

W. Bill Booth  
Chair  
Idaho

James A. Yost  
Idaho

Tom Karier  
Washington

Dick Wallace  
Washington



Bruce A. Measure  
Vice-Chair  
Montana

Rhonda Whiting  
Montana

Melinda S. Eden  
Oregon

Joan M. Dukes  
Oregon

October 2, 2008

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Council Members

**FROM:** Charlie Grist

**SUBJECT:** Preliminary Cost and Availability of Conservation Potential in the Commercial Sector

Staff is updating its assessment of the conservation opportunities in the commercial sector. This presentation will provide an overview of the preliminary findings of costs and savings potential for interior lighting, exterior lighting, sewage treatment and water supply. Time permitting, staff will also provide a brief review of its assessment of the conservation potential in packaged refrigeration equipment. These measures cover about half of the suite of commercial-sector measures we are looking at. The remainder will be developed over the next two months.

Lighting is the single largest electric end use in the commercial sector and has accounted for a large share of commercial-sector conservation potential in every Council power plan since 1981. Lighting measures accounted for over one-third of the commercial-sector savings potential in the 5<sup>th</sup> Power Plan and will remain an important focus in the 6<sup>th</sup> Plan.

Since the 5<sup>th</sup> Plan, there have been some significant changes that impact energy conservation potential in lighting. The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA), passed in 2007, and some state standards passed in 2005-2006, will capture some of the potential identified in the 5<sup>th</sup> Plan at no cost to the electric system. This reduces estimates of future potential compared to the 5<sup>th</sup> Plan. On the other hand, new measures have been added to the measure list for both interior and exterior lighting and will expand conservation potential relative to the 5<sup>th</sup> Plan. New measures include the addition of efficient fluorescent fixtures, lighting control measures, and new solid-state lighting technologies for lighting systems on roadways, parking lots, parking structures, walkways, building facades and electric signage.

We will also review revised conservation potential estimates in sewage treatment and water supply. Initial estimates show less potential and higher costs in sewage treatment and similar potential and higher costs in water supply compared to estimates in the 5<sup>th</sup> Power Plan.

# Status Report on Commercial Sector Conservation Assessment

Preliminary Cost & Availability for Lighting

October 15, 2008



## What's Covered Today

- Interior Lighting in Buildings
- Street Lighting

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## Not Covered Today

- Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning
- Process Loads:
  - Cooking, water heating, refrigeration, computing, sewage, water
- Envelope - Glass

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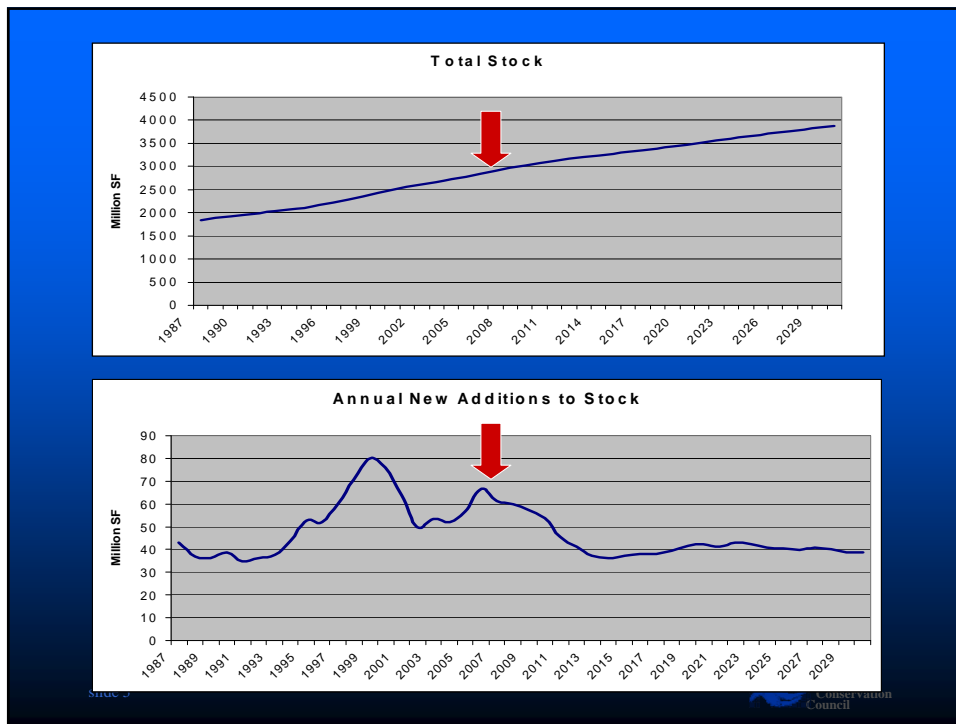


## Commercial Sector

- About 3 billion square feet of non-residential buildings
  - 40 to 50 million SF of new stock per year
- Over 350,000 buildings
- Plus “Infrastructure”
  - Streetlights, parking, sewage & water treatment, communications, transportation, ...

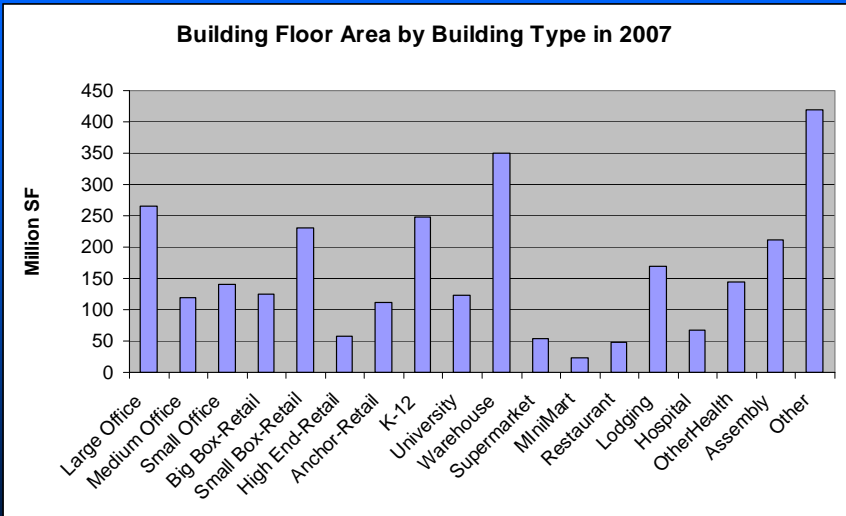
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## Commercial Sector

- Can't do an estimate for each building
- So we simplify things:
  - 18 building types
  - 5 vintage cohorts
  - 3 space heat fuel types
  - 8 end uses
  - 2 climate zones



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## Lighting

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## Why Lighting is Important

- Lighting is big: About 40% of electric use
- Technological Change
  - New baseline conditions
  - New measures are available
- Proven track record
  - Programs, codes & standards capture savings

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## How We Estimate Lighting Savings

Lighting Energy:  
Watts x Hours = kWh

More Efficient Lamps & Ballasts  
More Efficient Fixtures

Lighting Savings:  
Watts Saved x Hours = kWh Saved + HVAC Interaction  
or

Watts x Hours Saved = kWh Saved + HVAC Interaction

Control Measures: Occupancy  
sensors, timers, day lighting

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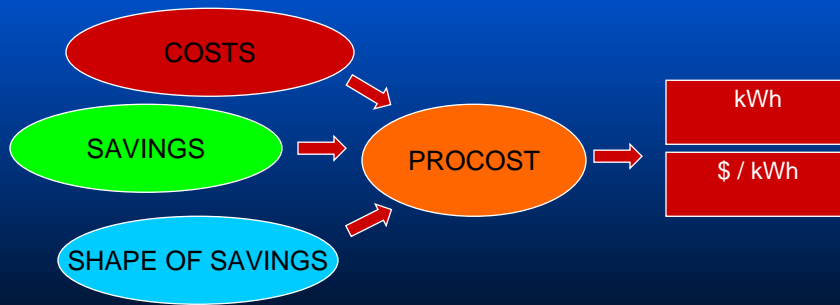


## How We Estimate Cost of Savings

First Cost = Equipment + Labor + Markup + Disposal

Periodic Costs = Lamp replacement costs or savings

Annual Fuel Costs = Cost of gas to replace heat from lights



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## Then Supply Curves

$$\text{kWh/SF} \times (\text{SF Applicable}) \times (\text{Achievable}) = \text{Total Potential}$$

Simple ...

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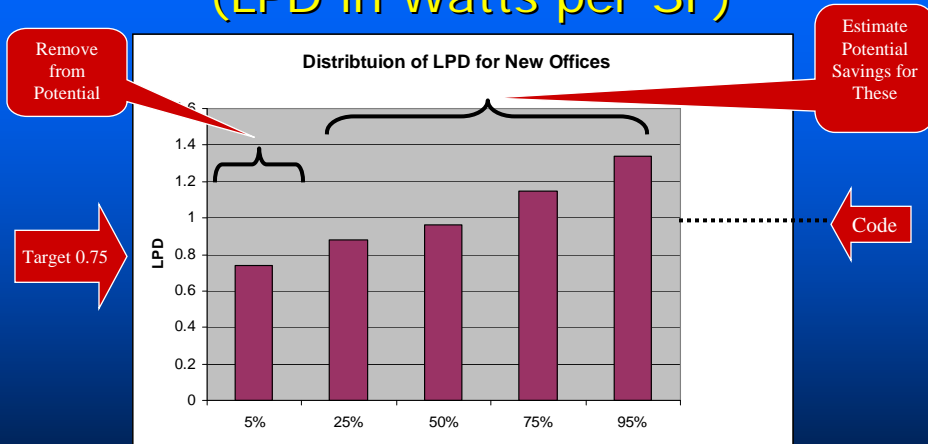
## But Tedious

- 10 lighting measures, 18 building types, 3 fuel types, 3 vintage cohorts = 1620 lighting measures
- Each with a dozen different costs & savings inputs

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## Reducing Lighting Power Density (LPD in Watts per SF)

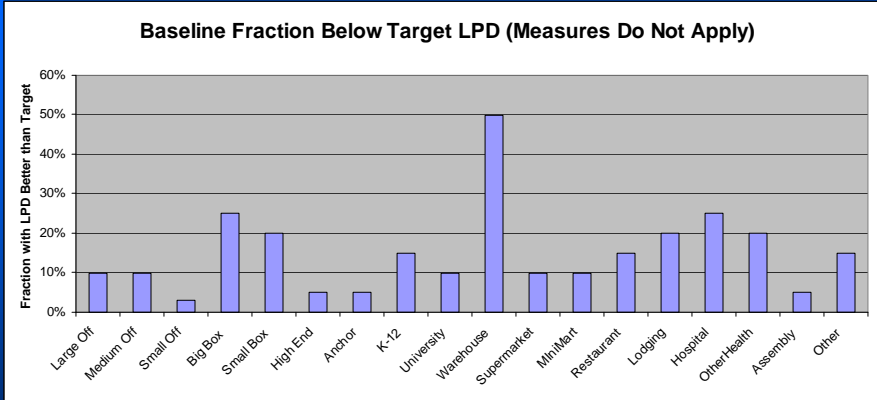


Source: New Buildings Characteristics Survey, Ecotope for NEEA 2008

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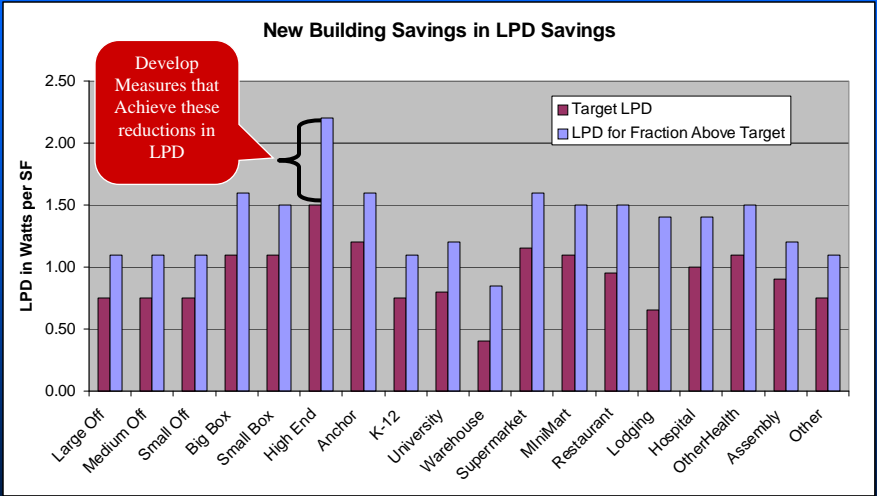






Source: New Buildings Characteristics Survey, Ecotope for NEEA 2008

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## Lamp & Measures Distribution for New Large Offices

Lamp Type	Fraction	Measure
T12 Fluorescent	0.1	T12 to HPT8
T8 Fluorescent	70.3	T8 to HPT8
T5/HPT8 Fluorescent	8.4	T8-2 to T8HP-2 & Efficient Fixture
Compact Fluorescent	9.9	Inc-R to LED
Incandescent	9.2	Inc to CMH
MISC	0.1	
HID-Ceramic Metal Halide	0.1	
HID-Metal Halide	2.0	
Sum	100	

Savings from the measures applied add up to the LPD savings target. Savings and costs are weighted by contribution to LPD reduction.

Repeat for 18 Building Types for 3 Vintage Cohorts

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## Some Key Measures

Measure Baseline System	Measure Description	Wattage Reduction for Similar Light Output
T12 Linear Fluorescent	T12-3 to T8HP-2	50%
	T12-4 to T8HP-3	44%
	T12-4 to T8HP-2	49%
	F96T12 to T8HP	22%
	F96T12HO to T8HP-4	24%
T8 Linear Fluorescent	T8-2 to T8HP-2	21%
	T8-3 to T8HP-2	19%
	T8-4 to T8HP-3	21%
	T8-2 to T8HP-2 & Adv Troffer	31%
	T8-2 to T8HP-2 & Adv Pendant	27%
	T8-2 to T8HP-2 & Adv Basket	31%
Metal Halide	Med MH to T8HP	45%
	Med MH to T5HO	44%
	Large MH to T5HO	49%
	Small MH to CF-R	45%
Incandescent	INC to CMH35	70%
	INC to CFL	73%
	MR to MR/IR	43%
	Inc-PAR-IRL to Inc-PAR-HIR	27%
	Inc-PAR-IRL to CMH25	68%
	Inc-PAR-IRL to LED PAR	72%
	Inc-R to LED DL	70%

New for 6<sup>th</sup> Plan

New for 6<sup>th</sup> Plan

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## Notable Changes from 5<sup>th</sup> plan

- T12 Linear Fluorescent are dying out
  - None in new buildings, phasing out in existing stock
- High Performance T8 (HPT8) is FL measure of choice
- Replace 1990s T8s with HPT8 (75 to 95 lumens/Watt)
- Programs should promote HPT8 ONLY
- Baseline for incandescent is Halogen (EISA2007)
- Baseline for Metal Halide is Pulse Start (EISA2007)
  - Savings deltas are smaller
- Lot of CFLs in new buildings
- Linear Fluorescent is replacing Metal Halide
  - But MH to Linear FL still a good measure
- Added Efficient Fluorescent Fixtures as **NEW MEASURE**

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## Preliminary Results Lighting

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## Preliminary Disclaimer

- Waiting for new data on baseline for exiting stock
- Expect revisions to floor area and fuel cost
- Measure data refinements on costs and applicability
- Error checking

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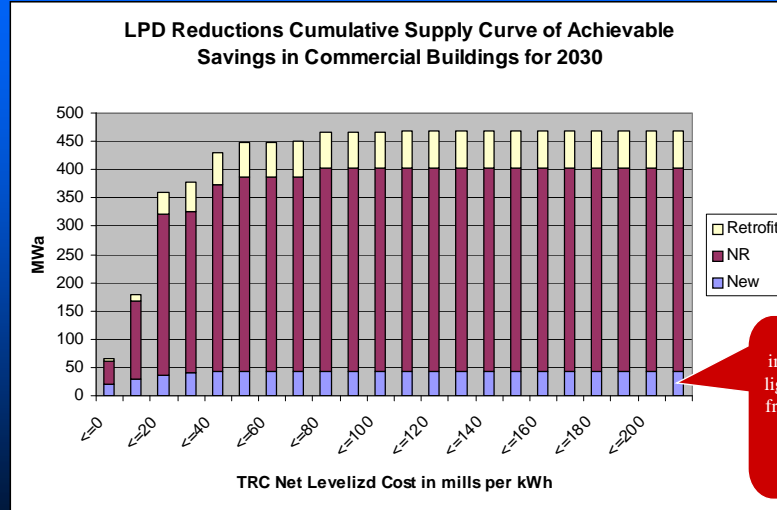
## Preliminary Results Lighting

- Increased achievable potential relative to 5th Plan
  - Over 500 MWa in 6th versus about 350 MWa in 5th
  - New measures added exceed accomplishments
  - Lower achievable LPDs
  - More ways to turn lights off
- More in Natural Replacement than Retrofit
- Somewhat higher cost
- Not all of this is cost-effective
- Low TRC cost due to High fraction on Non-Energy Benefits

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## Preliminary Results for LPD Reductions



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## Lighting Control Measures

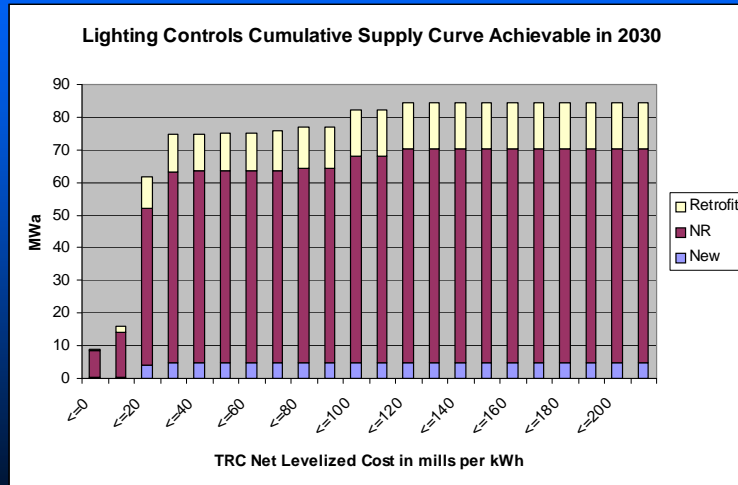
- A minor revolution in technology & applications
  - Lower cost, higher reliability and more options
- Warehouse & Open Office occupancy sensors
- Classrooms
- Dimming during retail store stocking periods
- Bi-level stairwell & hallway
- Restrooms, break rooms

These measures were not in the 5<sup>th</sup> Plan

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## Preliminary Results for Lighting Control Measures



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## Daylighting

- No new results yet
- Expect results similar to 5<sup>th</sup> Plan (40MWa)
- Most savings in skylight daylighting
- High penetration new in Big Box Stores
  - All new Wal-Mart stores
- Modest savings in side daylighting
  - Still working on control problems
  - Lower Baseline LDPs reduce savings



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## Outdoor Lighting



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## Advances in LED Streetlighting

### Six Months Ago

- Oakland, CA
- Replace 121W HPS
- 78W LED
- \$610 per Fixture
- Better Light
- \$14 per Watt Saved

### Today

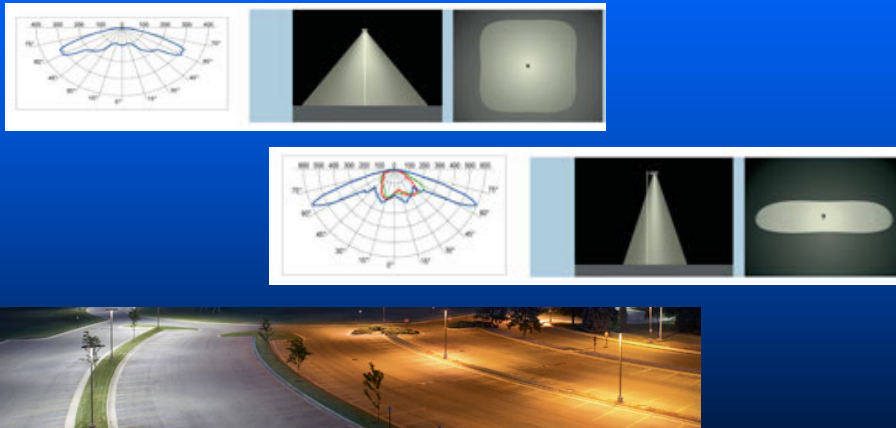
- Oakland, CA
- Replace 121 HPS
- 58W LED
- \$400 per Fixture
- Better Light
- \$7 per Watt Saved

NICE PROGRESS

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## Directional Point Sources Tunable Optics



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## Key Measure Inputs

- 8 measure permutations
- Baseline measure 100W & 150W HPS
- Two replacement options each
- Two strategies for lamp replacement costs
  - Group relamping & Utility tariff
- Gives a wide range of levelized costs

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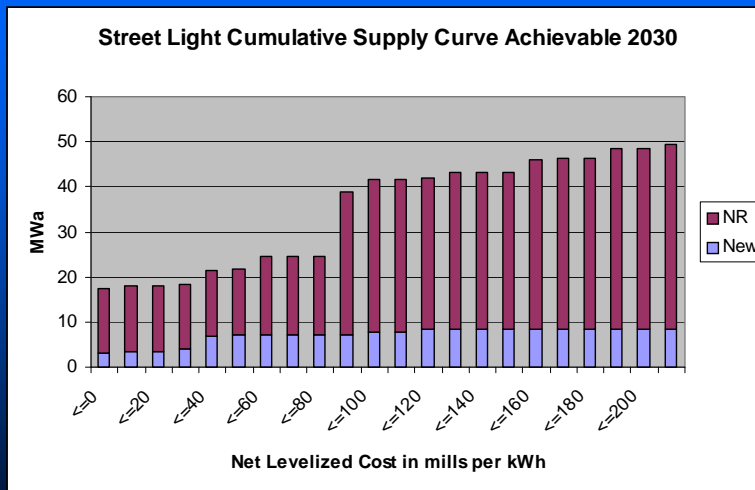
# Measure Applicability

- Only apply to low-mast poles <30 feet
  - Most city streets
  - Tunnels & some highway
- Estimated 1.5 million applicable streetlights

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# Streetlights



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## Streetlight Issues

- High Non-Energy Benefits:
  - Value of maintenance savings equal or exceed energy
  - Limits utility incentives
- Nighttime power values are lower
- Fast-moving technology
  - Lots of bad products out there & a few good ones
- Challenging mix of ownership
  - Generally unmetered
  - City owned & maintained
  - City-owned but utility maintained
  - Utility-owned and maintained
- Good time for Demonstrations

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## Other Outdoor Lighting Suitable for SSL

- Area Lights
- Step & Pathway Lights
- Parking Lot & Parking Garage
  - 50% Savings with occupancy sensors
- Building Façade & Architectural
- Electric Signage
  - 60 -70% Savings

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# Parking Garages

1:30am "6 cars"



Dr. Michael Siminovitch.  
Professor, UC Davis

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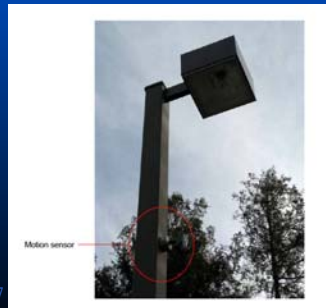
Dr. Michael Siminovitch.  
Professor, UC Davis

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# Exterior Lighting Systems

- Controls & Smart Systems
- Bi-Level Controls
  - Reduce Energy
  - Reduce Maintenance
  - Enhance Security



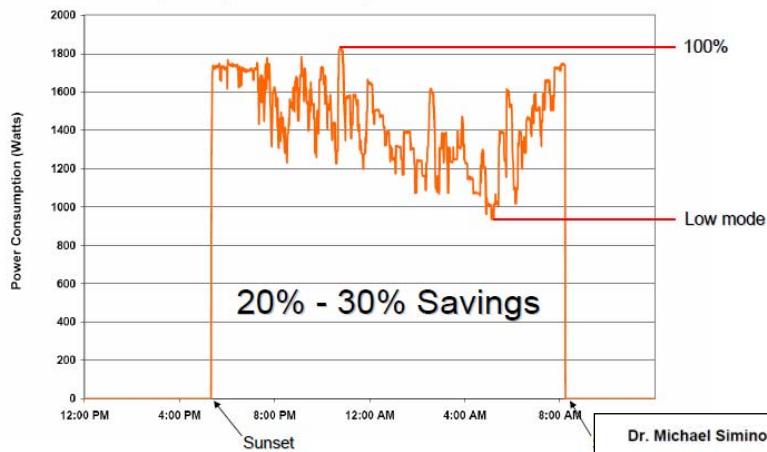
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Dr. Michael Siminovitch,  
Professor, UC Davis



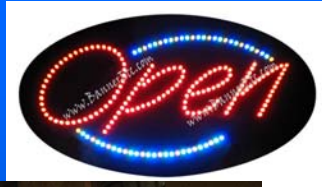
Example Day of Monitoring Data - Mondavi Admin



Dr. Michael Siminovitch,  
Professor, UC Davis

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