 0.41 | 0.27 |
| | Education: K-12 without summer session | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.18 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID HVAC-VSD-fan.³⁵⁰

³⁵⁰ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Kitchen ventilation system exhaust fan horsepower
- Building type
- Kitchen ventilation makeup air unit fan horsepower, if present
- Presence of dedicated makeup air unit
- Testing and balancing report, if available

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 173. DCKV—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Formula updates and corrected table error. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

2.4.10 Pre-Rinse Spray Valves Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-FS-SV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Food service equipment

Applicable Building Types: See Table 175

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Direct install or point of sale

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure is for the installation of pre-rinse sprayers to reduce hot water usage which, in turn, saves energy associated with heating the water. Water heating is assumed to be electric. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-sprayer basis and are algorithmically based.

Eligibility Criteria

Units must be used for commercial food preparation only and have flow rates which are no greater than the baseline flow rates specified in Table 174 (on a per product class or spray force in ounce-force (ozf) basis).

Baseline Condition

Effective January 28, 2019, reference baseline equipment is a pre-rinse spray valve (PRSV) with a flow rate that does not exceed the maximum flow rate per product class as specified in Table 174.³⁵¹

Table 174. PRSVs—Flow Rate Limits

| Product class (ozf) | Flow rate (gpm) |
|---|-----------------|
| Product class 1 (≤ 5 ozf) | 1.00 |
| Product class 2 (> 5 ozf and ≤ 8 ozf) | 1.20 |
| Product class 3 (> 8 ozf) | 1.28 |

³⁵¹ Federal Energy Conservation Standard, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter 22, Subchapter D, Part 431, Subpart O, Section §431.266.

High-Efficiency Condition

Following the passing of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the EPA announced on September 21st, 2005 that it would no longer pursue an ENERGY STAR specification for pre-rinse spray valves.³⁵² Rather than simply disallowing pre-rinse spray valves altogether, it has been decided that the savings resulting from the retrofitting of this measure be algorithm-based (as opposed to deemed using baseline and high-efficiency assumptions). If identification of a standard flow rate for post-retrofit equipment can be identified, future updates will address the transformation of this measure from an algorithm-based approach to one which is deemed.

The eligible high-efficiency equipment is a pre-rinse spray valve that has a flow rate no greater than the flow rate specified in Table 174 for the pre-rinse spray valve's respective product class. The sprayer should be capable of the same cleaning ability as the old sprayer.³⁵³

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy and demand savings are calculated using the following algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{U \times (F_B - F_P) \times AOD \times (T_H - T_C) \times \rho \times C_P}{RE \times 3,412}$$

Equation 132

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \Delta kWh \times \frac{CF}{100,000}$$

Equation 133

Where:

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| U | = | Water usage duration (see Table 175) |
| F_B | = | Baseline sprayer flow rate (GPM) (see Table 174) |
| F_P | = | PRSV flow rate (GPM), use actual |
| AOD | = | Facility annual operating days (see Table 175) |

³⁵² "Summary of ENERGY STAR Specification Development Process and Rationale for PreRinse Spray Valves". March 2006.
https://www.energystar.gov/ia/partners/prod_development/downloads/PRSV_Decision_Memo_Final.pdf?1e37-d3b8.

³⁵³ FEMP Performance Requirements for Federal Purchases of Pre-rinse Spray Valves, Based on ASTM F2324-03: Standard Test Method for Pre-rinse Spray Valves.

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| T_H | = | Average mixed hot water (after spray valve) temperature for prewashing [°F] = 120°F ³⁵⁴ |
| T_C | = | Average supply (cold) water temperature [°F] = 71.4°F ³⁵⁵ |
| ρ | = | Water density [lbs/gal] = 8.33 |
| C_P | = | Specific heat of water [Btu/lb°F] = 1 |
| RE | = | Recovery efficiency of an electric water heater = 0.98 ³⁵⁶ |
| 3,412 | = | Constant to convert from Btu to kWh |
| CF | = | Seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 176) |
| 100,000 | = | Constant to convert values for easier readability |

Table 175. PRSVs—Assumed Variables for Energy and Peak Demand Savings Calculations

| Variable | Assumed value |
|-------------|---|
| U^{357} | Food service: Full-service restaurant: 105 min/day/unit Office: Cafeteria: 210 min/day/unit Education: College/university cafeteria: 210 min/day/unit Food service: Quick-service restaurant: 45 min/day/unit Education: K-12 cafeteria: 105 min/day/unit |
| AOD^{358} | Food service: Full-service restaurant: 360 Office: Cafeteria: 360 Education: College/university cafeteria: 270 Food service: Quick-service restaurant: 360 Education: K-12 school cafeteria: 193 |

³⁵⁴ “CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative Program Guidance on Pre-Rinse Spray Valves,” Consortium of Energy Efficiency (CEE). Page 3.

<https://library.cee1.org/system/files/library/4252/PRSV%20Program%20Guidance.pdf>.

³⁵⁵ Average calculated input water temperature for five Texas climate zone cities, based on typical meteorological year (TMY) dataset for TMY3: Available at

<http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings>.

³⁵⁶ Recovery efficiency of electric water heaters as listed on the AHRI Directory of Certified Product Performance. <https://www.ahridirectory.org>.

³⁵⁷ “CEE Commercial Kitchens Initiative Program Guidance on pre-rinse valves”, page 3. Midpoint of typical hours of operation in footnoted building types.

<https://library.cee1.org/system/files/library/4252/PRSV%20Program%20Guidance.pdf>.

³⁵⁸ For facilities that operate year-round: assume operating days of 360 days/year; For schools open weekdays except summer: 360 x (5/7) x (9/12) = 193; For dormitories with few occupants in the summer: 360 x (9/12) = 270.

Table 176. PRSV—Seasonal Peak CFs³⁵⁹

| Climate zone | Summer CF | | | Winter CF | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Food service: Full-service restaurant and cafeterias ³⁶⁰ | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | Education: K-12 school cafeteria | Food service: Full-service restaurant and cafeterias ³⁶¹ | Food service: Quick-service restaurant | Education: K-12 school cafeteria |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 3.151 | 6.298 | 2.537 | 5.026 | 6.205 | 0.666 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 4.767 | 5.850 | 2.630 | 4.279 | 5.868 | 0.899 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 3.544 | 6.237 | 2.627 | 3.219 | 5.015 | 1.556 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 3.092 | 6.214 | 2.768 | 5.462 | 6.754 | 1.561 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 6.805 | 5.660 | 3.934 | 7.063 | 8.490 | 0.000 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no deemed energy or demand savings tables for this measure. Please see the High-Efficiency Condition section for the rationale used in opting for an algorithm-based approach.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 5 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID Cook-LowPreRinse.³⁶²

³⁵⁹ CFs are developed according to the method described in the Texas TRM Volume 1, using load profiles derived from the American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., ASHRAE Handbook 2019. HVAC Applications. Chapter 50 51 - Service Water Heating, Section 9 – Hot Water Load and Equipment Sizing, Figure 24 – Hourly Flow Profiles for Various Building Types. CF values are multiplied by 100,000 to allow for easier readability of the values.

³⁶⁰ This building type should be used for Food Service: Full-service restaurant, Office: Cafeteria, and Education: College/university cafeteria.

³⁶¹ Ibid.

³⁶² DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Spray force in ounce-force (ozf)
- Baseline equipment flow-rate
- Retrofit equipment flow-rate
- Building type

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669—Provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications. Attachment A:
https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/40669_3_735684.PDF.
- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for pre-rinse sprayers

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 177. PRSVs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Updated the baseline and post-Retrofit minimum flow rate values, based on federal standards. Removed reference to a list of qualifying pre-rinse spray valves. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks, updates to input assumptions, and update peak demand savings. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Formula and variable definition updates. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Adjusted mixed water hot temperature to match CEE guidance. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

2.4.11 Vacuum-Sealing and Packaging Machines Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-VS

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Supermarket, Grocery, Food Store

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: M&V

Measure Description

This measure involves the replacement of always-on commercial electric vacuum-sealing and packaging machines with on-demand commercial electric vacuum-sealing and packaging machines. Packaging machines consist of a heating bar and heating platform. The heating bar is used to cut the wrapping film as it meets the heating bar. The heating platform is used to heat up the wrapping film. When the wrapping film is heated, the film sticks to the package and seals the product.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible vacuum-sealing and packaging machines must use either a mechanical or optical control system. A mechanical system applies downward pressure onto a larger heating element platform, engaging a switch that activates a heating element until the switch is disengaged (or for a maximum of three seconds). An optical system uses an optical eye to detect that an item is being sealed. The eye is placed in the front center of a large heating element. When a package is set on the heating element, light is reflected into the eye, engaging the heating element until it is removed (or for a maximum of three seconds).

The measure is restricted to supermarket, grocery, and other food store building types.

Baseline Condition

The baseline is a conventional (always-on) packaging machine. With conventional machines, both heating elements are kept at a constant temperature of 280°F.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is an on-demand packaging machine. On-demand machines are similar but have a more powerful heating platform, which defaults to off and is switched on/off by a controller.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Southern California Edison (SCE) and the Food Service Technology Center (FSTC) conducted a field study to evaluate and compare energy savings and demand reduction potential between baseline and on-demand package sealers in supermarkets.³⁶³ The study included four supermarket chains, with three sites selected for each chain. Each test site operated approximately 20 hours per day. Package sealers were located in deli, meat, and or produce departments. Power data was measured in 10-second intervals over a six-week monitoring period. A low sample interval was chosen to accurately capture the pulsing of the heating elements.

The study estimated demand savings by averaging power draw during the peak hours from 2-5 PM to account for the cycling of the larger heating element on the on-demand unit. This measure uses 10-minute average load shape to estimate coincidence factors consistent with the Texas peak definition.³⁶⁴ This approach is more consistent with the 15-minute interval data typically used in calculated demand and energy charges by utilities. Demand savings are calculated by dividing energy savings by 8,760 and multiplying against the coincidence factor.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 178. Vacuum-Sealing & Packaging Machines—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Building type | kWh/machine | Summer kW/ machine | Winter kW/ machine |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Supermarkets, grocery, and food stores | 1,568 | 0.06 | 0.06 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for vacuum-sealing and packaging machines is 10 years, based on the University of California Useful Life Indices.³⁶⁵

³⁶³ “Vacuum-Sealing and Packaging Machines for Food Service Field Test, ET13SCE1190 Report,” SCE & FTSC. December 2014. https://www.etcc-ca.com/sites/default/files/reports/ET10SCE1450%20Vacuum%20Sealing%20Packaging%20Machine%20Report_Final.pdf.

³⁶⁴ See Volume 1, Section 4.

³⁶⁵ “Useful Life Indices for Equipment Depreciation”, University of California Office of the President. <https://eulid.ucop.edu/>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Building type
- Number of packaging machines
- Packaging machine manufacturer and model

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 179. Vacuum-Sealing & Packaging Machines—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 origin. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. No revision. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5 NONRESIDENTIAL: REFRIGERATION

2.5.1 Door Heater Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-HC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, and convenience stores.

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of door heater controls for glass-door refrigerated cases with anti-sweat heaters (ASH). A door heater controller senses dew point (DP) temperature in the store and modulates power supplied to the heaters accordingly. DP inside a building is primarily dependent on the moisture content of outdoor ambient air. Because the outdoor DP varies between climate zones, weather data from each climate zone must be analyzed to obtain a DP profile. The reduced heating results in a reduced cooling load. The savings are on a per-horizontal-linear-foot-of-display-case basis.

Eligibility Criteria

The efficient equipment must be a standard-heat configuration door heater control utilized in an eligible commercial retail facility on glass-door refrigerated cases for the purpose of dynamically controlling humidity.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is a cooler or a freezer door heater that operates 8,760 hours per year without any controls.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high efficiency equipment is a cooler or a freezer door heater connected to a heater control system, which controls the door heaters by measuring the ambient humidity and temperature of the store, calculating the dew point (DP) temperature, and using pulse width modulation to control the anti-sweat door heater based on specific algorithms for freezer and cooler doors.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy savings from the installation of anti-sweat heater controls are a result of both the decrease in length of time the heater is running (kWh_{ASH}) and the reduction in load on the refrigeration (kWh_{refrig}). These savings are calculated using the following procedures:

Indoor dew point (T_{d-in}) can be calculated from outdoor dew point (T_{d-out}) per climate zone using the following equation:

$$T_{d-in} = 0.005379 \times T_{d-out}^2 + 0.171795 \times T_{d-out} + 19.87006$$

Equation 134³⁶⁶

The baseline assumes door heaters are running on an 8,760-hour operating schedule. In the post-retrofit case, the duty for each hourly reading is calculated by assuming a linear relationship between indoor DP and duty cycle for each bin reading. It is assumed that the door heaters will be all off (duty cycle of 0%) at 42.89°F DP and all on (duty cycle of 100%) at 52.87°F DP for a typical supermarket.³⁶⁷ Between these values, the door heaters' duty cycle changes proportionally:

$$\text{Door Heater ON}\% = \frac{T_{d-in} - \text{All OFF setpt (42.89°F)}}{\text{All ON setpt (52.87°F)} - \text{All OFF setpt (42.89°F)}}$$

Equation 135

The controller only changes the run-time of the heaters, so the instantaneous door heater power (kW_{ASH}) as a resistive load remains constant per linear foot of door heater³⁶⁸ at:

For medium temperature (coolers):

$$kW_{ASH} = 0.109 \text{ per door or } 0.0436 \text{ per horizontal linear foot of door}^{369}$$

Equation 136

³⁶⁶ San Diego Gas & Electric, Work Paper WPSDGENRRN0009: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls, "Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies". page 4, Figure 2. August 2012.

https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/WPSDGENRRN0009%2520Rev%25200%2520Anti-Sweat%2520Heat%2520%2528ASH%2529%2520Controls%2520_0.doc.

³⁶⁷ Ibid, "Direct ASH Power", page 6.

42.89°F DP and 52.87°F DP correspond to relative humidity of 35 percent and 50 percent, respectively, for a 72°F indoor space. These relative humidity values are common practice setpoints for a typical supermarket of this temperature.

³⁶⁸ Pennsylvania TRM, "3.5.6 Controls: Anti-Sweat Heater Controls". page 381, Table 3-101. June 2016.

<http://www.puc.pa.gov/pdocs/1350348.docx>. Additional reference from Pennsylvania TRM: State of Wisconsin, Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, Focus on Energy Evaluation, Business Programs Deemed Savings Manual. Table 4-75., March 22, 2010.
https://focusonenergy.com/sites/default/files/bpdeemedavingsmanuav10_evaluationreport.pdf.

³⁶⁹ Ibid.

For low temperature (freezers):

$$kW_{ASH} = 0.191 \text{ per door or } 0.0764 \text{ per horizontal linear foot of door}^{370}$$

Equation 137

Door heater energy consumption for each hour of the year is a product of power and run time:

$$kWh_{ASH-Hourly} = kW_{ASH} \times \text{Door Heater ON\%} \times 1\text{Hour}$$

Equation 138

$$kWh_{ASH} = \sum kWh_{ASH-Hourly}$$

Equation 139

To calculate energy savings from the reduced refrigeration load using average system efficiency and assuming that 35 percent of the anti-sweat heat becomes a load on the refrigeration system,³⁷¹ the cooling load contribution from door heaters for each hour of the year can be given by:

$$Q_{ASH}(\text{ton} - \text{hrs}) = 0.35 \times kW_{ASH} \times \frac{3,412 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr}}}{12,000 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ton}}} \times \text{Door Heater ON\%}$$

Equation 140

The compressor power requirements are based on calculated cooling load and energy-efficiency ratios obtained from manufacturers' data. The compressor analysis is limited to the cooling load imposed by the door heaters, not the total cooling load of the refrigeration system.

For medium temperature refrigerated cases, the saturated condensing temperature (SCT_{MT}) is calculated as the design dry-bulb temperature plus 15 degrees. For low-temperature refrigerated cases, the SCT_{LT} is the design dry-bulb temperature plus 10 degrees. The EER for both medium- and low-temperature applications is a function of SCT and part load ratio (PLR) of the compressor. PLR is the ratio of total cooling load to compressor capacity and is assumed to be a constant of 1/1.15 or approximately 0.87.³⁷²

³⁷⁰ Ibid.

³⁷¹ A Study of Energy Efficient Solutions for Anti-Sweat Heaters. Southern California Edison RTTC. December 1999.

³⁷² Work Paper PGEREF108: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls. Pacific Gas and Electric Company. May 29, 2009. Assumes 15% oversizing.

For medium temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine EER_{MT} [Btu/hr/watts] for each hour of the year:

$$EER_{MT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 141³⁷³

Where:

| | | |
|----------|---|------------------------------------|
| a | = | 3.75346018700468 |
| b | = | -0.049642253137389 |
| c | = | 29.4589834935596 |
| d | = | 0.000342066982768282 |
| e | = | -11.7705583766926 |
| f | = | -0.212941092717051 |
| g | = | -1.46606221890819 $\times 10^{-6}$ |
| h | = | 6.80170133906075 |
| i | = | -0.020187240339536 |
| j | = | 0.000657941213335828 |
| PLR | = | 1/1.15 = 0.87 |
| SCT | = | $T_{db} + 15$ |
| T_{DB} | = | Dry-bulb temperature |

For low temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine the EER_{LT} [Btu/hr/watts] for each hour of the year:

$$EER_{LT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 142³⁷⁴

Where:

| | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|
| a | = | 9.86650982829017 |
| b | = | -0.230356886617629 |
| c | = | 22.905553824974 |

³⁷³ San Diego Gas & Electric, Work Paper WPSDGENRRN0009: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls, "Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies". page 4, Figure 2. August 2012.
https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/WPSDGENRRN0009%2520Rev%25200%2520Anti-Sweat%2520Heat%2520%2528ASH%2529%2520Controls%2520_0.doc.

³⁷⁴ Ibid.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>d</i> | = | 0.00218892905109218 |
| <i>e</i> | = | -2.48866737934442 |
| <i>f</i> | = | -0.248051519588758 |
| <i>g</i> | = | -7.57495453950879 × 10 ⁻⁶ |
| <i>h</i> | = | 2.03606248623924 |
| <i>i</i> | = | -0.0214774331896676 |
| <i>j</i> | = | 0.000938305518020252 |
| <i>PLR</i> | = | 1/1.15 = 0.87 |
| <i>SCT_{LT}</i> | = | <i>T_{db}</i> + 10 |
| <i>T_{DB}</i> | = | Dry-bulb temperature |

Energy used by the compressor to remove heat imposed by the door heaters for each hourly reading is determined based on calculated cooling load and EER, as outlined below:

$$kWh_{refrig-hourly} = Q_{ASH} \times \frac{12}{EER}$$

Equation 143

$$kWh_{refrig} = \sum kWh_{refrig-Hourly}$$

Equation 144

Total annual energy consumption (direct door heaters and indirect refrigeration) is the sum of both annual kWh consumption variables:

$$kWh_{total} = kWh_{refrig} + kWh_{ASH}$$

Equation 145

Total energy savings is the difference between the baseline and post-retrofit case:

$$Energy\ Savings\ [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{total-baseline} - kWh_{total-post}$$

Equation 146

Peak demand savings are calculated as the weighted average of the probability of winter or summer peak load's top twenty hours' coincidence with system peak and the hourly calculated *kWh_{total}* for said twenty hours per climate zone.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

The energy and demand savings of anti-sweat door heater controls are deemed values based on city/climate zone and refrigeration temperature, with hourly dry-bulb temperatures and outdoor dew points determined using TMY3 Hourly Weather Data by Climate Zone;³⁷⁵ Table 180 provides these deemed values. Savings are specified per horizontal linear feet of door.

Table 180. Door Heater Controls—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Lin. Ft. of Door

| Climate zone | Medium temperature | | Low temperature | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Energy savings (kWh/ft) | Peak demand savings (kW/ft) | Energy savings (kWh/ft) | Peak demand savings (kW/ft) |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 342 | 0.047 | 610 | 0.081 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 232 | 0.047 | 413 | 0.081 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 170 | 0.047 | 304 | 0.082 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 131 | 0.047 | 234 | 0.083 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 380 | 0.047 | 682 | 0.084 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocDisp-ASH.³⁷⁶

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Refrigeration temperature (medium, low)
- Linear feet of door length

³⁷⁵ <http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings>

³⁷⁶ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669—Provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications. Attachment A:
https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/40669_7_736774.PDF.
https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/40669_7_736775.PDF.
- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for Anti-Sweat Heater Controls

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 181. Door Heater Controls—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. In the energy savings equation used to determine the EER, rounded off the regression coefficients to 4 or 5 significant figures. |
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 update. Correction to state that savings are on a per-linear foot of display case. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Update Deemed kW _{ASH} for Medium temperature cases and add kW _{ASH} for Low-temperature cases. Added more significant digits to the input variables a-j for Equation 141 and Equation 142. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated peak demand methodology to follow Volume 1 methods. Changed Zone 4 reference location from McAllen to Corpus Christi. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.2 ECM Evaporator Fan Motors Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-FM

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, convenience stores, and schools³⁷⁷

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the algorithm methodology for the replacement of existing evaporator fan motors with electronically commutated motors (ECMs) in cooler and freezer display cases. ECMs can provide up to 65 percent reduction in fan energy use with higher efficiencies, automatic variable-speed drive, lower motor operating temperatures, and less maintenance.

Eligibility Criteria

All ECMs must be suitable, size-for-size replacements of evaporator fan motors.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is an existing shaded pole evaporator fan motor in a refrigerated case.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment is an electronically commutated motor which replaces an existing evaporator fan motor.

³⁷⁷ Refrigeration and freezer units utilized in a school setting typically function year-round. This operating schedule prevents malfunctioning due to periods of prolonged disuse and allows child nutrition meal programs offered to students and the community to operate during school off-seasons. Schools are therefore an applicable building type for this measure, which utilizes annual operating hours derived from a full-year schedule.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy savings from the installation of ECMs are a result of savings due to the increased efficiency of the fan and the reduction of heat produced from the reduction of fan operation. The energy and demand savings are calculated using the following equations:

Cooler

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = N \times \Delta kW_{\text{peak per unit}} \quad \text{Equation 147}$$

$$\Delta kW_{\text{peak per unit}} = (W_{\text{base}} - W_{\text{ee}})/1,000 \times LF \times DC_{\text{EvapCooler}} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{COP_{\text{cooler}}}\right) \quad \text{Equation 148}$$

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = N \times \Delta kWh_{\text{per unit}} \quad \text{Equation 149}$$

$$\Delta kWh_{\text{per unit}} = \Delta kW_{\text{peak per unit}} \times \text{Hours} \times (1 - \%OFF) \quad \text{Equation 150}$$

Freezer

$$\text{Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = N \times \Delta kW_{\text{peak per unit}} \quad \text{Equation 151}$$

$$\Delta kW_{\text{peak per unit}} = (W_{\text{base}} - W_{\text{ee}})/1,000 \times LF \times DC_{\text{EvapFreeze}} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{COP_{\text{freezer}}}\right) \quad \text{Equation 152}$$

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = N \times \Delta kWh_{\text{per unit}} \quad \text{Equation 153}$$

$$\Delta kWh_{\text{per unit}} = \Delta kW_{\text{peak per unit}} \times \text{Hours} \times (1 - \%OFF) \quad \text{Equation 154}$$

Where:

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| N | = | Number of motors replaced |
| W_{base} | = | Input wattage of existing/baseline evaporator fan motor (see Table 182) |
| W_{ee} | = | Input wattage of new energy efficient evaporator fan motor (see Table 182) |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| LF | = | Load factor of evaporator fan motor = 0.9 (default) ³⁷⁸ |
| $DC_{EvapCool}$ | = | Duty cycle of evaporator fan motor for cooler = 100% (default) ³⁷⁹ |
| $DC_{EvapFreeze}$ | = | Duty cycle of evaporator fan motor for freezer = 97.8% (default) ^{380,381} |
| COP_{cooler} | = | $12/EER_{MT}$, the coefficient of performance of compressor in the cooler |
| $COP_{freezer}$ | = | $12/EER_{LT}$, the coefficient of performance of compressor in the freezer |
| Hours | = | The annual operating hours are assumed to be 8,760 for coolers and freezers. ^{382,383} |
| %OFF | = | The percentage of time that the evaporator fan motors are off. If the facility does not have evaporator fan controls %OFF = 0, and if the facility has evaporator fan controls %OFF = 46%. ³⁸⁴ |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |

³⁷⁸ The Pennsylvania TRM, June 2016, cites the following as the source for determining the load factor of the evaporator fan motor:

“ActOnEnergy; Business Program-Program Year 2, June 2009 through May 2010. Technical Reference Manual, No. 2009-01.” Published 12/15/2009.

Pennsylvania TRM, “3.5.2 High-Efficiency Fan Motors for Reach-In Refrigerated Cases”. page 365, Table 3-89. June 2016. <http://www.puc.pa.gov/pcdocs/1350348.docx>.

³⁷⁹ Efficiency Maine, Commercial/Industrial and Multifamily Technical Reference Manual 2020.1, July 1, 2019. Page 83, footnote 401.

³⁸⁰ The December 2018 VT TRM Evaporator Fan Motors measure attributes reduced operating hours to freezers. This is expressed through a reduced duty cycle of approximately $8,567 / 8,760 = 97.8$ percent. <https://puc.vermont.gov/document/ev-technical-reference-manual>.

³⁸¹ “Commercial Refrigeration Loadshape Project Final Report,” The Cadmus Group. Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP), Regional Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification Forum, Lexington, MA 2015. Page 67, Table 34.

³⁸² The December 2018 VT TRM Evaporator Fan Motors measure attributes reduced operating hours to freezers. This is expressed through a reduced duty cycle of approximately $8,567 / 8,760 = 97.8$ percent. <https://puc.vermont.gov/document/ev-technical-reference-manual>.

³⁸³ “Commercial Refrigeration Loadshape Project Final Report,” The Cadmus Group. Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships (NEEP), Regional Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification Forum, Lexington, MA 2015. Page 67, Table 34.

³⁸⁴ The Massachusetts Technical Reference Manual, 2012 Program Year – Plan Version, “Refrigeration – Evaporator Fan Controls”, October 2011. Page 216, footnote 414 cites the following as the source for this variable:

“The value is an estimate by National Resource Management (NRM) based on extensive analysis of hourly use data. These values are also supported by Select Energy (2004). Cooler Control Measure Impact Spreadsheet User’s Manual. Prepared for NSTAR.”

The compressor power requirements are based on calculated cooling load and energy-efficiency ratios obtained from manufacturers' data, as described below.

For medium-temperature refrigerated cases, the saturated condensing temperature (SCT_{MT}) is calculated as the design dry-bulb temperature plus 15 degrees. For low-temperature refrigerated cases, the SCT_{LT} is the design dry-bulb temperature plus 10 degrees. The EER for both medium- and low-temperature applications is a function of SCT and part load ratio (PLR) of the compressor. PLR is the ratio of total cooling load to compressor capacity and is assumed to be a constant of 1/1.15 or approximately 0.87.³⁸⁵

For medium temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine EER_{MT} [Btu/hr/watts] for each hour of the year:

$$EER_{MT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 155³⁸⁶

Where:

| | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>a</i> | = | 3.75346018700468 |
| <i>b</i> | = | -0.049642253137389 |
| <i>c</i> | = | 29.4589834935596 |
| <i>d</i> | = | 0.000342066982768282 |
| <i>e</i> | = | -11.7705583766926 |
| <i>f</i> | = | -0.212941092717051 |
| <i>g</i> | = | -1.46606221890819 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| <i>h</i> | = | 6.80170133906075 |
| <i>i</i> | = | -0.020187240339536 |
| <i>j</i> | = | 0.000657941213335828 |
| <i>PLR</i> | = | 1/1.15 = 0.87 |
| SCT_{MT} | = | $T_{db} + 15$ |
| T_{DB} | = | Dry-bulb temperature |

³⁸⁵ Work Paper PGEREF108: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls. Pacific Gas and Electric Company. May 29, 2009. Assumes 15 percent oversizing.

³⁸⁶ San Diego Gas & Electric, Work Paper WPSDGENRRN0009: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls, "Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies". page 4, Figure 2. August 2012.

https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/WPSDGENRRN0009%2520Rev%25200%2520Anti-Sweat%2520Heat%2520%2528ASH%2529%2520Controls%2520_0.doc.

For low temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine EER_{LT} [Btu/hr/watts] for each hour of the year:

$$EER_{LT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 156³⁸⁷

Where:

| | | |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|
| a | = | 9.86650982829017 |
| b | = | -0.230356886617629 |
| c | = | 22.905553824974 |
| d | = | 0.00218892905109218 |
| e | = | -2.48866737934442 |
| f | = | -0.248051519588758 |
| g | = | -7.57495453950879 $\times 10^{-6}$ |
| h | = | 2.03606248623924 |
| i | = | -0.0214774331896676 |
| j | = | 0.000938305518020252 |
| SCT_{LT} | = | $T_{db} + 10$ |

Table 182. ECM Evaporator Fan Motors—Motor Sizes, Efficiencies, and Input Watts^{388,389}

| Nominal motor size | Motor output (W) | Shaded pole eff | Shaded pole input (W) | PSC eff | PSC input (W) | ECM eff | ECM input (W) |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| (1-14W) | 9 | 30% | 30 | 60% | 15 | 70% | 13 |
| 1/40 HP (16-23W) | 19.5 | 30% | 65 | 60% | 33 | 70% | 28 |
| 1/20 HP (37W) | 37 | 30% | 123 | 60% | 62 | 70% | 53 |

³⁸⁷ Ibid.

³⁸⁸ The first three rows in this table are sourced from the Pennsylvania TRM, June 2016. Pennsylvania TRM, “3.5.2 High-Efficiency Fan Motors for Reach-In Refrigerated Cases”. page 366, Table 3-90. June 2016. <http://www.puc.pa.gov/pdocs/1350348.docx>.

The last two rows are estimated using logarithmic linear regression of smaller motor efficiencies.

³⁸⁹ Motor efficiencies: “Energy Savings Potential and Opportunities for High-Efficiency Electric Motors in Residential and Commercial Equipment.” Department of Energy. December 2013. Motor efficiencies for the baseline motors are from Table 2.1, which provides peak efficiency ranges for a variety of motors. ECM motor efficiencies is from discussion in Section 2.4.3. <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/02/f8/Motor%20Energy%20Savings%20Potential%20Report%202013-12-4.pdf>.

| Nominal motor size | Motor output (W) | Shaded pole eff | Shaded pole input (W) | PSC eff | PSC input (W) | ECM eff | ECM input (W) |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| 1/15 HP (49W) | 49.0 | 30% | 163 | 60% | 82 | 70% | 70 |
| 1/4 HP | 186.5 | 30% | 622 | 60% | 311 | 70% | 266 |
| 1/3 HP | 248.7 | 30% | 829 | 60% | 415 | 70% | 355 |

Table 183. ECM Evaporator Fan Motors—Cooler & Freezer Compressor COP

| Climate zone | Summer design dry-bulb temperature ³⁹⁰ | EER _{MT} | COP _{cooler} | EER _{LT} | COP _{freezer} |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 98.6 | 6.18 | 1.94 | 4.77 | 2.51 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 101.4 | 5.91 | 2.03 | 4.56 | 2.63 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 97.5 | 6.29 | 1.91 | 4.86 | 2.47 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 96.8 | 6.36 | 1.89 | 4.91 | 2.44 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 101.1 | 5.94 | 2.02 | 4.58 | 2.62 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

The energy and demand savings of ECMs are calculated using a deemed algorithm, based on climate zone, refrigeration temperature, and presence of motor controls. Therefore, there are no deemed energy or demand tables. Evaporator fan nameplate data, rated power, and efficiency is also required.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL IDs GrocDisp-FEEvapFanMtr and GrocWklIn-WEvapFanMtr.³⁹¹

³⁹⁰ 2017 ASHRAE Handbook: Fundamentals, 0.4% summer design dry-bulb temperatures. <http://ashrae-meteo.info/v2.0/>.

³⁹¹ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Building type
- Motor quantity
- Motor efficiency
- Motor power rating
- Evaporator fan control type
- Refrigeration type (cooler, freezer)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669—Provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 184. ECM Evaporator Fan Motors—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Updated the methodology with cooler and freezer values. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated methodology based on the load shape from original workpaper. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added <i>schools</i> as an eligible building type. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Clarified duty cycle assumptions and references. |

2.5.3 Electronic Defrost Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-DC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, convenience stores, and schools³⁹²

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of electronic defrost controls. The controls sense whether a defrost cycle is required in a refrigerated case and skips it if it is unnecessary.

Eligibility Criteria

Not applicable.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is a refrigerated case without defrost controls or with an evaporator fan defrost system that uses a time clock mechanism to initiate electronic resistance defrost.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment is an evaporator fan defrost system with electronic defrost controls.

³⁹² Refrigeration and freezer units utilized in a school setting typically function year-round. This operating schedule prevents malfunctioning due to periods of prolonged disuse and allows child nutrition meal programs offered to students and the community to operate during school off-seasons. *Schools* are therefore an applicable building type for this measure, which utilizes annual operating hours derived from a full-year schedule.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy savings from the installation of electronic defrost controls are a result of savings due to the increase in operating efficiency and the reduced heat from a reduction in the number of defrosts. The energy and demand savings are calculated using the equations, with the coefficient of performance variable corresponding to low temperature or medium temperature applications:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \Delta kWh_{\text{defrost}} + \Delta kWh_{\text{heat}} \quad \text{Equation 157}$$

$$\Delta kWh_{\text{defrost}} = kW_{\text{defrost}} \times DRF \times \text{Hours} \quad \text{Equation 158}$$

Medium temperature:

$$\Delta kWh_{\text{heat}} = \Delta kWh_{\text{defrost}} \times 0.28 \times COP_{MT} \quad \text{Equation 159}$$

Low temperature:

$$\Delta kWh_{\text{heat}} = \Delta kWh_{\text{defrost}} \times 0.28 \times COP_{LT} \quad \text{Equation 160}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{\text{Hours}} \quad \text{Equation 161}$$

Where:

$\Delta kWh_{\text{defrost}}$ = Energy savings resulting from an increase in operating efficiency due to the addition of electronic defrost controls

ΔkWh_{heat} = Energy savings due to the reduced heat from reduced number of defrosts

kW_{defrost} = Load of electric defrost, default = 0.9 kW³⁹³

³⁹³ Efficiency Vermont TRM, 3/16/2015, p. 170. The total defrost element kW is proportional to the number of evaporator fans blowing over the coil. The typical wattage of the defrost element is 900 W per fan. https://www.puc.nh.gov/EESE%20Board/EERS_WG/vt_trm.pdf.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Hours</i> | = | <i>Number of hours defrost occurs over a year without defrost controls, 487³⁹⁴</i> |
| <i>DRF</i> | = | <i>Defrost reduction factor—percent reduction in defrosts required per year, see Table 185</i> |
| <i>0.28</i> | = | <i>Conversion of kW to tons; 3,412 Btuh/kW divided by 12,000 Btuh/ton</i> |
| <i>COP_{MT}</i> | = | <i>12/EER_{MT}, the coefficient of performance of compressor in the cooler</i> |
| <i>COP_{LT}</i> | = | <i>12/EER_{LT}, the coefficient of performance of compressor in the freezer</i> |

The compressor power requirements are based on calculated cooling load and energy-efficiency ratios obtained from manufacturers' data.

For medium-temperature refrigerated cases, the saturated condensing temperature (SCT_{MT}) is calculated as the design dry-bulb temperature plus 15 degrees. For low-temperature refrigerated cases, the SCT_{LT} is the design dry-bulb temperature plus 10 degrees. The EER for both medium- and low-temperature applications is a function of SCT and part load ratio (PLR) of the compressor. PLR is the ratio of total cooling load to compressor capacity and is assumed to be a constant of 1/1.15 or approximately 0.87.³⁹⁵

For medium-temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine EER_{MT} [Btu/hr/watts] for each hour of the year.

$$EER_{MT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 162³⁹⁶

Where:

| | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------|
| <i>a</i> | = | <i>3.75346018700468</i> |
| <i>b</i> | = | <i>-0.049642253137389</i> |
| <i>c</i> | = | <i>29.4589834935596</i> |

³⁹⁴ Demand Defrost Strategies in Supermarket Refrigeration Systems, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2011. The refrigeration system is assumed to be in operation every day of the year, while savings from the evaporator coil defrost control will only occur during set defrost cycles. This is assumed to be (4) 20-minute cycles per day, for a total of 487 hours.
<https://info.ornl.gov/sites/publications/files/pub31296.pdf>.

³⁹⁵ Work Paper PGEREF108: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls. Pacific Gas and Electric Company. May 29, 2009. Assumes 15 percent oversizing.

³⁹⁶ San Diego Gas & Electric, Work Paper WPSDGENRRN0009: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls, "Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies". page 4, Figure 2. August 2012.
https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/WPSDGENRRN0009%2520Rev%25200%2520Anti-Sweat%2520Heat%2520%2528ASH%2529%2520Controls%2520_0.doc.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>d</i> | = | 0.000342066982768282 |
| <i>e</i> | = | -11.7705583766926 |
| <i>f</i> | = | -0.212941092717051 |
| <i>g</i> | = | -1.46606221890819 × 10 ⁻⁶ |
| <i>h</i> | = | 6.80170133906075 |
| <i>l</i> | = | -0.020187240339536 |
| <i>j</i> | = | 0.000657941213335828 |
| <i>PLR</i> | = | 1/1.15 = 0.87 |
| <i>SCT_{MT}</i> | = | <i>T_{db}</i> + 15 |
| <i>T_{DB}</i> | = | Dry-bulb temperature |

For low-temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine EER_{LT} [Btu/hr/watts] for each hour of the year:

$$EER_{LT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 163³⁹⁷

Where:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>a</i> | = | 9.86650982829017 |
| <i>b</i> | = | -0.230356886617629 |
| <i>c</i> | = | 22.905553824974 |
| <i>d</i> | = | 0.00218892905109218 |
| <i>e</i> | = | -2.48866737934442 |
| <i>f</i> | = | -0.248051519588758 |
| <i>g</i> | = | -7.57495453950879 × 10 ⁻⁶ |
| <i>h</i> | = | 2.03606248623924 |
| <i>i</i> | = | -0.0214774331896676 |
| <i>j</i> | = | 0.000938305518020252 |
| <i>SCT_{LT}</i> | = | <i>T_{db}</i> + 10 |

³⁹⁷ Ibid.

Table 185. Defrost Controls—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions

| Climate zone | DRF ³⁹⁸ | COP _{MT} ³⁹⁹ | COP _{LT} ⁴⁰⁰ |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 35% | 1.94 | 2.51 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | 2.03 | 2.63 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | 1.91 | 2.47 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | 1.89 | 2.44 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 2.02 | 2.62 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

The energy and demand savings of Defrost Controls are calculated using a deemed algorithm based on climate zone and refrigeration temperature and are therefore not associated with deemed energy nor demand tables.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) has been defined for this measure as 10 years.⁴⁰¹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Hours that defrost occurs over a year without defrost controls

³⁹⁸ Smart defrost kits claim 30-40% savings, of which this value is the midpoint (with up to 44% savings by third party testing by Intertek Testing Service - Smart HVAC: Refrigeration Defrost Kit Aids Troubleshooting (achrnews.com)). <https://www.heatcraftpd.com/contentAsset/raw-data/aee972cd-cbe8-4912-879e-b69aba4d25e9/fileAsset?bylnode=true>

³⁹⁹ Southern California Edison, Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls Work Paper WPCNRRN009 (rev.o.2007).

⁴⁰⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁰¹ GDS Associates, Inc. (June 2007). *Measure Life Report*. Prepared for The New England State Program Working Group (SPWG). https://library.cee1.org/sites/default/files/library/8842/CEE_Eval_MeasureLifeStudyLights&HVACGDS_1Jun2007.pdf

Additionally, the Pennsylvania TRM Volume 3 Page 162 cites the Vermont TRM, March 16, 2015. Pg. 171: "This is a conservative estimate is based on a discussion with Heatcraft based on the components expected life. https://www.puc.nh.gov/EESE%20Board/EERS_WG/vt_trm.pdf"

- Load of electric defrost
- Refrigeration temperature (low temperature or medium temperature)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket No. 40669 provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 186. Defrost Controls—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated methodology based on the load shape from original workpaper. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added <i>schools</i> as an eligible building type. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.4 Evaporator Fan Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-FC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, convenience stores, and schools⁴⁰²

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of evaporator fan controls. As walk-in cooler and freezer evaporators often run continuously, this measure consists of a control system that turns the fan on only when the unit's thermostat is calling for the compressor to operate.

Eligibility Criteria

Not applicable.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is an existing shaded pole evaporator fan motor with no temperature controls, running 8,760 annual hours.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment will be regarded as an energy management system (EMS) or other electronic controls to modulate evaporator fan operation based on the temperature of the refrigerated space.

⁴⁰² Refrigeration and freezer units utilized in a school setting typically function year-round. This operating schedule prevents malfunctioning due to periods of prolonged disuse and allows child nutrition meal programs offered to students and the community to operate during school off-seasons. *Schools* are therefore an applicable building type for this measure, which utilizes annual operating hours derived from a full-year schedule.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy savings from the installation of evaporator fan controls are a result of savings due to the reduction in the operation of the fan. The energy and demand savings are calculated using the equations:

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \left((kW_{evap} \times n_{fans}) - kW_{circ} \right) \times (1 - DC_{comp}) \times DC_{evap} \times BF$$

Equation 164

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \Delta kW \times 8,760$$

Equation 165

Where:

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| kW_{evap} | = | Connected load kW of each evaporator fan, see Table 187 |
| kW_{circ} | = | Connected load kW of the circulating fan, see Table 187 |
| n_{fans} | = | Number of evaporator fans |
| DC_{comp} | = | Duty cycle of the compressor, see Table 187 |
| DC_{evap} | = | Duty cycle of the evaporator fan, see Table 187 |
| BF | = | Bonus factor for reducing cooling load from replacing the evaporator fan with a lower wattage circulating fan when the compressor is not running, see Table 187 |
| 8,760 | = | Annual hours per year |

Table 187. Evaporator Fan Controls—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions⁴⁰³

| Variable | Deemed values |
|--------------------|---|
| kW _{evap} | 0.123 kW |
| kW _{circ} | 0.035 kW |
| DC _{comp} | 50% |
| DC _{evap} | Cooler: 100% Freezer: 94.4% |
| BF | Low Temp: 1.5 Medium Temp: 1.3 High Temp: 1.2 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Not applicable.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 16 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocWikIn-WEvapFMtrCtrl.⁴⁰⁴

⁴⁰³ The Maine Technical Reference Manual was utilized to determine these assumed values. Efficiency Maine, Commercial/Industrial and Multifamily Technical Reference Manual 2020.1, July 1, 2019.

- kW_{evap}: Page 78, footnote 366 states this value is determined “based on a weighted average of 80% shaded-pole motors at 132 watts and 20% PSC motors at 88 watts. This weighted average is based on discussions with refrigeration contractors and is considered conservative (market penetration estimated at approximately 10%).”
- kW_{circ}: Page 78, footnote 367 states this value is the “wattage of fan used by Freeaire and Cooltrol”
- DC_{comp}: Page 78, footnote 368 states the reasoning for this value as follows: “A 50% duty cycle is assumed based on examination of duty cycle assumptions from Richard Traverse (35%-65%), Control (35%-65%), Natural Cool (70%), Pacific Gas and Electric (58%). Also, manufacturers typically size equipment with a built-in 67% duty factor and contractors typically add another 25% safety factor, which results in a 50% overall duty factor.”
- DC_{evap}: 94.4% is equivalent to 8,273 / 8,760 annual operating hours. The assumption of 8,273 is the annual total of the assumption that “a[n] evaporator fan in a cooler runs all the time, but a freezer only runs 8,273 hours per year due to defrost cycles (4 20-min defrost cycles per day)”, an explanation given on page 82, footnote 401.
- BF: Page 183, Table 45, footnote A summarizes the Bonus Factor (-1 + 1/COP) as “assum[ing] 2.0 COP for low temp, 3.5 COP for medium temp, and 5.4 COP for high temp, based on the average of standard reciprocating and discus compressor efficiencies with Saturated Suction Temperatures of -20°F, 20°F, and 45°F, respectively, and a condensing temperature of 90°F.”

⁴⁰⁴ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Number of evaporator fans controlled
- Refrigeration type (cooler, freezer)
- Refrigeration temperature (low, medium, high)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket No. 40669 provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications
- PUCT Docket No. 36779 provides approved EUL for Evaporator Fan Controls

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 188. Evaporator Fan Controls—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added schools as an eligible building type. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.5 Night Covers for Open Refrigerated Display Cases Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-NC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, and convenience stores

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of night covers on the otherwise *open vertical* (multi-deck) and *horizontal* (or coffin-type) low-temperature and medium-temperature display cases. Night covers reduce the cooling load borne by the refrigerated display case's compressor due to a combination of factors: (1) a decrease in convective heat transfer from reduced air infiltration, (2) increased insulation reducing conductive heat transfer, and (3) decreased radiation through the blocking of radiated heat. Additionally, it is acceptable for these film-type covers to have small, perforated holes to decrease any potential build-up of moisture.

Eligibility Criteria

Any suitable low-emissivity material sold as a night cover.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is an open low-temperature or medium-temperature refrigerated display case (vertical or horizontal) that is not equipped with a night cover.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment is considered any suitable low-emissivity material sold as a night cover. The night cover must be applied for a period of at least six hours⁴⁰⁵ per day (i.e., average continuous overnight use).

⁴⁰⁵ Faramarzi, R. "Practical Guide: Efficient Display Case Refrigeration", 1999 ASHRAE Journal, Vol. 41, November 1999.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The following outlines the assumptions and approach used for estimating demand and energy savings resulting from the installation of night covers on open low- and medium-temperature, vertical and horizontal refrigerated display cases. Heat transfer components of the display case include infiltration (convection), transmission (conduction), and radiation.

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = L \times kWh_{\text{baseline}} \times 9\%$$

Equation 166

Where:

- L = Horizontal linear feet of the low- or medium-temperature refrigerated display case
- kWh_{baseline} = Average annual unit energy consumption in terms of kWh/horizontal linear foot/year
- 9% = The reduction in compressor's electricity usage due to the night cover's decreasing of convection, conduction, and radiation heat transfer⁴⁰⁶

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

The per-linear-foot energy savings of night covers are deemed as nine percent (the compressor load reduction from night covers defined in the previous section) of the “base-case scenario” efficiency level’s average-annual-unit energy consumption per horizontal linear foot per display case type from the US Department of Energy’s (DOE) Technical Support Document for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment.⁴⁰⁷ Vertical and horizontal *open* equipment types were selected for inclusion given the nature of this measure.

⁴⁰⁶ Ibid. “Table 1 - Effects of utilizing Heat Reflecting Shields on Refrigeration System Parameters Non-24-hour Supermarket with Shields and Holiday Case versus Base Case”

⁴⁰⁷ In 2013, the U.S. DOE conducted an extensive life-cycle cost (LCC) analysis of the commercial refrigeration equipment classes listed in the current federal standard [10 CFR 431.66](#) to determine average annual unit energy consumption per equipment class. In this analysis, 10,000 separate simulations yielded probability distributions for various parameters associated with each equipment class, among them: the efficiency level in kWh/yr. These efficiency levels were then subject to roll-up calculations to determine market shares of each efficiency level, which were then utilized to compute the average consumption for said efficiency level listed in Table 189.

Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment: Technical Support Document, U.S. Department of Energy, September 2013. LCC Summary Statistics: Section 8B2; Average Annual Unit Energy Consumption per Linear Foot by Efficiency Level: Table 10.2.4. https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/pdfs/cre2_nopr_tsd_2013_08_28.pdf.

Table 189. Night Covers—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Lin. Ft.

| Temperature ⁴⁰⁸ | Condensing unit configuration | Equipment family | Average annual energy consumption/lin. ft. (kWh _{baseline}) | kWh Savings | kW Savings ⁴⁰⁹ |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------|
| Medium (≥32 ± 2°F) | Remote condensing | Vertical open | 1,453 | 130.77 | 0 |
| | | Horizontal open | 439 | 39.51 | 0 |
| | Self-contained | Vertical open | 2,800 | 252.00 | 0 |
| | | Horizontal open | 1,350 | 121.50 | 0 |
| Low (<32 ± 2°F) | Remote condensing | Vertical open | 3,292 | 296.28 | 0 |
| | | Horizontal open | 1,007 | 90.63 | 0 |
| | Self-contained | Horizontal open | 2,748 | 247.32 | 0 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

This measure does not have peak demand savings because the night covers are applied at night, from approximately midnight to 6:00 a.m.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 5 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocDisp-DispCvrs.⁴¹⁰

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Display case equipment type:
 - Condensing unit configuration (remote condensing or self-contained)
 - Equipment family (vertical or horizontal)

⁴⁰⁸ Temperature ranges per commercial refrigeration equipment type are detailed in the current federal standard 10 CFR 431.66.

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ea9937006535237ca30dfd3e03ebaff2&mc=true&node=se10.3.431_166&rgn=div8

⁴⁰⁹ The demand savings for this measure are 0 because energy savings exist at night only.

⁴¹⁰ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

- Operating temperature (low or medium as defined in Table 189)
- Horizontal linear feet length of refrigerated case

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669 provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications: https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/40669_7_736774.PDF.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 190. Night Covers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. Removed all references to peak demand savings as this measure is implemented outside of the peak demand period. Also, rounded off savings to a reasonable number of significant digits. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Added more significant digits to the input variables a-j. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated methodology based on the load shape from original workpaper. Updated reference city for climate zone 4. Added “linear feet” for tracking data requirements. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.6 Solid and Glass Door Reach-Ins Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-RI

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants, and convenience stores

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of ENERGY STAR or CEE certified vertical or horizontal closed solid and glass (transparent) door reach-in refrigerators and freezers.

- Vertical closed: Equipment with hinged or sliding doors and a door angle less than 45 degrees.
- Horizontal closed: Equipment with hinged or sliding doors and a door angle greater than or equal to 45 degrees.

Eligibility Criteria

Solid- or glass-door reach-in vertical and horizontal refrigerators and freezers must meet ENERGY STAR minimum efficiency requirements (See Table 192).

The following products are excluded from the ENERGY STAR eligibility criteria:

- Residential refrigerators and freezers. Residential equipment is eligible for installation in commercial applications. In this scenario, refer to the residential savings methodology described in Volume 2.
- Prep tables, horizontal open equipment, vertical open equipment, semi-vertical open equipment, remote condensing equipment, convertible temperature equipment, and ice cream freezers.

Chef base (or griddle stands) and service over counter equipment are included in the ENERGY STAR specification, but they are excluded from this measure.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is a regular vertical refrigerator or freezer with anti-sweat heaters on doors that meets federal standards. The baseline daily kWh for solid door and glass door commercial reach-in refrigerators and freezers are shown in Table 191.

Table 191. Door Reach-Ins—Baseline Energy Consumption^{411,412}

| Baseline standards | Refrigerator daily consumption (kWh) | Freezer daily consumption (kWh) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Solid door | $0.10V + 2.04$ | $0.40V + 1.38$ |
| Glass door | $0.12V + 3.34$ | $0.75V + 4.10$ |

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment for solid- or glass-door reach-in refrigerators and freezers must meet ENERGY STAR minimum efficiency requirements, as shown in Table 192.

Table 192. Door Reach-Ins—Efficient Energy Consumption Requirements⁴¹³

| Door type | Product volume (cubic feet) | Refrigerator daily consumption (kWh) | Freezer daily consumption (kWh) |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Vertical closed solid door | $0 < V < 15$ | $0.0267V + 0.8$ | $0.21V + 0.9$ |
| | $15 \leq V < 30$ | $0.05V + 0.45$ | $0.12V + 2.248$ |
| | $30 \leq V < 50$ | | $0.2578V - 1.886$ |
| | $V \geq 50$ | $0.025V + 1.6991$ | $0.14V + 4.0$ |
| Vertical glass door | $0 < V < 15$ | $0.095V + 0.445$ | $0.232V + 2.36$ |
| | $15 \leq V < 30$ | $0.05V + 1.12$ | |
| | $30 \leq V < 50$ | $0.076V + 0.34$ | |
| | $V \geq 50$ | $0.105V - 1.111$ | |
| Horizontal closed door (solid or glass) | All volumes | $0.05V + 0.28$ | $0.057V + 0.55$ |

⁴¹¹ 10 CFR 431.66. https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=ea9937006535237ca30dfd3e03ebaff2&mc=true&node=se10.3.431_166&rgn=div8.

⁴¹² V = Interior volume [ft³] of a refrigerator or freezer (as defined in the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers Standard HRF1-1979).

⁴¹³ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers Partner Commitments Version 5.0, US Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Version%205.0%20%28Rev.%20November%20-202022%29%20Commercial%20Refrigerators%20and%20Freezers%20Specification.pdf>.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy and demand savings of solid and glass door reach-in refrigerators and freezers are calculated using values in Table 191 and Table 192, based on the volume of the units.

The savings calculations are specified as:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = (kWh_{base} - kWh_{ee}) \times 365 \quad \text{Equation 167}$$

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{8,760} \times CF_s \quad \text{Equation 168}$$

Where:

kWh_{base} = Baseline maximum daily energy consumption in kWh, based on volume (V) of unit (see Table 191)

kWh_{ee} = Efficient maximum daily energy consumption in kWh, based on volume (V) of unit (see Table 192)

V = Chilled or frozen compartment volume [ft^3] (as defined in the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers Standard HRF-1-1979)

365 = Days per year

8,760 = Hours per year

CF_s = Summer peak coincidence factor⁴¹⁴ = 1.0

⁴¹⁴ The summer peak coincidence factor is assumed equal to 1.0, since the annual kWh savings is divided by the total annual hours (8,760), effectively resulting in the average kW reduction during the peak period.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 193. Door Reach-Ins—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Refrigerator or freezer | Door type | Product volume range (cubic feet) | Average product volume ^{415,416} | kWh savings | kW savings |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|
| Refrigerator | Vertical closed solid door | 0 < V < 15 | 9.0 | 693 | 0.079 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 20.6 | 956 | 0.109 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 41.7 | 1,341 | 0.153 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 67.5 | 1,972 | 0.225 |
| | Vertical closed glass door | 0 < V < 15 | 47.9 | 1,129 | 0.129 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 21.0 | 1,347 | 0.154 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 42.1 | 1,771 | 0.202 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 70.7 | 2,012 | .0230 |
| | Horizontal closed solid | 0 < V < 15 | 11.4 | 850 | 0.097 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 18.6 | 982 | 0.112 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 30.0 | 1,190 | 0.136 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 50.0 | 1,555 | 0.178 |
| | Horizontal closed glass | 0 < V < 15 | 3.0 | 1,194 | 0.136 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 20.2 | 1,633 | 0.186 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 30.0 | 1,883 | 0.215 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 50.0 | 2,394 | 0.273 |

⁴¹⁵ Simple average product volume for volume ranges of vertical solid and glass door refrigerators and freezers. ENERGY STAR Certified Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers qualified product listing (August 2023).
<https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-commercial-refrigerators-and-freezers/results>.

⁴¹⁶ For product types with no ENERGY STAR certified units, the low end of the volume range was used as a placeholder in the event that additional products are certified before the TRM can be updated, with one exception. Horizontal closed glass door units assume the product volume specified for the equivalent refrigerator category to avoid using a volume of zero.

| Refrigerator or freezer | Door type | Product volume range (cubic feet) | Average product volume ^{415,416} | kWh savings | kW savings |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|------------|
| Freezer | Vertical closed solid door | 0 < V < 15 | 9.4 | 827 | 0.094 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 20.0 | 1,727 | 0.197 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 42.3 | 3,388 | 0.0387 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 68.8 | 5,573 | 0.636 |
| | Vertical closed glass door | 0 < V < 15 | 6.8 | 1,921 | 0.219 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 20.7 | 4,549 | 0.519 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 41.9 | 8,557 | 0.977 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 72.5 | 14,343 | 1.637 |
| | Horizontal closed solid | 0 < V < 15 | 14.2 | 2,081 | 0.238 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 19.1 | 2,694 | 0.308 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 30.0 | 4,059 | 0.463 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 50.0 | 6,563 | 0.749 |
| | Horizontal closed glass | 0 < V < 15 | 3.0 | 2,055 | 0.235 |
| | | 15 ≤ V < 30 | 15.0 | 5,090 | 0.581 |
| | | 30 ≤ V < 50 | 30.0 | 8,884 | 1.014 |
| | | V ≥ 50 | 50.0 | 13,943 | 1.592 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocDisp-FixtDoors.⁴¹⁷

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Baseline unit volume
- Baseline unit door type (vertical or horizontal)
- Baseline unit door type (solid or glass)

⁴¹⁷ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

- Baseline unit temperature (refrigerator or freezer)
- New unit volume
- New unit orientation (vertical or horizontal)
- New unit door type (solid or glass)
- New unit temperature (refrigerator or freezer)
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification or alternative

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669 provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications
- PUCT Docket 36779 provides EUL estimates for commercial refrigerators and freezers

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 194. Door Reach-Ins—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Updated methodology for ENERGY STAR Version 4.0. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Citation added for average product volumes. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Updated ENERGY STAR efficiency requirements. Clarified that residential refrigerator and freezer equipment can be installed in commercial applications following the methodology in Volume 2 of the TRM. Updated documentation requirements. |

2.5.7 Strip Curtains for Walk-In Refrigerated Storage Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-SC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants and convenience stores

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: M&V analysis

Measure Description

This measure refers to the installation of infiltration barriers (strip curtains or plastic swinging doors) on walk-in coolers or freezers. These units impede heat transfer from adjacent warm and humid spaces into walk-ins when there is an opening or a door is open, reducing the cooling load. This results in a reduced compressor run-time and energy consumption. The measure assumes varying durations for the amount of time the walk-in door is open based on facility type and that the strip curtains cover the entire doorframe.

Eligibility Criteria

Strip curtains or plastic swinging doors installed on walk-in coolers or freezers.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is a refrigerated walk-in space with nothing to impede airflow from the refrigerated space to adjacent warm and humid space when the door is opened.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment is a polyethylene strip curtain that is at least 0.06 inches thick, or equivalent. Low-temperature strip curtains must be used on low-temperature applications (e.g., freezers). The strip curtain must cover the entire area of opening and may not leave gaps between strips or along the doorframe.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The algorithms and assumptions detailed in this section are based on the Regional Technical Forum's methodology⁴¹⁸, which utilizes calculations that determine refrigeration load due to infiltration by air exchange from ASHRAE's Refrigeration Handbook.

Saturation pressure over liquid water, for both the temperature of the refrigerated space which will be treated with strip curtains and the adjacent space, is calculated as follows:

$$\ln(P_{ws,Adj}) = \frac{C_1}{\textcircled{R}_{Adj}} + C_2 + (C_3 \times \textcircled{R}_{Adj}) + (C_4 \times \textcircled{R}_{Adj}^2) + (C_5 \times \textcircled{R}_{Adj}^3) + (C_6 \times \textcircled{R}_{Adj}^4) + (C_7 \times \ln(\textcircled{R}_{Adj}))$$

Equation 169

$$\ln(P_{ws,Refrig}) = \frac{C_1}{\textcircled{R}_{Refrig}} + C_2 + (C_3 \times \textcircled{R}_{Refrig}) + (C_4 \times \textcircled{R}_{Refrig}^2) + (C_5 \times \textcircled{R}_{Refrig}^3) + (C_6 \times \textcircled{R}_{Refrig}^4) + (C_7 \times \ln(\textcircled{R}_{Refrig}))$$

Equation 170

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| $P_{ws,Adj}$ | = | Saturation pressure over liquid water for the adjacent space |
| $P_{ws,Refrig}$ | = | Saturation pressure over liquid water for the refrigerated space |
| C_1 | = | -1.0214165E+04 |
| C_2 | = | -4.8932428E+00 |
| C_3 | = | -5.3765794E-03 |
| C_4 | = | 1.9202377E-07 |
| C_5 | = | 3.5575832E-10 |
| C_6 | = | -9.0344688E-14 |
| C_7 | = | 4.1635019E+00 |
| C_8 | = | -1.0440397E+04 |
| C_9 | = | -1.1294650E+01 |
| C_{10} | = | -2.7022355E-02 |
| C_{11} | = | 1.2890360E-05 |
| C_{12} | = | -2.4780681E-09 |

⁴¹⁸ Regional Technical Forum Strip Curtains UES Measure Workbook (Commercial Grocery Strip Curtain v2.1.xlsx). September 10th, 2019. <https://rtf.nwcouncil.org/measure/strip-curtains>.

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{13} &= 6.5459673E+00 \\
{}^{\circ}R_{Adj} &= \text{Adjacent absolute temperature, } t_{DB,Adj} + 459.67 \text{ (see Table 195)} \\
{}^{\circ}R_{Refrig} &= \text{Refrigeration box absolute temperature, } t_{DB,Refrig} + 459.67 \\
&\text{(see Table 195)}
\end{aligned}$$

Saturation pressure over liquid water is then utilized to calculate the humidity ratio of both the refrigerated and adjacent space:

$$W_{Adj} = 0.62198 \times \frac{Rh_{Adj} \times P_{ws,Adj}}{14.696 - (Rh_{Adj} \times P_{ws,Adj})} \quad \text{Equation 171}$$

$$W_{Refrig} = 0.62198 \times \frac{Rh_{Refrig} \times P_{ws,Refrig}}{14.696 - (Rh_{Refrig} \times P_{ws,Refrig})} \quad \text{Equation 172}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{Adj} &= \text{Humidity ratio of the adjacent space} \\
W_{Refrig} &= \text{Humidity ratio of the refrigerated space} \\
Rh_{Adj} &= \text{Relative humidity of the adjacent space (see Table 195)} \\
Rh_{Refrig} &= \text{Relative humidity of the refrigerated space (see Table 195)}
\end{aligned}$$

The humidity ratio is utilized to compute the air enthalpies for the adjacent and refrigerated space:

$$h_{Adj} = 0.24 \times t_{DB,Adj} + \left(W_{Adj} \times \left(1061 + (0.444 \times t_{DB,Adj}) \right) \right) \quad \text{Equation 173}$$

$$h_{Refrig} = 0.24 \times t_{DB,Refrig} + \left(W_{Refrig} \times \left(1061 + (0.444 \times t_{DB,Refrig}) \right) \right) \quad \text{Equation 174}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{Adj} &= \text{Air enthalpy of the adjacent space} \\
h_{Refrig} &= \text{Air enthalpy of the refrigerated space} \\
t_{DB,Adj} &= \text{Dry-bulb temperature of the adjacent space (see Table 195)} \\
t_{DB,Refrig} &= \text{Dry-bulb temperature of the refrigerated space (see Table 195)}
\end{aligned}$$

This pair of air enthalpies is then utilized alongside the density factor and the adjacent and refrigerated spaces' air temperature densities and specific volumes to compute the refrigeration load for the fully established flow:

$$v_{Adj} = 0.025210942 \times {}^{\circ}R_{Adj} \times (1 + (1.6078 * W_{Adj}))$$

Equation 175

$$v_{Refrig} = 0.025210942 \times {}^{\circ}R_{Refrig} \times (1 + (1.6078 \times W_{Refrig}))$$

Equation 176

$$\rho_{Adj} = \frac{1}{v_{Adj}}$$

Equation 177

$$\rho_{Refrig} = \frac{1}{v_{Refrig}}$$

Equation 178

$$DF = \frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1 + \frac{\rho_{Refrig}^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\rho_{Adj}}}$$

Equation 179

$$q = 795.6 \times h \times w \times (h_{Adj} - h_{Refrig}) \times r_{Refrig} \times \left(1 - \frac{\rho_{Adj}}{\rho_{Refrig}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (32.174 \times h)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times DF$$

Equation 180

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| v_{Adj} | = | Specific volume of the adjacent space |
| v_{Refrig} | = | Specific volume of the refrigerated space |
| ρ_{Adj} | = | Air temperature density of the adjacent space |
| ρ_{Refrig} | = | Air temperature density of the refrigerated space |
| DF | = | Density factor |
| q | = | Refrigeration load for fully established flow |
| h | = | Doorway height (see Table 195) |
| w | = | Doorway width (see Table 195) |

The infiltration between the adjacent and refrigerated space before and after the installation of the strip curtains is a product of the refrigeration load between the two spaces, the time the doorway is assumed to be open per day, the assumed doorway flow factor, and the assumed effectiveness against infiltration post-retrofit:

$$Q_{baseline} = q \times \frac{m}{60 * 24} \times DFF \times (1 - E_{baseline})$$

Equation 181

$$Q_{retrofit} = q \times \frac{m}{60 \times 24} \times DFF \times (1 - E_{retrofit})$$

Equation 182

Where:

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| $Q_{baseline}$ | = | <i>Baseline total infiltration load</i> |
| $Q_{retrofit}$ | = | <i>Total infiltration load, post-retrofit</i> |
| m | = | <i>Time the door is open per day (see Table 195)</i> |
| DFF | = | <i>Doorway flow factor (see Table 195)</i> |
| $E_{baseline}$ | = | <i>Baseline assumed effectiveness against infiltration, 0</i> |
| $E_{retrofit}$ | = | <i>Assumed effectiveness against infiltration post-retrofit (see Table 195)</i> |

The demand and energy consumption of the compressor associated with each infiltration case are calculated as follows:

$$kW_{baseline} = \frac{Q_{baseline}}{EER \times 1,000}$$

Equation 183

$$kW_{retrofit} = \frac{Q_{retrofit}}{EER \times 1,000}$$

Equation 184

$$kWh_{baseline} = kW_{baseline} \times EFLH$$

Equation 185

$$kWh_{retrofit} = kW_{retrofit} \times EFLH$$

Equation 186

Where:

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| $kW_{baseline}$ | = | <i>Baseline demand consumption of the compressor</i> |
| $kW_{retrofit}$ | = | <i>Demand consumption of the compressor, post-retrofit</i> |
| $kWh_{baseline}$ | = | <i>Baseline energy consumption of the compressor</i> |
| $kWh_{retrofit}$ | = | <i>Energy consumption of the compressor, post-retrofit</i> |

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| <i>EER</i> | = | <i>EER per facility type (see Table 195), which are averaged or weighted across suction-group types (see Table 196)</i> |
| <i>FLH</i> | = | <i>Assumed full-load hours per facility type (see Table 195)</i> |
| <i>1,000</i> | = | <i>Constant to convert from W to kW</i> |

The difference between the baseline and retrofit demand/energy calculations yields whole-door energy savings, which are divided by the area of the doorway to yield per-square foot savings:

$$\Delta kW = kW_{baseline} - kW_{retrofit} \quad \text{Equation 187}$$

$$\Delta kWh = kWh_{baseline} - kWh_{retrofit} \quad \text{Equation 188}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [kW_{savings}] = \frac{\Delta kW}{h \times w} \quad \text{Equation 189}$$

$$\text{Energy Savings } [kWh_{savings}] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{h \times w} \quad \text{Equation 190}$$

Where:

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ΔkW | = | <i>Whole-door demand savings</i> |
| ΔkWh | = | <i>Whole-door energy savings</i> |

Several assumptions for independent variables are utilized in the prior equations; these are tabulated in Table 195. EER variables are calculated as either the simple or weighted average of representative EERs for refrigeration suction groups that correspond to medium temperature (cooler) or low temperature (freezer) multiplex or standalone units; these are detailed in Table 196.

Table 195. Strip Curtains—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions⁴¹⁹

| Variable | Notation | Restaurant | | Convenience store | | Grocery | | Refrigerated warehouse | |
|--|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door |
| Adjacent temperature | t_{DB} | 70 | 67 | 68 | 64 | 71 | 67 | 59 | – |
| Refrigeration box temperature | | 39 | 8 | 39 | 5 | 37 | 5 | 28 | – |
| Relative humidity of adjacent surroundings | R_h | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.3 | – |
| Relative humidity of refrigeration box | | 0.65 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.45 | 0.86 | – |
| Height | $Height$ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 12 | – |
| Width | $Weight$ | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | – |
| Doorway flow factor | D_F | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.625 | 0.625 | 0.8 | – |
| Effectiveness against infiltration – post-retrofit | $E_{retrofit}$ | 0.8 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.83 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.89 | – |
| Time door is open per day | m | 45 | 38 | 38 | 9 | 132 | 102 | 494 | – |
| Full-load-hours (FLH) of operation | FLH | 5,509 | 5,509 | 6,887 | 6,887 | 6,482 | 6,482 | 2,525 | – |
| EER ⁴²⁰ | EER | 9.8 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 4.0 | 11 | 4.1 | 9.8 | – |

⁴¹⁹ Regional Technical Forum Strip Curtains UES Measure Workbook - Assumptions (Commercial Grocery Strip Curtain v2.1.xlsx). September 10, 2019. <https://rtf.nwcouncil.org/measure/strip-curtains>.

⁴²⁰ EER is not an independent variable but is rather dependent on Table 196. It is appended here to specify which average corresponds to which facility/refrigeration type.

Table 196. Strip Curtains—Default EER by System Configuration⁴²¹

| System configurations | Representative suction group | Annual average EER value (Btu/hr-W) | Average EER of system configuration (Btu/hr-W) | Straight average EER of temperature (Btu/hr-W) | Grocery store weighted average EER for temperature (Btu/hr-W) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Medium-temperature multiplex | Suction group 2075 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 11.0 |
| | Suction group 2014 | 12.0 | | | |
| | Suction group 2185 | 12.0 | | | |
| | Suction group 2668 | 9.2 | | | |
| Medium-temperature standalone | Suction group 2754 | 7.8 | 8.4 | | |
| | Suction group 894 | 8.7 | | | |
| | Suction group 512 | 8.8 | | | |
| | Suction group 2043 | 8.3 | | | |
| Low-temperature multiplex | Suction group 1509 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| | Suction group 898 | 4.1 | | | |
| | Suction group 2152 | 4.7 | | | |
| | Suction group 1753 | 4.4 | | | |
| Low-temperature standalone | Suction group 996 | 3.3 | 3.7 | | |
| | Suction group 2518 | 3.4 | | | |
| | Suction group 1950 | 4.6 | | | |
| | Suction group 2548 | 3.7 | | | |

Table 197. Strip Curtains—Energy Consumption and Demand for Coolers and Freezers

| Variable | Notation | Restaurant | | Convenience store | | Grocery | | Refrigerated warehouse | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door |
| Compressor power (kW) | $kW_{baseline}$ | 0.11 | 0.54 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.44 | 1.82 | 8.19 | — |
| | $kW_{retrofit}$ | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.90 | — |
| Deemed annual energy usage | $kWh_{baseline}$ | 590.72 | 2,956 | 626.86 | 838.78 | 2,861 | 11,796 | 20,678 | — |
| | $kWh_{retrofit}$ | 118.14 | 561.60 | 131.64 | 142.59 | 343.30 | 1,416 | 2,275 | — |

⁴²¹ Regional Technical Forum Strip Curtains UES Measure Workbook - Assumptions (Commercial Grocery Strip Curtain v2.1.xlsx). September 10th, 2019. <https://rtf.nwcouncil.org/measure/strip-curtains>.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

The energy and demand savings for strip curtains are shown below in Table 198.

A standard doorway opening of 7' x 3' = 21 square feet may be assumed in lieu of collecting individual door dimensions.

Table 198. Strip Curtains—Energy and Peak Demand Savings (per sq. ft.)

| Savings | Restaurant | | Convenience store | | Grocery | | Refrigerated warehouse | |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door | Cooler main door | Freezer main door |
| kW | 0.004 | 0.021 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.018 | 0.076 | 0.061 | – |
| kWh | 22.50 | 114.01 | 23.58 | 33.15 | 119.88 | 494.32 | 153.36 | – |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Because the utilization of the strip curtains coincident with the peak demand period is uncertain, an average of the total savings over the operating hours per facility type is used.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 4 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocWikIn-StripCrtn.⁴²²

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Unit temperature (refrigerator or freezer)
- Facility type (restaurant, convenience store, grocery store, or refrigerated warehouse)
- Number of openings treated
- Area of each opening

⁴²² DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669 provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications
- PUCT Docket 36779 provides EUL estimates for commercial refrigerators and freezers

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 199. Strip Curtains—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Added documentation for calculation methodology. Updated tracking data requirements. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.8 Zero-Energy Doors for Refrigerated Cases Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-ZE

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants and convenience stores

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the deemed savings methodology for the installation of zero-energy doors for refrigerated cases. These new zero-energy door designs eliminate the need for anti-sweat heaters to prevent the formation of condensation on the glass surface by incorporating heat reflective coatings on the glass, gas inserted between the panes, non-metallic spacers to separate glass panes, and/or non-metallic frames.

Eligibility Criteria

The efficient equipment must be a standard refrigerated case door with design to eliminate the anti-sweat heaters. This measure cannot be used in conjunction with anti-sweat heat (ASH) controls.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is a standard vertical reach-in refrigerated case with anti-sweat heaters on the glass surface of the doors.⁴²³

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment is the installation of special doors that eliminate the need for anti-sweat heaters, for low-temperature cases only (below 0 °F). Doors must have either heat-reflective treated glass, be gas-filled, or both.

⁴²³ An open refrigerated case is not a baseline for these existing deemed savings. Contact the evaluation team for preliminary approval of the savings methodology for the application of a zero-energy door to an open refrigerated case.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy savings from the installation of zero energy doors are a result of eliminating the heater (kWh_{ASH}) and the reduction in load on the refrigeration (kWh_{refrig}). These savings are calculated using the following procedures.

The baseline assumes door heaters are running on an 8,760-hour operating schedule. In the post-retrofit case, it is assumed that the door heaters will be all off (duty cycle of 0 percent).

The instantaneous door heater power (kW_{ASH}) as a resistive load remains constant is per linear horizontal foot of door heater at an assumed 2.5 linear horizontal feet of door:

For medium temperature:

$$kW_{ASH} = 0.109 \text{ per door}^{424}$$

For low temperature:

$$kW_{ASH} = 0.191 \text{ per door}^{425}$$

Door heater energy consumption for each hour of the year is a product of power and run-time:

$$kWh_{ASH-Hourly} = kW_{ASH} \times \text{Door Heater ON\%} \times 1\text{Hour}$$

Equation 191

$$kWh_{ASH} = \sum kWh_{ASH-Hourly}$$

Equation 192

To calculate energy savings from the reduced refrigeration load using average system efficiency and assuming that 35 percent of the anti-sweat heat becomes a load on the refrigeration system,⁴²⁶ the cooling load contribution from door heaters can be given by:

$$Q_{ASH}(\text{ton} - \text{hrs}) = 0.35 \times kW_{ASH} \times \frac{3,412 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr}}}{12,000 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ton}}} \times \text{Door Heater ON\%}$$

Equation 193

⁴²⁴ Here, "medium temperature" is equivalent to the categorization "coolers". Pennsylvania TRM, "3.5.6 Controls: Anti-Sweat Heater Controls". page 383, June 2016. https://www.puc.pa.gov/Electric/pdf/Act129/Act129_TRM-2016_Redlined-Final.pdf.

⁴²⁵ Ibid. Here, "low temperature" is equivalent to the categorization "freezers".

⁴²⁶ *A Study of Energy Efficient Solutions for Anti-Sweat Heaters*. Southern California Edison RTTC. December 1999.

The compressor power requirements are based on calculated cooling load and energy-efficiency ratios obtained from manufacturers' data. The compressor analysis is limited to the cooling load imposed by the door heaters, not the total cooling load of the refrigeration system.

For medium temperature refrigerated cases, the saturated condensing temperature (SCT) is calculated as the design dry-bulb temperature plus 15 degrees. For low temperature refrigerated cases, the SCT is the design dry-bulb temperature plus 10 degrees. The EER for both medium- and low-temperature applications is a function of SCT and part load ratio (PLR) of the compressor. PLR is the ratio of total cooling load to compressor capacity and is assumed to be a constant or 1/1.15 or approximately 0.87.⁴²⁷

For medium temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine the EER_{MT} [Btu/hr/watts]. These values are shown in Table 200.

$$EER_{MT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 194⁴²⁸

Where:

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>a</i> | = | 3.75346018700468 |
| <i>b</i> | = | -0.049642253137389 |
| <i>c</i> | = | 29.4589834935596 |
| <i>d</i> | = | 0.000342066982768282 |
| <i>e</i> | = | -11.7705583766926 |
| <i>f</i> | = | -0.212941092717051 |
| <i>g</i> | = | -1.46606221890819 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| <i>h</i> | = | 6.80170133906075 |
| <i>i</i> | = | -0.020187240339536 |
| <i>j</i> | = | 0.000657941213335828 |
| <i>PLR</i> | = | 1/1.15 = 0.87 |
| <i>SCT</i> | = | <i>T</i> _{DB} + 15 |
| <i>T</i> _{DB} | = | Dry-bulb temperature |

⁴²⁷ Work Paper PGEREF108: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls. Pacific Gas and Electric Company. May 29, 2009. Assumes 15% oversizing.

⁴²⁸ San Diego Gas & Electric, Work Paper WPSDGENRRN0009: Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls, "Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies". page 4, Figure 2. August 2012.

https://www.sdge.com/sites/default/files/WPSDGENRRN0009%2520Rev%25200%2520Anti-Sweat%2520Heat%2520%2528ASH%2529%2520Controls%2520_0.doc.

For low temperature compressors, the following equation is used to determine the EER_{LT} [Btu/hr/watts]:

$$EER_{LT} = a + (b \times SCT) + (c \times PLR) + (d \times SCT^2) + (e \times PLR^2) + (f \times SCT \times PLR) + (g \times SCT^3) + (h \times PLR^3) + (i \times SCT \times PLR^2) + (j \times SCT^2 \times PLR)$$

Equation 195⁴²⁹

Where:

| | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>a</i> | = | 9.86650982829017 |
| <i>b</i> | = | -0.230356886617629 |
| <i>c</i> | = | 22.905553824974 |
| <i>d</i> | = | 0.00218892905109218 |
| <i>e</i> | = | -2.4886737934442 |
| <i>f</i> | = | -0.248051519588758 |
| <i>g</i> | = | -7.57495453950879 × 10 ⁻⁶ |
| <i>h</i> | = | 2.03606248623924 |
| <i>i</i> | = | -0.0214774331896676 |
| <i>j</i> | = | 0.000938305518020252 |
| <i>SCT</i> | = | <i>T</i> _{DB} + 10 |

Table 200. Zero-Energy Doors—Savings Calculations Input Assumptions

| Climate zone | <i>T</i> _{DB} ⁴³⁰ | <i>SCT</i> _{MT} | <i>SCT</i> _{LT} | <i>EER</i> _{MT} | <i>EER</i> _{LT} |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 98.6 | 113.6 | 108.6 | 6.18 | 4.74 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 101.4 | 116.4 | 111.4 | 5.91 | 4.56 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 97.5 | 112.5 | 107.5 | 6.29 | 4.86 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 96.8 | 111.8 | 106.8 | 6.36 | 4.91 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 101.1 | 116.1 | 111.1 | 5.94 | 4.58 |

Energy used by the compressor to remove heat imposed by the door heaters for each hourly reading is determined based on calculated cooling load and EER, as outlined below:

$$kWh_{refrig-hourly} = Q_{ASH} \times \frac{12}{EER}$$

Equation 196

⁴²⁹ Ibid.

⁴³⁰ 2017 ASHRAE Handbook: Fundamentals, 0.4% summer design dry-bulb temperatures. <http://ashrae-meteo.info/v2.0/>.

$$kWh_{refrig} = \sum kWh_{refrig-Hourly}$$

Equation 197

Total annual energy consumption (direct door heaters and indirect refrigeration) is the sum of all hourly reading values:

$$kWh_{total} = kWh_{refrig} + kWh_{ASH}$$

Equation 198

Total energy savings is a result of the baseline and post-Retrofit case:

$$Annual\ Energy\ Savings\ [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{total-baseline} - kWh_{total-post}$$

Equation 199

While there might be instantaneous demand savings because of the cycling of the door heaters, peak demand savings will only be due to the reduced refrigeration load. Peak demand savings is calculated by the following equation:

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [\Delta kW] = \frac{kWh_{refrig-baseline} - kWh_{refrig-post}}{8,760}$$

Equation 200

Table 201. Zero-Energy Doors—Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Climate zone | Medium temperature | | Low temperature | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Energy savings (kWh/door) | Peak demand savings (kW/door) | Energy savings (kWh/door) | Peak demand savings (kW/door) |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1,139 | 0.130 | 2,092 | 0.239 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 1,148 | 0.131 | 2,111 | 0.241 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 1,136 | 0.130 | 2,084 | 0.238 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 1,134 | 0.129 | 2,080 | 0.237 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 1,147 | 0.131 | 2,109 | 0.241 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocDisp-ZeroHtDrs.⁴³¹

⁴³¹ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Refrigeration temperature range

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669 provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications
- PUCT Docket 36779 provides EUL values for Zero Energy Doors

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 202. Zero-Energy Doors—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. Updated savings methodology to be consistent with the door heater controls measure. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Clarified energy and demand savings are in kilowatt/door rather than kilowatt/feet. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added clarification for baseline condition. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.9 Door Gaskets for Walk-In and Reach-In Coolers and Freezers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-DG

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial retail facility such as supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, and refrigerated warehouses

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: M&V, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

This measure applies to the installation of door gaskets on walk-in and reach-in coolers and freezers to reduce the refrigeration load associated with the infiltration of non-refrigerated air into the refrigerated space. Additionally, the reduction in moisture entering the refrigerated space also helps prevent frost on the cooling coils. Frost build-up adversely impacts the coil's heat transfer effectiveness, reduces air passage (lowering heat transfer efficiency), and increases energy use during the defrost cycle. Therefore, replacing defective door gaskets reduces compressor run time, reducing energy consumption and improving the overall effectiveness of heat removal from a refrigerated cabinet.

Eligibility Criteria

Door gaskets must be installed on walk-in and reach-in coolers or freezers. The most common applications for this measure are refrigerated coolers or freezers in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, and refrigerated warehouses.

Baseline Condition

The baseline standard for this measure is a walk-in or reach-in cooler or freezer with worn-out, defective door gaskets with at least six inches of damage for reach-in units and at least two feet of damage for walk-in units.⁴³² An average baseline gasket efficacy⁴³³ of 90 percent is assumed for this measure.

⁴³² Musgrave, Dwight. Emerson Design Services Network. "Study of Typical Gasket Deterioration", Feb 27, 2008, Slide 24. <https://slideplayer.com/slide/4525301/>.

⁴³³ Gasket efficacy is defined as the ratio of the gasket length that was removed by the installers to the gasket length that was replaced. A 90 percent gasket efficacy translates to an average of 10 percent of missing, badly damaged or ineffective gasket by length replaced.

High-Efficiency Condition

The efficient condition for this measure is a new, better-fitting gasket. Tight fitting gaskets inhibit infiltration of warm, moist air into the cold refrigerated space, reducing the cooling load. A decrease in moisture entering the refrigerated space also prevents frost on cooling coils.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

The energy savings assumptions are based on DEER 2005 analysis performed by Southern California Edison (SCE) and an evaluation of a Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) direct install refrigeration measures for program year 2006-2008.^{434,435} The results from the PG&E evaluation were used as the foundation for establishing the energy savings for the refrigeration gasket measures. The energy savings achievable for new gaskets replacing baseline gaskets were found during this study to be dependent almost entirely on the leakage through the baseline gaskets. Therefore, the energy savings attributable to door gaskets were derived for various scenarios regarding baseline gasket efficacies and are shown in Table 203 below.

Table 203. Door Gaskets—Energy Savings Achievable for New Gaskets Replacing Baseline Gaskets of Various Efficacies (per Lin. Ft. of Installed Door Gasket)⁴³⁶

| Refrigerator type | Baseline 0% efficacy (kWh/ft) | Baseline 50% efficacy (kWh/ft) | Baseline 90% efficacy (kWh/ft) | Baseline 100% efficacy (kWh/ft) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cooler | 30 | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Freezer | 228 | 114 | 23 | 0 |

As the PG&E analysis was performed in California with different climate zones as compared to those in Texas, an analysis was conducted to develop an adjustment factor to associate the savings in the table above to Texas anticipated results. The PG&E study could not be used to determine these effects, as insufficient climate zones were researched. Therefore, the SCE study was utilized as savings in this study were determined for each of the 16 climate zones in California and were similar⁴³⁷ to those assessed within the PG&E results at 90 percent efficacy. A comparison was completed between the SCE energy savings and the typical meteorological year 3 (TMY3) data⁴³⁸ to establish a cooling degree day (CDD) correlation across the 16 California climate zones. Figure 3 provides a summary comparison for coolers and Figure 4 for freezers.

⁴³⁴ Southern California Edison (SCE). WPCSNRRN0013—Door Gaskets for Glass Doors of Medium and Low Temperature Reach-in Display Cases and Solid Doors of Reach-in Coolers and Freezers. 2007.

⁴³⁵ Commercial Facilities Contract Group (ComFac), 2006-2008 Direct Impact Evaluation Study ID: PUC0016.01. February 18, 2010.

http://www.calmac.org/publications/comfac_evaluation_v1_final_report_02-18-2010.pdf.

⁴³⁶ Ibid., Table 5-3.

⁴³⁷ The SCE ex-ante savings as reported in the PG&E report were 10.2 and 21.7 kWh/linear foot for coolers and freezers respectively.

Commercial Facilities Contract Group (ComFac), 2006-2008 Direct Impact Evaluation Study ID: PUC0016.01. February 18, 2010. Table 5-3.

http://www.calmac.org/publications/comfac_evaluation_v1_final_report_02-18-2010.pdf.

Modeled savings as reported in the SEC report for climate zone 4 were approximately 6 and 15 kWh/linear foot for coolers and freezers respectively.

⁴³⁸ <http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings>

The resulting correlations are strong, with an R^2 of 0.85 for coolers and an R^2 of 0.88 for freezers, respectively.

Figure 3. Door Gaskets—Comparison of Projected Annual Energy Savings to CDDs for All 16 CA Climate Zones for Reach-In Display Cases (Coolers)

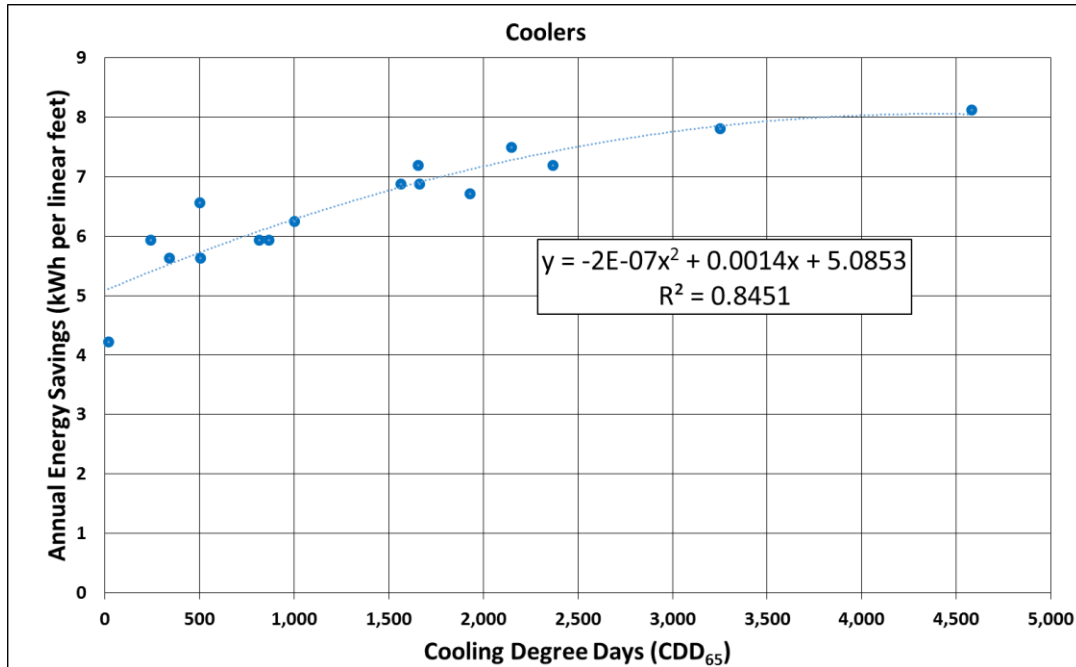
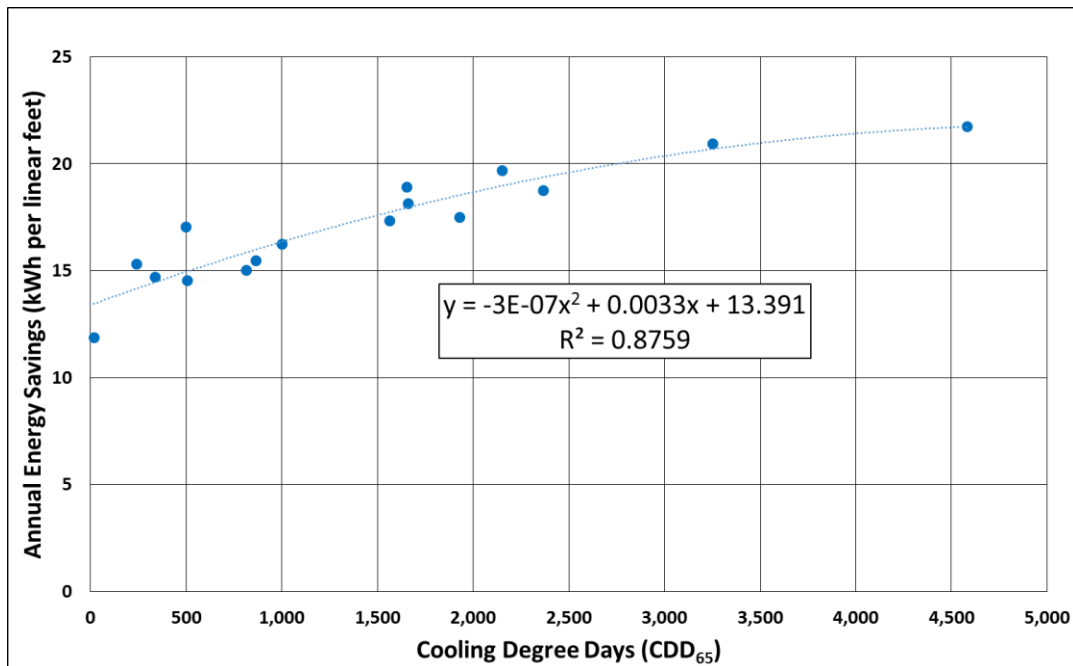


Figure 4. Door Gaskets—Comparison of Projected Annual Energy Savings to Cooling Degree CDDs for All 16 CA Climate Zones for Reach-In Display Cases (Freezers)



These correlations were used to adjust the energy savings and TMY3 CDDs in California to TMY3 CDDs in Texas to determine an average energy savings of 7.4 and 20.0 kWh/linear feet for coolers and freezers in Texas. Comparing the average energy savings between California and Texas, the CDD adjustment results in a 113 percent adjustment factor for coolers and a 117 percent adjustment factor for freezers. For simplicity, an average adjustment factor of 115 percent (the midpoint of 113% and 117% TX vs. CA energy savings values) was applied to the PG&E results at 90 percent efficacy (as shown in Table 203 above), resulting in Texas-based annual energy savings values for coolers of 3.5 kWh/linear feet and freezers of 26.5 kWh/linear feet. These results are summarized in Table 204 below.

Table 204. Door Gaskets—Energy Savings Achievable for New Gaskets Replacing Baseline Gaskets of Various Efficacies (per Lin. Ft. of Installed Door Gasket)

| Refrigerator type | CA CZ1-CZ16 average savings (kWh/ft) | CA average savings normalized to TX by CDD (kWh/ft) | TX vs. CA energy savings | Average CDD adjustment factor | PG&E baseline 90% efficacy (kWh/ft) | TX baseline 90% efficacy (kWh/ft) |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cooler | 6.5 | 7.4 | 113% | 115% | 3 | 3.5 |
| Freezer | 17.1 | 20.0 | 117% | | 23 | 26.5 |

Because the walk-in or reach-in cooler or freezer is kept at a constant temperature, the demand savings are estimated as the total energy savings divided evenly over the full year (8,760 hours).

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy and demand algorithms and associated input variables are listed below:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{ft} \times L$$

Equation 201

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{kWh_{\text{savings}}}{8,760} \times L$$

Equation 202

Where:

$\Delta kWh/ft$ = Annual energy savings per linear foot of gasket (see Table 205)

L = Total gasket length (ft.)

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 205. Door Gaskets—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Lin. Ft. of Door Gasket

| Refrigerator type | $\Delta kW/ft$ | $\Delta kWh/ft$ |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Walk-in or reach-in cooler | 0.0004 | 3.5 |
| Walk-in or reach-in freezer | 0.0030 | 26.5 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Because the walk-in or reach-in cooler or freezer is kept at a constant temperature, the demand savings are estimated as the total energy savings divided evenly over the full year (8,760 hours).

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 3 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID GrocDisp-FixtDrGask.⁴³⁹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Building type (convenience store, supermarket, restaurant, refrigerated warehouse)
- Refrigerator type (walk-in or reach-in cooler or freezer)
- Length of ineffective gasket (ft.)
- Primary reason for ineffectiveness (missing, torn through both sides, rotted/dry, poor fit/shrink, or other)
- Total length of installed gasket (ft.)
- Presence of existing gasket (yes/no)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- Docket No. 48265. Petition of AEP Texas Inc., CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric, LLC, El Paso Electric Company, Entergy Texas, Inc., Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC, Southwestern Electric Power Company, Southwestern Public Service Company, and Texas-New Mexico Power Company. Petition to Approve Deemed Savings for New Nonresidential Door Air Infiltration, Nonresidential Door Gaskets, And Residential ENERGY STAR Connected Thermostats. Public Utility Commission of Texas.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

⁴³⁹ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

Document Revision History

Table 206. Door Gaskets—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--|
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 origin. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.5.10 High-Speed Doors for Cold Storage Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RF-HS

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Refrigeration

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Algorithms

Savings Methodology: Algorithms

Measure Description

This measure presents deemed savings for installation of high-speed doors for cold storage facilities. High speed automatic doors differ from regular automatic doors by increasing their closing speed. High speed doors can save energy over regular automatic and manual doors by shortening the duration that the door to the cold storage area is open.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible equipment includes high-speed doors with a minimum opening rate of 32 inches per second, a minimum closing rate of 24 inches per second, and a means to automatically reclose the door, as defined by the Door and Access Systems Manufacturers' Association, International (DASMA).⁴⁴⁰ The high-speed doors must be installed for access to a cold storage area either from exterior conditions, such as a loading dock, or from a conditioned area, such as a non-refrigerated warehouse.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a manual or non-high-speed automatic door installed for access to a cold storage area.

High-Efficiency Condition

The efficient condition is a high-speed door installed for access to a cold storage area.

⁴⁴⁰ DASMA Standard Specification for High Speed Doors and Grilles, definition 2.6 for High Speed Door. <https://www.dasma.com/wp-content/uploads/pubs/Standards/DASMA403.pdf>.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings are calculated based on a reduction in heat gain from airflow across the door opening area. The algorithms below are modeled after equations 14 and 16 in Chapter 24: Refrigerated-Facility Loads of the 2018 ASHRAE Handbook—Refrigeration to calculate heat load associated with infiltration air exchange. This measure does not account for associated motor load or efficiencies; if the new high-speed door includes an efficient motor, reference the motor measure for savings.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{w \times h^{1.5} \times EF}{COP \times 3,412}$$

Equation 203

$$EF = \text{hours} \times 3,790 \times \frac{q_s}{A} \times \frac{1}{R_s} \times \Delta D_t \times DFF \times \Delta E$$

Equation 204

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{w \times h^{1.5} \times CF}{COP \times 3,412}$$

Equation 205

$$CF = 3,790 \times \frac{q_s}{A} \times \frac{1}{R_s} \times \Delta D_t \times DFF \times \Delta E$$

Equation 206

Where:

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| <i>w</i> | = | <i>Width of the door opening (ft.)</i> |
| <i>h</i> | = | <i>Height of the door opening (ft.)</i> |
| <i>EF</i> | = | <i>The outcome of Equation 204 based on climate zone and cold storage application, see Table 207 and Table 208</i> |
| <i>CF</i> | = | <i>The outcome of Equation 206 based on climate zone and cold storage application, see Table 209, Table 210, and Table 211</i> |
| <i>hours</i> | = | <i>Operating hours, 3,798⁴⁴¹</i> |

⁴⁴¹ Operating hours taken from TRM Volume 3, Table 8, hours for refrigerated warehouse.

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| 3,790 | = | Constant ⁴⁴² |
| q_s/A | = | Sensible heat load of infiltration air per square foot of door opening, ton/ft ² , see Table 212 |
| R_s | = | Sensible heat ratio of the infiltration air heat gain, see Table 213 |
| ΔD_t | = | Change in percent of time the doorway is open, 0.33 ⁴⁴³ |
| DFF | = | Doorway flow factor, varies based on temperature delta between cold room and infiltration air, 0.8 for delta T \geq 20°F, 1.1 for delta T < 20°F ⁴⁴⁴ |
| ΔE | = | Change in door effectiveness, 0.2 ⁴⁴⁵ |
| COP | = | Coefficient of performance, assume 2.8 COP ⁴⁴⁶ |
| 3,412 | = | Constant to convert from Btu to kWh and from Btuh to kW |

Table 207. High-Speed Doors—Energy Factors for Door to Unconditioned Area

| Climate zone | Cold room temperature | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | -20°F | 0°F | 20°F | 40°F |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 849,911 | 76,602 | 324,007 | 122,795 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 1,025,489 | 719,712 | 432,092 | 209,695 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 1,179,743 | 837,151 | 562,418 | 420,336 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 1,240,984 | 887,904 | 603,598 | 464,913 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 902,050 | 614,930 | 343,300 | 142,285 |

⁴⁴² From ASHRAE 2018 Refrigeration Handbook, Chapter 24-4, equation 16.

⁴⁴³ From ASHRAE 2018 Refrigeration Handbook, Chapter 24-4, simplification of equation 17 notes; assume baseline door open-close time is 15 seconds, and high-speed door open-close time is 10 seconds, for a difference in percent of time the door is open of (15-10)/15 = 0.33.

⁴⁴⁴ ASHRAE 2018 Refrigeration Handbook, Chapter 24-4, equation 17 notes.

⁴⁴⁵ ASHRAE 2018 Refrigeration Handbook, Chapter 24-4, simplification of equation 17 notes. ASHRAE provides a range of doorway effectiveness, stating 0.95 for newly installed doors though that may quickly decrease to 0.8 or 0.85 depending on door use frequency and maintenance. Air curtain effectiveness ranges from very poor to more than 0.7. The input assumptions for this measure are conservatively estimated for baseline door effectiveness of 0.7 and high-speed door effectiveness of 0.9.

⁴⁴⁶ Air cooled chiller efficiency from IECC 2009.

Table 208. High-Speed Doors—Energy Factors for Door to Conditioned Area

| Climate zone | Cold room temperature | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | -20°F | 0°F | 20°F | 40°F |
| All climate zones | 783,056 | 518,199 | 322,435 | 230,311 |

Table 209. High-Speed Doors—Summer and Winter Coincidence Factors for Door to Conditioned Area

| Climate zone | All temperatures |
|-------------------|------------------|
| All climate zones | 1.0 |

Table 210. High-Speed Doors—Summer Coincidence Factors for Door to Unconditioned Area

| Climate zone | Cold room temperature | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | -20°F | 0°F | 20°F | 40°F |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 278.94 | 208.20 | 141.49 | 90.96 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 293.09 | 218.30 | 153.62 | 101.07 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 293.09 | 218.30 | 153.62 | 101.07 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 264.79 | 192.03 | 131.39 | 76.81 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 278.94 | 208.20 | 141.49 | 90.96 |

Table 211. High-Speed Doors—Winter Coincidence Factors for Door to Unconditioned Area

| Climate zone | Cold room temperature | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|
| | -20°F | 0°F | 20°F | 40°F |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 40.43 | – | – | – |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 40.43 | – | – | – |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 80.85 | 36.38 | 22.23 | – |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 80.85 | 36.38 | 22.23 | – |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 80.85 | 36.38 | – | – |

Table 212. High-Speed Doors—Sensible Heat Load of Infiltration Air⁴⁴⁷

| Cold room temperature | Climate zone | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Z1-2, winter peak | Z3-5, winter peak | Z1, annual | Z2, Z5, annual | Z3-4, annual | Z4, summer peak | Z1, Z5, summer peak | Z2-3, summer peak |
| | Infiltration air temperature | | | | | | | |
| | 15°F | 30°F | 63°F | 70°F | 75°F | 96°F | 99°F | 103°F |
| -20°F | 0.2 | 0.40 | 0.85 | 0.94 | 1.02 | 1.31 | 1.38 | 1.45 |
| 0°F | – | 0.18 | 0.55 | 0.62 | 0.68 | 0.95 | 1.03 | 1.08 |
| 20°F | – | 0.08 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.76 |
| 40°F | – | – | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.30 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.50 |

Table 213. High-Speed Doors—Sensible Heat Ratio of Infiltration Air⁴⁴⁸

| Applicable climate zones | For energy factor, unconditioned space | | | | For energy factor, conditioned space | For demand factor, conditioned and unconditioned space | |
|--------------------------------|--|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Cold room temperature | | | | | | |
| | -20°F | 0°F | 20°F | 40°F | All temps | Summer, all temps | Winter, all temps |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.71 | 0.81 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.62 | 0.62 | | | |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.66 | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.55 | | | |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.50 | | | |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.78 | 0.92 | | | |

⁴⁴⁷ From ASHRAE 2018 Refrigeration Handbook, Chapter 24-4, figure 9. Values in table are summarized to reflect average annual and summer and winter peak infiltration air Temperatures. Where infiltration air Temperatures are not shown on ASHRAE figure 9, $\frac{q_s}{A}$ is estimated by extrapolation. Values for infiltration air temperature of 75°F are used to calculate energy and demand factors for doorways between cold room and conditioned space.

⁴⁴⁸ Sensible heat ratio determined from psychrometric chart, using values for the air properties of dry bulb Temperature and relative humidity. Relative humidity of the cold room is estimated at 90 percent based on ASHRAE 2018 Refrigeration Handbook, Chapter 24-4, Table 9. Energy factor values for unconditioned space are the average annual values between the expected operating hours of 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. using TMY3 data. Demand factor values for unconditioned space are taken using the highest probability temperatures from TRM Volume 1 and their associated relative humidity from TMY3 data. Energy and demand factor values for conditioned space assume conditioned air temperature of 75°F and 45 percent RH.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no deemed savings tables for this measure. Please refer to the savings algorithms above.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

The utilization of the high-speed doors coincident with the peak demand period is uncertain, an average of the total savings over the operating hours per facility type is used (the absence of *hours* in Equation 206 implies Equation 203 can be divided by *hours* to yield *kW savings*).

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for this measure is 5 years based on published manufacturer warranty duration.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Cold room temperature
- Doorway opening location (conditioned or unconditioned)
- Door quantity
- Width and height of door(s)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 214. High-Speed Doors—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 origin. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.6 NONRESIDENTIAL: WATER HEATING

2.6.1 Heat Pump Water Heaters Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: C-WH-HW

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Water heating

Applicable Building Types: Office, retail, warehouse, schools, lodging, master-metered multifamily

Fuels Affected: Electricity and gas

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure involves the replacement of an electric storage water heater with an ENERGY STAR compliant heat pump water heater (HPWH) in a commercial application.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to commercial consumer electric storage HPWHs. Heat pump add-ons to existing storage water heaters are ineligible. The measure does not apply to the replacement of gas water heaters.

First hour rating (FHR) is a proxy for draw pattern. There are no certified ENERGY STAR water heaters in the very small usage category, and that draw pattern is not covered in the current ENERGY STAR specification. Ninety-eight percent of certified units are in the *medium* and *high* usage categories. However, HPWHs with low usage draw patterns are eligible as long as they comply with minimum ENERGY STAR FHR requirements.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an electric storage water heater (EWH) with baseline efficiency uniform energy factor (UEF) determined by tank size and FHR. This baseline is specified according to the current federal energy efficiency standards for residential water heaters with tank sizes from 20 to 120 gallons, effective April 16, 2015, as published in 10 CFR Part 430.32 of the Federal Register.⁴⁴⁹

⁴⁴⁹ 10 CFR Part 430.32 Energy and water conservation standards and their effective dates.
www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=80dfa785ea350ebee184bb0ae03e7f0&mc=true&node=se10.3.430_132&rgn=div8.

This baseline applies to replace-on-burnout and new construction applications. No additional savings are awarded for early retirement at this time. Early retirement projects should calculate savings using an assumed replace-on-burnout baseline. However, the Department of Energy (DOE) issued a notice of proposed rulemaking for consumer water heaters on July 27, 2023.⁴⁵⁰ The TRM will add an early retirement baseline after the effective date for the new standard.

Table 215. HPWHs—Federal Standard for Consumer Electric Storage Water Heaters

| Rated storage volume | Draw pattern | FHR ^{451,452} | UEF ⁴⁵³ |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ≥ 20 gal and ≤ 55 gal | Very small usage | $0 \leq \text{FHR} < 18$ | $0.8808 - (0.0008 \times V_r)$ |
| | Low usage | $18 \leq \text{FHR} < 51$ | $0.9254 - (0.0003 \times V_r)$ |
| | Medium usage | $51 \leq \text{FHR} < 75$ | $0.9307 - (0.0002 \times V_r)$ |
| | High usage | $75 \leq \text{FHR}$ | $0.9349 - (0.0001 \times V_r)$ |
| > 55 gal and ≤ 120 gal | Very small usage | $0 \leq \text{FHR} < 18$ | $1.9236 - (0.0011 \times V_r)$ |
| | Low usage | $18 \leq \text{FHR} < 51$ | $2.0440 - (0.0011 \times V_r)$ |
| | Medium usage | $51 \leq \text{FHR} < 75$ | $2.1171 - (0.0011 \times V_r)$ |
| | High usage | $75 \leq \text{FHR}$ | $2.2418 - (0.0011 \times V_r)$ |

The DOE efficiency standard effectively requires HPWHs (assuming electric water heating) for storage water heaters with tank sizes greater than 55 gallons. As such, the baseline technology for water heaters with tanks greater than 55 gallons is a heat pump water heater.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v5.0 specification, effective April 18, 2023. Qualified products must meet the minimum requirements from Table 216.⁴⁵⁴

Table 216. HPWHs—ENERGY STAR Specification

| | Criteria | ENERGY STAR requirement |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| UEF | Integrated HPWH | UEF ≥ 3.30 |
| | Integrated HPWH, 120 volt/15 amp circuit | UEF ≥ 2.20 |
| | Split-system HPWHT | UEF ≥ 2.20 |

⁴⁵⁰ Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters. <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2017-BT-STD-0019-0063>.

⁴⁵¹ “The Revised Method of Test for Residential Water Heating and Its Impact on Incentive Programs” presentation, Glanville, Paul. ACEEE Hot Water Forum. February 24, 2015. <https://aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdf/conferences/hwf/2015/6B-Glanville.pdf>.

⁴⁵² Assume FHR equal to that of installed water heater.

⁴⁵³ V_r is the rated storage volume (in gallons), as determined pursuant to 10 CFR 429.17.

⁴⁵⁴ ENERGY STAR HPWH Key Product Criteria. https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Residential%20Water%20Heaters%20Version%205.0%20Specification%20and%20Partner%20Commitments_0.pdf.

| Criteria | ENERGY STAR requirement |
|---|--|
| First-hour rating | FHR ≥ 45 gallons per hour |
| Warranty | Warranty ≥ 6 years on sealed system |
| Safety | UL 174 and UL 1995 or UL 60335-2-40 |
| Lower compressor cut-off temperature (reporting requirement only) | Report ambient temperature below which the compressor cuts off and electric-resistance-only operation begins |

A complete list of certified ENERGY STAR HPWHs can be accessed via the ENERGY STAR program website.⁴⁵⁵

HPWHs depend on adequate ventilation to properly function, including adequate space for both inlet and outlet airflow, and should be installed in spaces where temperature does not drop below a certain level. The Department of Energy recommends installation in locations that remain above 40°F year-round and provide a minimum of 1,000 cubic feet of air space around the water heater.⁴⁵⁶

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

HPWH savings are calculated on a per-unit basis. Deemed savings are calculated utilizing the standard algorithms outlined below for water heating. Consumption in gallons per year is estimated using data from Building America Performance Analysis Procedures for Existing Homes.⁴⁵⁷ Temperature data are based on TMY3 dataset.⁴⁵⁸ The area served by the HPWH may only be a portion of a commercial building, the area served by the water heater must be documented. Alternately, the daily demand per unit in the table may also be used to estimate consumption and translated to annual consumption.

⁴⁵⁵ ENERGY STAR-certified water heaters qualified product listing. https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-water-heaters/?formId=96913462-da32-4dc2-ad53-f31203352209&scrollTo=546&search_text=&type_filter=Hybrid%2FElectric+Heat+Pump&fuel_filter=Electric&brand_name_isopen=0&input_rate_thousand_btu_per_hour_isopen=0&markets_filter=United+States&zip_code_filter=&product_types=Select+a+Product+Category&sort_by=brand_name&sort_direction=asc&page_number=0&lastpage=0.

⁴⁵⁶ Heat Pump Water Heaters. Department of Energy, May 2012. <http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/heat-pump-water-heaters>

⁴⁵⁷ Building America Performance Analysis Procedures for Existing Homes, page 18, Figure 4: Combined Domestic Hot Water Use Profile. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy06osti/38238.pdf>.

⁴⁵⁸ TMY data is available through the National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) Data Viewer, <https://maps.nrel.gov/nsrdb-viewer/>. Data for Texas climate zones can also be accessed directly here: <https://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings>.

Energy Savings Algorithm

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{\rho \times C_p \times GPY \times (T_{\text{setpoint}} - T_{\text{supply,annual}}) \times \left(\frac{1}{UEF_{\text{pre}}} - \frac{1}{UEF_{\text{post}}} \right)}{3,412}$$

Equation 207

Where:

- ρ = Water density [lbs/gal] = 8.33
 C_p = Specific heat of water [Btu/lb·°F] = 1
 GPY = Estimated annual hot water use in gallons/year.

Calculation options: [GPY/SF x A] or [DD x Quantity x days/yr]
 (see Table 217).

Table 217. HPWHs—Water Heater Consumption (Gal/Year)⁴⁵⁹

| Building type | Unit used for consumption measurement | Daily demand per unit per day (DD) | Units per 1,000 sq ft | Applicable days per year (days/yr) | Gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. per day | GPY/SF |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Small office | person | 1 | 2.3 | 250 | 2.3 | 0.575 |
| Large office | person | 1 | 2.3 | 250 | 2.3 | 0.575 |
| Retail | employee | 2 | 1.0 | 365 | 2 | 0.73 |
| Warehouse | employee | 2 | 0.5 | 250 | 1 | 0.25 |
| Elementary school | person | 0.6 | 9.5 | 200 | 5.7 | 1.14 |
| Secondary school | Person | 1.8 | 9.5 | 200 | 17.1 | 3.42 |
| Motel (lodging) | unit (room) | 20 | 5.0 | 365 | 100 | 36.5 |
| Hotel (lodging) | unit (room) | 14 | 2.2 | 365 | 30.8 | 11.242 |
| Other | employee | 1 | 0.7 | 250 | 0.7 | 0.175 |
| Master meter multifamily | Energy savings identified Volume 2, Residential, Measure 2.4.2 | | | | | |

⁴⁵⁹ Osman S, & Koomey, J. G J 1995, National Laboratory 1995. Technology Data Characterizing Water Heating in Commercial Buildings: Application to End-Use Forecasting. Table 2.

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/2j42t2c3>.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>A</i> | = | <i>Building square footage served by the water heater</i> |
| <i>DD</i> | = | <i>Daily demand per day</i> |
| <i>Quantity</i> | = | <i>Quantity of the units identified in Table for building type</i> |
| <i>T_{setpoint}</i> | = | <i>Water heater setpoint temperature [°F]⁴⁶⁰ = 120</i> |
| <i>T_{supply,annual}</i> | = | <i>Average annual supply water temperature [°F] (see Table 218)</i> |
| <i>UEF_{pre}</i> | = | <i>Baseline uniform energy factor (calculate per Table 215)</i> |
| <i>UEF_{post}</i> | = | <i>Uniform energy factor of new water heater</i> |
| <i>3,412</i> | = | <i>Constant to convert from Btu to kWh</i> |

Table 218. HPWHs—Water Mains Temperature (°F)⁴⁶¹

| Climate zone | T _{supply,annual} | T _{supply,seasonal} | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| | | Summer | Winter |
| Zone 1: Amarillo | 62.9 | 73.8 | 53.7 |
| Zone 2: Dallas | 71.8 | 84.0 | 60.6 |
| Zone 3: Houston | 74.7 | 84.5 | 65.5 |
| Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 77.2 | 86.1 | 68.5 |
| Zone 5: El Paso | 70.4 | 81.5 | 60.4 |

Demand Savings Algorithm

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\rho \times C_p \times GPY \times (T_{\text{setpoint}} - T_{\text{supply,seasonal}}) \times \left(\frac{1}{UEF_{\text{pre}}} - \frac{1}{UEF_{\text{post}}} \right)}{3,412} \times CF_{S/W}$$

Equation 208

Where:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>T_{supply,seasonal}</i> | = | <i>Seasonal supply water temperature [°F] (see Table 218)</i> |
| <i>CF_{S/W}</i> | = | <i>Seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 219)</i> |

⁴⁶⁰ 120°F represents the assumed water heater setpoint. The New York Department of Public Service recommends using the water heater setpoint as a default value, see “New York Standard Approach for Estimating Energy Savings from Energy Efficiency Programs.” Page 99. October 2010. The data collection discussed in Appendix D of the EM&V team’s Annual Statewide Portfolio Report for Program Year 2014-Volume 1, Project Number 40891 (August 2015) also supports a default value of 120°F.

⁴⁶¹ Based on TMY3 dataset. TMY data is available through the National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) Data Viewer, <https://maps.nrel.gov/nsrdb-viewer/>. Data for Texas climate zones can also be accessed directly here: <https://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings>.

Table 219. HPWHs—Seasonal Peak CFs⁴⁶²

| Building type | Commercial | | Lodging | |
|------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.00016 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00015 |
| Zone 2: Dallas | 0.00017 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00012 |
| Zone 3: Houston | 0.00016 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00015 |
| Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.00016 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00015 |
| Zone 5: El Paso | 0.00018 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00014 |

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Note that this measure does not account for the interactive air conditioning energy savings and heating penalty associated with the HPWH when installed inside conditioned space.

Deemed Summer Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Deemed Winter Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Upstream/Midstream Delivery

For upstream/midstream program designs where the building type is known, use the GPY identified in Table 217 associated with the proper building type and the area of the building must be reported.

For program designs where the building type is unknown, you use the savings coefficients from the *other* building type and assume the area served by the water heater is equal to 5,000 square feet.

⁴⁶² Probability weighted seasonal peak CFs are calculated according to the method in Section 4 of Texas TRM Vol. 1 using data from the EPRI Load Shape Library 6.0. ERCOT regional End Use Load Shapes for Water and Process Heating. Peak Season, Peak Weekday values are used for summer calculations. Off Peak Season, Peak Weekday values are used for winter calculations. <http://loadshape.epri.com/enduse>

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for this measure is 13 years.⁴⁶³

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- Climate zone or county
- Building type
- Building area served or daily demand and quantity of units identified.
- Manufacturer and model number of new HPWH
- Baseline volume (gallons), FHR, and UEF
- New HPWH volume (gallons), FHR, and UEF
- Proof of purchase – with date of purchase and quantity
 - Alternative: photo of unit installed or another pre-approved method of installation verification.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 220. Commercial Heat Pump Water Heaters—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 origin. |

⁴⁶³ 2010 ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings, LBNL, “Heat Pump Water Heaters and American Homes: A Good Fit?” p 9-74.

<https://www.aceee.org/files/proceedings/2010/data/papers/2205.pdf>.

2.6.2 Central Domestic Hot Water Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-WH-DC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Water heating

Applicable Building Types: Multifamily, lodging, nursing homes, dormitories, prisons, offices, and education

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Central domestic hot water (DHW) systems with recirculation pumps distribute hot water continuously throughout the building to the end-users. DHW pump controls save energy by reducing the operating hours of the circulation pumps and reducing thermal losses throughout the distribution system.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to commercial and lodging applications with a central DHW system that includes a pump to circulate hot water through the distribution loop. To be eligible for these deemed savings, the control strategy must include operating the pump only when the hot water circulation loop temperature drops below a specific value, and there is hot water demand called by an end-user.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a new or existing central DHW system with a circulation pump that operates continuously.

High-Efficiency Condition

The measure requires the installation of a pump controller with a combination temperature and demand control method.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings for central DHW controls come from circulation pump controller runtime reduction and thermal distribution loss reduction. Pump runtime savings apply to all projects, while thermal distribution loss reduction applies only to lodging sites with an electrically fueled water heater.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Circulation Pump Savings Algorithm

$$\text{Pump Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kW_{\text{pump}} \times (\text{Pump}_{\%On_base} - \text{Pump}_{\%On_eff}) \times \text{Hours}$$

Equation 209

$$\text{Pump Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = kWh_{\text{savings,pump}} \times CF$$

Equation 210

Where:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| kW_{pump} | = | The demand used by the circulation pump, obtained from the project site; if unknown, assume 0.075 kW |
| $\text{Pump}_{\%On_base}$ | = | Baseline pump operation as percentage of time, 100% |
| $\text{Pump}_{\%On_eff}$ | = | Efficient pump operation as percentage of time, 7% ⁴⁶⁴ |
| Hours | = | Hours per year = 8,760 |
| CF | = | Seasonal peak coincidence factor, see Table 221 |

Table 221. Central DHW Controls—Seasonal Peak CFs⁴⁶⁵

| Building type | Commercial | | Lodging ⁴⁶⁶ | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.00016 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00015 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.00017 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00014 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.00016 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00015 |

⁴⁶⁴ A 93 percent pump runtime reduction is assumed based on the average runtime reduction of field studies conducted at multiple sites: “Evaluation of New DHW System Controls in Hospitality and Commercial Buildings,” Minnesota Department of Commerce, average reduction of 87 percent; and “Energy-Efficiency Controls for Multifamily Domestic Hot Water Systems,” New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, average reduction of 99 percent.

⁴⁶⁵ Probability weighted peak load factors are calculated according to the method in Section 4 of the Texas TRM Vol 1 using data from the EPRI Load Shape Library 6.0. ERCOT regional End Use Load Shapes for Water and Process Heating. Peak Season, Peak Weekday values used for summer calculations. Off Peak Season, Peak Weekday values used for winter calculations. <http://loadshape.epri.com/enduse>.

⁴⁶⁶ For the purposes of this measure, the lodging building type applies to all buildings where lodging takes place, including multifamily, hotels, nursing homes, dormitories, prisons, and similar.

| Building type | Commercial | | Lodging ⁴⁶⁶ | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Climate zone | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.00016 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00015 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.00018 | 0.00011 | 0.00012 | 0.00014 |

Thermal Distribution Savings Algorithm

$$\text{Thermal Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \# \text{ Units} \times kWh_{reference} \times \text{HDD Adjustment} \quad \text{Equation 211}$$

$$\text{Thermal Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = kWh_{savings,thermal} \times CF \quad \text{Equation 212}$$

Where:

- # Units = The number of dwelling units at the project site
- $kWh_{reference}$ = Annual kWh energy savings from reference study (see Table 222)
- HDD Adjustment = Climate adjustment for Texas heating degree days (see Table 223)

Table 222. Central DHW Controls—Reference kWh by Water Heater and Building Type⁴⁶⁷

| Water heater type | Electric resistance | | Heat pump | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Low rise | High rise | Low rise | High rise |
| kWh reference | 539 | 332 | 211 | 130 |

Table 223. Central DHW Controls—HDD Adjustment Factors⁴⁶⁸

| Climate zone | HDD adjustment |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1.9 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 1.1 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.7 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.5 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 1.1 |

⁴⁶⁷ Reference kWh are the annual energy savings per dwelling unit from the Southern California Edison Company Work Paper SCE13WP002, Demand Control for Centralized Water Heater Recirculation Pump for California Climate Zone 13.

⁴⁶⁸ HDD Adjustment factors for DHW controls are derived by dividing the HDD for each Texas climate zone by the HDD from the reference climate zone (California Climate Zone 13).

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

Table 224 presents the energy savings (kWh) for a range of pump sizes for all climate zones. The deemed savings are provided for convenience, but the algorithm may be used for pump sizes that differ from the assumed wattage listed in the tables.

Table 224. Central DHW Controls—Circulation Pump Energy Savings

| Pump size (watts) | Assumed wattage | Annual pump kWh savings |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| ≤ 50 | 50 | 407 |
| 50 > watts < 100 | 75 | 611 |
| 100 ≤ watts < 150 | 125 | 1,018 |
| ≥ 150 | 150 | 1,222 |

Table 225 presents the thermal energy savings (kWh) per dwelling unit for all climate zones. Thermal energy savings only apply to lodging building types where lodging takes place (multifamily, hotels, nursing homes, dormitories, prisons, and similar). For commercial applications, please follow a custom approach.

Table 225. Central DHW Controls—Thermal Distribution Energy Savings per Dwelling Unit

| Climate zone | Electric resistance | | Heat pump | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Low rise | High rise | Low rise | High rise |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1,007 | 620 | 395 | 243 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 566 | 349 | 222 | 137 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 372 | 229 | 146 | 90 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 249 | 153 | 98 | 60 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 590 | 364 | 231 | 143 |

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings Tables

The following tables present the peak demand impacts for all climate zones.

Table 226. Central DHW Controls—Circulation Pump Peak Demand Savings

| Pump size | Climate zone | Commercial | | Lodging | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Summer kW | Winter kW | Summer kW | Winter kW |
| ≤ 50 | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.065 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.061 |
| | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.069 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.057 |
| | Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.065 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.061 |
| | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.065 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.061 |
| | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.073 | 0.045 | 0.049 | 0.057 |

| Pump size | Climate zone | Commercial | | Lodging | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Summer kW | Winter kW | Summer kW | Winter kW |
| 50 > watts < 100 | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.098 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.092 |
| | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.104 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.086 |
| | Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.098 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.092 |
| | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.098 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.092 |
| | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.110 | 0.067 | 0.073 | 0.086 |
| 100 ≤ watts < 150 | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.163 | 0.112 | 0.122 | 0.153 |
| | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.173 | 0.112 | 0.122 | 0.143 |
| | Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.163 | 0.112 | 0.122 | 0.153 |
| | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.163 | 0.112 | 0.122 | 0.153 |
| | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.183 | 0.112 | 0.122 | 0.143 |
| ≥ 150 | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.196 | 0.134 | 0.147 | 0.183 |
| | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.208 | 0.134 | 0.147 | 0.171 |
| | Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.196 | 0.134 | 0.147 | 0.183 |
| | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.196 | 0.134 | 0.147 | 0.183 |
| | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.220 | 0.134 | 0.147 | 0.171 |

Table 227. Central DHW Controls—Thermal Distribution Peak Demand Savings per Dwelling Unit

| Climate zone | Summer peak | | | | Winter peak | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Electric resistance | | Heat pump | | Electric resistance | | Heat pump | |
| | Low rise | High rise | Low rise | High rise | Low rise | High rise | Low rise | High rise |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.02 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID WtrHt-Time clock.⁴⁶⁹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

It is required that the following list of primary inputs and contextual data be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Circulation pump wattage
- Building type: commercial or lodging
- Building size: Low rise or high rise
- Water heater type: electric resistance or heat pump
- If lodging, number of lodging units at project site

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 228. Central DHW Controls—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁴⁶⁹ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

2.6.3 Showerhead Temperature Sensitive Restrictor Valves Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-WH-SV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Water heating

Applicable Building Types: Lodging

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure consists of installing a temperature sensitive restrictor valve (TSRV)⁴⁷⁰ between the existing shower arm and showerhead. The valve restricts hot water flow through the showerhead once the water reaches a set temperature (generally 95°F) to prevent water from going down the drain prior to the user entering the shower, thereby eliminating behavioral waste.

Eligibility Criteria

These deemed savings are for temperature sensitive restrictor valves installed in new construction or as a retrofit measure in commercial lodging applications. Buildings must have electrically-fueled hot water to be eligible for this measure.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is the commercial lodging shower arm and standard (2.5 gpm) showerhead without a temperature sensitive restrictor valve installed.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a temperature sensitive restrictor valve installed on a commercial lodging shower arm and showerhead with either a standard (2.5 gpm) or low-flow (2.0, 1.75, or 1.5 gpm) showerhead.

⁴⁷⁰ A temperature-sensitive restrictor valve is any device that uses water temperature to regulate water flow in showers.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Estimated Hot Water Usage Reduction

To determine gallons of behavioral waste (defined as hot water that goes down the drain before the user enters the shower) per year, the following formula was used:

$$\text{Annual Showerhead Behavioral Waste} = SHFR \times BW \times n_s \times 365 \frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \times \frac{OCC}{n_{SH}}$$

Equation 213

Where:

SHFR = Showerhead flow rate, gallons per minute [gpm] (see Table 229)

BW = Behavioral waste, minutes per shower (see Table 229)

n_s = Number of showers per occupied room per day (see Table 229)

365 = Constant to convert days to years (see Table 229)

OCC = Occupancy rate (see Table 229)

n_{SH} = Number of showerheads per room (see Table 229)

Applying the formula to the values used for Texas from Table 229 returns the following values for baseline behavioral waste in gallons per showerhead per year:

$$\text{Showerhead (2.5 GPM): } 2.5 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} = 1,838 \text{ gal}$$

$$\text{Showerhead (2.0 GPM): } 2.0 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} = 1,471 \text{ gal}$$

$$\text{Showerhead (1.75 GPM): } 1.75 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} = 1,287 \text{ gal}$$

$$\text{Showerhead (1.5 GPM): } 1.5 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} = 1,103 \text{ gal}$$

Gallons of hot water saved per year can be found by multiplying the baseline behavioral waste gallons per year by the percent of hot water from Table 229.

$$\text{Gallons of hot water saved per year} = \text{Annual Behavioral Waste} \times HW\%$$

Equation 214

Where:

$HW\%$ = Hot water percentage (see Table 229)

Gallons of hot water saved per year (2.5 GPM): $1,838 \times 0.825 = 1,516 \text{ gal}$

Gallons of hot water saved per year (2.0 GPM): $1,471 \times 0.825 = 1,213 \text{ gal}$

Gallons of hot water saved per year (1.75 GPM): $1,287 \times 0.825 = 1,062 \text{ gal}$

Gallons of hot water saved per year (1.5 GPM): $1,103 \times 0.825 = 910 \text{ gal}$

Table 229. Showerhead TSRVs—Hot Water Usage Reduction

| Description | 2.5 gpm | 2.0 gpm | 1.75 gpm | 1.5 gpm |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Average behavioral waste (minutes per shower) ⁴⁷¹ | | | | 1.742 |
| Showers/occupied room/day ⁴⁷² | | | | 1.756 |
| Occupancy rate ⁴⁷³ | | | | 65.9% |
| Showerheads/room ⁴⁷⁴ | | | | 1.0 |
| Behavioral waste/showerhead/year (gal) | 1,838 | 1,471 | 1,287 | 1,103 |
| Percent hot water ⁴⁷⁵ | 80-85%, or 82.5% on average | | | |
| Hot water saved/year (gal) | 1,516 | 1,213 | 1,062 | 910 |

Energy Savings Algorithms

Energy savings for this measure are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Energy Savings per TSRV } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{\rho \times C_p \times V \times (T_{\text{Setpoint}} - T_{\text{Supply,Avg}})}{RE \times 3,412}$$

Equation 215

⁴⁷¹ Shower Stream 2019 pilot study based on 747 metered shower events with an average duration of 104.51 seconds. This represents a subset of the total data set, as this value was not recorded for the entire data set. This assumption will be updated in future years to reflect additional pilot study data.

⁴⁷² Shower Stream 2019 pilot study based on 2,406 metered shower events. Weighted average calculated by dividing total shower events by total number of devices. This assumption will be updated in future years to reflect additional pilot study data.

⁴⁷³ 2001-2021 U.S. hotel occupancy rates from Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/200161/us-annual-accomodation-and-lodging-occupancy-rate/>. Used average of last 5 pre-COVID years (2015-2019).

⁴⁷⁴ Assuming industry standard for standard one-bathroom rooms.

⁴⁷⁵ Average percent hot water from (Lutz 2004) Feasibility Study and Roadmap to Improve Residential Hot Water Distribution Systems and (Sherman 2015) Calculating Savings For: Auto-Diverting Tub Spout System with ShowerStart TSV.

Where:

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| ρ | = | Water density [lb/gal] = 8.33 |
| C_p | = | Specific heat of water [Btu/lb°F] = 1 |
| V | = | Hot water saved per year per showerhead [gal] (see Table 229) |
| $T_{Setpoint}$ | = | Water heater setpoint [°F] ⁴⁷⁶ = 120 |
| $T_{Supply,Avg}$ | = | Average supply water temperature [°F] (see Table 230) |
| RE | = | Recovery Efficiency (or in the case of heat pump water heaters, COP); if unknown, use 0.98 as a default for electric-resistance water heaters, or 2.2 for heat-pump water heaters. ⁴⁷⁷ |
| 3,412 | = | Constant to convert from Btu to kWh |

Demand Savings Algorithms

Demand savings are calculated by substituting the average supply temperature for the average seasonal temperature, multiplying by a coincidence factor equivalent to the daily fraction hot water use during the weighted peak hour for each climate zone (see Volume 1, Section 4), and dividing by 365 days/year.

$$\text{Demand Savings per TSRV } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\rho \times C_p \times V \times (T_{Setpoint} - T_{Supply,Seasonal})}{RE \times 3,412 \times 365} \times CF_{S/W}$$

Equation 216

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| $T_{Supply,Seasonal}$ | = | Seasonal supply water temperature (see Table 230) |
| $CF_{S/W}$ | = | Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 231) |

⁴⁷⁶ 120°F represents the assumed water heater setpoint. New York Department of Public Service recommends using water heater setpoint as a default value, see “New York Standard Approach for Estimating Energy Savings from Energy Efficiency Programs” October 2010, page 99. Data collection discussed in Appendix D of the EM&V team’s Annual Statewide Portfolio Report for Program Year 2014-Volume 1, Project Number 40891 (August 2015), also supports a default value of 120°F.

⁴⁷⁷ Default values based on median recovery efficiency of residential water heaters by fuel type in the AHRI database. <https://www.ahridirectory.org/>.

Table 230. Showerhead TSRVs—Water Mains Temperatures

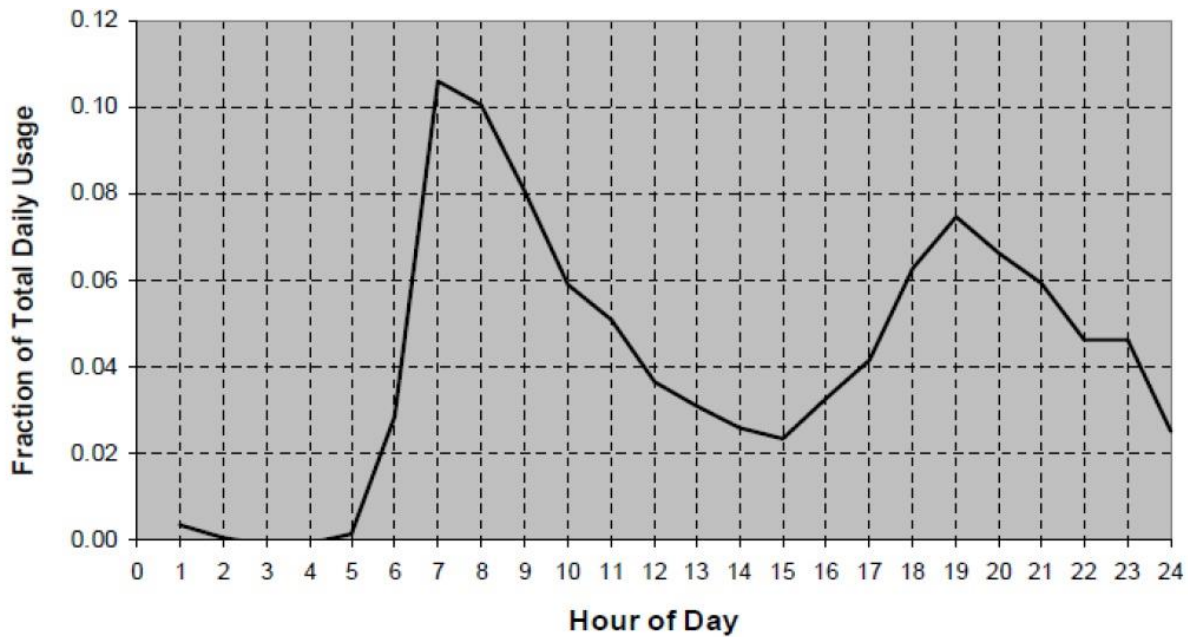
| Climate zone | Water mains temperature (°F) ⁴⁷⁸ | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| | T _{SupplyAverage} | T _{SupplySeasonal} | |
| | | Summer | Winter |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 62.9 | 73.8 | 53.7 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 71.8 | 84.0 | 60.6 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 74.7 | 84.5 | 65.5 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 77.2 | 86.1 | 68.5 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 70.4 | 81.5 | 60.4 |

Table 231. Showerhead TSRVs—Peak Coincidence Factors

| Climate zones | Summer | Winter |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.039 | 0.073 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.035 | 0.075 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.038 | 0.080 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.038 | 0.068 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.028 | 0.069 |

⁴⁷⁸ Based on typical meteorological year (TMY) dataset for TMY3: <https://sam.nrel.gov/weather-data.html>.

Figure 5. Showerhead TSRVs—Shower, Bath, and Sink Hot Water Use Profile⁴⁷⁹



Deemed Energy Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Deemed Summer Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Deemed Winter Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

⁴⁷⁹ Building America Performance Analysis Procedures for Existing Homes.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID WtrHt-WH-Shrhd.⁴⁸⁰ This value is consistent with the EUL reported for a low-flow showerhead in the 2014 California Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER).⁴⁸¹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- Climate zone or county
- Flow rate in gallons per minute (gpm) of showerhead installed
- Water heater type (heat pump, electric resistance)
- DHW recovery efficiency (RE) or COP, if available

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 232. Showerhead TSRVs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 origin. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Restricted measure to electricity savings and removed gas savings coefficients. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁴⁸⁰ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

⁴⁸¹ 2014 California Database for Energy Efficiency Resources. <http://www.deeresources.com/>.

2.6.4 Tub Spout and Showerhead Temperature-Sensitive Restrictor Valves Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-WH-TV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Water heating

Applicable Building Types: Lodging

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure consists of replacing existing tub spouts and showerheads with an automatically diverting tub spout and showerhead system with a temperature sensitive restrictor valve (TSRV)⁴⁸² between the existing shower arm and showerhead. The tub spout will contain temperature sensitive restrictor technology that will cause the tub spout to automatically engage the anti-leak diverter once the water reaches a set temperature (generally 95°F). The water will divert to a showerhead with a normally closed valve that will prevent the hot water from going down the drain prior to the user entering the shower, thereby eliminating behavioral waste and tub spout leakage waste.

Eligibility Criteria

These deemed savings are for tub spout and showerhead systems with temperature sensitive restrictor technology installed in new construction or as a retrofit measure in commercial lodging applications. Buildings must have electrically-fueled hot water to be eligible for this measure.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is the commercial lodging tub spout with a standard diverter and a standard (2.5 gpm) showerhead.

⁴⁸² A temperature-sensitive restrictor valve is any device that uses water temperature to regulate water flow in showers.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is an anti-leak, automatically diverting tub spout system with temperature sensitive restrictor technology installed on a commercial lodging shower arm and showerhead with a standard (2.5 gpm) or low-flow (2.0, 1.75, or 1.5 gpm) showerhead.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Estimated Hot Water Usage Reduction

This system provides savings in two parts: elimination of behavioral waste (hot water that goes down the drain prior to the user entering the shower) and elimination of tub spout diverter leakage.

Part 1: To determine baseline gallons of behavioral waste per year, the following formula was used:

$$\text{Annual Showerhead Behavioral Waste} = \%WUE_{SH} \times SHFR \times BW \times n_s \times 365 \frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \times \frac{OCC}{n_{SH}}$$

Equation 217

$$\text{Annual Tub Spout Behavioral Waste} = \%WUE_{TS} \times TSFR \times BW \times n_s \times 365 \frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \times \frac{OCC}{n_{SH}}$$

Equation 218

Where:

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| $\%WUE_{SH}$ | = | Showerhead percentage of warm-up events (see Table 233) |
| $\%WUE_{TS}$ | = | Tub spout percentage of warm-up events (see Table 233) |
| $SHFR$ | = | Showerhead flow rate, gallons per minute (gpm) (see Table 233) |
| $TSFR$ | = | Tub spout flow rate, gallons per minute (gpm) (see Table 233) |
| BW | = | Behavioral waste, minutes per shower (see Table 233) |
| n_s | = | Number of showers per occupied room per day (see Table 233) |
| 365 | = | Constant to convert days to years (see Table 233) |
| OCC | = | Occupancy rate (see Table 233) |
| n_{SH} | = | Number of showerheads per room (see Table 233) |

Applying the formula to the values from Table 233 returns the following values:

$$\text{Showerhead (1.5 GPM): } 0.6 \times \left(1.5 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} \right) = 662$$

$$\text{Showerhead (1.75 GPM): } 0.6 \times \left(1.75 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} \right) = 772$$

$$\text{Showerhead (2.0 GPM): } 0.6 \times \left(2.0 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} \right) = 882$$

$$\text{Showerhead (2.5 GPM): } 0.6 \times \left(2.5 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} \right) = 1,103$$

$$\text{Tub Spout (5.0 GPM): } 0.4 \times \left(5.0 \times 1.742 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} \right) = 1,471$$

Part 2: To determine baseline gallons of diverter leakage per year, the following formula was used:

$$\text{Annual Diverter Waste} = \text{DLR} \times t_s \times n_s \times 365 \frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \times \frac{\text{OCC}}{n_{SH}}$$

Equation 219

Where:

DLR = Diverter leakage rate (gpm) (see Table 233)

t_s = Shower time (min/shower) (see Table 233)

Applying the formula to the values used for Texas from Table 233 returns the following values:

$$\text{Diverter (0.8 GPM): } 0.8 \times 7.8 \times 1.756 \times 365 \times \frac{0.659}{1.0} = 2,634$$

Part 3: To determine gallons of water saved per year can be found by multiplying the total waste by the percentage of hot water from Table 233.

$$\text{Gallons of hot water saved} = (\text{SHBW} + \text{TSBW}) \times \text{HW}\%_{SH,TS} + \text{DW} \times \text{HW}\%_D$$

Equation 220

Where:

SHBW = Showerhead behavioral waste (gal)

TSBW = Tub-spout behavioral waste (gal)

DW = Diverter waste (gal)

$HW\%_{SH,TS}$ = Showerheads and tub-spout hot water percentage (see Table 233)

$HW\%_D$ = Diverter hot-water percentage (see Table 233)

Applying the formula to the values from Table 233 returns the following values:

Total Annual Waste (1.5 gpm): $(662 + 1,471) \times 0.825 + 2,634 \times 0.737 = 3,700$

Total Annual Waste (1.75 gpm): $(772 + 1,471) \times 0.825 + 2,634 \times 0.737 = 3,791$

Total Annual Waste (2.0 gpm): $(882 + 1,471) \times 0.825 + 2,634 \times 0.737 = 3,882$

Total Annual Waste (2.5 gpm): $(1,103 + 1,471) \times 0.825 + 2,634 \times 0.737 = 4,064$

Table 233. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Hot Water Usage Reduction

| Description | Part 1—Behavioral waste | | Part 2—Diverter leakage | Part 3—Total |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Showerhead warm-up | Tub spout warm-up | | |
| Baseline showerhead flow rate (gpm) | 1.5, 1.75, 2.0, or 2.5 | | | – |
| Tub-spout flow rate (gpm) ⁴⁸³ | – | 5.0 | | – |
| Percentage of warm-up events ⁴⁸⁴ | 60% | 40% | | – |
| Average behavioral waste (minutes per shower) ⁴⁸⁵ | | 1.742 | | – |
| Average diverter leakage-rate (gpm) ⁴⁸⁶ | | – | 0.80 | – |
| Average shower time (minutes) ⁴⁸⁷ | | – | 7.8 | – |
| Showers/occupied room/day ⁴⁸⁸ | | | | 1.756 |
| Occupancy rate ⁴⁸⁹ | | | | 65.9% |

⁴⁸³ Assumption from (Sherman 2015) Calculating Savings For: Auto-Diverting Tub Spout System with ShowerStart TSV.

⁴⁸⁴ Percent of warm-up events from (Sherman 2014) Disaggregating Residential Shower Warm-Up Waste (Appendix B, Question 8).

⁴⁸⁵ Shower Stream 2019 pilot study based on 747 metered shower events with an average duration of 104.51 seconds. This represents a subset of the total data set, as this value was not recorded for the entire data set. This assumption will be updated in future years to reflect additional pilot study data.

⁴⁸⁶ Average diverter leak rate from (Taitem 2011) Taitem Tech Tip – Leaking Shower Diverter.

⁴⁸⁷ Cadmus and Opinion Dynamics Evaluation Team, “Memorandum: Showerhead and Faucet Aerator Meter Study”. Prepared for Michigan Evaluation Working Group.

⁴⁸⁸ Shower Stream 2019 pilot study based on 2,406 metered shower events. Weighted average calculated by dividing total shower events by total number of devices. This assumption will be updated in future years to reflect additional pilot study data.

⁴⁸⁹ 2001–2021 U.S. hotel occupancy rates from Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/200161/us-annual-accomodation-and-lodging-occupancy-rate/>. Used average of last five pre-COVID years (2015–2019).

| Description | Part 1—Behavioral waste | | Part 2—Diverter leakage | Part 3—Total |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Showerhead warm-up | Tub spout warm-up | | |
| Showerheads/room ⁴⁹⁰ | | | | 1.0 |
| Gallons behavioral waste per tub spout/showerhead per year (1.5 gpm) | 662 | 1,471 | 2,634 | 4,766 |
| Gallons behavioral waste per tub spout/showerhead per year (1.75 gpm) | 772 | | | 4,877 |
| Gallons behavioral waste per tub spout/showerhead per year (2.0 gpm) | 882 | | | 4,987 |
| Gallons behavioral waste per tub spout/showerhead per year (2.5 gpm) | 1,103 | | | 5,207 |
| Percentage hot water ⁴⁹¹ | 80-85%, or 82.5% average | | 73.7% | – |
| Gallons of hot water saved per year (1.5 gpm) | | | – | 3,700 |
| Gallons of hot water saved per year (1.75 gpm) | | | – | 3,791 |
| Gallons of hot water saved per year (2.0 gpm) | | | – | 3,882 |
| Gallons of hot water saved per year (2.5 gpm) | | | – | 4,064 |

Energy Savings Algorithms

Energy savings for this measure are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Energy Savings per TS System } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{\rho \times C_p \times V \times (T_{\text{Setpoint}} - T_{\text{Supply,Avg}})}{RE \times 3,412}$$

Equation 221

Where:

- ρ = Water density [lb/gal] = 8.33
- C_p = Specific heat of water [Btu/lb°F] = 1
- V = Hot water saved per year per showerhead [gal] (see Table 233)

⁴⁹⁰ Assuming industry standard for standard one-bathroom rooms.

⁴⁹¹ Average percentage of hot water for warm-up events from (Lutz 2004) Feasibility Study and Roadmap to Improve Residential Hot Water Distribution Systems and (Sherman 2015) Calculating Savings For: Auto-Diverting Tub Spout System with ShowerStart TSV.

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| $T_{Setpoint}$ | = | Water heater setpoint [°F] ⁴⁹² = 120 |
| $T_{Supply,Avg}$ | = | Average supply water temperature [°F] (see Table 234) |
| RE | = | Recovery efficiency (or in the case of heat-pump water heaters, COP); if unknown, use 0.98 as a default for electric resistance water heaters, or 2.2 for heat-pump water heaters ⁴⁹³ |
| 3,412 | = | Constant to convert from Btu to kWh |

Demand Savings Algorithms

Demand savings are calculated by substituting the average supply temperature for the average seasonal temperature, multiplying by a coincidence factor equivalent to the daily fraction hot water use during the weighted peak hour for each climate zone (see Volume 1, Section 4), and dividing by 365 days/year.

$$\text{Demand Savings per TS System } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\rho \times C_p \times V \times (T_{SetPoint} - T_{SupplySeasonal})}{RE \times 3,412 \times 365} \times CF_{S/W}$$

Equation 222

Where:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| $T_{Supply,Seasonal}$ | = | Seasonal-supply water temperature (see Table 234) |
| $CF_{S/W}$ | = | Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 235) |

Table 234. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Water Mains Temperatures

| Climate zone | Water mains temperature (°F) ⁴⁹⁴ | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|
| | $T_{SupplyAverage}$ | $T_{SupplySeasonal}$ | |
| | | Summer | Winter |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 62.9 | 73.8 | 53.7 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 71.8 | 84.0 | 60.6 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 74.7 | 84.5 | 65.5 |

⁴⁹² 120°F represents the assumed water heater setpoint. New York Department of Public Service recommends using water heater setpoint as a default value, see “New York Standard Approach for Estimating Energy Savings from Energy Efficiency Programs” October 2010, page 99. Data collection discussed in Appendix D of the EM&V team’s Annual Statewide Portfolio Report for Program Year 2014-Volume 1, Project Number 40891 (August 2015), also supports a default value of 120°F.

⁴⁹³ Default values based on median recovery efficiency of residential water heaters by fuel type in the AHRI database. <https://www.ahridirectory.org/>.

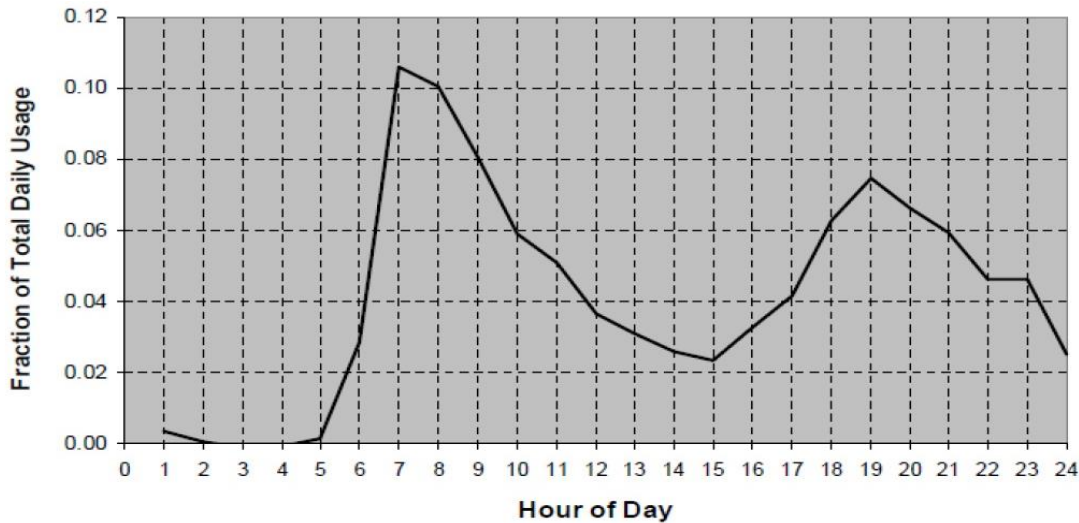
⁴⁹⁴ Based on typical meteorological year (TMY) dataset for TMY3: <https://sam.nrel.gov/weather-data.html><https://nsrdb.nrel.gov/about/tmy.html>.

| Climate zone | Water mains temperature (°F) ⁴⁹⁴ | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| | T _{SupplyAverage} | T _{SupplySeasonal} | |
| | | Summer | Winter |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 77.2 | 86.1 | 68.5 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 70.4 | 81.5 | 60.4 |

Table 235. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Peak Coincidence Factors

| Climate zones | Summer | Winter |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.039 | 0.073 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.035 | 0.075 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.038 | 0.080 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.038 | 0.068 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.028 | 0.069 |

Figure 6. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Shower, Bath, and Sink Hot Water Use Profile⁴⁹⁵



Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See engineering algorithms in the previous section for calculating energy and demand savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

⁴⁹⁵ Building America Performance Analysis Procedures for Existing Homes.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID WtrHt-WH-Shrhd.⁴⁹⁶

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- Climate zone or county
- Flow rate in gallons per minute (GPM) of showerhead installed
- Water heater type (heat pump, electric resistance)
- DHW recovery efficiency (RE) or COP, if available

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 236. Tub Spout/Showerhead TSRVs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 origin. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Restricted measure to electricity savings and removed gas savings coefficients. Updated EUL reference. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁴⁹⁶ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

2.7 NONRESIDENTIAL: MISCELLANEOUS

2.7.1 Variable Frequency Drives for Water Pumping Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-WP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Business Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure involves the installation of a variable frequency drive (VFD) in a water pumping application such as for domestic water supply, wastewater treatment, and conveyance.

Eligibility Criteria

Water pumps must be less than or equal to 100 hp. Custom applications are more appropriate for applications above 100 hp. New construction systems are ineligible. Equipment used for irrigation or process loads are ineligible.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a water pump with no variable speed-control ability.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the installation of a VFD on a water pump.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Demand savings are calculated for each hour over the course of the year:

Step 1: Determine the percentage flow rate for each of the year (*i*)

Baseline Technology⁴⁹⁷:

$$\%power_{base} = 2.5294 \times \%GPM_i^3 - 4.7443 \times \%GPM_i^2 + 3.2485 \times \%GPM_i + 0$$

Equation 223

Where:

%GPM = Percentage flow rate (see Table 237)
i = Each hour of the year

Table 237. Water Pumping VFDs—Water Demand Profile⁴⁹⁸

| Hour ending | % flow rate | Hour ending | % flow rate |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 0.078 | 13 | 0.529 |
| 2 | 0.039 | 14 | 0.471 |
| 3 | 0.010 | 15 | 0.412 |
| 4 | 0.010 | 16 | 0.471 |
| 5 | 0.039 | 17 | 0.549 |
| 6 | 0.275 | 18 | 0.725 |
| 7 | 0.941 | 19 | 0.863 |
| 8 | 1.000 | 20 | 0.824 |
| 9 | 0.961 | 21 | 0.745 |
| 10 | 0.843 | 22 | 0.608 |
| 11 | 0.765 | 23 | 0.529 |
| 12 | 0.608 | 24 | 0.294 |

VFD Technology⁴⁹⁹:

$$\%power_{VFD} = 0.7347 \times \%GPM_i^3 - 0.301 \times \%GPM_i^2 + 0.5726 \times \%GPM_i + 0$$

Equation 224

⁴⁹⁷ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, Table 87 Default Part-load CIRC-PUMP-FPLR Coefficients – Constant Speed, no VSD.

⁴⁹⁸ NREL, Development of Standardized Domestic Hot Water Event Schedules for Residential Buildings, Fig. 2 Combined domestic hot water use profile for the Benchmark, representing average use. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy08osti/40874.pdf>.

⁴⁹⁹ PNNL, ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2016 Performance Rating Method Reference Manual, Table 87 Default Part-load CIRC-PUMP-FPLR Coefficients – Default (VSD, No Reset).

Step 3 - Calculate kW_{full} using the hp from the motor nameplate, load factor and the applicable motor efficiency. Use that result and the %power results to determine power consumption at each hour:

$$kW_{full} = 0.746 \times HP \times \frac{LF}{\eta}$$

Equation 225

$$kW_i = kW_{full} \times \%power_i$$

Equation 226

Where:

- $\%power_i$ = Percentage of full load pump power needed at the i^{th} hour calculated by an equation based on the control type
- kW_{full} = Fan motor demand operating at typical design conditions
- kW_i = Pump real-time power at the i^{th} hour of the year
- HP = Rated horsepower of the motor
- LF = Load factor—ratio of the operating load to the nameplate rating of the motor; default assumption is 75%
- 0.746 = Constant to convert from hp to kW
- η = Motor efficiency of a standard efficiency motor (see Table 238)

Table 238. Water Pumping VFDs—Motor Efficiencies⁵⁰⁰

| Motor hp | Full load efficiency | Motor hp | Full load efficiency |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.855 | 25 | 0.936 |
| 2 | 0.865 | 30 | 0.941 |
| 3 | 0.895 | 40 | 0.941 |
| 5 | 0.895 | 50 | 0.945 |
| 7.5 | 0.910 | 60 | 0.950 |
| 10 | 0.917 | 75 | 0.950 |
| 15 | 0.930 | 100 | 0.954 |
| 20 | 0.930 | | |

⁵⁰⁰ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter II, Subchapter D, Part 431.25 Table 1, Nominal Full-Load efficiencies of General Purpose Electric Motors (Subtype 1), 4 pole motors.
https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?n=pt10.3.431#se10.3.431_125.

Step 4 - Calculate the kW savings for each of the top 20 hours within the applicable peak probability analysis for the building's climate zone from Volume 1.

Hourly and Peak Demand Savings Calculations

$$kW_{i,Saved} = kW_{i,Baseline} - kW_{i,VFD}$$

Equation 227

$$kW_{PDPF,Saved} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (kW_{i,Saved} * PDPF_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{20} (PDPF_i)}$$

Equation 228

Where:

PDPF = Winter peak demand probability factor from the applicable climate zone table in Volume 1; there are no summer demand savings for this measure

Energy Savings are calculated in the following manner:

Step 1 – For both the baseline and new technology, calculate the sum of individual kWh consumption in each hour of the year:

$$Energy\ Savings\ [\Delta kWh] = \sum_{i=1}^{8,760} (kW_i)$$

Equation 229

Where:

8,760 = Total number of hours in a year

Step 2 – Subtract Annual kWh_{new} from Annual kWh_{baseline} to get the energy savings:

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh] = kWh_{baseline} - kWh_{new}$$

Equation 230

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 275 presents the deemed summer and winter peak kilowatt savings per motor horsepower.

Table 239. Water Pumping VFDs—Energy and Peak Demand Savings per Motor HP

| Climate zone | kWh savings per motor HP | Winter peak demand kW savings per motor HP |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1,389 | 0.097 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | 0.069 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | 0.067 |

| Climate zone | kWh savings per motor HP | Winter peak demand kW savings per motor HP |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | 0.138 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 0.106 |

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 12.5 years, which is the average EUL for pump VSD applications as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool.⁵⁰¹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The list below of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- Unit quantity
- Motor horsepower

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- This section not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 240. Water Pumping VFDs—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 origin. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. General text edits. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁵⁰¹ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

2.7.2 Premium Efficiency Motors Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-PM

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, early retirement, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Currently a wide variety of NEMA premium efficiency motors from 1 to 500 horsepower (hp) are available. Deemed saving values for demand and energy savings associated with this measure must be for electric motors with an equivalent operating period (hours x load factor) over 1,000 hours.

Eligibility Criteria

To qualify for early retirement, the premium efficiency unit must replace an existing, full-size unit with a maximum age of 16 years. To determine the remaining useful life of an existing unit, see Table 245. To receive early retirement savings, the unit to be replaced must be functioning at the time of removal.

Baseline and High-Efficiency Conditions

New Construction or Replace-on-Burnout

EISA 2007 Sec 313 adopted new federal standards for motors manufactured in the United States from December 19, 2010, to before June 1, 2016, with increased efficiency requirements for 250-500 hp motors as of June 1, 2016. These standards replace legislation commonly referred to as EP Act 1992 (the Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992). The standards can also be found in section 431.25 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR Part 431).⁵⁰²

⁵⁰² Federal Standards for Electric Motors, Table 1: Nominal Full-load Efficiencies of General Purpose Electric Motors (Subtype I), Except Fire Pump Electric Motors, <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?n=pt10.3.431#sp10.3.431.b>. Accessed July 2020.

With these changes, motors ranging from one to 500 hp bearing the “NEMA Premium” trademark will align with national energy efficiency standards and legislation. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) adopted NEMA MG 1-2006 Revision 1 2007 in its Designated Product List for federal customers.

Additionally, NEMA premium standards include general purpose electric motors, subtype II (i.e., motors ranging from 1-200 hp and 200-500 hp) including:

- U-frame motors
- Design C motors
- Close-coupled pump motors
- Footless motors
- Vertical solid shaft normal thrust (tested in a horizontal configuration)
- 8-pole motors
- All poly-phase motors up to 600 volts (minus 230/460 volts, covered EAct-92)

Under these legislative changes, 200-500 hp and subtype II motor baselines will be based on the minimum efficiency allowed under the Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EAct)⁵⁰³ (see Table 244) and are thus no longer equivalent to pre-1992/pre-EAct defaults.

Early Retirement

The baseline for early retirement projects is the nameplate efficiency of the existing motor to be replaced, if known. If the nameplate is illegible and the in-situ efficiency cannot be determined, then the baseline should be based on the minimum efficiency allowed under the Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EAct)⁵⁰⁴, as listed in Table 246.

NEMA premium efficiency motor levels continue to be industry standard for minimum-efficiency levels. The savings calculations assume that the minimum motor efficiency for replacement motors for both replace-on-burnout and early retirement projects exceeds that listed in Table 244.

For early retirement, the maximum age of eligible equipment is capped at the expected 75 percent of the equipment failure (17 years). ROB savings should be applied when age of the unit exceeds 75 percent failure age. This cap prevents early retirement savings from being applied to projects where the age of the equipment greatly exceeds the estimated useful life of the measure. 1-200 hp motors manufactured as of December 19, 2010 and 250-500 hp motors manufactured as of June 1, 2016 are not eligible for early retirement.

⁵⁰³ Federal Standards for Electric Motors, Table 4: Nominal Full-load Efficiencies of NEMA Design B General Purpose Electric Motors (Subtype I and II), Except Fire Pump Electric Motors, <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?n=pt10.3.431#sp10.3.431.b>.

⁵⁰⁴ Federal Standards for Electric Motors, Tables 3 (≤ 200 hp), and 4 (> 200 hp), <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?n=pt10.3.431#sp10.3.431.b>.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Actual motor operating hours are expected to be used to calculate savings. Short and/or long-term metering can be used to verify estimates. If metering is not possible, interviews with facility operators and review of operations logs should be conducted to obtain an estimate of actual operating hours. If there is not sufficient information to accurately estimate operating hours, then the annual operating hours in Table 241 or Table 242 can be used.

New Construction or Replace-on-Burnout

Energy Savings Algorithms

$$kWh_{savings,ROB} = HP \times 0.746 \times LF \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{baseline,ROB}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{post}} \right) \times Hrs$$

Equation 231

Demand Savings Algorithms

HVAC Applications:

$$kW_{savings,ROB} = \left(\frac{kWh_{savings,ROB}}{Hrs} \right) \times CF$$

Equation 232

Industrial Applications⁵⁰⁵:

$$kW_{savings,ROB} = \left(\frac{kWh_{savings,ROB}}{8,760 \text{ hours}} \right)$$

Equation 233

Where:

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| HP | = | Nameplate horsepower data of the motor |
| 0.746 | = | Constant to convert from hp to kWh ⁵⁰⁶ |
| LF | = | Estimated load factor (if unknown, see Table 241 or Table 242) |

⁵⁰⁵ Assumes three-shift operating schedule

⁵⁰⁶ U.S. DOE, Technical Support Document, "Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Electric Motors, 10.2.2.1 Motor Capacity". Download TSD at: <https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/1904-AC28-TSD-Electric-Motors.pdf>.

- $\eta_{baseline,ROB}$ = Assumed original motor efficiency [%] (see Table 244)⁵⁰⁷
- η_{post} = Efficiency of the newly installed motor [%]
- Hrs = Estimated annual operating hours (if unknown, see Table 241 or Table 242)
- CF = Peak coincidence factor (see Table 241)
- $kWh_{savings,ROB}$ = Total energy savings for a new construction or ROB project
- $kW_{savings,ROB}$ = Total demand savings for a new construction or ROB project

Table 241. Premium Motors—HVAC Input Assumptions

| Building type | Load factor ⁵⁰⁸ | CF ⁵⁰⁹ | HVAC fan hours ⁵¹⁰ |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Healthcare: Inpatient | 0.75 | 1.00 | 8,760 |
| Office: Large (>30k sq. ft.) | | | 4,424 |
| Office: Small (≤30k sq. ft.) | | | 4,006 |
| Education: K-12 school | | | 4,173 |
| Education: College/university | | | 4,590 |
| Mercantile: All retail | | | 5,548 |
| Food service: Quick-service restaurant | | | 6,716 |
| Food service: Full-service restaurant | | | 5,256 |

⁵⁰⁷ In the case of rewind motors, in-situ efficiency may be reduced by a percentage as found in Table 243.

⁵⁰⁸ Itron 2004-2005 DEER Update Study, Dec 2005; Table 3-25.

http://deeresources.com/files/deer2005/downloads/DEER2005UpdateFinalReport_ItronVersion.pdf

⁵⁰⁹ Commercial Prototype Building Models HVAC operating schedules for hours ending 15-18. U.S. Department of Energy. https://www.energycodes.gov/development/commercial/prototype_models

⁵¹⁰ Factors are equivalent to Table 90 Yearly Motor Operation Hours by Building Type for HVAC Frequency Drives

Table 242. Premium Motors—Industrial Input Assumptions

| Industrial processing | Load factor ⁵¹¹ | Hours ⁵¹² | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Chem | Paper | Metals | Petroleum refinery | Food production | Other |
| 1-5 hp | 0.54 | 4,082 | 3,997 | 4,377 | 1,582 | 3,829 | 2,283 |
| 6-20 hp | 0.51 | 4,910 | 4,634 | 4,140 | 1,944 | 3,949 | 3,043 |
| 21-50 hp | 0.60 | 4,873 | 5,481 | 4,854 | 3,025 | 4,927 | 3,530 |
| 51-100 hp | 0.54 | 5,853 | 6,741 | 6,698 | 3,763 | 5,524 | 4,732 |
| 101-200 hp | 0.75 | 5,868 | 6,669 | 7,362 | 4,170 | 5,055 | 4,174 |
| 201-500 hp | 0.58 | 5,474 | 6,975 | 7,114 | 5,311 | 3,711 | 5,396 |
| 501-1,000 hp | | 7,495 | 7,255 | 7,750 | 5,934 | 5,260 | 8,157 |
| > 1,000 hp | | 7,693 | 8,294 | 7,198 | 6,859 | 6,240 | 2,601 |

Table 243. Premium Motors—Rewound Motor Efficiency Reduction Factors⁵¹³

| Motor horsepower | Efficiency reduction factor |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| < 40 | 0.010 |
| ≥ 40 | 0.005 |

Table 244. Premium Motors—NC/ROB Baseline Efficiencies by Motor Size (%)^{502,506,518}

| hp | Open motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ROB}}$ | | | Closed motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ROB}}$ | | |
|-----|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole |
| 1 | 82.5 | 85.5 | 77.0 | 82.5 | 85.5 | 77.0 |
| 1.5 | 86.5 | 86.5 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 86.5 | 84.0 |
| 2 | 87.5 | 86.5 | 85.5 | 88.5 | 86.5 | 85.5 |
| 3 | 88.5 | 89.5 | 85.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 86.5 |
| 5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 86.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 88.5 |
| 7.5 | 90.2 | 91.0 | 88.5 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 89.5 |
| 10 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 89.5 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 90.2 |
| 15 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 90.2 | 91.7 | 92.4 | 91.0 |

⁵¹¹ United States Industrial Electric Motor Systems Market Opportunities Assessment, Dec 2002; Table 1-19. https://www1.eere.energy.gov/manufacturing/tech_assistance/pdfs/mtrmkt.pdf

⁵¹² United States Industrial Electric Motor Systems Market Opportunities Assessment, Dec 2002; Table 1-15. https://www1.eere.energy.gov/manufacturing/tech_assistance/pdfs/mtrmkt.pdf

⁵¹³ US DOE, Technical Support Document, “Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Electric Motors, 8.2.2.1 Annual Energy Consumption”.

Download TSD at: <https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/1904-AC28-TSD-Electric-Motors.pdf>.

| hp | Open motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ROB}}$ | | | Closed motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ROB}}$ | | |
|-----|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole |
| 20 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 91.0 |
| 25 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 91.7 |
| 30 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 91.7 |
| 40 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 92.4 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 92.4 |
| 50 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 93.0 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 93.0 |
| 60 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 93.6 |
| 75 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 95.4 | 93.6 |
| 100 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 94.1 |
| 125 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.0 |
| 150 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 94.1 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.0 |
| 200 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 95.4 |
| 250 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 94.0 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 |
| 300 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 |
| 350 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 95.8 |
| 400 | – | 95.8 | 95.8 | – | 96.2 | 95.8 |
| 450 | – | 96.2 | 96.2 | – | 96.2 | 95.8 |
| 500 | – | 96.2 | 96.22 | – | 96.22 | 95.8 |

Early Retirement

Annual energy (kWh) and peak demand (kW) savings must be calculated separately for two time periods:

1. The estimated remaining life of the equipment that is being removed, designated the remaining useful life (RUL), and
2. The remaining time in the EUL period (EUL – RUL)

Annual energy and peak demand savings are calculated by weighting the early retirement and replace-on-burnout savings by the RUL of the unit and the remainder of the EUL period, as outlined in the Volume 3 appendices.

Where:

RUL = Remaining useful life (see Table 245); if unknown, assume the age of the replaced unit is equal to the *EUL* resulting in a default *RUL* of 2.0 years

EUL = Estimated useful life = 15 years

Table 245. Premium Motors—Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of Replaced Motor⁵¹⁴

| Age of replaced motor (years) | RUL (years) | Age of replaced motor (years) | RUL (years) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 13.9 | 10 | 5.0 |
| 2 | 12.9 | 11 | 4.2 |
| 3 | 11.9 | 12 | 3.6 |
| 4 | 10.9 | 13 | 3.0 |
| 5 | 9.9 | 14 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 8.9 | 15 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 7.9 | 16 | 1.0 |
| 8 | 6.9 | 17 ⁵¹⁵ | 0.0 |
| 9 | 5.9 | | |

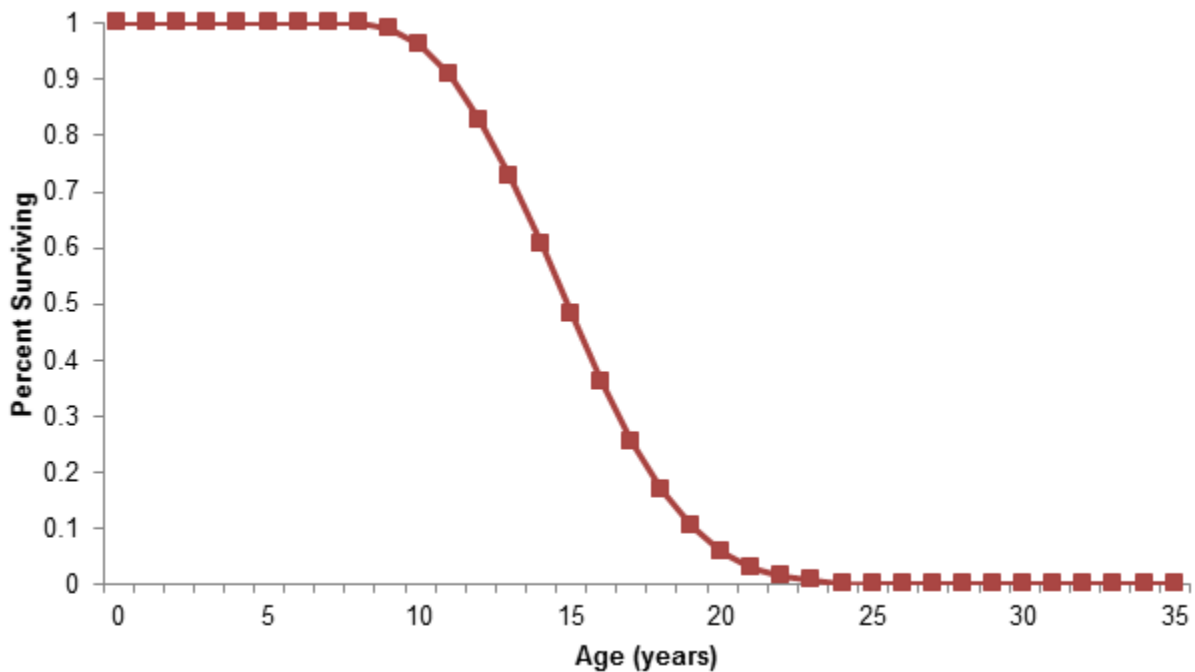
Derivation of RULs

Premium Efficiency Motors have an estimated useful life of 15 years. This estimate is consistent with the age at which approximately 50 percent of the motors installed in a given year will no longer be in service, as described by the survival function for a general fan or air compressor application in Figure 7.

⁵¹⁴ Current federal standard effective date is 12/19/2010. Existing systems manufactured after this date are not eligible to use the early retirement baseline and should use the ROB baseline instead.

⁵¹⁵ RULs are capped at the 75th percentile of equipment age, 17 years, as determined based on DOE survival curves (see Figure 7). Systems older than 17 years should use the ROB baseline. See the January 2015 memo, “Considerations for early replacement of residential equipment,” for further detail.

Figure 7. Premium Motors—Survival Function for Premium Efficiency Motors⁵¹⁶



The method to estimate the remaining useful life (RUL) of a replaced system uses the age of the existing system to re-estimate the projected unit lifetime based on the survival function shown in Figure 7. The age of the motor being replaced is found on the horizontal axis, and the corresponding percentage of surviving motors is determined from the chart. The surviving percentage value is then divided in half, creating a new estimated useful lifetime applicable to the current unit age. Then, the age (year) that corresponds to this new percentage is read from the chart. RUL is estimated as the difference between that age and the current age of the system being replaced.

For example, assume a motor being replaced is 15 years old (the estimated useful life). The corresponding percent surviving value is approximately 50 percent. Half of 50 percent is 25 percent. The age corresponding to 25 percent on the chart is approximately 17 years. Therefore, the RUL of the motor being replaced is $(17 - 15) = 2$ years.

Energy Savings Algorithms

For the RUL time period:

$$kWh_{savings,RUL} = hp \times 0.746 \times LF \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{baseline,ER}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{post}} \right) \times Hrs$$

Equation 234

⁵¹⁶ Department of Energy, Federal Register, 76 Final Rule 57516, Technical Support Document: 8.2.3.1 Estimated Survival Function. September 15, 2011.

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/pdfs/refrig_finalrule_tsd.pdf.

For the remaining time in the EUL period, calculate annual savings as you would for a replace-on-burnout project.

$$kWh_{savings,EUL} = hp \times 0.746 \times LF \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{baseline,ROB}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{post}} \right) \times Hrs$$

Equation 235

It follows that total lifetime energy savings for early retirement projects are then determined by adding the savings calculated under the two preceding equations:

$$kWh_{savings,ER} = kWh_{savings,RUL} \times RUL + kWh_{savings,EUL} \times (EUL - RUL)$$

Equation 236

Demand Savings Algorithms

To calculate demand savings for the early retirement of a motor, a similar methodology is used as for replace-on-burnout installations, with separate savings calculated for the remaining useful life of the unit, and the remainder of the EUL as outlined in the section above.

For the RUL time period:

HVAC Applications

$$kW_{savings,RUL} = \frac{kWh_{savings,RUL}}{Hrs} \times CF$$

Equation 237

Industrial Applications

$$kW_{savings,RUL} = \frac{kWh_{savings,RUL}}{8,760 \text{ hours}}$$

Equation 238

For the remaining time in the EUL period., calculate annual savings as you would for a replace-on-burnout project:

HVAC Applications

$$kW_{savings,EUL} = \frac{kWh_{savings,EUL}}{Hrs} \times CF$$

Equation 239

Industrial Applications

$$kW_{savings,EUL} = \frac{kWh_{savings,EUL}}{8,760 \text{ hours}}$$

Equation 240

Annual deemed peak demand savings are calculated by weighting the early retirement and replace-on-burnout savings by the RUL of the unit and the remainder of the EUL period, as outlined in the Volume 3 appendices.

$$kW_{savings,ER} = kW_{savings,RUL} \times RUL + kW_{savings,EUL} \times (EUL - RUL)$$

Equation 241

Where:

- $\eta_{baseline,ER}$ = Assumed original motor efficiency for remaining EUL time period (Table 246 or Table 247)⁵¹⁷
- $kWh_{savings,RUL}$ = Energy savings for RUL time period in an ER project
- $kWh_{savings,EUL}$ = Energy savings for remaining EUL time period in an ER project
- $kW_{savings,RUL}$ = Demand savings for RUL time period in an ER project
- $kW_{savings,EUL}$ = Demand savings for remaining EUL time period in an ER project
- $kWh_{savings,ER}$ = Total energy savings for an ER project
- $kW_{savings,ER}$ = Total demand savings for an ER project

Table 246. Premium Motors—ER Baseline Efficiencies by Motor Size (%)^{504,518}

| hp | Open motors: $\eta_{baseline,ER}$ | | | Closed motors: $\eta_{baseline,ER}$ | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole |
| 1 | 80.0 | 82.5 | 75.5 | 80.0 | 82.5 | 75.5 |
| 1.5 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 82.5 | 85.5 | 84.0 | 82.5 |
| 2 | 85.5 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 86.5 | 84.0 | 84.0 |
| 3 | 86.5 | 86.5 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 85.5 |
| 5 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 85.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 |
| 7.5 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 87.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 88.5 |
| 10 | 90.2 | 89.5 | 88.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.5 |
| 15 | 90.2 | 91.0 | 89.5 | 90.2 | 91.0 | 90.2 |
| 20 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 91.0 | 90.2 |
| 25 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 92.4 | 91.0 |
| 30 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 92.4 | 91.0 |
| 40 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 91.7 |

⁵¹⁷ Ibid.

⁵¹⁸ For unlisted motor horsepower values, round down to the next lowest horsepower value.

| hp | Open motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ER}}$ | | | Closed motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ER}}$ | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole |
| 50 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 92.4 |
| 60 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.0 |
| 75 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 93.0 |
| 100 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 93.0 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 93.6 |
| 125 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 94.5 |
| 150 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.5 |
| 200 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 |
| 250 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 |
| 300 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 350 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 400 | – | 95.4 | 95.4 | – | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 450 | – | 95.8 | 95.8 | – | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 500 | – | 95.8 | 95.8 | – | 95.8 | 95.4 |

Table 247. Premium Motors—ER Baseline Efficiencies by Motor Size for 250-500 hp Motors Manufactured Prior to June 1, 2016 (%)^{519,520}

| hp | Open motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ER}}$ | | | Closed motors: $\eta_{\text{baseline, ER}}$ | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole | 6-pole | 4-pole | 2-pole |
| 250 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 94.5 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 |
| 300 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 350 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 400 | – | 95.4 | 95.4 | – | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 450 | – | 95.8 | 95.8 | – | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| 500 | – | 95.8 | 95.8 | – | 95.8 | 95.4 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Not applicable.

⁵¹⁹ Federal Standards for Electric Motors, Table 4,

⁵²⁰ For unlisted motor horsepower values, round down to the next lowest horsepower value.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years.⁵²¹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- Unit quantity
- The project type of the installation (new construction, replace-on-burnout, or early retirement)
- Horsepower
- Estimated annual operating hours and estimated load factor
- Number of poles in and horsepower of original motor
- Newly-installed motor efficiency (%)
- Description of motor service application
- Photograph demonstrating functionality of existing equipment and/or customer responses to survey questionnaire documenting the condition of the replaced unit and their motivation for measure replacement for early retirement eligibility determination (early retirement only)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

⁵²¹ US DOE, Technical Support Document, “Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Electric Motors”, Median of “Table 8.2.23 Average Application Lifetime”. Download TSD at: <https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/1904-AC28-TSD-Electric-Motors.pdf>

Document Revision History

Table 248. Premium Motors—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Replacement-burnout and Early Retirement clarifications. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added guidance for rounding down motor size in the baseline efficiency lookup table. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. Incremented RUL table for code compliance. |

2.7.3 Pump-Off Controllers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-PC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Controls

Applicable Building Types: Industrial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Field study, engineering algorithms, and estimates

Measure Description

Pump-off controllers (POC) are micro-processor-based devices that continuously monitor pump down conditions (i.e., when the fluid in the well bore is insufficient to warrant continued pumping). These controllers are used to shut down the pump when the fluid falls below a certain level and “fluid pounding”⁵²² occurs. POCs save energy by optimizing the pump run-times to match the flow conditions of the well.

Eligibility Criteria

The POC measure is only available as a retrofit measure for existing wells (wells with an existing API number⁵²³ prior to September 11th, 2014) with rod pumps using 15 hp or larger motors operating on time clock controls or less efficient devices. These cannot be integrated with a variable frequency drive and only apply to POCs using load cells, which measure the weight on the rod string for greater precision. Additionally, the POC must control a *conventional* well (above ground or vertical, with a standard induction motor of 480V or less).

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an existing conventional well (with an API number prior to September 11, 2014) with rod pumps operating on time clock controls or less efficient control devices.

⁵²² Fluid pounding occurs when the downhole pump rate exceeds the production rate of the formation. The pump strikes the top of the fluid column on the down stroke causing extreme shock loading of the components which can result in premature equipment failure.

⁵²³ The API number is a unique, permanent identifier assigned by the American Petroleum Institute. The API number should correspond to a well that was in existence prior to the date of PUCT Docket 42551.

High-Efficiency Condition

The efficient condition is the same well, retrofitted with a pump-off controller.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Two main sources were referenced to develop the savings methods for the POC measure: *Electrical Savings in Oil Production*⁵²⁴ (SPE 16363), which identified a relationship between volumetric efficiency and pump run times and the *2006-2008 Evaluation Report for PG&E Fabrication, Process, and Manufacturing Contract Group*,⁵²⁵ which showed a reduction in savings from the SPE 16363 paper. These two methods were the basis of the current savings calculations and deemed inputs listed below. To develop Texas-specific stipulated values, field and metering data will be collected when there is sufficient uptake in the measure and used to calibrate and update the savings calculation methods and input variables for a future version of the TRM.⁵²⁶

Savings Algorithms and Inputs

The energy and demand algorithms and associated input variables are listed below:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kW_{avg} \times (\text{TimeClock}\%On - \text{POC}\%On) \times 8,760$$

Equation 242

$$\text{Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{kWh_{savings}}{8,760}$$

Equation 243⁵²⁷

The inputs for the energy and peak coincident demand savings are listed below:

$$kW_{avg} = HP \times 0.746 \times \frac{LF}{SME}$$

Equation 244

⁵²⁴ Bullock, J.E. "SPE 16363 *Electrical Savings in Oil Production*", (paper presented at the Society of Petroleum Engineers California Regional Meeting held in Ventura, California, April 8-10, 1987).

⁵²⁵ *2006-2008 Evaluation Report for PG&E Fabrication, Process and Manufacturing Contract Group*. CALMAC Study ID: CPU0017.01. Itron, Inc. Submitted to California Public Utilities Commission. February 3, 2010.

⁵²⁶ The EM&V Team will work with SPS/Xcel Energy in developing the sample plan for the field data collection effort.

⁵²⁷ The equations in the petition for peak demand simplify to the equation shown.

$$POC\%On = \frac{Run_{Constant} + Run_{Coefficient} \times VolumetricEfficiency\% \times TimeClock\%On \times 100}{100}$$

Equation 245⁵²⁸

Where:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| kW_{avg} | = | The demand used by each rod pump |
| HP | = | Rated pump-motor horsepower |
| 0.746 | = | Constant to convert from hp to kW |
| LF | = | Motor load factor—ratio of average demand to maximum demand (see Table 249) |
| ME | = | Motor efficiency, based on NEMA Standard Efficiency Motor (see Table 250) |
| SME | = | Mechanical efficiency of sucker-rod pump (see Table 249) |
| Time Clock%On | = | Stipulated-baseline time clock setting (see Table 249) |
| $Run_{constant}, Run_{coefficient}$ | = | 8.336, 0.956, derived from SPE 16363 ⁵²⁹ |
| VolumetricEfficiency% | = | Average well gross production divided by theoretical production (provided on rebate application) |
| 8,760 | = | Total hours per year |

⁵²⁸ This equation from the petition deviates from that in SPE 16363 but will provide conservative savings estimates. The equation will be updated and made consistent when this measure is updated with field data. The correct equation term is $(Run_{constant} + Run_{coefficient} \times VolumetricEfficiency\%)$ with the volumetric efficiency expressed as percent value not a fraction (i.e., 25 not 0.25 for 25 percent).

⁵²⁹ Bullock, J.E. "SPE 16363 Electrical Savings in Oil Production, (paper presented at the Society of Petroleum Engineers California Regional Meeting held in Ventura, California, April 8-10, 1987).

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 249. Pump-Off Controllers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions

| Variable | Stipulated/deemed values |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| LF (Load factor) | 25% ⁵³⁰ |
| ME (motor efficiency) | See Table 2-137 |
| SME (pump mechanical efficiency) | 95% ⁵³¹ |
| Time clock%On | 65% ⁵³² |

Table 250. Pump-Off Controllers—NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Efficiencies⁵³³

| Motor horsepower | Nominal full-load efficiency | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Open motors (ODP) | | | Enclosed motors (TEFC) | | |
| | 6 poles | 4 poles | 2 poles | 6 poles | 4 poles | 2 poles |
| | 1200 rpm | 1800 rpm | 3600 rpm | 1200 rpm | 1800 rpm | 3600 rpm |
| 15 | 91.7% | 93.0% | 90.2% | 91.7% | 92.4% | 91.0% |
| 20 | 92.4% | 93.0% | 91.0% | 91.7% | 93.0% | 91.0% |
| 25 | 93.0% | 93.6% | 91.7% | 93.0% | 93.6% | 91.7% |
| 30 | 93.6% | 94.1% | 91.7% | 93.0% | 93.6% | 91.7% |
| 40 | 94.1% | 94.1% | 92.4% | 94.1% | 94.1% | 92.4% |
| 50 | 94.1% | 94.5% | 93.0% | 94.1% | 94.5% | 93.0% |
| 60 | 94.5% | 95.0% | 93.6% | 94.5% | 95.0% | 93.6% |
| 75 | 94.5% | 95.0% | 93.6% | 94.5% | 95.4% | 93.6% |
| 100 | 95.0% | 95.4% | 93.6% | 95.0% | 95.4% | 94.1% |
| 125 | 95.0% | 95.4% | 94.1% | 95.0% | 95.4% | 95.0% |
| 150 | 95.4% | 95.8% | 94.1% | 95.8% | 95.8% | 95.0% |
| 200 | 95.4% | 95.8% | 95.0% | 95.8% | 96.2% | 95.4% |

⁵³⁰ Comprehensive Process and Impact Evaluation of the (Xcel Energy) Colorado Motor and Drive Efficiency Program, FINAL. Tetra Tech. March 28, 2011. Adjusted based on Field Measurements provided by ADM Associates, based on 2010 custom projects.

⁵³¹ Engineering estimate for standard gearbox efficiency.

⁵³² A Time Clock%On of 80 percent is typical from observations in other jurisdictions, but that was adjusted to 65 percent for a conservative estimate. This value will be reevaluated once Texas field data is available.

⁵³³ DOE Final Rule regarding energy conservation standards for electric motors. 79 FR 30933. Full-load Efficiencies for General Purpose Electric Motors [Subtype I] https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=6&action=viewlive.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Because the operation of the POC coincident with the peak demand period is uncertain, a simple average of the total savings over the full year (8,760 hours) is used, as shown in Equation 243.

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 15 years.⁵³⁴

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Motor manufacturer
- Motor model number
- Rated motor horsepower
- Motor type (TEFC or ODP)
- Rated motor RPM
- Baseline control type and time clock percent on time (or actual on-time schedule)
- Volumetric efficiency
- Field data on actual energy use and post-run times⁵³⁵

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 42551—Provides energy and demand savings calculations and EUL

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

⁵³⁴ CPUC 2006-2008 Industrial Impact Evaluation "SCIA_06-08_Final_Report_Appendix_D-5": An EUL of 15 years was used for the ex-post savings, consistent with the SPC—Custom Measures and System Controls categories in the CPUC Energy Efficiency Policy Manual (Version 2) and with DEER values for an energy management control system.

⁵³⁵ Per PUCT Docket 42551, Southwestern Public Service Company (SPS)/Xcel Energy has agreed to collect field data in 2015 on post-run times for a sample of wells to improve the accuracy of POC saving estimates.

Document Revision History

Table 251. Pump-Off Controllers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v2.1 | 01/30/2015 | TRM v2.1 origin. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.7.4 ENERGY STAR® Pool Pumps Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-PP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Appliances

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure involves the replacement of a single-speed pool pump with an ENERGY STAR certified variable speed pool pump.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to all commercial applications, indoor or outdoor, with a pump size up to 3 hp; larger sizes should be implemented through a custom program. Motor-only retrofits are not eligible. Ineligible pump products include waterfall, integral cartridge filter, integral sand filter, storable electric spa, and rigid electric spa⁵³⁶.

Multi-speed pool pumps are not permitted. The multi-speed pump uses an induction motor that functions as two motors in one, with full-speed and half-speed options. Multi-speed pumps may enable significant energy savings. However, if the half-speed motor is unable to complete the required water circulation task, the larger motor will operate exclusively. Having only two speed-choices limits the ability of the pump motor to fine-tune the flow rates required for maximum energy savings.⁵³⁷ The default pump curves provided in the ENERGY STAR Pool Pump Savings Calculator indicate that the motor operating at half-speed will be unable to meet the minimum turnover requirements for commercial pool operation as mandated by Texas Administrative Code.

⁵³⁶ These pump products are ineligible for ENERGY STAR v3.0 certification:

<https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/asset/document/ENERGY%20STAR%20Version%203.1%20Pool%20Pumps%20Final%20Specification.pdf>

⁵³⁷ Hunt, A. and Easley, S., "Measure Guideline: Replacing Single-Speed Pool Pumps with Variable Speed Pumps for Energy Savings." Building America Retrofit Alliance (BARA), U.S. DOE. May 2012.

<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy12osti/54242.pdf>.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a 1 to 5 horsepower (hp) standard efficiency single-speed pool pump. This measure is only applicable to retrofit applications. New construction applications are not eligible as of July 19, 2021.⁵³⁸

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a 1 to 5 hp variable speed pool pump that is compliant with the current ENERGY STAR Version 3.1 Specification, effective July 19, 2021.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings for this measure are based on methods and input assumptions from the ENERGY STAR Pool Pump Savings Calculator.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy Savings Algorithms

Energy savings for this measure were derived using the ENERGY STAR Pool Pump Savings Calculator with Texas selected as the applicable location, so Texas-specific assumptions were used.⁵³⁹

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = kWh_{conv} - kWh_{ES}$$

Equation 246

Where:

kWh_{conv} = Conventional single-speed pool pump energy [kWh]

kWh_{ES} = ENERGY STAR variable-speed pool pump energy [kWh]

Algorithms to calculate the above parameters are defined as:

$$kWh_{conv} = \frac{PFR_{conv} \times 60 \times \text{hours} \times \text{days}}{EF_{conv} \times 1,000}$$

Equation 247

$$kWh_{ES} = \frac{V \times TO \times \text{days}}{EF_{ES} \times 1,000}$$

Equation 248

⁵³⁸ Federal standard for dedicated-purpose pool pumps.

https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=67.

⁵³⁹ The ENERGY STAR Pool Pump Savings Calculator, updated February 2013, can be found on the ENERGY STAR website at: <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-pool-pumps/results>.

Where:

- PFR_{conv} = Conventional single-speed pump flow rate [gal/min] (see Table 252)
- EF_{conv} = Conventional single-speed pump energy factor [gal/W·hr] (see Table 252)
- EF_{ES} = ENERGY STAR-weighted energy factor [gal/W·hr] (see Table 253)
- hours = Conventional single-speed pump daily operating hours (see Table 252)
- days = Operating days per year = year-round operation: 365 days; seasonal operation: 7 months x 30.4 days/month = 212.8 days (default)
- V = Pool volume [gal] (see Table 253)
- TO = Turnovers per day, number of times the volume of the pool is run through the pump per day (see Table 253)
- 60 = Constant to convert between minutes and hours
- 1,000 = Constant to convert from kilowatts to watts

Table 252. Pool Pumps—Conventional Pump Input Assumptions⁵⁴⁰

| New pump HP | Hours, limited ⁵⁴¹ | Hours, 24/7 | PFR_{conv} (gal/min) | EF_{conv} (gal/W·h) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ≤ 1.25 | 12 | 24 | 75.5000 | 2.5131 |
| 1.25 < hp ≤ 1.75 | | | 78.1429 | 2.2677 |
| 1.75 < hp ≤ 2.25 | | | 88.6667 | 2.2990 |
| 2.25 < hp ≤ 2.75 | | | 93.0910 | 2.1812 |
| 2.75 < hp ≤ 5 | | | 101.6667 | 1.9987 |

⁵⁴⁰ Conventional pump PFR and EF values are taken from pump curves found in the ENERGY STAR Pool Pump Savings Calculator. Note: input assumptions will be updated once calculator has been updated for compliance with the current specification.

⁵⁴¹ Limited hours assumes that pump operating hours are 12 hours per day, based on 2016 Commercial pool pump program data reviewed by the Texas Evaluation Contractor. Note: input assumptions will be updated once calculator has been updated for compliance with the current specification.

Table 253. Pool Pumps—ENERGY STAR Pump Input Assumptions^{542,543}

| New pump HP | TO, limited | TO, 24/7 | V [gal] | EF _{ES} (gal/W·h) |
|------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------------------------|
| ≤ 1.25 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 20,000 | 8.7 |
| 1.25 < hp ≤ 1.75 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 20,000 | 8.9 |
| 1.75 < hp ≤ 2.25 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 22,000 | 9.3 |
| 2.25 < hp ≤ 2.75 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 25,000 | 7.4 |
| 2.75 < hp ≤ 5 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 28,000 | 7.1 |

Demand Savings Algorithms

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{kWh_{conv} - kWh_{ES}}{\text{hours}} \times \frac{CF_{S/W}}{\text{days}}$$

Equation 249

Where:

$CF_{S/W}$ = Summer/winter seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 254)

Table 254. Pool Pumps—Coincidence Factors⁵⁴⁴

| Operation | Summer CF | Winter CF |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 24/7 operation | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Seasonal/limited hours | 1.0 | 0.5 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 255. Pool Pumps—Energy Savings⁵⁴⁵

| New pump HP | Year-round operation | | Seasonal operation (7 months) |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | 24/7 operation | Limited hours | |
| | kWh savings | kWh savings | kWh savings |
| ≤ 1.25 | 11,259 | 5,630 | 3,282 |
| 1.25 < hp ≤ 1.75 | 13,518 | 6,759 | 3,941 |
| 1.75 < hp ≤ 2.25 | 15,263 | 7,632 | 4,449 |
| 2.25 < hp ≤ 2.75 | 15,773 | 7,887 | 4,598 |
| 2.75 < hp ≤ 5 | 19,250 | 9,625 | 5,612 |

⁵⁴² ENERGY STAR® turnover and EF values are taken from pump curves found in the ENERGY STAR® Pool Pump Savings Calculator.

⁵⁴³ Turnovers calculated as TO = hours x 60 x PFR_{conv} ÷ V.

⁵⁴⁴ Based on 2016 Commercial pool pump program data reviewed by the Texas Evaluation Contractor.

⁵⁴⁵ The results in this table may vary slightly from results produced by the ENERGY STAR® Calculator because of rounding of default savings coefficients throughout the measure and pool volume.

Table 256. Pool Pumps—Summer Peak Demand Savings

| New pump (HP) | 24/7 operation or year-round limited hours demand savings (kW) | Seasonal operation demand savings (kW) |
|------------------|--|--|
| ≤ 1.25 | 1.285 | 0.749 |
| 1.25 < hp ≤ 1.75 | 1.543 | 0.900 |
| 1.75 < hp ≤ 2.25 | 1.742 | 1.016 |
| 2.25 < hp ≤ 2.75 | 1.801 | 1.050 |
| 2.75 < hp ≤ 5 | 2.198 | 1.281 |

Table 257. Pool Pumps—Winter Peak Demand Savings

| New pump HP | 24/7 operation demand savings (kW) | Year-round limited hours demand savings (kW) | Season operation demand savings (kW) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| ≤ 1.25 | 1.285 | 0.643 | 0.375 |
| 1.25 < hp ≤ 1.75 | 1.543 | 0.772 | 0.450 |
| 1.75 < hp ≤ 2.25 | 1.742 | 0.871 | 0.508 |
| 2.25 < hp ≤ 2.75 | 1.801 | 0.900 | 0.525 |
| 2.75 < hp ≤ 5 | 2.198 | 1.099 | 0.641 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Additional Calculators and Tools

ENERGY STAR Pool Pump Savings Calculator, updated May 2020, can be found on the ENERGY STAR website at <https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-pool-pumps/results>.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID OutD-PoolPump.⁵⁴⁶

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

Primary inputs and contextual data that should be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly are:

- For all projects
 - Climate zone or county

⁵⁴⁶ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

- Pool pump rated horsepower
- Proof of purchase including quantity, make, and model information
- Copy of ENERGY STAR certification
- Facility operation type: 24/7, year-round limited hours, seasonal
- For a significant sample of projects where attainable (e.g., those projects that are selected for inspection, not midstream or retail programs)
 - Items listed above for all projects
 - Decision/action type: early retirement, replace-on-burnout, or new construction
 - Rated horsepower of existing pool pump
 - Existing and new pump operating hours

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 47612—Provides deemed savings for ENERGY STAR pool pumps

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 258. Pool Pumps—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 origin. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. Added ineligible products list. Program tracking requirements updated. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General text edits. Corrected turnovers/day values in the assumptions table. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Updated for ENERGY STAR Version 3.0 Specification. Increased upper limit for pump horsepower to 5 to better reflect product availability. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.7.5 Lodging Guest Room Occupancy-Sensor Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-LC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC, indoor lighting

Applicable Building Types: Hotel/motel guestrooms, schools/colleges (dormitory)

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Energy modeling

Measure Description

This measure, commonly referred to as a guest room energy management (GREM) system, captures the potential energy and demand savings resulting from occupancy sensor control of HVAC and lighting in unoccupied hotel/motel guest rooms. Hotel and motel guest room occupancy schedules are highly variable, and guests often leave HVAC equipment and lighting on when they leave the room. Installation of occupancy controls can reduce the unnecessary energy consumption in unoccupied guest rooms. Savings have also been developed for the use of this measure in college dormitories.⁵⁴⁷

Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for HVAC savings, controls must be capable of either a 5°F or 10°F temperature offset. To be eligible for lighting savings, at least 50 percent of all the lighting fixtures in a guest room—both hardwired and plug-load lighting—must be actively controlled.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a guest room or dorm room without occupancy controls.

⁵⁴⁷ The original petition also includes savings for HVAC-only control in master-metered multifamily individual dwelling units. These values are not reported here because the permanent occupation of a residential unit is significantly different from the transitory occupation of hotel/motels and even dormitories. This measure is not currently being implemented and is not likely to be used in the future, but it can be added to a future TRM if warranted.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a guest room or dorm room with occupancy controls. The occupancy sensors can control either the HVAC equipment only or the HVAC equipment and the interior lighting (including plug-in lighting).

The occupancy-based control system must include, but not be limited to, infrared sensors, ultrasonic sensors, door magnetic strip sensors, and/or card-key sensors. The controls must be able to either completely shut-off the HVAC equipment serving the space and/or place it into an unoccupied temperature setback/setup mode.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Energy and demand savings are deemed values based on energy simulation runs performed using EnergyPro Version 5. Building prototype models were developed for a hotel, motel, and dormitory building types. The base case for each prototype model assumed a uniform temperature setting and was calibrated to a baseline energy use. Occupancy patterns based on both documented field studies⁵⁴⁸ and prototypical ASHRAE 90.1-1999 occupancy schedules were used in the energy simulation runs to create realistic vacancy schedules. The prototype models were then adjusted to simulate an occupancy control system, which was compared to the baseline models.⁵⁴⁹

Savings Algorithms and Inputs

A building simulation approach was used to produce savings estimates.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Energy and demand savings are provided by region, for HVAC-only, HVAC + lighting control configurations, and for three facility types: motel guest rooms, hotel guest rooms, and dormitory rooms.

⁵⁴⁸ HVAC occupancy rates appear to be based on a single HVAC study of three hotels, but not dorms or multifamily buildings. For the lighting study, a typical guest room layout was used as the basis for the savings analysis. Hotel guest rooms are quite different from either dorms or multifamily units.

⁵⁴⁹ A more detailed description of the modeling assumptions can be found in Docket 40668 Attachment A, pages A-46 through A-58.

Table 259. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Motel per Room Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Climate zone ⁵⁵⁰ | Heat pump | | | | Electric resistance heat | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | |
| | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh |
| 5-degree setup/setback offset | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.059 | 267 | 0.075 | 380 | 0.059 | 341 | 0.075 | 441 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.076 | 315 | 0.091 | 443 | 0.076 | 365 | 0.091 | 485 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.082 | 324 | 0.097 | 461 | 0.082 | 351 | 0.097 | 484 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.086 | 354 | 0.103 | 500 | 0.086 | 369 | 0.103 | 513 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.063 | 251 | 0.078 | 379 | 0.063 | 283 | 0.078 | 406 |
| 10-degree setup/setback offset | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.111 | 486 | 0.126 | 598 | 0.111 | 627 | 0.126 | 726 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.146 | 559 | 0.161 | 686 | 0.146 | 640 | 0.161 | 761 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.151 | 559 | 0.166 | 695 | 0.151 | 602 | 0.166 | 735 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.163 | 617 | 0.179 | 761 | 0.163 | 650 | 0.179 | 792 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.118 | 432 | 0.133 | 561 | 0.118 | 482 | 0.133 | 607 |

Table 260. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Hotel per Room Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Climate zone ⁵⁵⁰ | Heat pump | | | | Electric heat | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | |
| | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh |
| 5-degree setup/setback offset | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.053 | 232 | 0.072 | 439 | 0.053 | 303 | 0.072 | 530 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.073 | 258 | 0.093 | 452 | 0.073 | 303 | 0.093 | 505 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.074 | 242 | 0.094 | 430 | 0.074 | 260 | 0.094 | 450 |

⁵⁵⁰ Regions used in the original petition were mapped to current TRM representative weather stations and regions as follows: Amarillo was “Panhandle”, Dallas-Ft Worth was “North”, Houston was “South Central”, El Paso was “Big Bend”, and Corpus Christi was “Rio Grande Valley” using McAllen as a reference city.

| Climate zone ⁵⁵⁰ | Heat pump | | | | Electric heat | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | |
| | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.081 | 260 | 0.102 | 451 | 0.081 | 267 | 0.102 | 459 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.056 | 178 | 0.075 | 360 | 0.056 | 196 | 0.075 | 380 |
| 10-degree setup/setback offset | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.102 | 426 | 0.121 | 568 | 0.102 | 557 | 0.121 | 684 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.134 | 452 | 0.154 | 617 | 0.134 | 517 | 0.154 | 676 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.136 | 423 | 0.156 | 599 | 0.136 | 446 | 0.156 | 621 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.149 | 467 | 0.169 | 652 | 0.149 | 483 | 0.169 | 667 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.106 | 312 | 0.126 | 479 | 0.106 | 338 | 0.126 | 501 |

Table 261. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Dormitory per Room Energy and Peak Demand Savings

| Climate zone ⁵⁵⁰ | Heat pump | | | | Electric heat | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | | HVAC only | | HVAC and lighting | |
| | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh | kW | kWh |
| 5-degree setup/setback offset | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.034 | 136 | 0.061 | 319 | 0.034 | 152 | 0.061 | 316 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.048 | 214 | 0.076 | 425 | 0.048 | 223 | 0.076 | 428 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.051 | 242 | 0.078 | 461 | 0.051 | 244 | 0.078 | 462 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.053 | 265 | 0.081 | 492 | 0.053 | 266 | 0.081 | 492 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.031 | 110 | 0.059 | 327 | 0.031 | 110 | 0.059 | 326 |
| 10-degree setup/setback offset | | | | | | | | |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.073 | 261 | 0.084 | 404 | 0.073 | 289 | 0.084 | 417 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.078 | 293 | 0.105 | 505 | 0.078 | 304 | 0.105 | 511 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.081 | 326 | 0.108 | 543 | 0.081 | 328 | 0.108 | 545 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.088 | 368 | 0.114 | 591 | 0.088 | 370 | 0.114 | 593 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.045 | 151 | 0.060 | 448 | 0.045 | 153 | 0.060 | 450 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years based on the value for retrofit energy management system (EMS) HVAC control from the Massachusetts Joint Utility Measure Life Study⁵⁵¹. This value is also consistent with the EUL for lighting control and HVAC control measures in PUCT Docket Nos. 36779 and 40668.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Climate zone or county
- HVAC system and equipment type
- Heating type (heat pump, electric resistance)
- Temperature offset category (5 or 10° F)
- Control type (HVAC only, HVAC and lighting)
- Building type (hotel, motel, dormitory)
- Number of rooms

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40668—Provides deemed energy and demand savings values under “Guestroom, Dormitory and Multi-family Occupancy Controls for HVAC and Lighting Systems,” page 25 and Attachment pages A-46 through A-58.
- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EULs for commercial measures.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

⁵⁵¹ Energy and Resource Solutions (2005). *Measure Life Study*. Prepared for the Massachusetts Joint Utilities; Table 1-1, Prescriptive Common Measure Life Recommendations, Large C&I retrofit, HVAC Controls, EMS.

Document Revision History

Table 262. Lodging Occupancy Sensors—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|------------|---|
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 origin. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. No revision. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Changed Climate Zone 4 reference city from McAllen to Corpus Christi. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.7.6 Vending Machine Controls Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-VC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: All building types applicable

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: M&V

Measure Description

This measure is for the installation of vending machine controls to reduce energy usage during periods of inactivity. These controls reduce energy usage by powering down the refrigeration and lighting systems when the control device signals that there is no human activity near the machine. If no activity or sale is detected over the manufacturer's programmed time duration, the device safely de-energizes the compressor, condenser fan, evaporator fan, and any lighting. For refrigerated machines, it will power up occasionally to maintain cooling to meet the machine's thermostat set point. When activity is detected, the system returns to full power. The energy and demand savings are determined on a per-vending machine basis.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to refrigerated beverage vending machines manufactured and purchased prior to August 31, 2012. Refrigerated beverage vending machines manufactured after this date must already comply with current federal-standard maximum daily-energy consumption requirements.

All non-refrigerated snack machines are eligible if controls are installed on equipment consistent with the baseline condition below. Display lighting must not have been permanently installed.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a 120-volt single phase refrigerated beverage or non-refrigerated snack vending machine without any controls.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a 120-volt single-phase refrigerated beverage or non-refrigerated-snack vending machine with occupancy controls and compliant with the current federal standard, effective January 8, 2019.⁵⁵²

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy savings are deemed based on a metering study completed by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). Delta load shapes for this measure are taken from a Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) metering study. Demand savings for refrigerated cold drink units are calculated based on a probability-weighted analysis of hourly consumption impacts, and demand savings for other unit types are adjusted proportionally based on differences in rated product wattage.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Energy and demand savings are specified by unit type and climate zone in the following tables:

Table 263. Vending Controls—Refrigerated Cold Drink Energy and Peak Savings⁵⁵³

| Climate zone | kWh savings | Summer kW savings ⁵⁵⁴ | Winter kW savings |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1,612 | 0.023 | 0.060 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | 0.021 | 0.063 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | 0.022 | 0.060 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | 0.022 | 0.064 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 0.015 | 0.068 |

⁵⁵² Appliance Standards for Refrigerated Beverage Vending Machines.

https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/standards.aspx?productid=29#current_standards.

⁵⁵³ Pacific Gas and Electric, Work Paper VMCold, Revision 3, August 2009, Measure Code R97.

⁵⁵⁴ Chappell, C., Hanzawi, E., Bos, W., Brost, M., and Peet, R. (2002). "Does It Keep the Drinks Cold and Reduce Peak Demand? An Evaluation of a Vending Machine Control Program," 2002 ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings Proceedings, pp. 10.47-10.56.

https://www.eceee.org/static/media/uploads/site-2/library/conference_proceedings/ACEEE_buildings/2002/Panel_10/p10_5/paper.pdf.

Table 264. Vending Controls—Refrigerated Reach-In Energy and Peak Demand Savings⁵⁵⁵

| Climate zone | kWh savings | Summer kW savings | Winter kW savings |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 1,086 | 0.026 | 0.069 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | 0.024 | 0.073 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | 0.026 | 0.068 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | 0.026 | 0.074 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 0.017 | 0.078 |

Table 265. Vending Controls—Non-Refrigerated Snack Energy and Peak Demand Savings⁵⁵⁶

| Climate zone | kWh savings | Summer kW savings | Winter kW savings |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 387 | 0.005 | 0.013 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | 0.004 | 0.013 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | | 0.005 | 0.013 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | 0.005 | 0.014 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | | 0.003 | 0.014 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 5 years, as specified in the California Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) READI tool for EUL ID Plug-VendCtrler.⁵⁵⁷

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Vending machine type (refrigerated cold drink unit, refrigerated reach-in unit, or non-refrigerated snack unit with lighting)
- Vending machine manufacture date

⁵⁵⁵ Pacific Gas and Electric, Work Paper VMReach, Revision 3, August 2009, Measure Code R143.

⁵⁵⁶ Pacific Gas and Electric, Work Paper VMSnack, Revision 3, August 2009, Measure Code R98.

⁵⁵⁷ DEER READI (Remote Ex-Ante Database Interface). <http://www.deeresources.com/index.php/readi>.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40669—Provides energy and demand savings and measure specifications. Appendix A:
https://interchange.puc.texas.gov/Documents/40669_3_735684.PDF.
- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for Vending Machine Controls.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 266. Vending Controls—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v1.0 | 11/25/2013 | TRM v1.0 origin. |
| v2.0 | 04/18/2014 | TRM v2.0 update. No revision. |
| v3.0 | 04/10/2015 | TRM v3.0 update. No revision. |
| v4.0 | 10/10/2016 | TRM v4.0 update. No revision. |
| v5.0 | 10/2017 | TRM v5.0 update. No revision. |
| v6.0 | 10/2018 | TRM v6.0 update. No revision. |
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 update. No revision. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. Clarified baseline condition and updated demand savings for compliance with current peak definition. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General text edits. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.7.7 Computer Power Management Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-CP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: All building types applicable

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed value (per machine)

Savings Methodology: Algorithms

Measure Description

This measure presents deemed savings for implementation of computer power management strategies. Computer power management includes the use of operational settings that automate the power management features of computer equipment, including automatically placing equipment into a low power mode during periods of inactivity. This may be done either with built-in features integral to the computer operating system or through an add-on software program. Typically, this measure is implemented across an entire network of computers.

Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for this measure, computers must not have any automatic sleep or other low power setting in place. Both conventional and ENERGY STAR computer equipment are eligible for this measure. Applicable building types include offices and schools.

Baseline Condition

The baseline conditions are the estimated number of hours that the computer spends in active, sleep, and off modes before the power settings are actively managed. Operating hours may be estimated from metering, or the default hours provided in the calculation of deemed savings may be used. The default baseline hours are taken from the ENERGY STAR modeling study assumptions contained in the Low Carbon IT Savings Calculator⁵⁵⁸, and assume baseline computer settings never enter sleep mode, and 60% of computers are turned off each night.⁵⁵⁹

⁵⁵⁸ ENERGY STAR Low Carbon IT Calculator available for download at:
https://www.energystar.gov/products/low_carbon_it_campaign/put_your_computers_sleep.

⁵⁵⁹ Based on 2015 custom project metering from El Paso Electric.

High-Efficiency Condition

The efficient conditions are the estimated number of hours that the computer spends in active, sleep, and off modes after the power settings are actively managed. Operating hours may be estimated from metering, or the default hours provided in the calculation of deemed savings may be used. The default efficient hours are taken from the ENERGY STAR modeling study assumptions contained in the Low Carbon IT Savings Calculator and assume managed computer settings enter sleep mode after 15 minutes of inactivity, and 80% of computers are turned off each night.⁵⁶⁰

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy Savings [ΔkWh]

$$= \frac{W_{active}(Hrs_{active,pre} - Hrs_{active,post}) + W_{sleep}(Hrs_{sleep,pre} - Hrs_{sleep,post}) + W_{off}(Hrs_{off,pre} - Hrs_{off,post})}{1,000}$$

Equation 250

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = (W_{active} - W_{sleep}) \times CF_{inactive,S}$$

Equation 251

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = 0$$

Equation 252

Where:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| W_{active} | = | Total wattage of the equipment, including computer and monitor, in active/idle mode (see Table 267) |
| $Hrs_{active,pre}$ | = | Annual number of hours the computer is in active/idle mode before computer management software is installed (see Table 268) |
| $Hrs_{active,post}$ | = | Annual number of hours the computer is in active/idle mode after computer management software is installed (see Table 268) |
| W_{sleep} | = | Total wattage of the equipment, including computer and monitor, in sleep mode (see Table 267) |
| $Hrs_{sleep,pre}$ | = | Annual number of hours the computer is in sleep mode before computer management software is installed (see Table 268) |
| $Hrs_{sleep,post}$ | = | Annual number of hours the computer is in sleep mode after computer management software is installed (see Table 268) |

⁵⁶⁰ Based on 2015 custom project metering from El Paso Electric.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| W_{off} | = | Total wattage of the equipment, including computer and monitor, in off mode (see Table 267) |
| $Hrs_{off,pre}$ | = | Annual number of hours the computer is in off mode before computer management software is installed (see Table 268) |
| $Hrs_{off,post}$ | = | Annual number of hours the computer is in off mode after computer management software is installed (see Table 268) |
| 1,000 | = | Constant to convert from W to kW |
| $CF_{inactive,S}$ | = | Inactive summer peak coincidence factor (see Table 269) |

Table 267. Computer Power Management—Equipment Wattages⁵⁶¹

| Equipment | W_{active} | W_{sleep} | W_{off} |
|---|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| Conventional monitor ⁵⁶² | 18.3 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Conventional computer | 48.11 | 2.31 | 0.96 |
| Conventional notebook (including display) | 14.82 | 1.21 | 0.61 |
| ENERGY STAR monitor | 15.0 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| ENERGY STAR computer | 27.11 | 1.80 | 0.81 |
| ENERGY STAR notebook (including display) | 8.61 | 0.89 | 0.46 |

⁵⁶¹ Equipment wattages taken from the ENERGY STAR Office Equipment Calculator, updated October 2016. Available for download at https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/save_energy_commercial_buildings/ways_save/energy_efficient_products.

⁵⁶² Average of 17.0-24.9 inches monitor sizes taken from the ENERGY STAR® Office Equipment Calculator.

Table 268. Computer Power Management—Operating Hours⁵⁶³

| Building activity type | Hrs _{active,pre} | Hrs _{active,post} | Hrs _{sleep,pre} | Hrs _{sleep,post} | Hrs _{off,pre} | Hrs _{off,post} |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Typical office (8 hours/day, 5 days/week, 22 non-workdays/year) | 4,650 | 1,175 | 0 | 2,105 | 4,110 | 5,480 |
| Typical school (8 hours/day, 5 days/week, 113 non-school days/year) | 4,213 | 727 | 0 | 1,970 | 4,547 | 6,063 |

Table 269. Computer Power Management—Coincidence Factors

| Climate zone | Summer CF | | Winter CF | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Active | Inactive | Active | Inactive |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.65 | 0.35 | 0.11 | 0.89 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.62 | 0.38 | 0.12 | 0.88 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.66 | 0.34 | 0.12 | 0.88 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.62 | 0.38 | 0.14 | 0.86 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.72 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Energy and demand savings are deemed values for conventional and ENERGY STAR equipment, based on the input assumptions listed in Table 267, Table 268, and Table 269. The following tables provide these deemed values.

Table 270. Computer Power Management—Energy Savings for Offices & Schools

| Equipment | kWh Savings |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Conventional LCD monitor | 62.6 |
| Conventional computer | 161.4 |
| Conventional notebook | 48.2 |
| ENERGY STAR monitor | 51.3 |
| ENERGY STAR computer | 89.5 |
| ENERGY STAR notebook | 27.5 |

⁵⁶³ Hours taken from assumptions in the ENERGY STAR calculator. Hours_{pre} assume baseline computer settings never enter sleep mode, and 36% of computers are turned off each night. Hours_{post} assume managed computer settings enter sleep mode after 15 minutes of inactivity, and 80% of computers are turned off each night.

Table 271. Computer Power Management—Peak Demand Savings for Offices & Schools

| Equipment | Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | | Climate Zone 2: Dallas | | Climate Zone 3: Houston | | Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | | Climate Zone 5: El Paso | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | Summer (kW) | Winter (kW) | Summer (kW) | Winter (kW) | Summer (kW) | Winter (kW) | Summer (kW) | Winter (kW) | Summer (kW) | Winter (kW) |
| Conventional LCD monitor | 0.006 | – | 0.007 | – | 0.006 | – | 0.007 | – | 0.004 | – |
| Conventional computer | 0.016 | – | 0.017 | – | 0.015 | – | 0.017 | – | 0.011 | – |
| Conventional notebook | 0.005 | – | 0.005 | – | 0.005 | – | 0.005 | – | 0.003 | – |
| ENERGY STAR monitor | 0.005 | – | 0.006 | – | 0.005 | – | 0.006 | – | 0.004 | – |
| ENERGY STAR computer | 0.009 | – | 0.010 | – | 0.009 | – | 0.010 | – | 0.006 | – |
| ENERGY STAR notebook | 0.003 | – | 0.003 | – | 0.003 | – | 0.003 | – | 0.002 | – |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Winter demand savings are not specified for this measure based on an assumption that the reduced operating hours are not achieved during the winter peak period.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) of this measure is 3 years, based on the useful life of the computer equipment being controlled.⁵⁶⁴

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Equipment type
 - Conventional or ENERGY STAR
 - Monitor, computer, or notebook
- Application type (office, school)

⁵⁶⁴ Internal Revenue Service, 1.35.6.10, Property and Equipment Capitalization, Useful life for Laptop and Desktop Equipment. July 2016. https://www.irs.gov/irm/part1/irm_01-035-006.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 272. Computer Power Management—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| v7.0 | 10/2019 | TRM v7.0 origin. |
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. Incorporated version 2 baseline adjustments and revised savings. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. Updated peak demand savings coefficients and deemed savings. Added application type to documentation requirements. Eliminated winter demand savings. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.7.8 ENERGY STAR® Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-EV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Business Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure applies to the installation of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) meeting the specifications of ENERGY STAR Level 2 at a commercial site. EVSE is the infrastructure that enables plug-in electric vehicles (PEV) to charge onboard batteries. Level 2 EVSE require 240-volt electrical service. This measure provides deemed savings for the energy efficiency improvement of an ENERGY STAR EVSE over a standard or non-ENERGY STAR EVSE.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible equipment includes ENERGY STAR compliant Level 2 EVSE installed in a commercial application, which includes public, multifamily, workplace, and fleet locations. Public locations are sites where an EVSE is intended to be used by the public or visitors to the site. This includes locations such as retail, education, municipal, hospitality, and other similar locations. For the purposes of this measure, multifamily sites are public locations. Workplace locations include sites where an EVSE is intended to be used by employees to charge their personal vehicles when reporting to the workplace site. Fleet locations include sites where an EVSE is intended to be used to charge a fleet of company vehicles. The EVSE may be installed for use on either an all-battery electric vehicle (BEV) or a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV). Savings estimates for this measure are based on studies of light duty vehicles; EVSE for charging heavy duty vehicles should pursue custom M&V.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a non-ENERGY STAR compliant Level 2 EVSE.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a Level 2 EVSE compliant with ENERGY STAR Version 1.1 Specification, effective March 31, 2021.⁵⁶⁵

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings for EVSE come from efficiency gains of the ENERGY STAR equipment during operating modes when the vehicle is plugged in but not charging and when not plugged in. Deemed savings are calculated according to the following algorithms.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$= \frac{\text{ENERGY STAR Idle Consumption [kWh]} \times \text{days}_C + \text{Hrs}_{\text{unplug,NC}} \times W_{\text{unplug}} \times \text{days}_{\text{NC}}}{1,000} \quad \text{Equation 253}$$

$$\text{Baseline Idle Consumption [kWh]} = \frac{\text{ENERGY STAR Idle Consumption}}{0.6} \quad \text{Equation 254}$$

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta\text{kWh}] = \text{Baseline Idle Consumption} - \text{ENERGY STAR Idle Consumption} \quad \text{Equation 255}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta\text{kW}] = \frac{\Delta\text{kWh}}{\text{Hrs}_{\text{unplug,C}} \times \text{days}_C + \text{Hrs}_{\text{unplug,NC}} \times \text{days}_{\text{NC}}} \times \text{PDPF} \quad \text{Equation 256}$$

Where:

Hrs_{plug} = Time per day the vehicle is plugged into the EVSE and not charging [hours]⁵⁶⁶ = 2.8

W_{plug} = Wattage of the EVSE when the vehicle is plugged into the EVSE but not charging [W]⁵⁶⁷ = 6.9 W

⁵⁶⁵ ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Eligibility Criteria v1.1. https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20V1.1%20DC%20EVSE%20Final%20Specification_0.pdf.

⁵⁶⁶ National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), February 2018, "Charging Electric Vehicles in Smart Cities: An EVI-Pro Analysis of Columbus Ohio," page 26, Table 8: Charging Statistics by Location Type and Level, ChargePoint Data. Average across all location types, dwell time minus charging duration.

⁵⁶⁷ Average Idle Mode Input Power from ENERGY STAR certified EVSE product list as of July 13, 2020.

- $Hrs_{unplug,C}$ = Time per day the vehicle is not plugged into the EVSE on a charging day [hours]⁵⁶⁸ = 19
- $Hrs_{unplug,NC}$ = Time per day the vehicle is not plugged into the EVSE on a non-charge day [hours] = 24
- W_{unplug} = Wattage of the EVSE when the vehicle is not plugged into the EVSE [W]⁵⁶⁹ = 3.3
- $days_C$ = Number of charging days per year [days]⁵⁷⁰ = 204
- $days_{NC}$ = Number of non-charging days per year [days] = 161
- 1,000 = Constant to convert from W to kW
- 0.6 = Efficiency adjustment factor⁵⁷¹
- PDPF = Peak demand probability factor (see Table 273)

Table 273. EVSE—Peak Demand Probability Factors⁵⁷²

| Location type | Public | | Workplace | | Fleet | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Summer PDPF | Winter PDPF | Summer PDPF | Winter PDPF | Summer PDPF | Winter PDPF |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.46526 | 0.46032 | 0.87484 | 0.75271 | 0.27206 | 0.44421 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.45808 | 0.47380 | 0.86213 | 0.75558 | 0.22867 | 0.42040 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.46134 | 0.42544 | 0.87173 | 0.68222 | 0.26507 | 0.34306 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.46892 | 0.49816 | 0.87553 | 0.77324 | 0.25862 | 0.50077 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.42680 | 0.51324 | 0.80969 | 0.92091 | 0.15042 | 0.57715 |

⁵⁶⁸ NREL “Charging Electric Vehicles in Smart Cities: An EVI-Pro Analysis of Columbus Ohio,” page 26, Table 8; 24 hours per day minus average dwell time.

⁵⁶⁹ Average No Vehicle Mode Input Power from ENERGY STAR certified EVSE product list.

⁵⁷⁰ NREL “Charging Electric Vehicles in Smart Cities: An EVI-Pro Analysis of Columbus Ohio,” page 25; 0.56 charging sessions per day per plug in Austin, Texas. $365 \times 0.56 = 204$.

⁵⁷¹ ENERGY STAR Electric Vehicle Chargers Buying Guidance: “ENERGY STAR certified EV charger... on average use 40% less energy than a standard EV charger when the charger is in standby mode (i.e., not actively charging a vehicle).” <https://www.energystar.gov/products/other/evse>.

⁵⁷² Probability weighted peak load factors are calculated according to the method in Section 4 of the Texas TRM Vol 1 using data from NREL “Charging Electric Vehicles in Smart Cities: An EVI-Pro Analysis of Columbus Ohio,” page 27, Figure 21: Daily distribution of ChargePoint charging events by EVSE type and day of the week.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 274 presents the deemed annual energy savings per EVSE.

Table 274. EVSE—Energy Savings

| kWh Savings (all location types) |
|-------------------------------------|
| 19.7 |

Table 275 presents the deemed summer and winter peak kW savings per EVSE.

Table 275. EVSE—Peak Demand Savings

| Location type | Public | | Workplace | | Fleet | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Climate zone | Summer peak kW | Winter peak kW | Summer peak kW | Winter peak kW | Summer peak kW | Winter peak kW |
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0022 | 0.0019 | 0.0008 | 0.0012 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 0.0022 | 0.0019 | 0.0006 | 0.0012 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 0.0012 | 0.0011 | 0.0022 | 0.0017 | 0.0007 | 0.0010 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 0.0012 | 0.0013 | 0.0022 | 0.0020 | 0.0007 | 0.0014 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 0.0011 | 0.0013 | 0.0021 | 0.0023 | 0.0004 | 0.0016 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for an EVSE is assumed to be 10 years.⁵⁷³

⁵⁷³ U.S. Department of Energy Vehicle Technologies Office, November 2015, “Costs Associated with Non-Residential Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment” p. 21.

https://afdc.energy.gov/files/u/publication/evse_cost_report_2015.pdf.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

It is required that the following list of primary inputs and contextual data be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Location Type (public, workplace, or fleet)⁵⁷⁴
- EVSE quantity
- EVSE manufacturer and model number

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- This section not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 276. EVSE—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| v8.0 | 10/2020 | TRM v8.0 origin. |
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 update. General reference checks and text edits. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. Added reference for ENERGY STAR version. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁵⁷⁴ Refer to Eligibility Criteria section for location type definitions.

2.7.9 Industrial High-Frequency Battery Chargers Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-BC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Other/miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Any commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Industrial electric vehicle fleets used for material handling, or forklifts, use battery charging systems to convert AC source power into DC power required to charge the vehicle batteries. Traditional charging systems include Ferro resonant (FR) and silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR) charging equipment. This measure is for a single high-frequency battery charger that converts AC to DC power more efficiently than traditional systems due to switch mode operation that reduces heat and power loss throughout the system.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a typical FR or SCR charging system operating in an industrial warehouse setting to power forklifts.

High-Efficiency Condition

There is no federal standard for large industrial battery chargers. Therefore, the efficient condition is the energy efficiency standard for large battery systems in California Appliance Efficiency Regulations, Title 20, which is detailed in the following table.

Table 277. Battery Chargers—Efficiency Requirements⁵⁷⁵

| Performance factor | | Requirement |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|
| Charge return factor | 100 percent, 80 percent depth of discharge | ≤ 1.10 |
| | 40% depth of discharge | ≤ 1.15 |
| Power conversion efficiency | | ≥ 89% |
| Power factor | | ≥ 90% |
| No battery mode power | | ≤ 10 W |

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Battery charger systems operate in three modes: *charge*, *maintenance*, and *no battery*. In *charge* mode, the battery is accumulating charge. *Maintenance* mode occurs when the battery is fully charged, and the charger is simply supplying energy to counteract natural discharge. *No battery* mode indicates that the battery has been fully disconnected from the charger.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The deemed savings values area calculated using the following algorithms:

$$hours = DC \times 8,760$$

Equation 257

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Energy Savings [kWh}_{\text{savings}}] & \\
 &= hours_C \times \frac{W_{C,pre} - W_{C,post}}{1,000} + hours_M \times \frac{W_{M,pre} - W_{M,post}}{1,000} \\
 &+ hours_{NC} \times \frac{W_{NC,pre} - W_{NC,post}}{1,000}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation 258

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW}_{\text{savings}}] = \frac{kWh_{\text{savings}}}{hours_C + hours_M + hours_{NB}} \times CF_S$$

Equation 259

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW}_{\text{savings}}] = \frac{kWh_{\text{savings}}}{hours_C + hours_M + hours_{NB}} \times CF_W$$

Equation 260

Where:

$$8,760 = \text{Annual hours per year}$$

⁵⁷⁵ California Appliance Efficiency Regulations, Title 20, Section 1605.3 State Standards for Non-Federally-Regulated Appliances, (w) Battery Chargers and Battery Charger Systems.

<https://energycodeace.com/content/reference-ace-t20-tool>.

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| $DC_{C/M/NB}$ | = | Duty cycle in charging, maintenance, and no battery mode (see Table 278) |
| $hours_{C/M/NB}$ | = | Annual number of hours in charging, maintenance, and no battery mode (see Table 278) |
| $W_{C/M/NB}$ | = | Wattage draw in charging, maintenance, and no battery mode (see Table 279) |
| $CF_{S/W}$ | = | Seasonal peak coincidence factor (see Table 280) |
| 1,000 | = | Conversion constant for W to kW |

Table 278. Battery Chargers—Charging and Idle Hours Assumptions⁵⁷⁶

| Equipment | DC _C | DC _M | DC _{NB} | hours _C | hours _M | hours _{NB} |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Single phase | 45% | 31% | 24% | 3,942 | 2,716 | 2,102 |
| Three phase | 94% | – | 6% | 8,234 | – | 526 |

Table 279. Battery Chargers—Pre/Post Charging and Idle Wattage Assumptions⁵⁷⁷

| Equipment | W _{C,pre} | W _{M,pre} | W _{NB,pre} | W _{C,post} | W _{M,post} | W _{NB,post} |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Single phase | 2,000 | 50 | 50 | 1,767 | 10 | 10 |
| Three phase | 5,785 | 89 | 34 | 5,111 | 10 | 10 |

Table 280. Battery Charging System—Coincidence Factors⁵⁷⁸

| Equipment | Summer | Winter |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Single phase | 0.19 | – |
| Three phase | 1 | – |

Deemed Energy and Peak Demand Savings Tables

The deemed energy and seasonal peak savings values are presented in the following table.

⁵⁷⁶ “Analysis of Standard Options for Battery Charger Systems,” Ecos Consulting for Title 20 CASE Initiative. Version 2.2.2. October 1, 2010. Table 6. https://www.kannahconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2010-10-11_Battery_Charger_Title_20_CASE_Report_v2-2-2.pdf.

⁵⁷⁷ “Analysis of Standard Options for Battery Charger Systems,” Ecos Consulting for Title 20 CASE Initiative. Version 2.2.2. October 1, 2010. W_{pre}: Table 7, W_{post}: Table 10. https://www.kannahconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2010-10-11_Battery_Charger_Title_20_CASE_Report_v2-2-2.pdf.

⁵⁷⁸ “Analysis of Standard Options for Battery Charger Systems,” Ecos Consulting for Title 20 CASE Initiative. Version 2.2.2. October 1, 2010. Table 7 and Table 10. https://www.kannahconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2010-10-11_Battery_Charger_Title_20_CASE_Report_v2-2-2.pdf.

Table 281. Battery Chargers—Deemed Energy and Demand Savings per Charger

| Equipment | kWh savings | Summer kW savings | Winter kW savings |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Single phase | 1,111 | 0.02 | – |
| Three phase | 5,562 | 0.63 | – |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for high efficiency battery chargers is 15 years.⁵⁷⁹

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

It is required that the following list of primary inputs and contextual data be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Battery charger quantity
- Battery charger manufacturer and model number
- Charger type (single phase, three phase)
- Depth of discharge
- Charge return factor
- Power conversion efficiency
- Power factor
- No battery mode power (W)

Document Revision History

Table 282. Industrial High-Frequency Battery Chargers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 origin |

⁵⁷⁹ “Analysis of Standard Options for Battery Charger Systems,” Ecos Consulting for Title 20 CASE Initiative. Version 2.2.2. October 1, 2010. Table 18. https://www.kannahconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/2010-10-11_Battery_Charger_Title_20_CASE_Report_v2-2-2.pdf.

2.7.10 Steam Trap Repair and Replacement Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-ST

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Business Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Faulty steam traps that allow steam to leak require makeup water to re-generate the lost steam. This measure applies to the replacement or repair of faulty mechanical (thermostatic, thermodynamic, bucket, or fixed orifice) steam traps in industrial and commercial facilities. The measure also covers annual maintenance of venturi steam traps after their deemed 20-year measure life.

Eligibility Criteria

The measure is applicable to failed steam traps in commercial and industrial applications less than 300 pounds per square in gauge (psig). Residential, multifamily, and heating radiator applications are not eligible to claim savings under the methods in this measure.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a faulty (blocked, leaking, or blow-through) mechanical steam trap in need of replacement or repair.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the repair of a faulty steam trap, replacement with a venturi steam trap installed in compliance with ASME PTC 39-2005, or annual maintenance of a venturi steam trap.

A venturi steam trap removes condensate from steam systems by utilizing the thermodynamic pressure properties of water passing through a fixed venturi orifice rather than by the moving parts found in traditional steam traps. There are numerous steam system parameters that influence operating pressure, system load, and system operations. Venturi steam traps are an engineering solution that must be designed and sized by a qualified professional based on specific site conditions.

Annual maintenance of a venturi steam trap after exhausting its deemed 20-year measure life with savings awarded on a year-to-year basis includes the removal, cleaning, and replacement of the trap strainer. Some traps may contain an integrated strainer blowdown valve for improved maintenance.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Electrical energy savings for this measure are calculated based on the energy associated with makeup required to replace water lost due to steam leaks. Savings are presented per trap.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$Energy\ Savings\ [\Delta kWh] = \Delta Water\ (gallons) / 1,000,000 \times E_{water\ supply}$$

Equation 261

$$\Delta Water = \frac{S_L\ (lb/hr)}{8.33\ (lbs/gal)} \times Hours \times L$$

Equation 262

$$S_L = 24.24 \times P_{ia} \times D^2 \times A \times FF$$

Equation 263

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{Hours} \times DF$$

Equation 264

Where:

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| $E_{water\ supply}$ | = | Water supply energy factor: 2,300 kWh/million gallons |
| S_L | = | Average steam loss per trap (lb/hr) (see Table 283) |
| Hours | = | Annual hours when steam system is operational, equal to heating degree days by climate zone (see Table 284) |
| L | = | Percentage leakage, 1 per each leaking trap with a system audit to document leaks; for full system replacement without a system audit, use default values from Table 283 |
| 24.24 | = | Constant lb/(hr-psia-in ²) |
| P_{ia} | = | Average steam trap inlet pressure, absolute (psia), $P_{ig} + P_{atm}$ |
| P_{ig} | = | Average steam trap inlet pressure, gauge (psig) (see Table 283) |
| P_{atm} | = | Atmospheric pressure, 14.7 psia |

- D* = Diameter of orifice (inches), use actual if possible, or defaults in Table 283
- A* = Adjustment factor: 50% for all steam systems; this factor is to account for reducing the maximum theoretical steam flow to the average steam flow (the Enbridge factor)
- FF* = Flow factor for medium- and high-pressure steam systems to address industrial float and thermodynamic style traps where additional blockage is possible
- CF* = Peak coincidence factor, assume value of 1 for industrial and process steam applications; for commercial heating applications, see Table 36 through Table 40 in Section 2.2.2; for commercial dry cleaners, use *CF* for stand-alone retail

Table 283. Steam Traps—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions⁵⁸⁰

| Steam system | Psig | Diameter of orifice (inches) | Flow factor | Average steam loss, <i>S_L</i> (lb/hr/trap) | Hours | L |
|--|------|------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|------|
| Commercial dry cleaners | 82.8 | 0.125 | 100% | 18.5 | 2,425 | 0.27 |
| Industrial or process low pressure < 15 psig | - | - | | 6.9 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Industrial or process medium pressure > 15 and < 30 psig | 16 | 0.1875 | 50% | 6.5 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Industrial or process medium pressure > 30 and < 75 psig | 47 | 0.2500 | | 23.4 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 75 and < 125 psig | 101 | | | 43.8 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 125 and < 175 psig | 146 | | | 60.9 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 175 and < 250 psig | 202 | | | 82.1 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 250 and < 300 psig | 263 | | | 105.2 | 8,282 | 0.16 |
| Commercial space heating low pressure steam (LPS) | - | - | 100% | 6.9 | Table 284 | 0.27 |

⁵⁸⁰ Default inputs for the steam trap measure are sourced from the Illinois TRM version 9.0, Volume 2, measure 4.4.16 Steam Trap Replacement or Repair. https://www.ilsag.info/wp-content/uploads/IL-TRM_Effective_010121_v9.0_Vol_2_C_and_I_09252020_Final.pdf

Table 284. Steam Traps—Commercial Heating Hours

| Climate zone | Hours (HDD) ⁵⁸¹ |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Climate Zone 1: Amarillo | 4,565 |
| Climate Zone 2: Dallas | 2,567 |
| Climate Zone 3: Houston | 1,686 |
| Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi | 1,129 |
| Climate Zone 5: El Paso | 2,677 |

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Table 285. Steam Traps—Energy Savings

| Steam system | Climate zone | Annual kWh savings (per trap, without audit) | Annual kWh savings (per trap with audit) |
|--|--------------|--|--|
| Commercial dry cleaners | All | 3.3 | 12.4 |
| Industrial or process low pressure < 15 psig | All | 2.5 | 15.8 |
| Industrial or process medium pressure > 15 and < 30 psig | All | 2.4 | 15.0 |
| Industrial or process medium pressure > 30 and < 75 psig | All | 8.6 | 53.4 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 75 and < 125 psig | All | 16.0 | 100.2 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 125 and < 175 psig | All | 22.3 | 139.2 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 175 and < 250 psig | All | 30.0 | 187.7 |
| Industrial or process high pressure > 250 and < 300 psig | All | 38.5 | 240.5 |
| Commercial space heating LPS | 1 Amarillo | 2.3 | 8.7 |
| | 2 DFW | 1.3 | 4.9 |
| | 3 Houston | 0.9 | 3.2 |
| | 4 Corpus | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| | 5 El Paso | 1.4 | 5.1 |

⁵⁸¹ Heating degree days are calculated from TMY3 Hourly Weather Data by Climate Zone, available at <http://texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings>.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Table 286. Steam Traps—Peak Demand Savings, Without Audit

| Steam type | Building type | Principal building activity | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Commercial dry cleaners | Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 1.36E-03 | 7.57E-04 | 5.92E-04 | 3.03E-04 | 3.58E-04 |
| Low pressure ≤ 15 psig | All | Industrial or process | 3.05E-04 | 3.05E-04 | 3.05E-04 | 3.05E-04 | 3.05E-04 |
| Medium pressure > 15 and < 30 psig | All | Industrial or process | 2.89E-04 | 2.89E-04 | 2.89E-04 | 2.89E-04 | 2.89E-04 |
| Medium pressure ≥ 30 and < 75 psig | All | Industrial or process | 1.03E-03 | 1.03E-03 | 1.03E-03 | 1.03E-03 | 1.03E-03 |
| High pressure ≥ 75 and < 125 psig | All | Industrial or process | 1.94E-03 | 1.94E-03 | 1.94E-03 | 1.94E-03 | 1.94E-03 |
| High pressure ≥ 125 and < 175 psig | All | Industrial or process | 2.69E-03 | 2.69E-03 | 2.69E-03 | 2.69E-03 | 2.69E-03 |
| High pressure ≥ 175 and < 250 psig | All | Industrial or process | 3.63E-03 | 3.63E-03 | 3.63E-03 | 3.63E-03 | 3.63E-03 |
| High pressure ≥ 250 and < 300 psig | All | Industrial or process | 4.65E-03 | 4.65E-03 | 4.65E-03 | 4.65E-03 | 4.65E-03 |
| Commercial space heating LPS | Data center | Data center | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Education | College/ university | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Primary school | 2.21E-04 | 3.39E-04 | 2.57E-04 | 1.54E-04 | 1.90E-04 |
| | | Secondary school | 2.21E-04 | 3.03E-04 | 2.78E-04 | 1.80E-04 | 2.21E-04 |
| | Food sales | Convenience store | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Supermarket | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Food service | Full-service restaurant | 2.21E-04 | 2.57E-04 | 2.26E-04 | 1.80E-04 | 1.44E-04 |

| Steam type | Building type | Principal building activity | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 2.21E-04 | 2.52E-04 | 2.26E-04 | 1.85E-04 | 1.39E-04 |
| | | Quick-service restaurant | 2.47E-04 | 3.14E-04 | 2.62E-04 | 1.75E-04 | 1.34E-04 |
| | | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 2.47E-04 | 3.09E-04 | 2.57E-04 | 1.75E-04 | 1.34E-04 |
| | Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Outpatient | 1.39E-04 | 1.44E-04 | 1.49E-04 | 4.12E-05 | 2.06E-05 |
| | Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Lodging | Large hotel | 4.42E-04 | 4.22E-04 | 1.70E-04 | 1.08E-04 | 1.08E-04 |
| | | Nursing home | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Small hotel/motel | 1.85E-04 | 2.16E-04 | 9.77E-05 | 5.14E-05 | 3.09E-05 |
| | Retail | Stand-alone retail | 5.09E-04 | 2.83E-04 | 2.21E-04 | 1.13E-04 | 1.34E-04 |
| | | 24-hour retail | 2.21E-04 | 2.93E-04 | 2.11E-04 | 1.29E-04 | 1.44E-04 |
| | | Strip mall | 2.01E-04 | 2.83E-04 | 2.16E-04 | 1.08E-04 | 1.39E-04 |
| | Office | Large office | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Medium office | 3.70E-04 | 3.39E-04 | 2.16E-04 | 1.23E-04 | 1.39E-04 |
| | | Small office | 1.49E-04 | 2.06E-04 | 1.44E-04 | 7.20E-05 | 7.72E-05 |
| | Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

| Steam type | Building type | Principal building activity | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Other | Other | 1.39E-04 | 1.44E-04 | 9.77E-05 | 4.12E-05 | 2.06E-05 |

Table 287. Steam Traps—Peak Demand Savings, With Audit

| Steam type | Building type | Principal building activity | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Commercial dry cleaners | Mercantile | Stand-alone retail | 5.05E-03 | 2.80E-03 | 2.19E-03 | 1.12E-03 | 1.33E-03 |
| Low pressure ≤ 15 psig | All | Industrial or process | 1.91E-03 | 1.91E-03 | 1.91E-03 | 1.91E-03 | 1.91E-03 |
| Medium pressure > 15 and < 30 psig | All | Industrial or process | 1.81E-03 | 1.81E-03 | 1.81E-03 | 1.81E-03 | 1.81E-03 |
| Medium pressure ≥ 30 and < 75 psig | All | Industrial or process | 6.45E-03 | 6.45E-03 | 6.45E-03 | 6.45E-03 | 6.45E-03 |
| High pressure ≥ 75 and < 125 psig | All | Industrial or process | 1.21E-02 | 1.21E-02 | 1.21E-02 | 1.21E-02 | 1.21E-02 |
| High pressure ≥ 125 and < 175 psig | All | Industrial or process | 1.68E-02 | 1.68E-02 | 1.68E-02 | 1.68E-02 | 1.68E-02 |
| High pressure ≥ 175 and < 250 psig | All | Industrial or process | 2.27E-02 | 2.27E-02 | 2.27E-02 | 2.27E-02 | 2.27E-02 |
| High pressure ≥ 250 and < 300 psig | All | Industrial or process | 2.90E-02 | 2.90E-02 | 2.90E-02 | 2.90E-02 | 2.90E-02 |
| Commercial space heating LPS | Data center | Data center | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Education | College/ university | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Primary school | 8.19E-04 | 1.26E-03 | 9.53E-04 | 5.72E-04 | 7.05E-04 |
| | | Secondary school | 8.19E-04 | 1.12E-03 | 1.03E-03 | 6.67E-04 | 8.19E-04 |
| | Food sales | Convenience store | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

| Steam type | Building type | Principal building activity | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Supermarket | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Food service | Full-service restaurant | 8.19E-04 | 9.53E-04 | 8.38E-04 | 6.67E-04 | 5.33E-04 |
| | | 24-hour full-service restaurant | 8.19E-04 | 9.34E-04 | 8.38E-04 | 6.86E-04 | 5.14E-04 |
| | | Quick-service restaurant | 9.14E-04 | 1.16E-03 | 9.72E-04 | 6.48E-04 | 4.95E-04 |
| | | 24-hour quick-service restaurant | 9.14E-04 | 1.14E-03 | 9.53E-04 | 6.48E-04 | 4.95E-04 |
| | Healthcare | Inpatient | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Outpatient | 5.14E-04 | 5.33E-04 | 5.52E-04 | 1.52E-04 | 7.62E-05 |
| | Large multifamily | Midrise apartment | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Lodging | Large hotel | 1.64E-03 | 1.56E-03 | 6.29E-04 | 4.00E-04 | 4.00E-04 |
| | | Nursing home | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Small hotel/motel | 6.86E-04 | 8.00E-04 | 3.62E-04 | 1.91E-04 | 1.14E-04 |
| | Retail | Stand-alone retail | 1.89E-03 | 1.05E-03 | 8.19E-04 | 4.19E-04 | 4.95E-04 |
| | | 24-hour stand-alone retail | 8.19E-04 | 1.09E-03 | 7.81E-04 | 4.76E-04 | 5.33E-04 |
| | | Strip mall | 7.43E-04 | 1.05E-03 | 8.00E-04 | 4.00E-04 | 5.14E-04 |
| | Office | Large office | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | | Medium office | 1.37E-03 | 1.26E-03 | 8.00E-04 | 4.57E-04 | 5.14E-04 |
| | | Small office | 5.52E-04 | 7.62E-04 | 5.33E-04 | 2.67E-04 | 2.86E-04 |
| | Public assembly | Public assembly | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

| Steam type | Building type | Principal building activity | Climate Zone 1 | Climate Zone 2 | Climate Zone 3 | Climate Zone 4 | Climate Zone 5 |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Religious worship | Religious worship | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Service | Service: Excluding food | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Warehouse | Warehouse | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Other | Other | 5.14E-04 | 5.33E-04 | 3.62E-04 | 1.52E-04 | 7.62E-05 |

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for this measure is 6 years for standard steam traps and 20 years for venturi steam traps.⁵⁸²

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The list below of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Application type of steam system
- Climate zone or county if application is commercial heating
- Steam trap quantity
- Type of measure undertaken for each trap: repaired, replaced, or maintained
- Audit documentation, if conducted, including count of leaking or faulty steam traps
- Maintenance documentation, if conducted, indicating strainer maintenance activities undertaken

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- This section not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 288. Steam Traps—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|---|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM 9.0 origin. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM 10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. Aligned building type names across all commercial measures. |

⁵⁸² EULs for the steam trap measure are sourced from the Illinois TRM 9.0, volume 2, measure 4.4.16 Steam Trap Replacement or Repair. https://www.ilsag.info/wp-content/uploads/IL-TRM_Effective_010121_v9.0_Vol_2_C_and_I_09252020_Final.pdf

2.7.11 Hydraulic Gear Lubricants Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-HL

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Business Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Algorithm

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Hydraulic gear lubricants are used in manufacturing. Energy efficient hydraulic gear lubricants offer reduced energy consumption over standard lubricants because they have a lower coefficient of friction which reduces the friction between two moving parts (rotating pump equipment and hydraulic oil). This lower coefficient of friction reduces friction between moving components which in turn reduces the energy requirements. Additionally, efficient lubricants have a high viscosity index which reduces the effect of temperature and allows constant viscosity over a range of operating temperatures which optimizes volumetric and mechanical efficiency.

Eligibility Criteria

The measure is applicable to manufacturing and industrial sites using hydraulic gear lubricants for gearboxes.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is a gearbox using standard hydraulic lubricants.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a gearbox using energy-efficiency hydraulic lubricants which have a higher viscosity index than standard lubricants.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Electrical energy savings for this measure are calculated based on the energy reduction associated with a reduced coefficient of friction between moving hydraulic machine parts. There are no demand savings for this measure.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = HP_{motor} \times 0.746 \times \frac{LF}{\eta} \times \text{hours} \times EI$$

Equation 265

Where:

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| HP_{motor} | = | Horsepower of the motor, actual nameplate |
| 0.746 | = | Constant to convert from hp to kW |
| LF | = | Motor load factor ⁵⁸³ = 75% |
| η | = | Motor efficiency (use default from Table 289 if actual is not available) |
| hours | = | Operating hours per year, actual |
| EI | = | Efficiency increase = 1.0% per gear mesh ⁵⁸⁴ |

Table 289. Hydraulic Gear Lubricants—Motor Efficiencies⁵⁸⁵

| Motor hp | Full load efficiency | Motor hp | Full load efficiency |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.855 | 25 | 0.936 |
| 2 | 0.865 | 30 | 0.941 |
| 3 | 0.895 | 40 | 0.941 |
| 5 | 0.895 | 50 | 0.945 |
| 7.5 | 0.910 | 60 | 0.950 |
| 10 | 0.917 | 75 | 0.950 |
| 15 | 0.930 | 100 | 0.954 |
| 20 | 0.930 | | |

⁵⁸³ Assume motor is designed to operate at maximum efficiency, neat 75% of rated load. See DOE Motor Challenge Fact Sheet available at <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/04/f15/10097517.pdf>. Accessed August 2021.

⁵⁸⁴ Illinois TRM v9.0 Volume 2, Measure 4.8.21 Energy Efficient Gear Lubricants, reference 1,354 identifying Exxon Mobil studies. https://www.ilsag.info/wp-content/uploads/IL-TRM_Effective_010121_v9.0_Vol_2_C_and_I_09252020_Final.pdf. Accessed September 2022.

⁵⁸⁵ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter II, Subchapter D, Part 431.25 Table 1, Nominal Full-Load efficiencies of General Purpose Electric Motors (Subtype 1), 4 pole motors. https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?n=pt10.3.431#se10.3.431_125.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no savings tables for this measure. Reference the savings equation listed above.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

There are no demand savings for this measure.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for this measure is 10 years based on the expect life of the equipment that the lubricant is used with.⁵⁸⁶

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The list below of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Quantity
- Motor horsepower
- Motor operating hours

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- This section not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 290. Hydraulic Gear Lubricants—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 origin. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁵⁸⁶ U.S. DOE, Technical Support Document, “Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Electric Motors”, Median of “Table 8.2.23 Average Application Lifetime”. Download TSD at: <https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/1904-AC28-TSD-Electric-Motors.pdf>.

2.7.12 Hydraulic Oils Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-HO

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Business Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Algorithm

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

Hydraulic oils are lubricants used in manufacturing. Energy-efficient hydraulic oil lubricants offer reduced energy consumption over standard oils because they have a lower coefficient of friction, which reduces the friction between two moving parts (rotating pump equipment and hydraulic oil). This lower coefficient of friction reduces friction between moving components which, in turn, reduces the energy requirements. Additionally, efficient oils have a high viscosity index which reduces the effect of temperature and allows constant viscosity over a range of operating temperatures, optimizing volumetric and mechanical efficiency at the pumps rated output. Additionally, energy efficient hydraulic oils reduce the operating temperature of the hydraulic system.

Eligibility Criteria

The measure is applicable to manufacturing and industrial sites using hydraulic oil lubricants for hydraulic equipment performance.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is hydraulic equipment using standard hydraulic oils.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is hydraulic equipment using energy-efficient hydraulic oils which have a higher viscosity index than standard oils.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Electrical energy savings for this measure are calculated based on the energy reduction associated with a reduced coefficient of friction between moving hydraulic machine parts. There are no demand savings for this measure.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = HP_{motor} \times 0.746 \times \frac{LF}{\eta} \times \text{hours} \times EI$$

Equation 266

Where:

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| HP_{motor} | = | Horsepower of the motor, actual nameplate |
| 0.746 | = | Constant to convert from hp to kW |
| LF | = | Motor load factor, 75% ⁵⁸⁷ |
| η | = | Motor efficiency (use default from Table 291 if actual is not available) |
| hours | = | Operating hours per year, actual |
| EI | = | Efficiency increase ⁵⁸⁸ = 3.2% |

Table 291. Hydraulic Oils—Motor Efficiencies⁵⁸⁹

| Motor hp | Full load efficiency | Motor hp | Full load efficiency |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.855 | 25 | 0.936 |
| 2 | 0.865 | 30 | 0.941 |
| 3 | 0.895 | 40 | 0.941 |
| 5 | 0.895 | 50 | 0.945 |
| 7.5 | 0.910 | 60 | 0.950 |
| 10 | 0.917 | 75 | 0.950 |
| 15 | 0.930 | 100 | 0.954 |
| 20 | 0.930 | | |

⁵⁸⁷ Assume motor is designed to operate at maximum efficiency, neat 75% of rated load. See DOE Motor Challenge Fact Sheet available at <https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/04/f15/10097517.pdf>. Accessed August 2021.

⁵⁸⁸ Focus on Energy Lubricant Study, <https://focusonenergy.com/newsroom/lubricant-improves-efficiency-new-study>.

⁵⁸⁹ Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Chapter II, Subchapter D, Part 431.25 Table 1, Nominal Full-Load efficiencies of General Purpose Electric Motors (Subtype 1), 4 pole motors. https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?n=pt10.3.431#se10.3.431_125.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no savings tables for this measure. Reference the savings equation listed above.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

There are no demand savings for this measure.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for this measure is 10 years based on the expect life of the motor that the oil is used with.⁵⁹⁰

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The list below of primary inputs and contextual data is recommended to be specified and tracked by the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Quantity
- Motor horsepower
- Motor operating hours

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- This section not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 292. Hydraulic Oils—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| v9.0 | 10/2021 | TRM v9.0 origin. |
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 update. No revision. |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

⁵⁹⁰ U.S. DOE, Technical Support Document, “Energy Efficiency Program for Commercial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Electric Motors”, Median of “Table 8.2.23 Average Application Lifetime”. Download TSD at: <https://www.mercatus.org/system/files/1904-AC28-TSD-Electric-Motors.pdf>

2.7.13 Hand Dryers Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-HD

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Retail, commercial, and industrial settings

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This document presents the methodology for calculating the savings realized from installing efficient hand dryers, which save energy by drying with air movement using motion sensors, thus reducing hand-drying time.

Eligibility Criteria

To qualify for this measure, existing hand dryer equipment must currently utilize more than 5 watt-hour (Wh) or more per use and replacement hand dryers must consume no more than 5 Wh per use. This measure is applicable in retail, commercial and industrial settings.

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency case is a hand dryer which utilizes more than 5 Wh or more per use. These hand dryers are often push-button activated.

High-Efficiency Condition

Eligible high-efficiency equipment is a hand dryer equipped with motion sensors that uses 5 Wh or less per use.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The energy savings from the installation of efficient hand dryers are a result of savings due to decrease in power and or runtime of the efficient hand dryers over the pre-retrofit equipment. The energy and demand savings are calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Energy Savings } [\Delta kWh] = \frac{UPD \times DPY \times \Delta Wh}{1,000} \times IEF_E$$

Equation 267

$$\Delta Wh = Wh_{Baseline} - Wh_{Efficient}$$

Equation 268

Where:

UPD = Number of uses per day (see Table 274)

DPY = Number of days the facility operates per year (if unknown, see Table 274)

IEF_E = Interactive effects factor for energy (see Table 293)

Table 293. Hand Dryers—Deemed Energy and Demand Interactive Factors⁵⁹¹

| Space conditioning type | IEF _E | IEF _D |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Refrigerated air | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Evaporative cooling | 1.02 | 1.04 |
| None (unconditioned/uncooled) | 1.00 | 1.00 |

Wh_{Baseline} = Baseline energy consumption in watt-hours, 20.65⁵⁹²

Wh_{Efficient} = Efficient energy consumption in watt-hours, 3.94⁵⁹³

$$\text{Peak Demand Savings } [\Delta kW] = \frac{\Delta kWh}{AOH} \times CF \times IEF_D$$

Equation 269

⁵⁹¹ Texas Technical Reference Manual, Volume 2, Section 2.1, Table 11, Nonresidential Lighting.

⁵⁹² Baseline and efficient Wh per use are averages of the energy consumption of 48 surveyed individual hand dryer units by CLEAResult in Arkansas which consume either greater than 5 Wh or less than 5 Wh per use, respectively. The difference between these equals the assumed Wh savings per use.

⁵⁹³ Ibid.

Where:

AOH = Annual operating hours (see Table 294)

CF = Peak coincidence factor (see Table 294)

IEF_D = Interactive effects factor for demand (see Table 293)

Table 294. Hand Dryers—Savings Calculation Input Assumptions

| Usage level | Building type | Coincidence factor ⁵⁹⁴ | | | | | AOH ⁵⁹⁵ | UPD ⁵⁹⁶ | DPY ⁵⁹⁷ |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | CZ 1 | CZ 2 | CZ 3 | CZ 4 | CZ 5 | | | |
| Low | Office | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 36 | 50 | 250 |
| | Warehouse | 0.79 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.80 | 0.85 | | | |
| Medium/moderate | Grocery (small) | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 235 | 225 | 365 |
| | Restaurant | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | | | |
| | Retail | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | | | |
| High | Conference center | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 339 | 500 | 237 |
| | School ⁵⁹⁸ | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.40 | | | |
| | Stadium | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | | | |
| | Theater | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | | | |
| | University | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | | | |
| High (grocery) | Grocery/retail (large) | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | | 500 | 365 |
| Heavy duty/extreme | Airport | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 2,614 | 2,500 | 365 |
| | Transportation center | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | | | |

⁵⁹⁴ Coincidence factors from the Texas TRM Volume 3, Section 2.1, Table 8, Nonresidential Lighting. It is assumed that building occupancy with respect to lighting is an appropriate proxy for occupants' utilization of hand dryers.

⁵⁹⁵ The assumed annual operating hours per building type are calculated as a simple average of 16 surveyed efficient hand dryers' cycle times multiplied by the assumed uses per day and days per year per usage level (as indicated in Table 294), then converted to hours by dividing this product by 3,600.

⁵⁹⁶ Industry Standard. Medium/Moderate Uses per day is supported by both Excel Dryer Data (Cost Savings with Hand Dryers vs Average Cost of Paper Towels <https://www.exceldryer.com/calculator-dial/>) and World Dryer Data (<http://staging.worlddryer.com/savings-calculator>)

⁵⁹⁷ Technology Data Characterizing Water Heating in Commercial Buildings: Application to End-Use Forecasting, Osman Sezgen and Jonathan G. Koomey, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, December 1995. Table 2. <https://eta-publications.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/lbnl-37398e.pdf>.

⁵⁹⁸ Assuming K–12 without summer session

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

The deemed energy and demand savings for hand dryers with unknown number of operating days per year, base/efficient cycles times, and base/efficient unit wattages are as follows:

Table 295. Hand Dryers—Energy Savings

| Usage level | Building type | Deemed energy savings |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Low | Office | 223 |
| | Warehouse | 223 |
| Medium/moderate | Grocery (small) | 1,468 |
| | Restaurant | 1,468 |
| | Retail | 1,468 |
| High | Conference center | 2,118 |
| | School ⁵⁹⁹ | 2,118 |
| | Stadium | 2,118 |
| | Theater | 2,118 |
| | University | 2,118 |
| High (grocery) | Grocery/retail (large) | 3,262 |
| Heavy duty/extreme | Airport | 16,312 |
| | Transportation center | 16,312 |

⁵⁹⁹ Assuming K–12 without summer session.

Table 296. Hand Dryers—Peak Demand Savings

| Usage level | Building type | Deemed demand savings | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | CZ 1 | CZ 2 | CZ 3 | CZ 4 | CZ 5 |
| Low | Office | 5.43 | 5.49 | 5.37 | 5.62 | 5.62 |
| | Warehouse | 4.93 | 5.05 | 4.93 | 4.99 | 5.30 |
| Medium/moderate | Grocery (small) | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 |
| | Restaurant | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 |
| | Retail | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 |
| High | Conference center | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| | School ⁶⁰⁰ | 2.43 | 2.43 | 5.62 | 5.43 | 2.50 |
| | Stadium | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| | Theater | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.06 |
| | University | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 |
| High (grocery) | Grocery/retail (large) | 8.65 | 8.65 | 8.65 | 8.65 | 8.65 |
| Heavy duty/extreme | Airport | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 |
| | Transportation center | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 | 5.62 |

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years⁶⁰¹ for efficient hand dryers.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The below list of primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Building type
- Cooling type

⁶⁰⁰ Assuming K–12 without summer session.

⁶⁰¹ Based on studies conducted by two separate parties; Comparative Environmental Life Cycle Assessment of Hand Drying Systems by Quantis (pg. 2) and Guidelines to Reduce/Eliminate Paper Towel Use by Installing Electric Hand Dryers by Partners in Pollution Prevention P3 (pg. 17).

- Hand dryer quantity
- Hand dryer make and model

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Please refer to measure citations for relevant standards and reference sources.

Document Revision History

Table 297. Hand Dryers—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| v10.0 | 10/2022 | TRM v10.0 origin |
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 update. No revision. |

2.7.14 Laser Projectors Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-LT-LP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Motion picture theaters

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure is for the replacement of a lamp-based projector with a laser projector. The conversion from a traditional lamp-based projector system to a laser projector benefits from reduced energy consumption via electricity savings and HVAC savings. With advancements in solid-state technology, laser projectors typically require half the electricity to obtain the equivalent light and resolution output as lamp-based projectors. Due to this reduced electricity consumption, laser projectors also benefit from HVAC savings, with significantly less energy wasted as heat. Another benefit of laser projectors is that they do not require the use of lamps, which can be costly from an equipment and operations standpoint.

Despite the various ways laser projectors result in energy savings, this measure solely focuses on the electricity savings for operating the projector. Due to interactive effects unique to each site, this measure will not consider the corresponding HVAC savings, so annual savings estimates are conservative.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to the replacement of any motion picture theater lamp-based projector. At this time, this measure is limited to retrofit applications where the baseline lamp wattage is specified to match site conditions. Eligibility may be extended to new construction applications once sufficient program implementation data can be collected to establish an appropriate baseline.

Baseline Condition

There is no federal standard applicable to lamp-based projectors. The baseline condition is any commercial cinema lamp-based projector that is replaced by a laser projector. The measure does not consider home, office, venue or any projector replacements that are outside of a professional cinema setting.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is a professional commercial cinema laser projector with an equivalent (or no greater than 110%) lumen output of the baseline projector being replaced.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

This section describes the deemed savings methodology for both energy and demand savings for laser projectors.

Energy Savings Algorithms

Energy savings for this measure are determined to be the difference in maximum operating input rate for the baseline and efficient projector multiplied by the total yearly operating hours for the facility.

$$\text{Energy Savings [kWh]} = (kW_{pre} - kW_{installed}) \times \text{Hours}$$

Equation 270

$$\text{Summer Peak Demand Savings [kW}_S] = (kW_{pre} - kW_{installed}) \times CF_S$$

Equation 271

$$\text{Winter Peak Demand Savings [kW}_W] = (kW_{pre} - kW_{installed}) \times CF_W$$

Equation 272

Where:

kW_{pre} = Total kW of existing lamp-based projector

$kW_{installed}$ = Total kW of efficient laser projector

Hours = Annual operating hours = 3,653 hours⁶⁰² (use actual hours if known)

CF_S = Summer peak coincidence factor = 0.65 (all climate zones)⁶⁰³

CF_W = Winter peak coincidence factor = 0 (all climate zones)⁶⁰⁴

⁶⁰² "HVAC considerations for lamp and laser projectors in cinema," Barco. July 26, 2021. The reference uses 11.5 hours per day (or 4,200 hours) as an example. This measure assumes 10 hr/day as a conservative assumption, but allows for the use of custom hours based on site conditions. Default hours are calculated as 10 hr/day x 365.25 day/year = 3,653 hours.

⁶⁰³ Refer to Lamps and Fixtures measure for the public assembly building type, which is applicable to motion picture theaters.

⁶⁰⁴ Ibid.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 10 years for cinema laser projectors.^{605,606,607}

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The program database should specify and track the list of primary inputs and contextual data provided below. This will inform the evaluation process and ensure proper application of the savings.

- Building type
- Baseline lamp-based projector manufacturer and model number
- Baseline projector lamp wattage
- Baseline lamp-based projector nameplate photo
- New laser projector manufacturer and model number
- New laser projector wattage
- New projector nameplate photo
- Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number and quantity purchased

Document Revision History

Table 298. Laser Projectors—Revision History

| TRM version | Date | Description of change |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|
| v11.0 | 10/2023 | TRM v11.0 origin |

⁶⁰⁵ Average rated life of 18 Barco and Christie cinema laser projectors = 41,667 hours. Dividing by annual operating hours yields EUL.

⁶⁰⁶ Barco cinema projector product listing. <https://www.barco.com/en/products/projection/overview?facets=barco-dxp%3Aproduct%2Fproduct-category%2Fprojection%2Fcinema-projectors>.

⁶⁰⁷ Christie cinema projector product listing. <https://www.christiedigital.com/products/cinema/projection/>.

APPENDIX A: MEASURE LIFE CALCULATIONS FOR DUAL BASELINE MEASURES

The following appendix describes the method to calculate savings for any dual baseline measure, including all early retirement measures. This supersedes the previous Measure Life Savings found in PUCT Dockets 40083 and 40885 and is revised to clarify the understanding of the measure life calculations and reduce any misrepresentation of net present value (NPV) of early retirement projects.

Option 1 provides reduced savings claimed over the full EUL. Option 2 provides higher savings claimed over a reduced EUL. The lifetime savings are the same for both options 1 and 2. Option 1 calculations were originally provided in Docket [43681].

Option 1—Weighting Savings and Holding Measure Life Constant

Step 1: Determine the measure life for first-tier (FT) and second-tier (ST) components of the calculated savings:

$$\text{First Tier (FT) Period} = ML_{FT} = RUL \quad \text{Equation 273}$$

$$\text{Second Tier (ST) Period} = ML_{ST} = EUL - RUL \quad \text{Equation 274}$$

Where:

RUL = The useful life corresponding with the first tier-savings; for early retirement projects, *RUL* is the remaining useful life determined from lookup tables based on the age of the replaced unit (or default age when actual age is unknown)

EUL = The useful life corresponding with the second-tier savings; for early retirement projects, *EUL* is the estimated useful life as specified in applicable measure from Texas TRM (or approved petition)

Step 2: Calculate the FT demand and energy savings and the ST demand and energy savings:

$$\Delta kW_{FT} = kW_{retired} - kW_{installed} \quad \text{Equation 275}$$

$$\Delta kW_{ST} = kW_{baseline} - kW_{installed} \quad \text{Equation 276}$$

$$\Delta kWh_{FT} = kWh_{retired} - kWh_{installed} \quad \text{Equation 277}$$

$$\Delta kWh_{ST} = kWh_{baseline} - kWh_{installed}$$

Equation 278

Where:

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| ΔkW_{FT} | = | First-tier demand savings |
| ΔkW_{ST} | = | Second-tier demand savings |
| $kW_{retired}$ | = | Demand of the first-tier baseline system, usually the retired system ⁶⁰⁸ |
| $kW_{baseline}$ | = | Demand of the second-tier baseline system, usually the baseline ROB system ⁶⁰⁹ |
| $kW_{installed}$ | = | Demand of the replacement system ⁶¹⁰ |
| ΔkWh_{FT} | = | First-tier energy savings |
| ΔkWh_{ST} | = | Second-tier energy savings |
| $kWh_{retired}$ | = | Energy usage of the first-tier baseline system, usually the retired system ⁶⁰⁸ |
| $kWh_{baseline}$ | = | Energy usage of the second-tier baseline system, usually the baseline ROB system ⁶⁰⁹ |
| $kWh_{installed}$ | = | Energy usage of the replacement system ⁶¹⁰ |

Step 3: Calculate the avoided capacity and energy cost contributions of the total NPV for both the ER and ROB components:

$$NPV_{FT,kW} = AC_{kW} \times \frac{1+e}{d-e} \times \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right]^{ML_{FT}} \right\} \times \Delta kW_{FT}$$

Equation 279

$$NPV_{ST,kW} = AC_{kW} \times \frac{1+e}{d-e} \times \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right]^{ML_{ST}} \right\} \times \frac{(1+e)^{ML_{FT}}}{(1+d)^{ML_{FT}}} \times \Delta kW_{ST}$$

Equation 280

$$NPV_{FT,kWh} = AC_{kWh} \times \frac{1+e}{d-e} \times \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right]^{ML_{FT}} \right\} \times \Delta kWh_{FT}$$

Equation 281

⁶⁰⁸ Retired system refers to the existing equipment that was in use before the retrofit has occurred.

⁶⁰⁹ Baseline used for a replace-on-burnout project of the same type and capacity as the system being installed in the Early Retirement project (as specified in the applicable measure).

⁶¹⁰ Replacement system refers to the installed equipment that is in place after the retrofit has occurred.

$$NPV_{ST,kWh} = AC_{kWh} \times \frac{1+e}{d-e} \times \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right]^{ML_{ST}} \right\} \times \frac{(1+e)^{ML_{FT}}}{(1+d)^{ML_{FT}}} \times \Delta kWh_{ST}$$

Equation 282

Where:

- $NPV_{FT, kW}$ = Net Present Value (kW) of first-tier projects
- $NPV_{ST, kW}$ = Net Present Value (kW) of second-tier projects
- $NPV_{FT, kWh}$ = Net Present Value (kWh) of first-tier projects
- $NPV_{ST, kWh}$ = Net present value (kWh) of second-tier projects
- e = Escalation rate ⁶¹¹
- d = Discount rate weighted average cost of capital (per utility) ⁶¹¹
- AC_{kW} = Avoided cost per kW (\$/kW) ⁶¹¹
- AC_{kWh} = Avoided cost per kWh (\$/kWh) ⁶¹¹
- ML_{FT} = First-tier measure life (calculated in Equation 273)
- ML_{ST} = Second-tier measure life (calculated in Equation 274)

Step 4: Calculate the total capacity and energy cost contributions to the total NPV:

$$NPV_{Total, kW} = NPV_{FT, kW} + NPV_{ST, kW}$$

Equation 283

$$NPV_{Total, kWh} = NPV_{FT, kWh} + NPV_{ST, kWh}$$

Equation 284

Where:

- $NPV_{Total, kW}$ = Total capacity contributions to NPV of both first-tier and second-tier component
- $NPV_{Total, kWh}$ = Total energy contributions to NPV of both first-tier and second-tier component

⁶¹¹ The exact values to be used each year for the escalation rate, discount rate, and avoided costs are established by the PUC in Substantive Rule §25.181 and updated annually, as applicable. Please note that the discount rates are based on a utility’s weighted average cost of capital and, as such, will vary by utility and may change each year.

Step 5: Calculate the capacity and energy cost contributions to the NPV without weighting by demand and energy savings for a scenario using the original EUL:

$$NPV_{EUL,kW} = AC_{kW} \times \frac{1+e}{d-e} \times \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right]^{EUL} \right\}$$

Equation 285

$$NPV_{EUL,kWh} = AC_{kWh} \times \frac{1+e}{d-e} \times \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right]^{EUL} \right\}$$

Equation 286

Where:

$NPV_{EUL, kW}$ = Capacity contributions to NPV without weighting, using original EUL

$NPV_{EUL, kWh}$ = Energy contributions to NPV without weighting, using original EUL

Step 6: Calculate the weighted demand and energy savings by dividing the combined capacity and energy cost contributions from the ER and ROB scenarios by the non-savings weighted capacity and energy cost contributions from the single EUL scenario. These weighted savings are claimed over the original measure EUL:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Weighted } kW &= \frac{NPV_{Total \text{ } kW}}{NPV_{EUL, kW}} \\ &= \frac{\left[\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^{RUL} \right) \times (kW_{retired} - kW_{installed}) \right] + \left[\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^{EUL-RUL} \right) \times \frac{(1+e)^{RUL}}{(1+d)^{RUL}} \times (kW_{baseline} - kW_{installed}) \right]}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^{EUL} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

Equation 287

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Weighted } kWh &= \frac{NPV_{Total \text{ } kWh}}{NPV_{EUL, kWh}} \\ &= \frac{\left[\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^{RUL} \right) \times (kWh_{retired} - kWh_{installed}) \right] + \left[\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^{EUL-RUL} \right) \times \frac{(1+e)^{RUL}}{(1+d)^{RUL}} \times (kWh_{baseline} - kWh_{installed}) \right]}{\left(1 - \left(\frac{1+e}{1+d} \right)^{EUL} \right)} \end{aligned}$$

Equation 288

Where:

Weighted kW = Weighted lifetime demand savings

Weighted kWh = Weighted lifetime energy savings

$NPV_{Total, kW}$ = Total capacity contributions to NPV of both ER and ROB component, calculated in Equation 283

- $NPV_{Total, kWh}$ = Total energy contributions to NPV of both ER and ROB component, calculated in Equation 284
- $NPV_{EUL, kW}$ = Capacity contributions to NPV without weighting, using original EUL, calculated in Equation 285
- $NPV_{EUL, kWh}$ = Energy contributions to NPV without weighting, using original EUL, calculated in Equation 286

Option 2—Weighting Measure Life and Holding First Year Savings Constant

Repeat Step 1 through Step 4 from Option 1.

Step 5: Reverse calculate the EUL for the capacity and energy contributions to the NPV for a scenario using the first-tier savings:

$$EUL_{kW} = \frac{\ln \left[\frac{NPV_{Total, kW} \times (d - e)}{\Delta kW_{FT} \times AC_{kW} \times (1 + e)} \right]}{\ln \left[\frac{(1 + e)}{(1 + d)} \right]}$$

Equation 289

$$EUL_{kWh} = \frac{\ln \left[\frac{NPV_{Total, kWh} \times (d - e)}{\Delta kWh_{FT} \times AC_{kWh} \times (1 + e)} \right]}{\ln \left[\frac{(1 + e)}{(1 + d)} \right]}$$

Equation 290

Where:

- EUL_{kW} = EUL for capacity contribution to NPV using first-tier savings
- EUL_{kWh} = EUL for energy contribution to NPV using first-tier savings

Step 6: Confirm that capacity EUL and energy EUL are equivalent. First-tier savings are claimed over this weighted EUL.