Public Utility Commission of Texas

Texas Technical Reference Manual
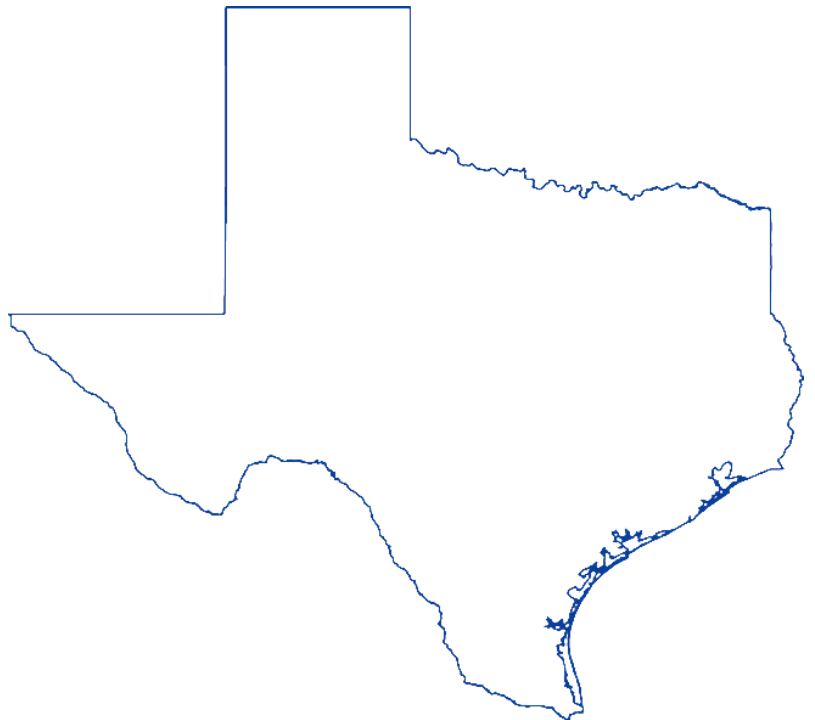
Version 11.0

Volume 4: Measurement and Verification Protocols

Program Year 2024

Last Revision Date:

October 2023

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Acknowledgments

The Texas Technical Reference Manual is maintained by the Public Utility Commission of Texas' independent evaluation, monitoring, and verification (EM&V) team led by Tetra Tech.

This version of the Texas Technical Reference Manual was primarily developed from program documentation and measure savings calculators used by the Texas Electric Utilities and their Energy Efficiency Services Providers (EESPs) to support their energy efficiency efforts, and original source material from petitions filed with the Public Utility Commission of Texas by the utilities, their consultants and EESPs such as Frontier Energy (TXu 1-904-705), ICF, CLEAResult, and Nexant. Portions of the Technical Reference Manual are copyrighted 2001-2016 by the Electric Utility Marketing Managers of Texas (EUMMOT), while other portions are copyrighted 2001-2018 by Frontier Energy. Certain technical content and updates were added by the EM&V team to provide further explanation and direction, as well as consistent structure and level of information.

TRM Technical Support

Technical support and questions can be emailed to the EM&V team's project manager (lark.lee@tetratech.com) and PUCT staff (therese.harris@puct.texas.gov).

1. INTRODUCTION

This volume of the TRM contains Measurement and Verification (M&V) protocols for determining and/or verifying utility claimed energy and demand savings for particular measures or programs ((§ 25.181(q)(6)(A)). Table 1 provides an overview of the M&V measures contained within Volume 4 and the types of savings estimates available for each one.

M&V protocols are included for the following measures:

- HVAC: Air Conditioning Tune-up
- HVAC: Ground Source Heat Pump
- HVAC: Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems
- Whole House: Residential New Construction
- Whole House: Smart Home Energy Management System (SHEMS)
- Building Energy Codes: Residential Energy Code Compliance Enhancement
- Renewables: Nonresidential Solar Photovoltaics
- Renewables: Residential Solar Photovoltaics
- Renewables: Solar Shingles
- Renewables: Solar Attic Fans
- Miscellaneous: Behavioral
- Miscellaneous: Air Compressors Less than 75 hp
- Miscellaneous: Nonresidential Measurement and Verification
- Miscellaneous: Thermal Energy Storage
- Load Management: Residential Load Curtailment
- Load Management: Nonresidential Load Curtailment

Additional M&V protocols will be included in future versions of TRM Volume 4 as they are submitted, reviewed, and approved by the EM&V team and Commission staff. TRM Volume 1: Overview and User Guide, Section 4: Structure and Content details the organization of the measure templates presented in this volume.

Table 1. Residential and Nonresidential M&V Savings by Measure Category

Sector	Measure category	Measure description	11.0 update
Residential and nonresidential	HVAC	Air conditioning tune-ups	Added age requirement to eligibility. Removed pressure correlation equation and replaced with deemed pressure by climate zone. Added language describing efficiency loss factor determination in more detail and implementer/evaluator responsibilities. Added an additional airflow rate determination method. Added additional tracking system and documentation requirements. Added reference to ASHRAE Fundamentals Chapter 1.
Nonresidential	HVAC	Ground source heat pumps	Updated program tracking and documentation.
Nonresidential	HVAC	Variable refrigerant flow systems	Updated baseline conditions to match the federal regulations.
Residential	Whole house	Residential new construction	Added clarification on baseline study usage and clarified that RESNET accreditation is not required and utilities can request EM&V review and approval of new software.
Residential	Whole house	Smart home energy management system (SHEMS)	No revision.
Residential	Building energy codes	Residential energy code compliance enhancement	Adjusted calculation process to estimate building population.
Residential and nonresidential	Renewables	Residential and nonresidential solar photovoltaics	Eliminated alternate savings method and adjusted premium module type requirements to match PVWatts. Clarified assumptions to use in PVWatts analysis.
Residential and nonresidential	Renewables	Solar shingles	No revision.
Residential	Renewables	Solar attic fans	No revision.
Nonresidential	Miscellaneous	Behavioral	No revision.
Nonresidential	Miscellaneous	Air compressors less than 75 hp	No revision.
Nonresidential	Miscellaneous	Nonresidential custom	TRM v11.0 origin.
Nonresidential	Miscellaneous	Nonresidential measurement and verification	Minor clarifications.
Nonresidential	Miscellaneous	Energy storage	Revised measure to be for energy storage, not just thermal energy storage.
Nonresidential	Miscellaneous	Uninterruptible power supply	TRM v11.0 origin.

Sector	Measure category	Measure description	11.0 update
Residential	Load management	Residential load curtailment	No revision.
Nonresidential	Load management	Nonresidential load curtailment	Updated utility program details (added three winter load management programs). Added guidance on selecting baseline days when there is a tie between the days used to calculate the baseline.

2. M&V MEASURES

2.1 M&V: HVAC

2.1.1 Air Conditioning Tune-Ups Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-HV-TU and NR-HV-TU

Market Sector: Residential and commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: Residential; commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Operation and maintenance (O&M)

Program Delivery Type(s): Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed efficiency loss factors are applied to measured operating performance indicators to estimate energy saving impacts; the deemed efficiency loss factors estimate equipment improvements based on each unit's specific operating conditions

Savings Methodology: Algorithms, EM&V, and deemed efficiency loss corresponding to whether refrigerant charge was adjusted

AC tune-ups promote a holistic approach to improve the operational efficiency of existing air conditioners by completing six tune-up service measures. This protocol is used to estimate savings for tune-up measures through an M&V approach that relies on test-out measurements of key AC performance indicators following completion of all tune-up service measures.

The M&V protocols are for air conditioner tune-ups (AC tune-up) for equipment where the six tune-up service measures are completed by professional air conditioning technicians. Tuned air conditioners are then performance tested under protocol conditions to ensure the AC system is under significant load and at steady-state conditions prior to recording measurements. Compliance with these M&V protocols ensures reliable performance measurements to estimate the energy savings impacts from the combined effects of all six tune-up service measures.

Measure Description

AC tune-ups must be professionally completed by qualified air conditioning service technicians using measurement tools and equipment. This protocol covers assumptions made for baseline equipment efficiencies based on previous M&V tune-ups in Texas from a three-year rolling average. The energy savings estimations process is designed to efficiently estimate electric energy and demand savings attributable to each participating AC tune-up unit. Following the completion of the service measures, the M&V methodology for tune-ups requires in-field measurement and recording of AC performance parameters under protocol conditions to record *in situ*, post-tune-up performance to calculate estimated energy impacts.

The AC tune-up requires completion of six tune-up service measure tasks listed below:

- Clean condenser surfaces
- Clean evaporator surfaces
- Clean blower assembly (fan blades, plenum interior)
- Verify filter is clean: change or clean as needed
- Verify airflow within 15 percent of 400 cubic feet per minute per ton; adjust as needed
- Check refrigerant charge; adjust as needed

Applicable equipment types include:

- Packaged and split air conditioners (DX or air-cooled)
- Packaged and split heat pumps (air-cooled)

Eligibility Criteria

This measure only applies to existing air conditioning equipment (split and packaged air conditioner and heat pump systems) that receive the tune-up and have not been serviced through a utility program in the last five years. For an AC tune-up to be eligible to use the deemed efficiency loss factors and savings approach, the AC tune-up must include completion of the tune-up service measures, and the following conditions must be met:

- Use of program-specified measurement equipment and accuracies
- Tune-up completed by a qualified technician
- Document all service procedures completed during tune-up (e.g., clean AC components, verify airflow, and check/adjust refrigerant charge)
- Outdoor air temperature must be:
  - Greater than 75°F dry bulb or
  - Greater than 70°F wet bulb and greater than 56°F dry bulb

Baseline Condition

The baseline efficiency conditions are calculated (see Equation 6 and Equation 8) based on the efficiency loss values determined by this protocol (see Table 2).

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency conditions are calculated based on measurements taken in the field with calibrated equipment after the tune-up has been performed. These test-out (TO) measurements are then adjusted to Air-Conditioning Refrigeration and Heating Institute (AHRI)-standard operating conditions to develop an in-situ post-tune-up high-efficiency condition. The equipment efficiency effects are used to estimate cooling and heating (heat pumps only) energy impacts as applicable.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh_{Savings}] = kWh_{Savings,C} + kWh_{Savings,H}$$

Equation 1

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW_{Savings,C}] = Cap_{Rated} \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{pre,C}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{post,C}}\right) \times CF \times \frac{kW}{1000\ W}$$

Equation 2

$$Energy\ (Cooling)\ [kWh_{Savings,C}] = Cap_{Rated} \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{pre,C}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{post,C}}\right) \times EFLH_C \times \frac{kW}{1000\ W}$$

Equation 3

$$Energy\ (Heating)\ [kWh_{Savings,H}] = Cap_{Rated} \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{pre,H}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{post,H}}\right) \times EFLH_H \times \frac{kW}{1000\ W}$$

Equation 4

$$\eta_{post,C} = \eta_{TO,C} \times EER\ Adjustment\ Factor$$

Equation 5

$$\eta_{pre,C} = (1 - efficiency\ loss) \times \eta_{post,C}$$

Equation 6

$$\eta^{(1)}_{post,H} = 0.3342 \times \eta^{(2)}_{post,C} + 3.9871$$

Equation 7

$$\eta_{pre,H} = (1 - efficiency\ loss) \times \eta_{post,H}$$

Equation 8

$$Test\ Out\ Efficiency\ [\eta_{TO,C}] = \frac{Cap_{post,C}}{Power_{TO,C}}$$

Equation 9

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[1] Developed by Cadmus: 2013 Portfolio Evaluation, Entergy Arkansas, Appendix A

[2] For this protocol, the cooling efficiency of the existing equipment measured after tune-up and adjusted to AHRI-standard conditions (i.e., $\eta_{post,C}$) is used as a proxy for the post-tune-up heating efficiency.

$$Cap_{post,C} = Cap_{TO,C} \times Capacity\ Adjustment\ Factor$$

Equation 10

$$Cap_{TO,C} = \left(h_{Return\ Air} - h_{Supply\ Air}\right) \times (Mass\ Flow\ Rate)$$

Equation 11

$$Enthalpy\ of\ Moist\ Air\ (Return\ Air/Supply\ Air), [h] = C_p \times t_{db} + W \times (1061 + 0.444 \times t_{db})$$

Equation 12

$$Specific\ Heat\ of\ Moist\ Air, [C_p]$$
$$= -2.0921943x10^{-14} \times t_{db}^4 + 2.5588383x10^{-11} \times t_{db}^3 + 1.2900877x10^{-8} \times t_{db}^2$$
$$+ 5.8045267x10^{-6} \times t_{db} + 0.23955919$$

Equation 13

$$Humidity\ Ratio, [W] = \frac{(1093 - 0.556t_{wb})W_s - C_p(t_{db} - t_{wb})}{1093 + 0.444t - t_{wb}}$$

Equation 14

$$Saturation\ Humidity\ Ratio, [W_s] = (0.62198) \times \frac{p_{ws}}{p - p_{ws}}$$

Equation 15

The Saturation Over Liquid Water equation is:

$$ln(P_{ws}) = \frac{C_8}{T_{wb}} + C_9 + C_{10} \times T_{wb} + C_{11} \times T_{wb}^2 + C_{12} \times T_{wb}^3 + C_{13} \times ln(T_{wb})$$

Equation 16

$$Saturation\ Pressure\ Over\ Liquid\ Water, [P_{ws}] = e^{\left[\frac{C_8}{T_{wb}} + C_9 + C_{10} \times T_{wb}^2 + C_{12} \times T_{wb}^3 + C_{13} \times ln(T_{wb})\right]}$$

Equation 17

$$Mass\ Flow\ Rate = \frac{(CFM)}{(v_{Return\ Air})} \times \left(\frac{60\ minutes}{hour}\right)$$

Equation 18

$$Specific\ Volume\ (Return\ Air), [v_{Return\ Air}] = \frac{0.3704867 \times (t_{db} + 459.67) \times (1 + 1.6078 \times W)}{P}$$

Equation 19

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Note that if the CFM (airflow) in Equation 18 is determined using Method 1 (measured airspeed and duct grill dimensions), the above CFM value is calculated using Equation 20.

$$Air\ Flow, Method\ 2, [CFM] = Length \times Width \times Air\ Speed \times \left(\frac{1\ sq.ft.}{144\ sq.inch}\right)$$

Equation 20

$$Total\ Input\ Power\ [Power_{TO}] = Power_{Blower}^{(3)} + Power_{Condenser}$$

Equation 21

$$Blower\ Single\ Phase\ Power\ [Power_{Blower}] = Volts \times Amps \times PF$$

Equation 22

$$Condenser\ Three\ Phase\ Power\ [Power_{Blower}] = \frac{V_1 + V_2 + V_3}{3} \times \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{3} \times \sqrt{3} \times PF$$

Equation 23

$$Condenser\ Single\ Phase\ Power\ [Power_{Condenser}] = Volts \times Amps \times PF$$

Equation 24

$$Condenser\ Three\ Phase\ Power\ [Power_{Condenser}] = \frac{V_1 + V_2 + V_3}{3} \times \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{3} \times \sqrt{3} \times PF$$

Equation 25

$$EER\ Adjustment\ Factor = D_1 + D_2 \times A + D_3 \times B + D_4 \times A^2 + D_5 \times B^2 + D_6 \times A \times B$$

Equation 26

$$Capacity\ Adjustment\ Factor = C_1 + C_2 \times A + C_3 \times B + C_4 \times A^2 + C_5 \times B^2 + C_6 \times A \times B$$

Equation 27

$$A = 10°F - \left(Wet\ Bulb_{Return\ Air} - Wet\ Bulb_{Supply\ Air}\right)$$

Equation 28

$$B = (95°F - Dry\ Bulb_{Oudoor})$$

Equation 29

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[3] Blower power is only added if the AC system is split. If packaged, total input power is measured, condenser power only, as a packaged unit already includes the blower.

Where:

Cap_{Rated}	=	*Rated nominal equipment cooling/heating capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh*
$Cap_{TO,C}$	=	*Measured cooling capacity after tune-up [Btuh]; 1 ton = 12,000 Btuh*
$\eta_{pre,C}$	=	*Cooling efficiency of existing equipment before tune-up [Btuh/W]*
$\eta_{post,C}$	=	*Cooling efficiency of existing equipment measured after tune-up and adjusted to AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh/W]*
$\eta_{TO,C}$	=	*Cooling efficiency of existing equipment measured after tune-up [Btuh/W]*
$\eta_{pre,H}$	=	*Heating efficiency of existing equipment before tune-up [HSPF]*
$\eta_{post,H}$	=	*Heating efficiency of existing equipment after tune-up and adjusted to AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh/W]; for this protocol $\eta_{post,H}$ is a mathematical estimate based on the proxy for cooling efficiency of existing equipment measured after tune-up and adjusted to AHRI-standard conditions (i.e., $\eta_{post,C}$)*

Note: Use EER as efficiency "η_C" for kW and kWh cooling savings calculations. Use Heating Season Performance Factor (HSPF) as efficiency "η_H" for kW and kWh heating savings calculations.

$EFLH_{C/H}$	=	*Cooling/heating equivalent full load hours for appropriate climate zone, building type, and equipment type [hours] (Residential Volume 2, Table 31; Nonresidential Volume 3, Tables 36 through 40)*
CF	=	*Summer peak coincidence factor for appropriate climate zone, building type, and equipment type (Residential Volume 2, Table 32; Nonresidential Volume 3, Tables 36 through 40)*
Volts	=	*Measured voltage (volts) on single-phase electric power leads to AC components*
Amps	=	*Measured current flow (amps) on single-phase electric power leads to AC components*
PF	=	*Power factor stipulated based on motor type (see Table 4)*
V_1, V_2, V_3	=	*Measured voltage, line to line on each of the three electric power leads (V_1, V_2, V_3) to AC components for three-phase loads*
A_1, A_2, A_3	=	*Measured current flow (Amps) on each line (A_1, A_2, A_3) of the three power leads to AC components for three-phase loads*

Efficiency loss	=	*Efficiency loss factor; derived from a significant sample of field measurement data for units with versus without a refrigerant charge and commercial versus residential unit types (see* Table 2*)*
P	=	*Atmospheric air pressure, from* Table 3
P_{ws}	=	*Saturation pressure over liquid water [psia]*
v	=	*Specific volume of air [cu.ft./lb]*
Ln.	=	*Natural Logarithm*
e	=	*Natural log constant (2.7182818284590452353602874713527)*
T	=	*Absolute temperature, Rankine scale* $[°R = °F + 459.67]$
t_{db}	=	*Measured dry-bulb temperature [ºF]*
t_{wb}	=	*Measured wet-bulb temperature [ºF]*
Wet Bulb$_{Return\ Air}$	=	*Wet-bulb temperature of return air (load) to AC evaporator [ºF]*
Wet Bulb$_{Supply\ Air}$	=	*Wet-bulb temperature of cooled supply air to indoor space [ºF]*
Dry Bulb$_{Outdoor}$	=	*Dry-bulb temperature of outdoor air at time of tune-up [ºF]*
$h_{Return\ Air}$	=	*Measured enthalpy of return air (load) to AC evaporator [Btu/lb]*
$h_{Suppy\ Air}$	=	*Measured enthalpy of cooled supply air to indoor space [Btu/lb]*
Mass Flow Rate	=	*Calculated mass flow rate of moist return air [lb/hr]*
CFM	=	*AC supply/return airflow [cu.ft./min.] (see Table 5)*
Length	=	*Measured length of duct grill long side [inches] (Method 1)*
Width	=	*Measured width of duct grill short side [inches] (Method 1)*
Air Speed	=	*Measured air velocity at duct grille [feet per second] (Method 1)*
95ºF	=	*95°F is the outdoor dry-bulb temperature at AHRI test conditions*
10ºF	=	*10°F is the typical wet-bulb temperature change across an evaporator coil at AHRI conditions*

Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Efficiency Loss Factors

The baseline efficiency conditions (η_{pre}) are calculated using the measured post-service test-out (η_{TO}) and AHRI-adjusted (η_{post}) value in combination with the appropriate *efficiency loss* value for that tune-up. The efficiency loss factors, as described in Table 1 below, are calculated annually based on a rolling three-year average of the previous three years of tune-up data. Full M&V data (where units are tested both before and after the tune-up) are collected for a random sample of 10 percent of all tune-ups. Implementers are required to work with the evaluation team to determine an appropriate methodology to select which 10 percent of tune-up projects require full M&V data and analysis.

For units not receiving full M&V, photo documentation showing the before and after condition of the components must be provided for all residential units and a representative sample of commercial units. Implementers are required to work with the evaluation team to determine an appropriate methodology to select the representative sample of commercial units.

The stipulated efficiency loss values are dependent on whether a refrigerant charge adjustment was made to the air conditioning unit as part of the tune-up or whether the unit is a residential or commercial unit. These factors are considered the primary variables influencing efficiency loss. Therefore, efficiency losses are developed separately for those with and without a refrigerant charge and residential versus commercial units.

The evaluation team will collect data to regularly assess the validity of this conclusion.

Table 2. AC Tune-Up Efficiency Loss Factors

Market sector	Refrigerant charge adjusted
Residential	No
	Yes
Commercial	No
	Yes

Atmospheric Air Pressure

The average atmospheric air pressure for each climate zone is listed in Table 3 below, which was derived from the average pressure from TMY3 weather data during tune-up season (defined in *Eligibility Criteria* above).

Table 3. Atmospheric Pressure

Climate zone	Pressure (psia)
Climate Zone 1: Amarillo	12.94
Climate Zone 2: Dallas	14.53
Climate Zone 3: Houston	14.67
Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi	14.68
Climate Zone 5: El Paso	12.80

Power Factors

Capturing power factors from units in the field can be difficult. Stipulating these factors is acceptable, and suggested power factor values are presented by motor type for packaged and split system AC and heat pump units in Table 4.

Table 4. Recommended Power Factors for AC Components

Power factors for AC components	
Motor type	**Power factor**
Blower: Electrically commutated motor (ECM)	0.68
Blower: Permanent-split capacitor motor (PSC)	0.98
Blower: Three-phase	0.98
Outdoor condensing unit	0.85
Variable frequency drive (single-phase)	0.87
Variable frequency drive (three-phase)	0.65

Coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values

Residential**:** The reader is referred to TRM Volume 2 for deemed peak demand coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values for residential building types by climate zone for central AC or heat pump units.

Nonresidential**:** The reader is referred to TRM Volume 3 for deemed peak demand coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values by building type and climate zone for packaged and split AC and heat pump units.

Cooling Load Calculation

The cooling capacity ($Cap_{TO,C}$) of the AC unit is calculated automatically from technician measurements at test-out by the data collection and tracking system software using supply and return air enthalpy measurements and the volumetric airflow (CFM) according to Equation 18. There are three methods for estimating the airflow rate.

- Method 1: Direct air velocity measurements combined with air-grille dimensions times velocity (in feet per second) times 60 minutes per hour [CFM = _(grill area ft²)x (airspeed in feet per minute)_].

- Method 2: The technician may select an estimate of airflow using the manufacturer's fan charts.

- Method 3: The technician uses a manufacturer fan chart to select an estimate of airflow. The fan chart used must be provided in the documentation.

The three methods for determining AC system airflow values following completion of the AC tune-up at test out are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5. AC Air low Determination Methods for Estimating Cooling Capacity at Test-Out

Method for estimating AC airflow	Data source
Method 1: Handheld anemometer, grill dimension measurements; CFM calculation	L = Air intake grille length (in feet) W = Air intake grille width (in feet) S = Speed of airflow (feet per minute)
Method 2: Generic fan charts	Use a generic fan chart to select airflow (CFM) value based on the closest match to: • External static pressure • Nominal tons • Blower speed • Belt horsepower
Method 3: Manufacturer fan charts	Use the manufacturer fan chart to select airflow (CFM) value based on the closest match to: • External static pressure • Nominal tons • Blower speed • Belt horsepower

Table 6. EER Adjustment Factor and Capacity Adjustment Factor Constants

EER adjustment factor and capacity adjustment factor constants[4]	
$C_1 = 1.013421588$	$D_1 = 1.003933337$
$C_2 = 0.017697661$	$D_2 = 0.016648337$
$C_3 = -0.006686796$	$D_3 = -0.017096426$
$C_4 = -0.000931159$	$D_4 = -0.000933205$
$C_5 = 8.04838 \times 10^{-5}$	$D_5 = 0.000222327$
$C_6 = -3.59283 \times 10^{-5}$	$D_6 = -0.000169511$

Table 7. Constants for Saturation Pressure Over Liquid Water Calculation

Saturation pressure over liquid water constants[5]	
$C_8 = -1.0440397\,E+04$	$C_{11} = 1.2890360\,E-05$
$C_9 = -1.1294650\,E+01$	$C_{12} = -2.4780681\,E-09$
$C_{10} = -2.7022355\,E-02$	$C_{13} = 6.5459673\,E+00$

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[4] EER and capacity AHRI adjustment factors and algorithms initially developed by Cadmus for Tune-Up programs in Texas.

[5] Developed by Cadmus: 2013 Portfolio Evaluation, Entergy Arkansas, Appendix A.

Metering Plan

Equipment Required

The AC tune-up and approved savings protocols herein require the use of equipment in accordance with the toolkit (with specified manufacturer and model numbers) to measure key AC performance parameters in the field. The use of these tools or equivalent ensures consistent data acquisition conformance by all parties. The equipment required in the toolkit is shown in Table 8 for reference.

Table 8. AC Tune-Up Toolkit Components

Device	Use area	Quantity
Approved digital refrigerant analyzer: • Testo 556 • Testo 560 • Testo 550 • iManifold 913-M and 914-M	Refrigerant charge adjustment Refrigerant pressure Refrigerant temperature Superheat Subcooling	1-2
Testo 318-V Inspection Scope	Visual coil inspection	Optional
Spring clamp probes matched to the Testo A/C Analyzer	Refrigerant line temperatures	2
Testo 417 Large Vane Anemometer	Airflow	1
Testo 605-H2 Humidity Stick Or iManifold 911-M	Supply and return air wet-bulb temperature	2
Refrigeration hoses 5' NRP 45 Deg.	Refrigerant pressure	Set of 3
Charging calculator (R-22)	Refrigerant charge	1
Charging calculator (R-410A)	Refrigerant charge	1
Testo 905-T1 Temperature Stick or Testo 605H Humidity stick Or iManifold 912-M or wired outdoor air temperature probe	Ambient air temperature	1
Testo 510 Compact Digital Manometer (or other digital manometer of comparable accuracy)	Static pressure	1
Magnetic static pressure tips	Static pressure	2
Set of barbed hose tees	Static pressure	1
1/8 mpt x barbed fitting	Static pressure	1
10' silicone tubing	Static pressure	1
Digital volt/amp Meter	Voltage and current	1
Ruler/tape measure	Duct and grill dimensions	1
Tablet computer or smartphone if using iManifold; OR: laptop or desktop to use for data entry if using the Testo kit components	AC tune-up application	1

Metering Schedule

A complete metering schedule identifying the AC tune-up process and measurements performed for AC tune-ups is presented in the M&V Metering Schedule. The technician follows the metering schedule during the tune-up process.

Equipment Accuracy

The accuracy for each required piece of metering equipment is shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Measurement Resolution and Accuracy

Device	Model number	Measurement	Resolution	Accuracy
Inspection scope	Testo 318-V	Visual coil inspection	N/A	N/A
Anemometer	Testo 417[6]	Airflow velocity	0.01m/s	±0.1m/s+1.5% of reading
Manometer	Testo 510[6]	Differential pressure	0.01 inH2O	±0.01 inH2O (0-0.12 inH2O), ±0.02 inH2O (0.13-0.40 inH2O), ±(0.04 inH2O +1.5 % of reading) (rest of range)
Refrigerant system analyzer	Testo 556[6]	Refrigerant temperature	0.1°F	±0.6°F ±1 digit
		Refrigerant pressure	0.1 psi	±0.5% Full Scale
	Testo 560[6]	Refrigerant temperature	0.1°F	±0.6°F ±1 digit
		Refrigerant pressure	0.1 psi	±0.5% Full Scale
	Testo 550[6]	Refrigerant temperature	0.1°F	±1.8°F + 1 digit
		Refrigerant pressure	0.1 psi	±0.75% Full Scale + 1 Digit
	iManifold 913-M and 914-M[7]	Refrigerant temperature	0.1°F	±0.4°F
		Refrigerant pressure	0.1 psi	±0.5% Full Scale
DB/WB thermometer	Testo 605-H2[6]	Dry-/wet-bulb temperature	0.1°F	±0.9°F
	iManifold 911-M[7]		0.1°F	±0.4°F
Surface thermometer	Testo 905-T2[6]	Condenser ambient air temperature	0.1°F	±1.8°F (-58 to +212°F)
	iManifold 912-M[7]		0.1°F	±0.4°F
Volt/amp meter	Fluke 27-II[8]	Voltage	0.1 V	±(0.5% +3)
		Current	0.01 A	±(1.5% +2)
Ruler/tape measure	N/a	Air grill dimensions[9]	1/8 in	±1/16 in

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[6] Obtained from Testo product manuals, www.testo.us.
[7] Obtained from Imperial iManifold product website, https://imanifold.com/imanifold/residential-hvac/.
[8] Obtained from Fluke 27-II product manual, http://us.fluke.com. Fluke 27-II not required, but volt/amp meter used must meet or surpass accuracy listed.
[9] Ruler must have 1/8-inch graduations or less.

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.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) of residential and commercial AC tune-ups is 5 years.[10]

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked within the program database to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly.

- Decision/Action Type: Operation and maintenance (O&M)
- Most recent tune-up service date or confirmation that the system has not been serviced within the previous five years
- Climate zone or county
- Building type
- Equipment type
- Equipment manufacturer, model number, and serial number
- Equipment manufacture year (eligible systems must be at least five years old)
- Equipment-rated cooling and heating capacities
- Equipment cooling and heating efficiency ratings
- Refrigerant type
- Refrigerant adjustment (added/removed, weight)
- Note which five remaining AC tune-up service measures were completed
- Test-out measured cooling capacity
- Test-out measured power inputs
- Test-out measured mass flow rate
- Motor type for condenser and blower
- All other operating measurements and parameters listed in the M&V protocol
- Implementer inspection reports

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[10] 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.

- Before and after tune-up pictures of components illustrating condition change due to cleanings for all residential units, representative sample of commercial units not receiving a test-in
- If Method 2 is used for measuring airflow, a copy of the generic fan chart with an annotation or description of how it was read
- If Method 3 is used for measuring airflow, a copy of the manufacturer's fan chart, with an annotation or description of how it was read

References and Efficiency Standards

Not applicable.

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides EUL for HVAC equipment
- PUCT Docket 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for Commercial HVAC replacement measures. Items covered by this petition and applicable to the tune-up measure include the following:
- Updated demand and energy coefficients for all commercial HVAC systems.
- 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.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- ASHRAE Fundamentals 2021 – Chapter 1: Psychrometrics
- ASHRAE 90.1-1999 (Residential Buildings)
- ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2010. Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings. Table 6.8.1A through Table 6.8.1D.
- Code of Federal Regulations. Title 10. Part 431—Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment. https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2013-title10-vol3/CFR-2013-title10-vol3-part431.

Document Revision History

Table 10. M&V AC Tune-Up Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v3.0	4/10/2015	TRM v3.0 origin.
v3.1	11/05/2015	Major methodology updates include revising action/decision type from retrofit to O&M and establishing new efficiency loss factors by including 2014 measurements into the regression analysis. Revised measure details to match the layout of TRM volumes 2 and 3. Added detail regarding Measure Overview, Measure Description,

TRM version	Date	Description of change
		Measure Life, Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements, References and Efficiency Standards, and Document Revision History.
v4.0	10/10/2016	Revised efficiency loss factors based on 2015 results. Added VFD motor types.
v5.0	10/10/2017	Removed reference to deemed efficiency loss factors. Added clarity to separate units by refrigerant charge adjustments and unit size/type. Updated table references.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	No revision.
v9.0	10/2021	No revision.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	Added age requirement to eligibility. Removed pressure correlation equation and replaced with deemed pressure by climate zone. Added language describing efficiency loss factor determination in more detail and implementer/evaluator responsibilities. Added an additional airflow rate determination method. Added additional tracking system and documentation requirements. Added reference to ASHRAE Fundamentals Chapter 1.

2.1.2 Ground Source Heat Pumps Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-GH

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit (RET)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: EM&V and whole facility measurement

This protocol is used to estimate savings for ground source heat pump (GSHP) measures through an M&V approach. The development of the GSHP M&V methodology is driven by the desire to create and implement a framework to provide high-quality verified savings while not restricting the ability of program implementers to use the tools and systems they have developed. The protocol allows for flexibility in implementation while developing verified energy savings and balancing the risk associated with the uncertainty in the expected savings.

Measure Description

This measure requires the installation of a ground-source heat pump (GSHP) system replacing an existing heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system. Initial estimated savings are dependent upon the energy efficiency ratings and operational parameters of the existing systems being replaced by the new higher efficiency equipment efficiency ratings and operating parameters. The energy savings estimation process is designed to efficiently estimate electric energy and demand savings attributable to each GSHP system.

Applicable GSHP efficient measure types include:

- Single-stage GSHP

- Multi-stage GSHP

- Closed loop GSHP

- Direct geoexchange (DGX)

- Open loop WSHP

- Water-to-air

- Water-to-water

Eligibility Criteria

This measure only applies when replacing an existing HVAC system with a new GSHP system. New construction GSHP systems are not eligible for applying this methodology.

Baseline Condition

Existing System Replacement: The baseline for retrofit projects is specific to the existing HVAC system being replaced by a new GSHP. The baseline case is defined by the existing system manufacturer, model number, AHRI efficiencies, and operating parameters.

High-Efficiency Condition

High-efficiency conditions for GSHP equipment must meet applicable standards. AHRI ratings for EER and COP must meet or exceed current DOE EERE and ASHRAE 90.1 minimum efficiency requirements as set forth in Table 11.

Water source heat pumps are verified using manufacturer specifications that clearly show the entering water temperature (EWT), gallons per minute (GPM), and the associated EER rating at ARI/ISO 13256-2 cooling conditions of 77°F EWT and 53.6°F leaving water temperature (LWT) ground loop.

Qualifying DXG GSHPs must be rated in accordance with AHRI 870 rating conditions.

Table 11. Minimum Efficiency Levels for Commercial Single-Stage GSHPs[11]

System type	Capacity (Btuh)	Cooling EWT rating condition	Minimum cooling EER	Heating EWT rating condition	Minimum heating COP
Water-to-air (water loop)	< 17,000	86°F	12.2	68°F	4.3
	≥ 17,000 and < 135,000	86°F	13.0	68°F	4.3
Water-to-air (groundwater)	< 135,000	59°F	18.0	50°F	3.7
Brine-to-air (ground loop)	< 135,000	77°F	14.1	32°F	3.2
Water-to-water (water loop)	< 135,000	86°F	10.6	68°F	3.7
Water-to-water (groundwater)	< 135,000	59°F	16.3	50°F	3.1
Brine-to-water (ground loop)	< 135,000	77°F	12.1	32°F	2.5

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[11] Values from ASHRAE 90.1-2013.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Whole Facility EM&V Methodology (Used to Estimate Final Savings Potential)

A whole facility EM&V methodology presents a plan to determine energy savings from replacing an existing HVAC system with a new GSHP system to provide heating and cooling for a commercial facility. This methodology measures and verifies initial energy savings estimates. The plan follows procedures guided by whole facility Option C in the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP). The development of the whole facility measurement methodology creates and implements a framework to provide high-quality verified savings while keeping within the standards currently used by similar commercial heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) measures in TRM Volume 3. The Whole Facility guidance is found in the latest version of the IPMVP Core Concepts EVO 10000-1:2022.

M&V Plan and M&V Report

Preparation of an M&V plan and ultimately an M&V report is required to determine savings. Advanced planning ensures that all data collection and information necessary for savings determination will be available after implementation of the measure(s). The project's M&V plan and M&V report provide a record of the data collected during project development and implementation. These documents may also serve multiple purposes throughout a project, including recording critical assumptions and changing conditions. Documentation should be complete, readily available, clearly organized, and easy to understand.

The methodology described herein involves the use of whole facility electric meter data. An important component of the project is to identify the existing base and new case system information.

In addition to documenting existing and new equipment information, IPMVP describes the following requirements as part of the M&V plan and M&V report contents. These requirements are listed below, and the user is directed to the current version of IPMVP for further detail and guidance.

- Measure intent
- Selected IPMVP option and measurement boundary
- Baseline - period, energy, and conditions
- Reporting period
- Basis for adjustment
- Analysis procedure
- Energy prices (as applicable)
- Meter specifications
- Monitoring responsibilities
- Expected accuracy

- Budget (as applicable)
- Report format
- Quality assurance

The following equations will be used to calculate energy saving estimates:

$$\text{Peak } Demand\ Savings\ (kW)^{12} = kW_{Baseline} - kW_{New}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 18**</div>

Where:

kW_{Baseline} = *The peak demand established for the measure load before the retrofit*

kW_{New} = *The peak demand established for the measure after the retrofit*

$$Energy\ Savings\ (kWh) = kWh_{Baseline} - kWh_{New}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 19**</div>

Where:

kWh_{Baseline} = *Annual energy consumption as determined by the regression equation, using the pre-retrofit degree-day and occupancy factors with post-retrofit temperature data from the measurement year*

kWh_{New} = *Total annual energy consumption as reported in utility meter data for the post-retrofit measurement year*

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables (Used to Estimate Initial Savings Potential Only)

The follow savings algorithms are provided and are only to be used as an initial means to estimate energy savings prior to measure implementation.

The algorithms use current deemed peak demand coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values. The building type and climate zone must match those of the deemed lookup tables referenced herein. Otherwise, custom values for these inputs must be developed.

$$Summer\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ \left[kW_{Savings,C}\right] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,C}}{\eta_{pre,C}} - \frac{CAP_{post,C}}{\eta_{post,C}}\right) \times CF_C \times \frac{1kW}{1,000W}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 20**</div>

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[12] TRM Volume 1, Section 4.2 provides a basis for estimating peak coincident demand reductions attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in Texas. This is based on measure-specific load during the identified peak hours according to Section 4.2.2.

$$Winter\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW_{Savings,H}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,H}}{\eta_{pre,H}} - \frac{CAP_{post,H}}{\eta_{post,H}}\right) \times CF_H \times \frac{1kW}{3{,}412\ Btuh}$$

Equation 21

$$Energy\ (Cooling)\ [kWh_{Savings,C}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,C}}{\eta_{pre,C}} - \frac{CAP_{post,C}}{\eta_{post,C}}\right) \times EFLH_C \times \frac{1kW}{1{,}000W}$$

Equation 22

$$Energy\ (Heating)[kWh_{Savings,H}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,H}}{\eta_{pre,H}} - \frac{CAP_{post,H}}{\eta_{post,H}}\right) \times EFLH_H \times \frac{1kW}{3{,}412\ Btuh}$$

Equation 23

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh_{Savings}] = kWh_{Savings,C} + kWh_{Savings,H}$$

Equation 24

Note: Use EER as efficiency value for kW savings calculations and SEER/IEER and COP as efficiency value for kWh 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:

$$\eta_{pre,H/post,H} = COP = \frac{HSPF}{3.412}$$

Equation 25

Where:

$Cap_{pre,C/H}$	=	*Rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]*
$Cap_{post,C/H}$	=	*Rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]*
$\eta_{pre,C}$	=	*Cooling efficiency of existing equipment [Btu/W] (i.e., EER_{pre})*
$\eta_{post,C}$	=	*Rated cooling efficiency of new equipment (i.e., $EER_{post}\ COP_{post}$)— (must exceed baseline efficiency standards in Table 11) [Btu/W]*
$\eta_{pre,H}$	=	*Heating efficiency of existing equipment [COP]*
$\eta_{post,H}$	=	*Rated heating efficiency of the newly installed equipment—(must exceed baseline efficiency standards in Table 11) [COP]*
$EFLH_{C/H}$	=	*Cooling/heating equivalent full-load hours for appropriate climate zone, building type, and equipment type [hours] (refer to Nonresidential Volume 3 Split System/Single Packaged AC and HP measure)*

$CF_{C/H}$	=	Summer/winter peak coincidence factor for appropriate climate zone, building type, and equipment type (refer to Nonresidential Volume 3 Split System/Single Packaged AC and HP measure)
$HSPF_{pre,H}$	=	Heating season performance factor (HSPF) of existing equipment [BTU/W]
$HSPF_{post,H}$	=	Heating season performance factor (HSPF) of newly-installed equipment [BTU/W]
3.412	=	The amount of British Thermal Units (Btu) per hour in one watt (1 W = 3.412 Btuh)

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Not applicable.

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.

Additional Calculators and Tools

The regression software used for estimating annual energy use and demand should be clearly specified within the M&V plan and M&V report.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for GSHPs is 24 years.

This value is consistent with the minimum life expectancy reported in the Department of Energy GSHP guide.[13]

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following 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
- Decision/action type: ER, ROB, and system type conversion (yes, no)
- Building type
- Baseline equipment type
- Baseline equipment number of units

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[13] Department of Energy. "Guide to Geothermal Heat Pumps. February 2011. http://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/guide_to_geothermal_heat_pumps.pdf.

- Baseline equipment rated cooling and heating capacities

- Baseline equipment cooling and heating efficiency ratings

- Baseline age and method of determination (e.g., nameplate, blueprints, customer reported, not available)

- New equipment type (water-to-air, brine-to-air, water-to-water, brine-to-water)

- New equipment loop type (water, ground, groundwater)

- New equipment number of units

- New equipment rated cooling and heating capacities

- New equipment make and model

- ENERGY STAR or AHRI certificate matching new unit model number

- Installed cooling and heating efficiency ratings

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for Commercial HVAC replacement measures.

- 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.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2010. Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings. Table 6.8.1A through Table 6.8.1D.

- Code of Federal Regulations. Title 10. Part 431—Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment. https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2013-title10-vol3/CFR-2013-title10-vol3-part431.

Document Revision History

Table 12. M&V Ground Source Heat Pumps Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v3.1	11/05/2015	TRM v3.1 origin.
v4.0	10/10/2016	No revision.
v5.0	10/10/2017	No revision.
v6.0	10/2018	Combined minimum efficiency levels into a single table. Added formulas for winter peak heating savings.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	No revision.
v9.0	10/2021	Estimated useful life changed from 15 to 20 years for consistency with Volume 2.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	Updated program tracking and documentation requirements.

2.1.3 Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-HV-VR

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: HVAC

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Early retirement (ER), replace-on-burnout (ROB), and new construction (NC)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: EM&V and whole facility measurement, calculator

This protocol is used to estimate savings for variable refrigerant flow systems (VRF) measures through an M&V approach. The development of the VRF M&V methodology is driven by the desire to create and implement a framework to provide high-quality verified savings while not restricting the ability of program implementers to use the tools and systems they developed. The protocol allows for flexible implementation while developing verified energy savings and balancing the risk associated with the uncertainty in the expected savings.

Measure Description

This measure requires the installation of a variable refrigerant flow (VRF) system replacing an existing heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system. Initial estimated savings are dependent upon the energy efficiency ratings and operational parameters of the existing systems being replaced by the new higher efficiency equipment efficiency ratings and operating parameters. The energy savings estimation process is designed to efficiently estimate electric energy and demand savings attributable to each VRF system.

Applicable VRF efficient measure types include:

- Air-cooled systems where multiple compressors are connected to a single refrigerant loop
- Water-cooled where multiple compressors are connected to a single water-source loop, which allows heat recovery between compressor units

Eligibility Criteria

- This measure applies to replacing an existing HVAC system with a new VRF system or a new construction VRF system.

- Manufacturer datasheets for installed equipment or documentation of AHRI or DOE CCMS certification must be provided.[14,15]

Baseline Condition

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

For retrofit applications, the baseline condition assumes the replacement of an existing direct expansion (DX) HVAC system with a new VRF system. For new construction applications, the baseline condition acknowledges the customer's option of installing a baseline DX HVAC system in lieu of the VRF system. Therefore, the baseline condition should align with the early retirement, replace-on-burnout, and new construction baselines defined in the equivalent DX HVAC measure in this TRM. Refer to Volume 3 Measure 2.2.2 Split and Packaged Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps to determine baseline efficiency values using applicable baseline type, system type, capacity, and existing system age.

High-Efficiency Condition

High-efficiency conditions for VRF equipment must meet applicable standards as specified in Table 13. Minimum efficiency requirements are established in ASHRAE 90.1-2013.[16] The minimum part-load efficiency requirements have been increased to reflect the current federal standard, effective May 30, 2023, with a manufacturing compliance date of January 1, 2024.[17] Units < 65,000 Btuh are expected to comply with current federal standards for consumer products.

AHRI energy ratings for EER and COP, by manufacturer model numbers, follow required test protocols and parameters and must meet or exceed current DOE EERE and ASHRAE 90.1 minimum efficiency requirements from Table 13. Both air-cooled and water-cooled systems are rated per AHRI Standard 1230.

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[14] Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) Directory: https://www.ahridirectory.org/.
[15] Department of Energy Compliance Certification Management System (DOE CCMS): https://www.regulations.doe.gov/certification-data/.
[16] ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2013. Table 6.8.1-9.
[17] US Department of Energy (DOE) federal minimum efficiency standard for 65,000-759,000 Btuh systems. 10 CFR 431.97. https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2018-BT-STD-0003-0080.
[18] US Department of Energy (DOE) federal minimum efficiency standard for < 65,000 Btuh systems, 10 CFR 430.32. https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-10/chapter-II/subchapter-D/part-430/subpart-C/section-430.32.

Table 13. Federal Standard for Electrically Operated VRF ACs and HPs

System type	Capacity (Btu/h)	Heating section type	Subcategory or rating condition	Efficiency requirements	Source[19]
VRF air conditioners, air-cooled	< 45,000	All	VRF multi-split system	11.7 EER2 14.3 SEER2	DOE Standards
	≥ 45,000 and < 65,000	All		11.2 EER2 13.8 SEER2	
	≥ 65,000 and < 135,000	None or electric resistance		11.2 EER 15.5 IEER	DOE Standards and ASHRAE 90.1-2013
	≥ 135,000 and < 240,000			11.0 EER 14.9 IEER	
	≥ 240,000 and < 760,000			10.0 EER 13.9 IEER	
	≥ 760,000			10.0 EER 11.6 IEER	ASHRAE 90.1-2013
VRF air-cooled (cooling mode)	< 65,000	All	VRF multi-split system	11.7 EER2 14.3 SEER2	DOE Standards
	≥ 65,000 and < 135,000	None or electric resistance	VRF multi-split system	11.0 EER 14.6 IEER	DOE Standards and ASHRAE 90.1-2013
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery	10.8 EER 14.4 IEER	
	≥ 135,000 and < 240,000		VRF multi-split system	10.6 EER 13.9 IEER	
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery	10.4 EER 13.7 IEER	
	≥ 240,000 and < 760,000		VRF multi-split system	9.5 EER 12.7 IEER	
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery	9.3 EER 12.5 IEER	
	≥ 760,000		VRF multi-split system	9.5 EER 10.6 IEER	ASHRAE 90.1-2013
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery	9.3 EER 10.4 IEER	

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[19] These baseline efficiency standards noted as "DOE Standards" are cited in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 430.32 for < 65,000 Btuh and 10 CFR 431.97 for 65,000-759,999 Btuh.

System type	Capacity (Btu/h)	Heating section type	Subcategory or rating condition	Efficiency requirements	Source[19]
VRF water source (cooling mode)	< 65,000	All	VRF multi-split system 86^{0}F entering water	12.0 EER 16.0 IEER	DOE Standards and ASHRAE 90.1-2013
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery 86^{0}F entering water	11.8 EER 15.8 IEER	
	≥ 65,000 and < 135,000		VRF multi-split system 86^{0}F entering water	12.0 EER 16.0 IEER	
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery 86^{0}F entering water	11.8 EER 15.8 IEER	
	≥ 135,000 and < 240,000		VRF multi-split system 86^{0}F entering water	10.0 EER 14.0 IEER	
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery 86^{0}F entering water	9.8 EER 13.8 IEER	
	≥ 240,000 and < 760,000		VRF multi-split system 86^{0}F entering water	10.0 EER 12.0 IEER	
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery 86^{0}F entering water	9.8 EER 11.8 IEER	
	≥ 760,000		VRF multi-split system 86^{0}F entering water	10.0 EER	ASHRAE 90.1-2013

System type	Capacity (Btu/h)	Heating section type	Subcategory or rating condition	Efficiency requirements	Source[19]
			VRF multi-split system with heat recovery 86^{0}F entering water	9.8 EER	
VRF air-cooled (heating mode)	< 65,000 (cooling capacity)		VRF multi-split system	7.5 HSPF2	DOE Standards
	≥ 65,000 and < 135,000 (cooling capacity)		VRF multi-split system 47^{0}F db/43^{0}F wb outdoor air	3.3 COP$_H$	DOE Standards and ASHRAE 90.1-2013
			VRF multi-split system 17^{0}F db/15^{0}F wb outdoor air	2.25 COP$_H$	
	≥ 135,000 (cooling capacity)		VRF multi-split system 47^{0}F db/43^{0}F wb outdoor air	3.2 COP$_H$	
			VRF multi-split system 17^{0}F db/15^{0}F wb outdoor air	2.05 COP$_H$	
VRF water source (heating mode)	< 135,000 (cooling)	None	VRF multi-split system 68^{0}F entering water with and without heat recovery	4.3 COP$_H$	DOE Standards and ASHRAE 90.1-2013
	≥ 135,000 and < 240,000 (cooling)			4.4 COP$_H$	
	≥ 240,000 and < 760,000 (cooling)			3.9 COP$_H$	
	≥ 760,000 (cooling)			3.9 COP$_H$	ASHRAE 90.1-2013

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Whole Facility EM&V Methodology (Used to Estimate Final Savings Potential)

A whole facility EM&V methodology presents a plan to determine energy savings from replacing an existing HVAC system with a new VRF system to provide heating and cooling for a

commercial facility. This methodology measures and verifies initial energy savings estimates. The plan follows procedures guided by whole facility Option C in the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP). The development of the whole facility measurement methodology is driven by the desire to create and implement a framework to provide high quality, verified savings while keeping within the standards currently used by similar commercial heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) measures in TRM Volume 3. The Whole Facility guidance is found in the latest version of the IPMVP Core Concepts EVO 10000-1:2022.

M&V Plan and M&V Report

Preparation of an M&V plan and ultimately an M&V report is required to determine savings. Advanced planning ensures that all data collection and information necessary to determine savings will be available after implementation of the measure(s). The project's M&V plan and M&V report provide a record of the data collected during project development and implementation. These documents may also serve multiple purposes throughout a project, including recording critical assumptions and changing conditions. Documentation should be complete, readily available, clearly organized and easy to understand.

The methodology described herein involves the use of whole facility electric meter data. An important component of the project is to identify the existing base and new case system information.

In addition to documenting existing and new equipment information, IPMVP describes the following requirements as part of the M&V plan and report. These requirements are listed below, and the user is directed to the current version of IPMVP for further detail and guidance.

- Measure intent
- Selected IPMVP option and measurement boundary
- Baseline—period, energy, and conditions
- Reporting period
- Basis for adjustment
- Analysis procedure
- Energy prices (as applicable)
- Meter specifications
- Monitoring responsibilities
- Expected accuracy
- Budget (as applicable)
- Report format
- Quality assurance

The following equations will be used to calculate energy saving estimates:

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ (kW)^{20} = kW_{Baseline} - kW_{New}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 26**</div>

Where:

$kW_{Baseline}$	=	*The peak demand established for the measure load before the retrofit*
kW_{New}	=	*The peak demand established for the measure load after the retrofit*

$$Energy\ Savings\ (kWh) = kWh_{Baseline} - kWh_{New}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 27**</div>

Where:

$kWh_{Baseline}$	=	*Annual energy consumption as determined by the regression equation, using the pre-retrofit degree-day and occupancy factors with post-retrofit temperature data from the measurement year*
kWh_{New}	=	*Total annual energy consumption as reported in utility meter data for the post-retrofit measurement year*

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables (Used to Estimate Initial Savings Potential Only)

The follow savings algorithms are provided and are only to be used as an initial means to estimate energy savings prior to measure implementation.

The algorithms use current deemed peak demand coincidence factor (CF) and equivalent full-load hour (EFLH) values. The building type and climate zone must match those of the deemed look-up tables referenced herein. Otherwise, custom values for these inputs must be developed.

$$Summer\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW_{Savings,C}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,C}}{\eta_{pre,C}} - \frac{CAP_{post,C}}{\eta_{post,C}}\right) \times CF_C \times \frac{1kW}{1,000W}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 28**</div>

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[20] TRM volume 1, section 4.2 provides a basis for estimating peak coincident demand reductions attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in Texas. This is based on measure-specific load during the identified peak hours according to section 4.2.2.

$$WinterPeak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW_{Savings,H}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,H}}{\eta_{pre,H}} - \frac{CAP_{post,H}}{\eta_{post,H}}\right) \times CF_H \times \frac{1kW}{3,412\ Btuh}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 29**</div>

$$Energy\ (Cooling)\ [kWh_{Savings,C}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,C}}{\eta_{pre,C}} - \frac{CAP_{post,C}}{\eta_{post,C}}\right) \times EFLH_C \times \frac{1kW}{1,000W}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 30**</div>

$$Energy\ (Heating)[kWh_{Savings,H}] = \left(\frac{CAP_{pre,H}}{\eta_{pre,H}} - \frac{CAP_{post,H}}{\eta_{post,H}}\right) \times EFLH_H \times \frac{1kWh}{3,412\ Btu}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 31**</div>

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh_{Savings}] = kWh_{Savings,C} + kWh_{Savings,H}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 32**</div>

Note: Use EER as efficiency value for kW savings calculations and SEER/IEER and COP as efficiency value for kWh savings calculations. The COP expressed for units > 65,000 Btu/h 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:

$$\eta_{pre,H/post,H} = COP = \frac{HSPF}{3.412}$$

<div align="right">**Equation 33**</div>

Where:

Cap$_{pre,C/H}$	=	*Rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the existing equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]*
Cap$_{post,C/H}$	=	*Rated equipment cooling/heating capacity of the newly installed equipment at AHRI-standard conditions [Btuh]*
$\eta_{pre,C}$	=	*Cooling efficiency of existing equipment [Btu/W] (i.e., EER$_{pre}$)*
$\eta_{post,C}$	=	*Rated cooling efficiency of new equipment (i.e., EER$_{post}$ COP$_{post}$)—(must exceed baseline efficiency standards in* Table 13*) [Btu/W]*
$\eta_{pre,H}$	=	*Heating efficiency of existing equipment [COP]*
$\eta_{post,H}$	=	*Rated heating efficiency of the newly installed equipment—(must exceed baseline efficiency standards in Table 13) [COP]*

$EFLH_{C/H}$	=	Cooling/heating equivalent full-load hours for appropriate climate zone, building type, and equipment type [hours] (refer to Nonresidential Volume 3 Split System/Single Packaged AC and HP measure)
$CF_{C/H}$	=	Summer/winter peak coincidence factor for appropriate climate zone, building type, and equipment type (refer to Nonresidential Volume 3 Split System/Single Packaged AC and HP measure)
$HSPF_{pre,H}$	=	Heating Season Performance Factor (HSPF) of existing equipment [BTU/W]
$HSPF_{post,H}$	=	Heating Season Performance Factor (HSPF) of newly-installed equipment [BTU/W]
3.412	=	The amount of British Thermal Units (Btu) per hour in one watt (1 W = 3.412 Btuh)

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings

For new construction, renovation, or existing system replacements (as an alternative compliance path), the use of a deemed savings procedure is available for claiming VRF system efficiency above code minimum efficiencies. The methodology is identical to TRM Volume 3 split system/single packaged air conditioners and heat pumps by substituting the efficiencies from Table 13 as the baseline efficiencies for the new construction and replace on burnout energy and demand savings methodology.

No M&V plan or report is required when using the deemed savings path.

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.

Additional Calculators and Tools

The regression software used to estimate annual energy use and demand should be clearly specified within the M&V plan and M&V report.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for commercial split and packaged air conditioners and heat pumps is 15 years.[21]

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[21] A 15-year EUL is 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 following 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

- Decision/action type: ER, ROB, NC, system type conversion

- Building type

- System type (VRF AC, VRF HP air-cooled, VRF HP water-source)

- 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)

- Installed number of units

- Installed equipment type

- Installed 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 other building types only**: 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 40885—Provides a petition to revise deemed savings values for Commercial HVAC replacement measures.

- 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.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2013. Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings. Table 6.8.1-9 through Table 6.8.1-10.

- Code of Federal Regulations. Title 10. Part 431—Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment. https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2013-title10-vol3/CFR-2013-title10-vol3-part431.

- ANSI/AHRI Standard 1230, 2010 Standard for Performance Rating of Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Multi-Split Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment, http://www.ahrinet.org/App_Content/ahri/files/STANDARDS/ANSI/ANSI_AHRI_Standard_1230_2010_with_Add_2.pdf.

Document Revision History

Table 14. M&V Variable Refrigerant Systems Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v5.0	10/10/2017	TRM v5.0 origin.
v6.0	10/2018	Minor formula corrections.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	Added DOE CCMS certification to eligibility list
v9.0	10/2021	No revision.
v10.0	10/2022	Clarify no M&V plan requirement for deemed path. Add system type to tracking requirements.
v11.0	10/2023	Updated baseline conditions to match federal regulations.

2.2 M&V: WHOLE HOUSE

2.2.1 Residential New Construction Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-HS-NH

Market Sector: Residential

Measure Category: Whole house

Applicable Building Types: Single-family; manufactured

Fuels Affected: Electricity and gas

Decision/Action Types: New construction (NC)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: For this measure, savings are not deemed and are estimated based on each house's specific characteristics and parameters.

Savings Methodology: EM&V and whole-house simulation modeling

This M&V protocol details the savings estimate for residential new construction projects. The protocol may be applied to the construction of single-family detached homes, multifamily buildings, or individual units within new multifamily buildings. The residential new construction M&V methodology creates a framework to provide high-quality verified savings while not restricting the ability of residential new construction program implementers to use the tools and systems they have developed. The protocol allows for flexibility in implementation while developing verified energy savings and balancing the risk associated with uncertainty in the expected savings. The M&V methodology supports the following M&V goals for the new multifamily buildings programs:

- Improve reliability of savings estimates
- Determine whether energy and peak demand savings goals have been met
- Inform future program planning processes.

Streamlined measurement and verification of residential new construction shall leverage a model-based approach to determine energy savings for each home and adhere to typical IPMVP protocols. Modeling software new to the Texas new multifamily building market must be vetted through the EM&V team. Current software approved by the EM&V team include:

- BeOpt[22]
- Ekotrope
- REM Rate

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[22] Applicable for the modeling of individual multifamily dwelling units.

- Hourly analysis programs tested in accordance with ASHRAE 140 and meeting the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1 Appendix G (i.e., DOE-2, EnergyPlus, HAP, TRACE, IESVS, etc.)[23]

Utilities looking to use new software not included in this list should work with the EM&V team for approval.

Additionally, implementers are permitted to use spreadsheets and algorithms that enhance the underlying modeling software as part of a larger modeling package. Such enhancements to modeling packages must also be approved by the EM&V team. Updates to the underlying models or model enhancements shall be reviewed by the EM&V team prior to acceptance of subsequent savings stemming from those changes. Documentation shall be provided by the implementer with features considered trade secrets subject to approval by the EM&V team, though kept confidential.

Residential new construction projects participating in energy efficiency programs in Texas should be designed and built to standards well above those applied to standard residential new construction projects in the Texas market. A new energy-efficient Texas multifamily building should have undergone a process of inspections, testing, and verification that meets strict program requirements.

Measure Description

The Residential New Construction measure promotes a holistic approach to achieve energy-efficient new homes, including a combination of envelope and equipment-based improvements. The energy savings estimates are designed to efficiently estimate electric energy and demand savings attributable to each participating new home.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure does not apply to existing construction: only residential new construction projects completed in a given program year are eligible.[24]

This measure is to be applied to multifamily buildings, and portions thereof, based on the Implementation Guidance in Section 4.6 Multifamily Guidance of TRM Volume 1.

Baseline Condition[25]

Broadly, baseline conditions for the building system (e.g., envelope materials, fenestration characteristics) are set according to relevant codes and standards. For single-family detached homes and residential multifamily buildings three stories or less, these standards are detailed in the Residential Provisions of IECC 2015. As this protocol requires simulation modeling, the provisions of Section R405—Simulated Performance Alternative—are of particular importance. For larger multifamily buildings, the baseline conditions established herein reference the relevant sections of ASHRAE 90.1-2013 and the Commercial Provisions of IECC 2015. Federal

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[23] Applicable for the modeling of multifamily buildings or portions thereof.
[24] In limited cases, townhomes that are constructed as part of a larger multifamily property may qualify under this measure.
[25] Baseline parameters are subject to change with updates to the relevant energy code.

manufacturing standards are reflected in the equipment efficiency requirements for space conditioning and water heating equipment. Additionally, the program requirements of reference programs for this market, such as the ENERGY STAR® New Homes, inform some baseline requirements.

Accordingly, baseline parameters and key model input values for new single-family detached homes and residential multifamily buildings three stories or less are detailed in Table 15. Baseline parameters and key model input values for new residential multifamily buildings of more than three stories (and portions thereof/units within) are detailed in Table 16.

Exception:[26] Multifamily buildings with 4 or 5 stories above-grade[27] where dwelling units occupy 80 percent or more of the occupiable square footage of the building may select the most appropriate baseline condition. When evaluating mixed-use buildings for eligibility, exclude commercial/retail space when assessing whether the 80 percent threshold has been met.

Table 15 and Table 16: When a new statewide energy code is adopted by the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO), the baseline parameters for residential whole-house measures must be updated to reflect this change. Recognizing that it takes time for new energy codes to be locally adopted and enforced, this M&V methodology requires the new code as a baseline for the next program year cycle, but not less than twelve months from the energy code effective date. Effective September 1, 2016, Texas adopted IECC 2015.[13] From a TRM perspective, the new construction baseline condition change is effective January 1, 2018.

If a baseline study has been conducted since the adoption of the current statewide code that demonstrates standard practice different than the statewide energy code, the researched baseline may be used as the baseline from which to claim savings for the researched jurisdiction(s) subject to the review and approval of the EM&V team. Baseline studies will be reviewed periodically to ensure they remain relevant to the current Texas market and new data may be required for continued use.

If a residential new construction project received a Building Permit prior to January 1, 2018, the 2009 IECC baseline might be used as the baseline from which to claim savings.

Ideally, the relevant energy code will be tracked in the program tracking system. Alternatively, it may be tracked as part of the project documentation made available to evaluators upon request. Changes to baseline conditions from Table 15 and Table 16 or changes to the implementation of baseline conditions within an approved modeling package are allowable and subject to EM&V team approval.

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[26] Exception aligns with ENERGY STAR Certified Homes National Program Requirements.

[27] Any above-grade story with 20 percent or more occupiable space, including commercial space, shall be counted towards the total number of stories for the purpose of determining eligibility to participate in the program. The definition of an 'above-grade story' is one for which more than half of the gross surface area of the exterior walls is above-grade. All below-grade stories, regardless of type, shall not be included when evaluating eligibility.

Table 15. New SF and MF Construction up to Three Stories—Reference Home Characteristics

Baseline and dwelling parameters and characteristics	Reference home specification/value
Architecture	
Number of stories above grade 1	Same as as-built
Foundation type	Same as as-built
Number of bedrooms	Same as as-built
Total conditioned floor area	Same as as-built
Total conditioned volume	Same as as-built
Wall height per floor	Same as as-built
Window distribution (N, S, E, W)	Same as as-built
Percentage of window to floor area	Same as as-built
Front door orientation	Same as as-built
Aspect ratio (length/width)	Same as as-built
Envelope	
Slab R-value and depth	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.2 Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component
Floor assembly U-Factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Frame wall assembly U-factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Mass wall assembly U-factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Basement wall assembly U-factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Crawl space wall assembly U-factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Rim joist assembly U-factor	Same as wall U-Factor
Fenestration U-factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Skylight U-factor	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.4 Equivalent U-factors
Glazed fenestration SHGC	See IECC 2015 Table R402.1.2 Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component
Window overhang	None
interior shading fraction	Same as as-built
Door U-factor	Same as fenestration U-factor
Ceiling assembly U-factor	Table R402.1.4 equivalent U-factors
Ceiling type	Same as as-built, except when as-built is a sealed attic assembly, then vented attic
Roof radiant barrier	None
Roof solar absorptivity	0.75

Baseline and dwelling parameters and characteristics	Reference home specification/value
Envelope testing	
Air infiltration	5 ACH_{50} in IECC 2015 CZ 2, 3 ACH_{50} in IECC 2015 CZ 3-4[28]
HVAC equipment	
HVAC equipment type	Same as as-built, except where as-built home has electric resistance heat, in which case the reference home shall have an air source heat pump[29]
HVAC equipment location	Same as as-built, except when as-built location is in a sealed attic, then located in a vented attic
Cooling capacity	Same as as-built
Heating capacity	Same as as-built
Cooling efficiency (SEER)	14
Heating efficiency (AFUE)	80% AFUE
Heating efficiency (HSPF)—heat pump	8.2
Duct location	Exposed in a vented attic
Duct R-value	R-8[30]
Total duct leakage	4 CFM_{25} per 100 ft^2 of conditioned floor
Thermostat type	Programmable thermostat
Heating setpoint	72°F
Cooling setpoint	75°F
Mechanical ventilation type	Same as as-built or as specified in IECC 2015 Table 405.5.2
Mechanical ventilation rate	Same as as-built
Mechanical ventilation hours/day	Same as as-built or as specified in IECC 2015 Table 405.5.2
Mechanical ventilation fan watts	Same as as-built or as specified in IECC 2015 Table 405.5.2

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[28] Note: The climate zones in IECC 2015 do not align with the climate zones assigned in the Texas TRM. IECC climate zones referenced in this section can be found here:
https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/IECC2015/chapter-3-ce-general-requirements

[29] A baseline study for the market documenting prevalence of electric resistance units going into that segment in given climate zones would be sufficient to override this requirement.

[30] Exception: Ducts or portions thereof located completely inside the building thermal envelope.

Baseline and dwelling parameters and characteristics	Reference home specification/value
HVAC commissioning	
Grade III (untested/commissioned by rater)[31]	Same as as-built
Dehumidification system	
None, except where a dehumidification system is specified by the rated home, in which case:[32] Type: Stand-alone dehumidifier of same type (portable or whole-home) as the Rated Home Capacity: Same as rated home Efficacy: Integrated energy factor (liters/kWh) determined as a function of capacity in pints/day, as follows: 25.00 or less: 0.79 liters/kWh 25.01-35.00: 0.95 liters/kWh 35.01-54.00: 1.04 liters/kWh 54.01-74.99: 1.20 liters/kWh 75.00 or more: 1.82 liters/kWh Dehumidistat setpoint: 60 percent RH	Same as as-built
Water heating system	
DHW fuel type	Same as as-built
DHW water heater location	Same as as-built, except when as-built location is in a sealed attic, then located in a vented attic
DHW capacity (gallons)	Same as as-built for storage-type units; assume a 40-gallon storage water heater when as-built water heater is instantaneous
DHW energy factor (UEF)	Water heater efficiency based on updates to federal standards (10 CFR Part 430.32[33]) as of April 16, 2015

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[31] ANSI/RESNET/ACCA 310-2020. Standard for Grading the Installation of HVAC Systems. June 23, 2020. https://www.resnet.us/wp-content/uploads/ANSIRESNETACCA_310-2020_v7.1.pdf.

[32] ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2019 Addendum B-2020, Clarifications, HVAC Quality Installation Grading, and Dehumidification – Mandatory January 1, 2022

[33] 10 CFR Part 430.32 Energy and water conservation standards and their effective dates. https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=cf13a6a9929a57e8a7ca3826966e322c&mc=true&n=sp10.3.430.c&r=SUBPART&ty=HTML#se10.3.430_132.

Baseline and dwelling parameters and characteristics	Reference home specification/value
DHW pipe insulation	R-3
All bath faucets and showers ≤ 2gpm	No
Hot water recirculation system	No
Drain water heat recovery	No
Lighting	
Lighting	75 percent high efficacy permanently-installed fixtures
LED lighting	None
Appliances	
Refrigerator	Reference home should be modeled with ANSI/RESNET/ICC 30 (most recent published version and ANSI addenda) reference default values, equivalent to federal standard efficiency appliances. As-built for homes without high-efficiency appliances should also use the ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301 (most recent published version and ANSI addenda) reference defaults. For modeled appliance savings, as-built should reflect high-efficiency appliances. Programs claiming prescriptive appliance savings using Volume 2 of the TRM should use standard-efficiency appliances for both reference and as-built.
Dishwasher	
Range/oven	
Clothes washer and dryer	
Ceiling fans	

Table 16. New Multifamily Buildings Greater than Three Stories—Baseline Characteristics

Baseline and dwelling parameter and characteristics	Baseline specification/value
Envelope	
Unit type	Multifamily building
Number of stories above grade 1	Same as as-built
Foundation type	Same as as-built
Number of bedrooms	Same as as-built
Total conditioned floor area	Same as as-built
Total conditioned volume	Same as as-built
Wall height per floor	Same as as-built
Window distribution (N, S, E, W)	Same as as-built
Percentage of window-to-floor area	Same as as-built
Front door orientation	Same as as-built
Aspect ratio (length/width)	Use the same estimated average aspect ratio for both baseline and as-built; however, it is recommended to use the actual aspect ratio when actual house footprint dimensions are available

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Baseline and dwelling parameter and characteristics	Baseline specification/value
Roof solar absorptivity	Same as as-built; when as-built data is not available, use 0.75
Attic insulation U-value	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
Cathedral ceiling insulation U-value	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
Percentage cathedral ceilings	Same as as-built
Wall construction	2x4 light gauge metal framing – 16 inch on center spacing
Wall framing fraction	23 percent
Wall insulation	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
Door R-value	Same as as-built.
Floor insulation	ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
Rim joist	Same as wall insulation
Window U-factor	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
Window SHGC	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
Air infiltration	Same as proposed
Mechanical ventilation	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Appendix G
Slab edge insulation	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Tables 5.5-1 through 5.5-8, based on climate zone
HVAC equipment	
HVAC equipment type	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Table G3.1.1A/G3.1.1B
Cooling capacity	Same as as-built or simulated to reflect reference home load, not to exceed 20 percent difference
Heating capacity	Same as as-built or simulated to reflect reference home load, not to exceed 20 percent difference
Cooling efficiency	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Section 6.8
Heating efficiency	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Section 6.8
Thermostat type	Same as as-built
Heating setpoint (occupied/unoccupied)	70°F/70°F
Cooling setpoint (occupied/unoccupied)	78°F/80°F

Baseline and dwelling parameter and characteristics	Baseline specification/value
HVAC commissioning	
Grade III (untested/commissioned by rater)[34]	Same as as-built
Dehumidification system	
None, except where a dehumidification system is specified by the rated home, in which case:[35] Type: Stand-alone dehumidifier of same type (portable or whole-home) as the rated home Capacity: Same as rated home Efficacy: Integrated energy factor (liters/kWh) determined as a function of capacity in pints/day, as follows: 25.00 or less: 0.79 liters/kWh 25.01-35.00: 0.95 liters/kWh 35.01-54.00: 1.04 liters/kWh 54.01-74.99: 1.20 liters/kWh 75.00 or more: 1.82 liters/kWh Dehumidistat setpoint: 60 percent RH	Same as as-built
Water heating system	
DHW fuel type	Same as as-built
DHW capacity (gallons)	Same as as-built for storage; assume a 50-gallon storage water heater when as-built water heater is instantaneous
Energy factor (EF)	See ASHRAE 90.1-2013, Table 7.8
DHW temperature	120°F
DHW pipe insulation	None
Low-flow showerheads	None
Lighting	
High-efficacy lamps	0.51 Watts per ft^2

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[34] ANSI/RESNET/ACCA 310-2020. Standard for Grading the Installation of HVAC Systems. June 23, 2020. https://www.resnet.us/wp-content/uploads/ANSIRESNETACCA_310-2020_v7.1.pdf.

[35] ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301-2019 Addendum B-2020, Clarifications, HVAC Quality Installation Grading, and Dehumidification – Mandatory January 1, 2022.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency conditions are according to the as-built building's parameters and characteristics.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

House Simulation Modeling

Two simulation models should be developed for each residential new construction project or multifamily dwelling unit of building, as appropriate, using an appropriate modeling package software. The first model simulates the baseline home's annual energy use and demand, while the second simulates the as-built home. The energy and demand savings are the difference in annual energy use between the as-built dwelling unit or building and the baseline dwelling unit or building.

Energy Savings Methodology

Energy savings are estimated using whole-building simulation modeling based on on-site specific data collection, such as those data collected by HERS raters or raters certified by other evaluated approved EPA-recognized Home Certification Organization.

Summer Demand Savings Methodology

Summer peak demand savings are estimated using whole-building simulation modeling based on on-site data collection and load shape profiles for the specific climate zone.

Winter Demand Savings Methodology

Winter peak demand savings are estimated using whole-building simulation modeling based on on-site data collection and load shape profiles for the specific climate zone.

Post-Processing for Calculating Demand and Energy Savings

Annual energy savings should be calculated as the difference between the simulated annual energy use of the baseline and as-built building for all energy end uses for each dwelling unit or building. Electricity consumption and savings shall be expressed in kilowatt-hours (kWh).

Peak demand savings should be extracted from the hourly data file in a manner consistent with the definition of peak demand incorporated in the TRM and the associated methods for extracting peak demand savings from models producing 8,760 hourly savings using Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) data. Peak demand savings shall be expressed in kilowatts (kW).

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.

Additional Calculators and Tools

EM&V team approved residential modeling package software should be used to simulate the baseline and as-built home's annual energy use and demand.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) of a new home measure is established at 23 years.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly. While they do not need to be tracked in the program database, they must be in a format easily made available to evaluators.

- Date of issuance of building permit
- Statewide energy code under which the building was built
- Building envelope
  - Dwelling unit type
  - House footprint dimensions
  - Number of stories above grade 1
  - Foundation type
  - Number of bedrooms
  - Total conditioned floor area
  - Total conditioned volume
  - Wall height per floor
  - Window distribution (N, S, E, W)
  - Front door orientation
  - Aspect ratio (length/width)—when available
  - Roof solar absorptivity—when available
  - Attic insulation R-value
  - Cathedral ceiling insulation R-value
  - Percentage cathedral ceilings
  - Ceiling insulation grade
  - Wall construction
  - Wall framing fraction
  - Wall insulation (R-value)

- o Wall insulation grade
- o Door material (wood, metal, vinyl, and whether solid core or hollow)—when available
- o Rim joist
- o Window U-factor
- o Window SHGC
- o Air infiltration
- o Mechanical ventilation
- o Slab edge insulation—only for houses located in IECC Climate Zone 4
- HVAC equipment
  - o HVAC equipment type
  - o AHRI number of installed HVAC equipment—in the absence of an AHRI number, manufacturers' cut sheets and/or make and model numbers should be provided instead.
  - o Cooling capacity
  - o Heating capacity
  - o Cooling efficiency (SEER)
  - o Heating efficiency (AFUE for gas, HSPF for heat pumps)
  - o Duct location
  - o Duct insulation R-value
  - o Duct leakage to outside (CFA)
  - o Heating set-point temperature(s) (°F)
  - o Cooling set-point temperature(s) (°F)
  - o Thermostat type (setback or no setback)
  - o Supply fan power (W/CFM)
- Water heating system
  - o Water heating systems
  - o AHRI number of installed water heating equipment—raters should verify the energy factor (EF) on-site during the final inspection; as part of the implementer QA/QC protocol, verify the AHRI information
  - o DHW fuel type
  - o DHW capacity (gallons)
  - o Energy factor
  - o DHW set-point temperature

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- o DHW pipe insulation

- o Number of low-flow showerheads and flow rate

- o Number of low-flow faucets and flow rate

- Lighting

  - o Number of sockets with high efficacy lamps or lighting power density, as appropriate.

- Appliances

  - o Number of ceiling fans

  - o Refrigerator model number

  - o Dishwasher model number

  - o Clothes washer presence

  - o Clothes washer model number

- HVAC commissioning

  - o Grade

- Dehumidification system

  - o Type

  - o Capacity

  - o Efficacy

  - o Dehumidistat setpoint

Files to Submit for EM&V Review

The following files should be provided to the utility from which the project sponsor seeks to obtain an incentive for each new home completed:

- Reports of QA/QC or M&V

- Documentation for how the as-built home compares to the base home and modeling and energy savings information

- Relevant modeling files from the approved modeling package

- All input data used to support the modeled energy and peak demand savings, subject to EM&V team approval as part of modeling package approval

- Output results describing energy and peak demand savings, subject to EM&V team approval as part of modeling package approval

- Savings calculations and/or calculators that perform energy savings calculations outside the model

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- RESNET accredited software:
  http://www.resnet.us/professional/programs/energy_rating_software
- ASHRAE 90.1, *Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-rise Residential Buildings*
- ASHRAE 140, Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Building Energy Analysis Programs
- ENERGY STAR Multifamily High Rise Program Simulation Guidelines
- International Code Council, *2015 International Energy Conservation Code.*

Document Revision History

Table 17. M&V Residential New Construction Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v1.0	11/25/2013	TRM v1.0 origin.
v2.0	4/18/2014	Updated baseline conditions due to federal standard updates for HVAC and water heating equipment. Modified program tracking requirements and requirements surrounding the relevant baseline code.
v2.1	1/30/2015	No revision.
v3.0	3/13/2015	No revision.
v3.1	11/05/2015	Moved this measure from TRM Volume 2 to TRM Volume 4. Major measure and methodology updates include the addition of lighting and appliances to the baseline conditions, addressing post-processing calculations, and adding a list of files (including modeling) for projects to submit for EM&V review. Revised and/or added detail regarding Measure Overview, Baseline Condition, Baseline Characteristics, Energy and Demand Savings Methodology, Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements, References and Efficiency Standards, and Document Revision History.
v4.0	10/10/2016	Noted effective date of the new IECC baseline.
v5.0	10/10/2017	Added provision for multifamily new construction.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	Added provision for multifamily new construction, updated baseline to reflect the adoption of IECC 2015.
v8.0	10/2020	For reference home specification, added IECC 2015 for mechanical ventilation and federal standard efficiency for appliances.
v9.0	10/2021	For reference home specification, added HVAC commissioning and dehumidification system.

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v10.0	10/2022	Updated references to current relevant standards.
v11.0	10/2023	Added clarification on baseline study usage and clarified that RESNET accreditation is not required and utilities can request EM&V review and approval of new software.

2.2.2 Smart Home Energy Management System (SHEMS) Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-HS-SH

Market Sector: Residential

Measure Category: Whole house

Applicable Building Types: Single-family; manufactured

Fuels Affected: Electricity and gas

Decision/Action Types: New construction and retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Look-up tables

Savings Methodology: M&V and whole-house simulation modeling

This measurement and verification (M&V) protocol details energy and demand savings associated with smart home energy management systems (SHEMS). SHEMS are combinations of smart home devices and software that can be monitored and controlled through a single platform interface. Users typically interact with SHEMS through a dashboard on a computer, hand-held device, or voice assistant, though certain components of SHEMS are sometimes deployed through other utility demand side management (DSM) energy efficiency programs (e.g., occupancy sensors, smart thermostats). The combination of smart home devices and occupancy monitoring provides an emerging opportunity to save energy through residential controls with SHEMS.

Measure Description

This measure involves the installation of a SHEMS to manage multiple end-uses in a residential residence. The SHEMS system includes a remote consumer interface with energy savings control actions through automated and suggested actions based on information (e.g., room occupancy, schedule, related device loads, weather, or other dependent variable) collected by connected devices.

Eligibility Criteria

The measure applies to all residential applications.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is assumed to be uncontrolled loads.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is loads controlled by SHEMS.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Energy Savings

Annual energy (kWh) savings are calculated as follows.

$$\Delta kWh = (kWh_{connected} \times ERP \times IEF_E \times ISR) - kWh_{SHEMS}$$

Equation 34

Where:

$kWh_{connected}$	=	Average annual energy consumption of lighting and plug loads connected to SHEMS (see Table 18)
ERP	=	Energy reduction percentage (see Table 18)
IEF_E	=	Interactive effects factor to account for cooling energy savings and heating energy penalties associated with lighting power reductions (see
Table 19)		
ISR	=	In-service rate, the percentage of incentivized units that are rebated, installed and in use; default = 0.97
kWh_{SHEMS}	=	Average annual standby energy consumption from hub and smart devices products. Default per hub = 7 kWh, and default per smart product = 2.2 kWh.

Table 18. SHEMS: Default Total Kilowatt–hour Connected and ERP Results[36]

Equipment	Average total kWh connected (kWh/yr)	Energy reduction percentage (ERP)
TV system	594	49.1%
Computer system	373	48.1%
Other plugs	168	48.8%
Lighting	506	48.7%
Whole home	1,641	48.7%

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[36] CenterPoint Energy Smart Home Energy Management System Pilot, April 2022.

Equipment	Average total kWh connected (kWh/yr)	Energy reduction percentage (ERP)
Upstream/midstream—smart switch	42	48.9%
Upstream/midstream—smart plug	189	48.9%

Table 19. SHEMS: Interactive Effects for Cooling Energy Savings & Heating Energy Penalties[37]

	IEF_E				
Heating/cooling type*	Climate Zone 1: Amarillo	Climate Zone 2: Dallas	Climate Zone 3: Houston	Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi	Climate Zone 5: El Paso
Gas heat with AC	1.06	1.13	1.17	1.15	1.12
Gas heat with no AC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Heat pump	0.91	1.00	1.05	1.11	0.97
Electric resistance heat with AC	0.65	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.75
Electric resistance heat with no AC	0.57	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.65
No heat with AC	1.06	1.13	1.17	1.15	1.12
Unconditioned space	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Heating/cooling unknown[38]	0.88	0.98	1.04	1.07	0.95

* IEF for homes with no AC is most appropriate for customers with evaporative cooling or room air conditioners.

Demand Savings

Summer and winter demand savings are determined by applying a coincidence factor associated with each season.

$$\Delta kW = \frac{\Delta kWh}{Hours} \times CF$$

Equation 35

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[37] Extracted from BEopt energy models used to estimate savings for envelope measures. Referencing the EISA baseline table, the typical lumen output was determined by taking the midpoint for the 60 W watt equivalent lamp (900 lm), which was assumed to be the most typical installation. The resulting lumens were divided by the default wattage for incandescents (43 W), CFLs (13 W), and LEDs (10 W) resulting in an assumed efficacy for incandescents (21 lm/W), CFLs (70 lm/W), and LEDs (90 lm/W). IEF values were calculated using the following formula: 1 + HVACsavings/Lightingsavings.

[38] Calculated using IEFs from Cadmus report, weighted using TMY CDD and HDD for Texas, and adjusted to exclude 16 percent outdoor lighting except for upstream defaults. Cadmus report: Cadmus. Entergy Energy-Efficiency Portfolio Evaluation Report 2013 Program Year. Prepared for Entergy Arkansas, Inc. March 14, 2014. Docket No. 07-082-TF.

Where:

$Hours$ = *Annual hours per year controlled by SHEMS (Default = 4,380[39])*

CF = *Coincidence factor (see Table 20)*

Table 20. SHEMS: Coincidence Factors[40]

Season	Climate Zone 1: Amarillo	Climate Zone 2: Dallas	Climate Zone 3: Houston	Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi	Climate Zone 5: El Paso
Summer	0.33	0.43	0.36	0.30	0.66
Winter	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.87

Upstream/Midstream Program Assumptions

Upstream/midstream delivery of SHEMS should generally follow the same guidance to calculate savings using the Unknown (per Smart Switch) and Unknown (per Smart Plug) default assumptions for $kWh_{connected}$ and ERP, provided in Table 18.

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.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for SHEMS is 10 years.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following primary inputs and contextual data should be specified and tracked to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly:

- Climate zone or county
- Quantity of smart products installed

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[39] Estimated based on assumption that approximately half of savings are during active hours (assumed to be 5.3 hours/day, or 1,936 hours/year) and half during standby hours (8,760-1,936 = 6,824 hours/year). The resulting weighted average is 4,380 hours/year. Same as APS measure.
[40] See Volume 1, Section 4. Values taken from residential *advanced power strips* measure.

- Kilowatt-hours of connected or system group type

- Heating system type (gas, electric resistance, heat pump), if known

- Cooling system type (air conditioner, evaporative, none), if known

- Program delivery type

- Proof of purchase – with date of purchase and quantity
   - Alternative: representative photos of replacement units 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 21. SHEMS: Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v10.0	10/2022	TRM 10.0 origin.
v11.0	10/2023	No revision.

2.3 M&V: BUILDING ENERGY CODES

2.3.1 Residential Energy Code Compliance Enhancement Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-EC-RC

Market Sector: Residential

Measure Category: Energy code compliance enhancement

Applicable Building Types: All residential

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: New construction

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: For this measure, a deemed menu of recommended utility activities scales based on market potential as well as utility contributions to energy code compliance enhancement efforts

Savings Methodology: Custom

Measure Description

The *residential energy code compliance* measure captures the holistic efforts of utilities to improve adherence to the relevant energy code(s) within their communities. The energy savings estimates are designed to efficiently estimate electric energy and demand savings attributable to new construction buildings and major renovations whose energy code compliance improvements result from utility efforts. The measure savings methodology details the framework to estimate savings achieved by utility energy code compliance enhancement efforts on a cyclical basis.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to residential new construction and major renovation projects completed in an energy code evaluation cycle are eligible to be included in the potential savings calculations. Furthermore, only program activities operating within the state will be considered for attributable savings.

Baseline Condition

Baseline conditions for the energy-code-related measures are determined by the historical compliance rate to the existing energy code within the relevant jurisdiction(s).

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the current compliance rate to the existing energy code within the relevant jurisdiction(s).

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

An implementation plan will be developed for each evaluation cycle and geographic location to document the necessary variables described below.

Market Baseline

The proposed market baseline attempts to estimate a prospective prediction of the overall energy code compliance level without the influence of utility and other related stakeholder programs.

The baseline is established through an in-field study or studies to examine the current state of newly constructed buildings and major renovations by conducting site visits to collect information that assesses building practices and energy-consuming equipment. The baseline study must target single-family and multifamily residential building types for that evaluation cycle, maintaining relative precision values below 20 percent (85 percent confidence interval) for relevant building types.[41]

Potential Energy Savings

The potential energy savings calculation represents all savings that could be achieved if the compliance rate with the current energy code(s) was increased to 100 percent (i.e., the delta between the baseline and 100 percent compliance). The difference represents the total pool of savings that may be gained under the current energy code cycle. This value will likely not be achieved; it is necessary to calculate so that a specific portion of these savings may be attributed to the utility in future steps.

The potential energy unit savings estimation is developed in the baseline study through building simulation modeling for estimating whole building energy usage and savings potential by building type. Third-party industry experts may develop these models as part of the implementation plan development. The models will use the TMY3 weather-normalized files detailed in Volume 1 of the TRM. The potential savings for each housing type will be extrapolated across the entire new construction and major renovation population to estimate the potential savings assumption in the implementation plan.

Compliance Adjustment Factor (CAF)

The CAF scales directly with the rate of code compliance; this factor aims to eliminate buildings from the "savings pool" that are not currently compliant. If every building fully complies with the code, then the gross code energy savings will equal the potential energy savings.

This factor is determined through a baseline study or studies that assess building compliance with the energy code. This could be performed utilizing a Delphi process or through analytical methods by calculating granular energy savings at the measure level and extrapolating to the whole building population. The implementation plan will detail the CAF and the supporting methods to support the assumption.

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[41] For more information on the baseline study process, visit this Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) website: https://www.pnnl.gov/building-energy-codes.

Gross Code Energy Savings

The gross code energy savings represents the energy savings achieved through increases in energy code compliance. These savings result from increased code compliance above the market baseline regardless of influence.

The gross code savings is determined using the current end-of-cycle compliance rates and the pre-existing market baseline from the beginning of the evaluation cycle. On a unit basis, the gross code savings will be the delta in energy consumption between these two scenarios. The unit energy consumption delta should be extrapolated to the relevant new building stock resulting in overall gross code savings. The unit savings and extrapolation should be detailed in the implementation plan.

Naturally Occurring Market Adoption (NOMA)

The NOMA is the savings the market would have achieved naturally through compliance increases of its own subtracted from the gross code energy savings.

NOMA is estimated by extrapolating historical increases in compliance over time for the relevant jurisdiction(s). The implementation plan should detail comparable jurisdictions' baseline compliance trend data to support the claimed NOMA.

Net Code Energy Savings

After determining the net code savings, the fraction of these savings resulting from utility energy code compliance efforts is determined. This assessment will examine the evidence of efforts from utility participants and other potential market influences, such as government agencies, local advocacy groups, or even national marketing campaigns. The net code energy savings is the delta between gross code energy savings minus NOMA.

Attribution Factor (AF)

The attribution factor determines what fraction of savings realized from an increase in energy code compliance are the direct result of utility code program activities.

This factor will compare the relative influence of utility activities with other organizations that may have influenced code compliance. It will detail evidence and program data collected by the utility over the evaluation cycle.

Allocation

The allocation score divides the energy savings between utilities when more than one utility is collaborating in a code program in a shared jurisdiction or separately providing complementary energy code compliance enhancement activities. If necessary, the implementation plan will include detail of the allocation framework.

Delphi Panel Overview

A Delphi panel is an acceptable data collection method to inform the development of factors in the savings framework. The panel is expected to consist of 10–15 industry experts, including builders, raters, engineers, code officials, consultants, and academics, preferably from the relevant jurisdiction(s). The panel should access all relevant and necessary information in the implementation plan and supporting documentation; including baseline study results, new construction and major renovation data, survey responses, and all evidence collected by the utility to support its energy compliance enhancement efforts. For more information on the Delphi process, see the Illinois TRM v10, Vol. 4, Section 6.6.[42]

Energy Savings Methodology

Potential energy savings per residential building are determined through market research, typically through primary or secondary research. This includes an in-field market baseline study, building simulation modeling, and/or measure characterization used in combination with market data (number and type of buildings).

$$Potential\ Energy\ Savings = Market\ Baseline\ Consumption - Code\ Compliant\ Consumption$$

Equation 36

$$Gross\ Code\ Energy\ Savings = Potential\ Energy\ Savings \times CAF$$

Equation 2

$$Net\ Code\ Energy\ Savings = Gross\ Code\ Energy\ Savings - NOMA$$

Equation 3

$$Program\ Net\ Code\ Energy\ Savings = Net\ Code\ Energy\ Savings \times AF$$

Equation 4

$$Energy\ Savings = Program\ Net\ Code\ Energy\ Savings \times Allocation$$

Equation 5

Where:

CAF	_=_	_Compliance adjustment factor_
NOMA	_=_	_Naturally occurring market adoption_
_AF_	_=_	_Attribution factor_

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[42] 2022 Illinois Statewide Technical Reference Manual, v10.0, Volume 4, Section 6.6: Structured Expert Judgment Approaches. https://ilsag.s3.amazonaws.com/IL-TRM_Effective_010122_v10.0_Vol_4_X-Cutting_Measures_and_Attach_09242021.pdf.

Summer Demand Savings Methodology

Summer peak demand savings are estimated using whole-building simulation modeling based on historical meter data collection and load shape profiles for the specific climate zone. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Winter Demand Savings Methodology

Winter peak demand savings are estimated using whole-building simulation modeling based on historical meter data collection and load shape profiles for the specific climate zone. Refer to Volume 1, Section 4 for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Building Population

The building population for this measure is the number of residential buildings that completed construction in the program year. The number of completed projects in a jurisdiction can be estimated using construction data sources that utilize building permit applications to identify active projects. The building permit data needs to be augmented to determine the building population to estimate the building completion date for each residential building.

The US Census Bureau releases monthly reports on new residential construction across the country and includes a section titled Length of Time, which estimates the length of time for Authorization to Start and Start to Completion. Combining these two values for the "South" region can estimate the building population of completed projects based on the amount of building permits issued in the jurisdiction.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Deemed energy and demand savings tied to activities is a potential for future development of this measure. The initial savings framework and documentation will be assessed to create a potential activity table with deemed savings amounts in future years.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The Codes and Standard program will use the estimated useful life (EUL) of a new home or major renovation measure: 23 years.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The primary inputs and supporting documentation below should be specified and tracked within the program to inform the evaluation and apply the savings properly. Many factors will need to be tracked per building type, code jurisdiction, and climate zone.

- Climate zone or county
- Building type

- Building population

- Building area

- Building code jurisdiction

- Compliance enhancement activity log

The following tracked values require documentation to support the value used in the framework. An implementation plan detailing the supporting data collection, documentation, and analysis used to develop the values below is required before implementation. The evaluator will review this implementation plan to verify energy savings assumptions prior to delivery and assess the claimed savings after delivery.

- Market baseline

- Relevant standards

- Potential energy savings

- Gross energy savings

- Net energy savings

- Compliance adjustment factor

- Naturally occurring market adoption

- Allocation factor

- Allocation

- Building population factors

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Not applicable.

Document Revision History

Table 22. Residential Energy Code Compliance Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v10.0	11/2022	TRM 10.0 origin
v11.0	10/2023	Adjusted calculation process to estimate building population.

2.4   M&V: RENEWABLES

2.4.1 Residential Solar Photovoltaics (PV) Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-RN-PV

Market Sector: Residential

Measure Category: Renewables

Applicable Building Types: Single-family, multifamily, and manufactured homes

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type(s): Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type(s): Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Simulation software (kWh), deemed values (kW)

Savings Methodology: Model-calculator (PVWatts®)

Measure Description

This section summarizes savings calculations for solar photovoltaic (PV) standard offer, market transformation, and pilot programs. The primary objective of these programs is to achieve cost-effective energy savings and peak demand savings. Participation in the solar photovoltaic program involves the installation of a PV system. The method uses a simulation tool, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) PVWatts Calculator[43], to calculate energy savings. Lookup tables are used to determine deemed summer and winter peak demand savings.

Eligibility Criteria

Only PV systems that result in reductions of customers' purchased energy or peak demand qualify for savings. Off-grid systems are not eligible. Each utility may have additional incentive program eligibility and interconnection requirements, which are not listed here.

Baseline Condition

PV system not currently installed (typical) or an existing system is present, but additional capacity (including both panels and inverters) may be added.

High-Efficiency Condition

Not applicable.

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[43] PVWatts Calculator: http://pvwatts.nrel.gov/.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

All PV systems shall be modeled using the current version of the NREL PVWatts calculator. Energy savings are estimated using the default weather data source (currently TMY2) offered by PVWatts®.[44] Demand savings use lookup tables derived from PVWatts, which uses the NREL National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) weather data sources for the location of the project.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

All Installations

PVWatts input variables (for each array, where an array is defined as a set of PV modules with less than five degrees difference in tilt or azimuth):

- Installation address: Use the complete site address, including the five-digit ZIP code.

- Weather data file: Default NSRDB data is a detailed grid of solar radiation throughout Texas (and North America), identified as a blue square in the map (see Figure 2).

- Direct current (DC) system size (kW): Enter the sum of the DC power rating of all photovoltaic modules in the array at standard test conditions (STC) in kilowatts DC.

  - For AC modules, refer to the module specification sheet to obtain the DC (STC) power rating.

- Module type: Standard, premium, or thin film. Use the nominal module efficiency, cell material, and temperature coefficient from the module data sheet to choose the module type or accept the default provided by PVWatts.

Table 23. Module Type Options

Type	Approximate efficiency	Module cover	Temperature coefficient of power
Standard (crystalline silicon)	19 percent	Anti-reflective	-0.37 %/°C
Premium (crystalline silicon)	21 percent	Anti-reflective	-0.35 %/°C
Thin film	18 percent	Anti-reflective	-0.32 %/°C

- Array type: Fixed (open rack), fixed (roof mount), one-axis tracking, one-axis backtracking, two-axis tracking.

- Tilt (deg): Enter the angle from horizontal of the photovoltaic modules in the array.

- Azimuth (deg): Enter the angle clockwise from true north, describing the direction that the array faces.

- Shading: Accept the PVWatts default values as the minimum shading[45] or adjust the shading percentage only if the actual conditions exceed this value.

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[44] PVWatts Calculator: https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/.
[45] Three percent default shading, PVWatts Calculator accessed on August 8, 2023.

- DC to AC size ratio: Adjust to match the equipment or use the default.

- Bifacial: Adjust to match installed equipment.

- All other input variables: Accept the PVWatts default values.

Annual Energy Savings (kWh)

Given the inputs above, PVWatts calculates estimated annual energy savings for each array.

For systems with multiple arrays, users should derive annual energy savings for each array separately and sum them to obtain the total annual energy savings.

A screenshot (or other save) of the 'Results' page, displaying both the annual energy production and model inputs, is typically required in PV incentive applications and is sufficient documentation of the annual energy savings estimate.

Example: A residential customer at 555 Walnut Street, Abilene, TX 79601, installs a 5 kW$_{dc}$ fixed array of standard crystalline silicon modules on their roof with a tilt of 20 degrees and an azimuth of 200 degrees.

- **Step 1.** The user enters the full site address (rather than only the zip code) of the proposed PV system in PVWatts calculator and presses "Go." See Figure 1.

Figure 1. PVWatts Input Screen for Step 1
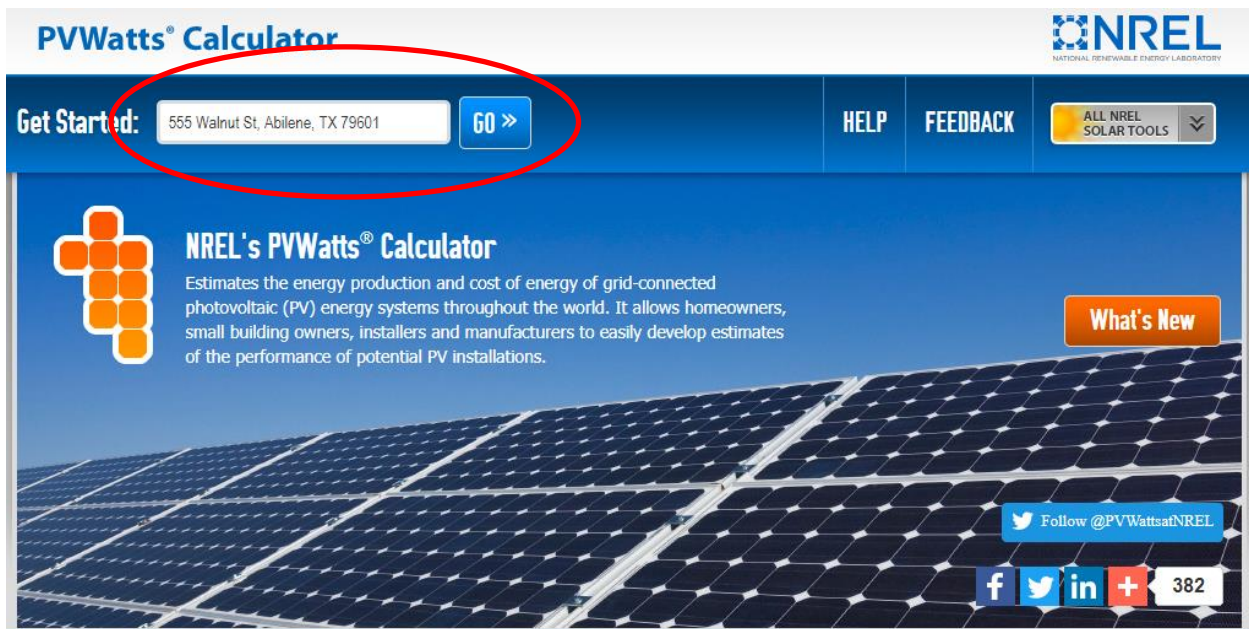
- **Step 2.** PVWatts automatically identifies the nearest weather data source, defaulting to the NREL NSRDB grid cell for your location (see Figure 2). Confirm the resulting location and proceed to system info, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2. PVWatts Resource Data Map
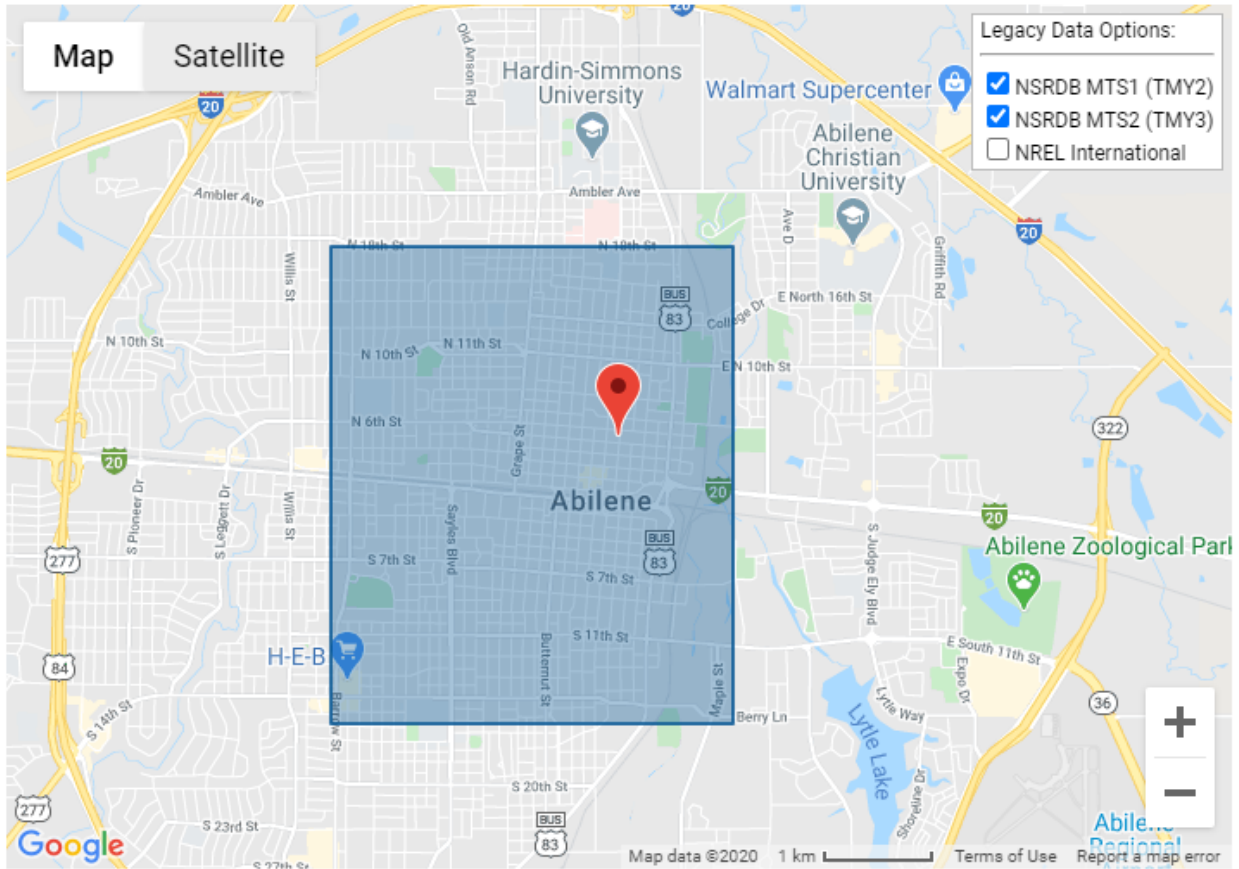
Figure 3. PVWatts Input Screen for Step 2
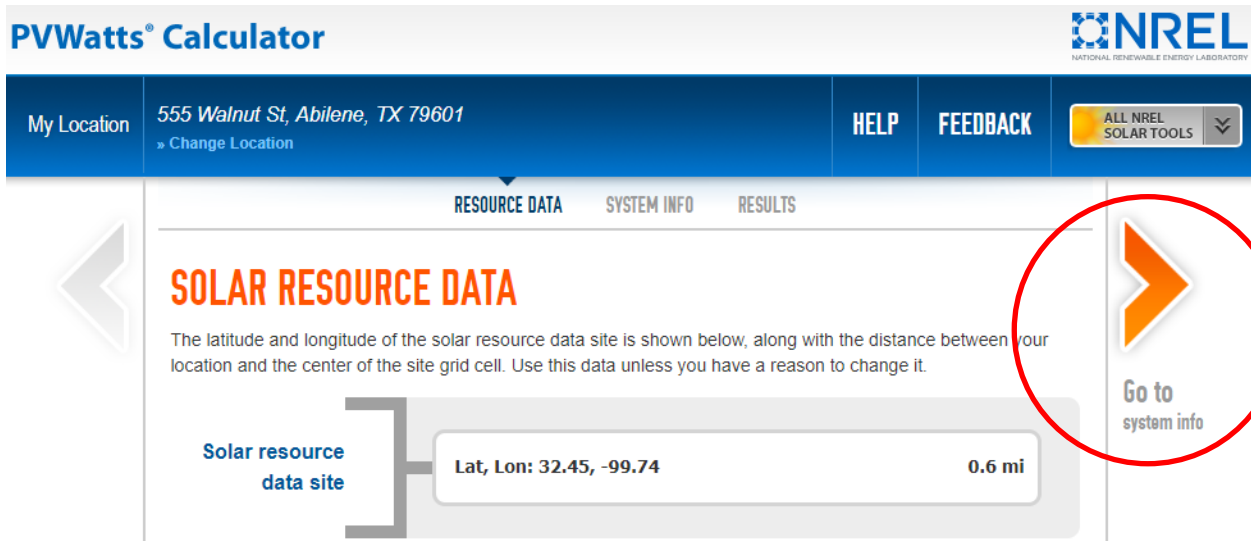
- **Step 3.** The user enters system info as follows:

  o   DC system size (kW): 5.00

  o   Module type: Standard

  o   Array type: Fixed (roof mount)

  o   Tilt (deg): 20

  o   Azimuth (deg): 200

All other details (*System Losses*, *Advanced Parameters*, and *Initial Economics*) are left at default values. Once entered, the user presses "Go to PVWatts results." See Figure 4 below.

Figure 4. PVWatts Input Screen for Step 3
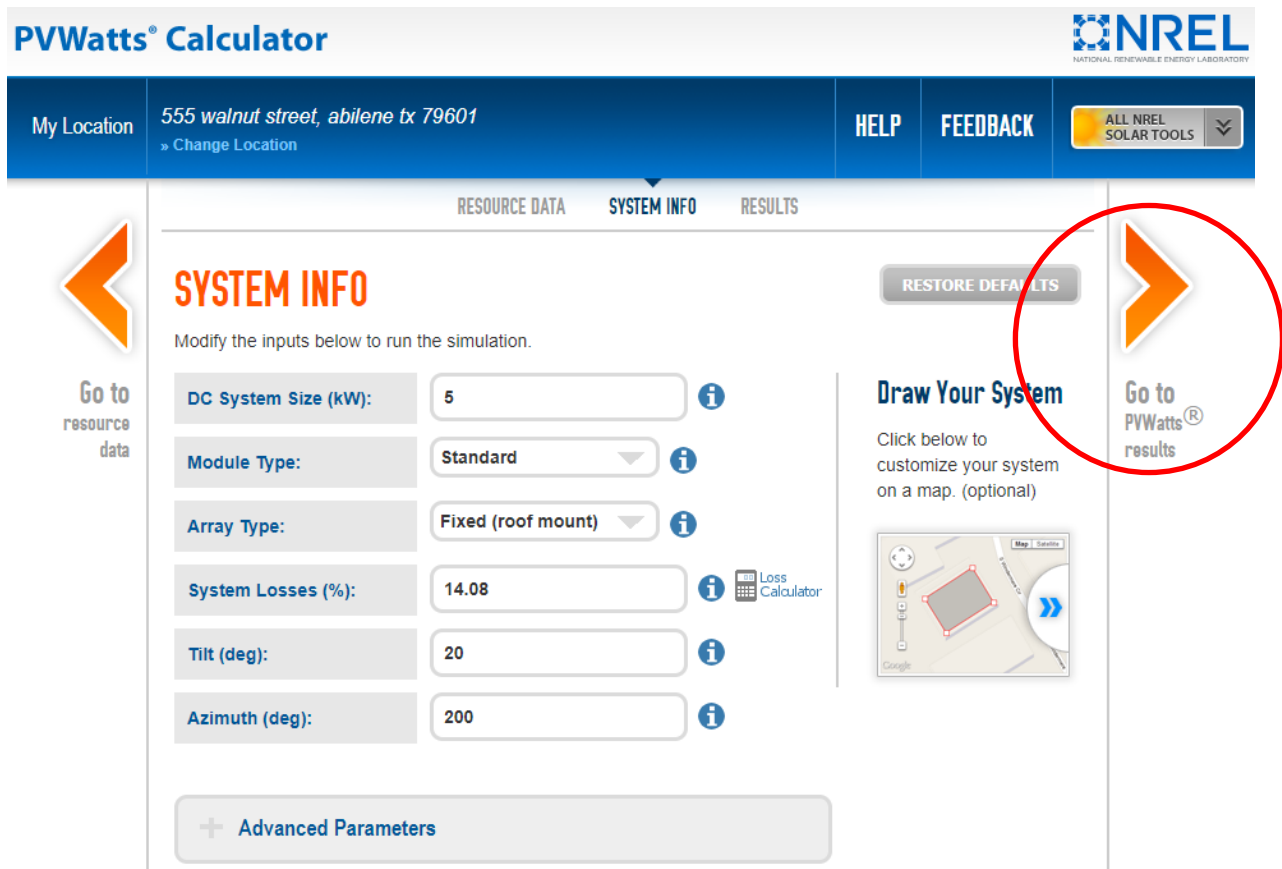
- **Step 4.** PVWatts returns an estimate of annual energy production (kWh), in this case 7,904 kWh. See Figure 5.

Figure 5. PVWatts Output Screen for Step 4
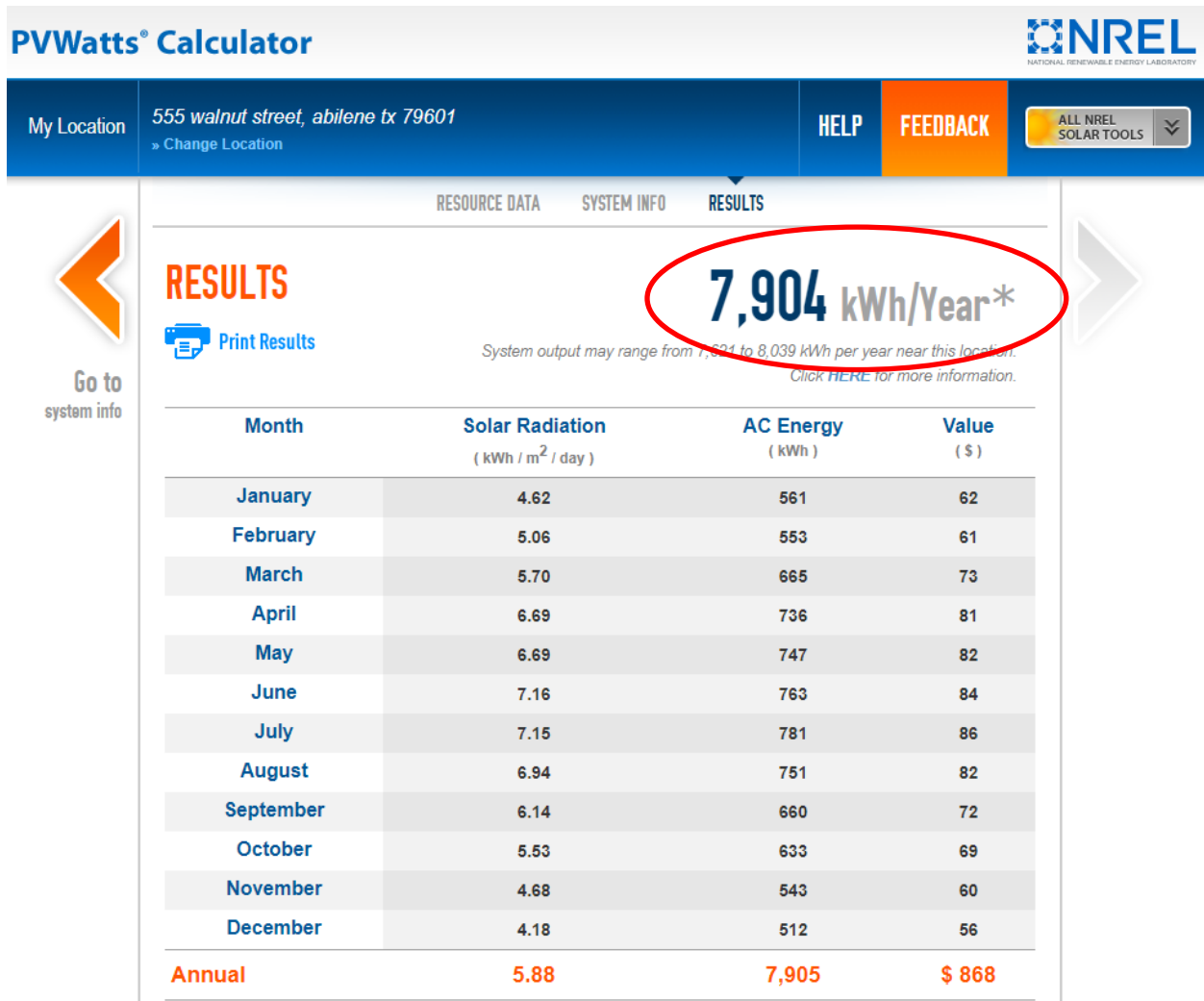
Further down this output page, PVWatts returns a summary of model inputs (Figure 6).

Figure 6. PVWatts Output Screen for Step 4 (continued)

Location and Station Identification

Requested Location	555 walnut street, abilene tx 79601
Weather Data Source	Lat, Lon: 32.45, -99.74 0.6 mi
Latitude	32.45° N
Longitude	99.74° W

PV System Specifications *(Residential)*

DC System Size	5 kW
Module Type	Standard
Array Type	Fixed (roof mount)
Array Tilt	20°
Array Azimuth	200°
System Losses	14.08%
Inverter Efficiency	96%
DC to AC Size Ratio	1.2

Economics

Average Retail Electricity Rate	0.110 $/kWh

Performance Metrics

Capacity Factor	18.0%

The coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the proposed system are also presented and determine the appropriate weather zone to use when estimating demand savings.

A screenshot (or .pdf) of the complete output page, displaying both the annual energy production and model inputs, is typically required in PV incentive applications and is sufficient documentation of the annual energy savings estimate.

Summer Demand Savings Methodology

Deemed summer demand savings are determined using the weather zone map (Figure 7) and summer demand savings lookup table values provided below. Deemed summer demand savings is the product of the system's DC system size and the appropriate lookup table value.

Deemed Summer Demand Savings

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand\ savings = DC\ system\ size\ (kW) * Lookup\ Value$$

Equation 37

For systems with multiple arrays, users should calculate summer demand savings for each array separately and sum them to obtain the total summer demand savings.

Residential systems using trackers may use the maximum tilt or azimuth value that the tracking system can reach.

Winter Demand Savings Methodology

Deemed winter demand savings are determined using the weather zone map (Figure 7) and winter demand savings lookup values tables (Table 24 through Table 33) provided below. Deemed winter demand savings are the product of the system's DC system size and the appropriate lookup table value.

Deemed Winter Demand Savings

$$Deemed\ winter\ demand\ savings = DC\ system\ size\ (kW) * Lookup\ Value$$

Equation 38

For systems with multiple arrays, users should derive winter demand savings for each array separately and sum them to obtain the total winter demand savings.

Residential systems using trackers may use the maximum tilt or azimuth value that the tracking system can reach.

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

Not applicable.

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings—Weather Zone Determination

The appropriate weather zone for each system can be determined by identifying the system's coordinates on the map in Figure 7, below. The figure identifies weather zones, and the reference TMY3 weather station name and five-digit identifier used in calculating the lookup values within each weather zone. An example of how to use the weather zone map and tables to derive summer and winter peak demand savings is provided below the tables.

Figure 7. Weather Zone Determination for Solar PV Systems[46]
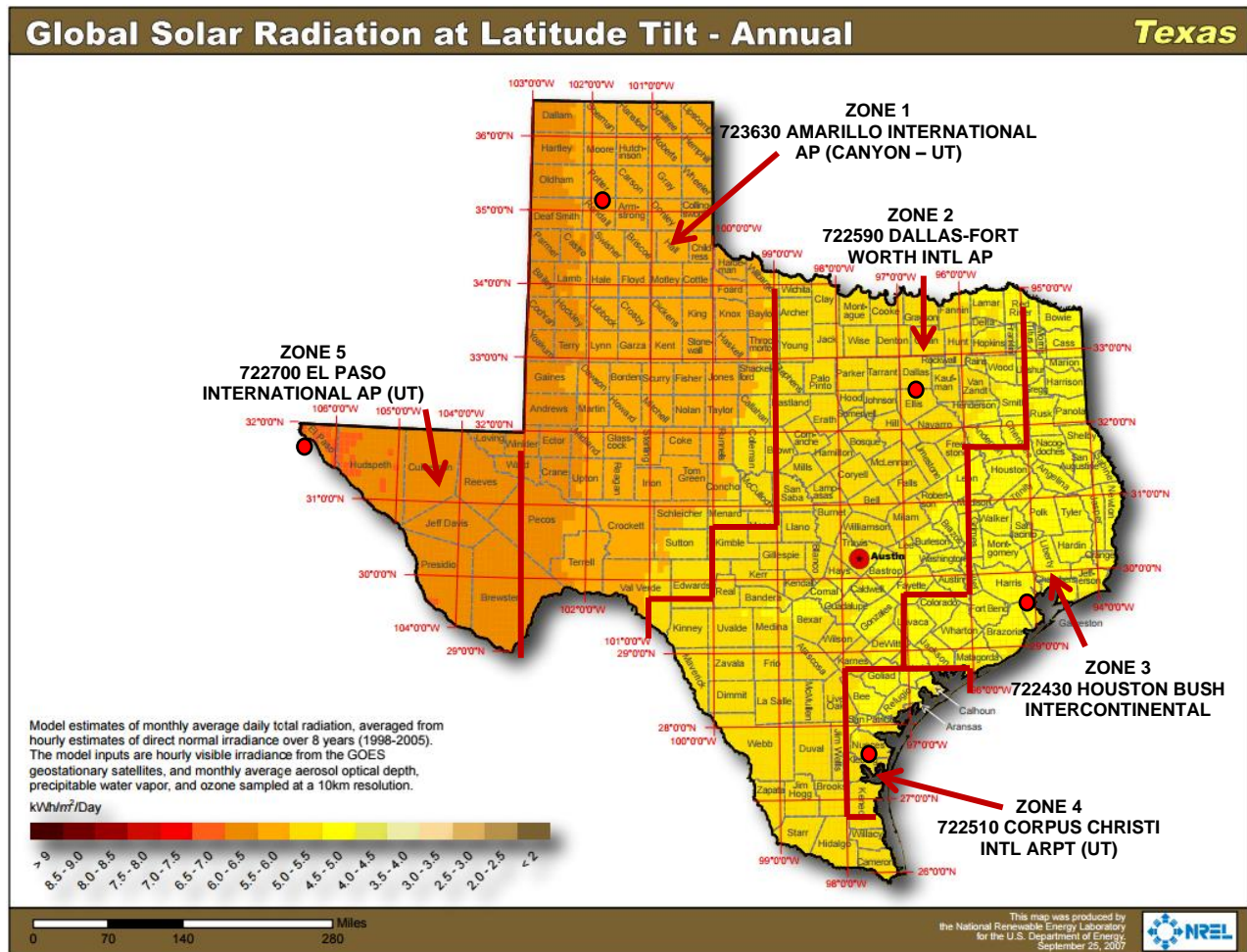
Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings—Lookup Value Tables

The tables below provide lookup values used to calculate deemed summer and winter demand savings based on the weather zone, tilt, and azimuth. Table 24 through Table 33 present lookup values to determine deemed summer and winter demand savings given various array tilt/azimuth combinations. The values in the tables express summer and winter peak demand savings as a percentage of an array's DC rating at standard test conditions (STC).

Some rooftops are essentially flat but have a slight tilt (< 7.5 degrees) to facilitate runoff. If the azimuth of a slightly tilted (< 7.5 degrees) array falls outside the 67.5 - 292.5-degree azimuth ranges provided in the lookup tables below, the user should apply the deemed savings factors from the first line of the appropriate tables, corresponding to a tilt of 0 degrees. For example, in Amarillo, the summer demand factor for an array with a tilt of 4 degrees and an azimuth of 0 degrees (e.g., slightly tilted to the north) would be 48 percent, as shown in Table 24.

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[46] NREL: https://openei.org/w/images/4/46/NREL-eere-pv-h-texas.pdf.

Table 24. Climate Zone 1: Amarillo—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
15	>7.5-22.5	35%	40%	49%	56%	58%
30	>22.5-37.5	20%	30%	47%	60%	64%
45	>37.5-52.5	10%	18%	42%	61%	66%
60	>52.5-67.5	7%	10%	34%	59%	65%

Table 25. Climate Zone 1: Amarillo—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
15	>7.5-22.5	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%
30	>22.5-37.5	4%	5%	3%	1%	0%
45	>37.5-52.5	6%	6%	4%	1%	0%
60	>52.5-67.5	6%	7%	4%	0%	0%

Table 26. Climate Zone 2: Dallas—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
15	>7.5-22.5	35%	39%	46%	52%	54%
30	>22.5-37.5	22%	29%	43%	55%	59%
45	>37.5-52.5	12%	19%	38%	56%	60%
60	>52.5-67.5	8%	12%	31%	53%	58%

Table 27. Climate Zone 2: Dallas—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
15	>7.5-22.5	5%	6%	4%	2%	1%
30	>22.5-37.5	8%	8%	5%	2%	1%
45	>37.5-52.5	9%	10%	6%	1%	1%
60	>52.5-67.5	10%	11%	6%	1%	1%

Table 28. Climate Zone 3: Houston—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
15	>7.5-22.5	26%	29%	36%	42%	44%
30	>22.5-37.5	16%	21%	34%	45%	49%
45	>37.5-52.5	9%	14%	29%	46%	51%
60	>52.5-67.5	8%	9%	23%	44%	51%

Table 29. Climate Zone 3: Houston—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
15	>7.5-22.5	10%	11%	8%	5%	3%
30	>22.5-37.5	14%	15%	10%	4%	1%
45	>37.5-52.5	17%	18%	11%	3%	1%
60	>52.5-67.5	18%	19%	12%	2%	1%

Table 30. Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
15	>7.5-22.5	30%	33%	41%	48%	51%
30	>22.5-37.5	16%	23%	39%	52%	57%
45	>37.5-52.5	8%	14%	34%	53%	60%
60	>52.5-67.5	8%	9%	27%	51%	59%

Table 31. Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
15	>7.5-22.5	8%	9%	7%	4%	2%
30	>22.5-37.5	11%	12%	8%	3%	1%
45	>37.5-52.5	13%	14%	9%	2%	1%
60	>52.5-67.5	13%	15%	9%	2%	1%

Table 32. Climate Zone 5: El Paso—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
15	>7.5-22.5	40%	44%	49%	54%	55%
30	>22.5-37.5	29%	35%	47%	56%	58%
45	>37.5-52.5	16%	25%	42%	55%	58%
60	>52.5-67.5	10%	15%	34%	51%	55%

Table 33. Climate Zone 5: El Paso—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15	>7.5-22.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30	>22.5-37.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
45	>37.5-52.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
60	>52.5-67.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings—Example

Example: A residential customer at 555 Walnut Street, Abilene, TX 79601 installs a 5 kW$_{dc}$ fixed array of standard crystalline silicon modules on their roof with a tilt of 20 degrees and an azimuth of 200 degrees.

- **Step 1.** Determine the appropriate weather zone. Geographic coordinates for this system (26.21°N, 98.22°W from Figure 8) were derived when determining the annual energy savings (kWh).

  From the weather zone map, this location is in zone 1. See Figure 8.

Figure 8. Application of the Weather Zone Map
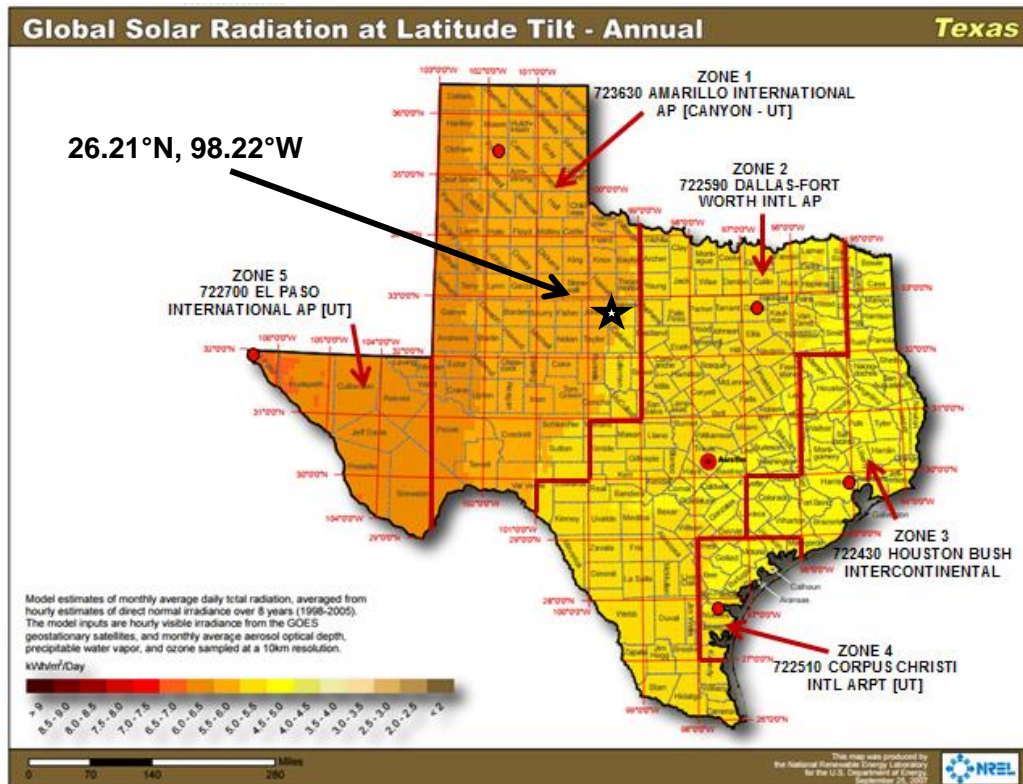
- **Step 2.** Calculate summer and winter demand savings. From the zone 1 lookup table, 20-degree tilt falls within the 7.5- to 22.5-degree tilt range, and 200-degree azimuth falls within the 157.5–202.5 azimuth range. The summer lookup value is 49 percent, and the winter lookup value is 2 percent.

Applying Equation 37,

*Deemed summer demand = DC system size (kW) * lookup value*

*Deemed summer demand = 5.000 kW * 49%*

*Deemed summer demand = 5.000 kW * 0.49*

Deemed summer demand = 2.450 kW

Applying Equation 38,

*Deemed winter demand = DC system size (kW) * lookup value*

*Deemed summer demand = 5.000 kW * 2%*

*Deemed summer demand = 5.000 kW * 0.02*

Deemed summer demand = 0.100 kW

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) of photovoltaic systems is established at 30 years. This value is consistent with engineering estimates based on manufacturers' warranties and historical data.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following information will be required to be collected.

- Project location (full address, including city, state, and zip code)
- Module type: Standard, premium, or thin film
- Array type: Fixed (open rack), fixed (roof mount), one-axis tracking, one-axis backtracking, two-axis tracking, etc.
- Tilt, azimuth, and DC system size rating for each array
- Shading study, if not using PVWatts default values

- The calculation of electricity production through PVWatts can be completed by accessing the online calculator or utilizing an application programming interface (API). The required documentation varies between the two methods.
    - Online calculator: Date of PVWatts run and PVWatts printed results report (as a file retained with project documentation)
- API: Date of API access and response, documentation of API programming (including the access endpoint and request parameters), and the response results.
- Selected climate zone and demand method used
- For projects using the alternative method, retention of the TRM 4.0 PV tool workbook for each array evaluated

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides estimate for EUL.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- National Electric Code (NEC) 690, "Solar Photovoltaic Systems" or local building codes.
- P. Dobos. PVWatts Version 5 Manual. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-6A20-62641. September 2014. http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/62641.pdf. PVWatts calculator available at: https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/index.php.

Document Revision History

Table 34. M&V Residential Solar PV Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v1.0	11/25/2013	TRM v1.0 origin.
v2.0	04/18/2014	Minor edits to language and structure.
v2.1	01/30/2015	No revision.
v3.0	04/10/2015	No revision.
v4.0	10/10/2016	Removed deemed savings option for energy. Provided new method for calculating summer and winter demand savings and provided deemed summer and winter demand savings lookup tables.
v5.0	10/10/2017	Corrected equation, figure, and table references.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	Updated instructions for new version of PVWatts and references to NREL National Solar Radiation Database (NSRD) (previously TMY3).

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v9.0	10/2021	Clarified PVWatts kWh modeling instructions and documentation requirements. Provided guidance for slightly tilted arrays that fall outside lookup table azimuth ranges.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	Eliminated alternate savings method and adjusted premium module type requirements to match PVWatts. Clarified assumptions to use in PV Watts analysis.

2.4.2 Nonresidential Solar Photovoltaics (PV) Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-RN-PV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Renewables

Applicable Building Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit (RET), new construction (NC)

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Simulation software (kWh), deemed values (kW)

Savings Methodology: Model-calculator (PVWatts®)

Measure Description

This section summarizes savings calculations for solar photovoltaic (PV) standard offer, market transformation, and pilot programs. These programs are offered by Texas utilities, with the primary objective to achieve cost-effective energy and peak demand savings. Participation in the PV program involves the installation of a solar photovoltaic system. The method uses a simulation tool, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) PVWatts Calculator,[47] to calculate energy savings. Lookup tables are used to determine deemed summer and winter peak demand savings.

Eligibility Criteria

Only photovoltaic systems that result in reductions of the customer's purchased energy or peak demand qualify for savings. Off-grid systems are not eligible. Each utility may have additional incentive program eligibility and interconnection requirements, which are not listed here.

Baseline Condition

PV system not currently installed (typical) or an existing system is present, but additional capacity (including both panels and inverters) may be added.

High-Efficiency Condition

Not applicable.

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[47] PVWatts Calculator: http://pvwatts.nrel.gov/.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Solar PV systems shall be modeled using the current version of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) PVWatts calculator. Energy savings are estimated using the default weather data source offered by PVWatts.[48] Demand savings use lookup tables derived from PVWatts, based on NREL National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) weather data sources defined by location of the project.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

All Installations

PVWatts input variables (for each array, where an array is defined as a set of PV modules with less than 5 degrees difference in tilt or azimuth):

- Installation address: Use complete site address, including five-digit ZIP code.

- Weather data file: Default NSRDB data is a detailed grid of solar radiation throughout Texas (and North America), identified as a blue square in the map (see Figure 10).

- DC system size (kilo-watt): Input the sum of the DC (direct current) power rating of all photovoltaic modules in the array at standard test conditions (STC), in kilowatts DC.

  - For AC modules, refer to the module specification sheet to obtain the DC (STC) power rating.

- Module type: Standard, premium, or thin film. Use the nominal module efficiency, cell material, and temperature coefficient from the module datasheet to choose the module type, or accept the default provided by PVWatts.

Table 35. Module Type Options

Type	Approximate efficiency	Module cover	Temperature coefficient of power
Standard (crystalline silicon)	19 percent	Anti-reflective	-0.37 %/°C
Premium (crystalline silicon)	21 percent	Anti-reflective	-0.35 %/°C
Thin film	18 percent	Anti-reflective	-0.32 %/°C

- Array Type: Fixed (open rack), fixed (roof mount), one-axis tracking, two-axis backtracking, two-axis tracking.

- Tilt (deg): Enter the angle from horizontal of the photovoltaic modules in the array.

- Azimuth (deg): Enter the angle clockwise from true north, describing the direction that the array faces.

- Shading: Accept the PVWatts default values as the minimum shading[49] or adjust the shading percentage only if the actual conditions exceed this value.

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[48] PVWatts Calculator: https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/.
[49] Three percent default shading, PVWatts Calculator accessed on August 8, 2023.

- DC to AC size ratio: Adjust to match the equipment or use the default.

- Bifacial: Adjust to match installed equipment.

- All other input variables: accept the PVWatts default values.

Annual Energy Savings (kWh)

Given the inputs above, PVWatts calculates the estimated annual energy savings for each array.

For systems with multiple arrays, users should derive annual energy savings for each array separately and sum them to obtain total annual energy savings.

A screenshot (or other save) of the 'Results' page, displaying both the annual energy production and model inputs, is typically required in PV incentive applications and is sufficient documentation for the annual energy savings estimate.

Example: A commercial customer at 1300 W. Houston Avenue, McAllen, TX 78501, installs a 50 kW$_{dc}$ fixed array of standard crystalline silicon modules on their roof with a tilt of 5 degrees and an azimuth of 175 degrees.

> **Step 1.** The user enters the full site address (rather than only the zip code) of the proposed PV system in PVWatts calculator and presses "Go." See Figure 9.

Figure 9. PVWatts Input Screen for Step 1
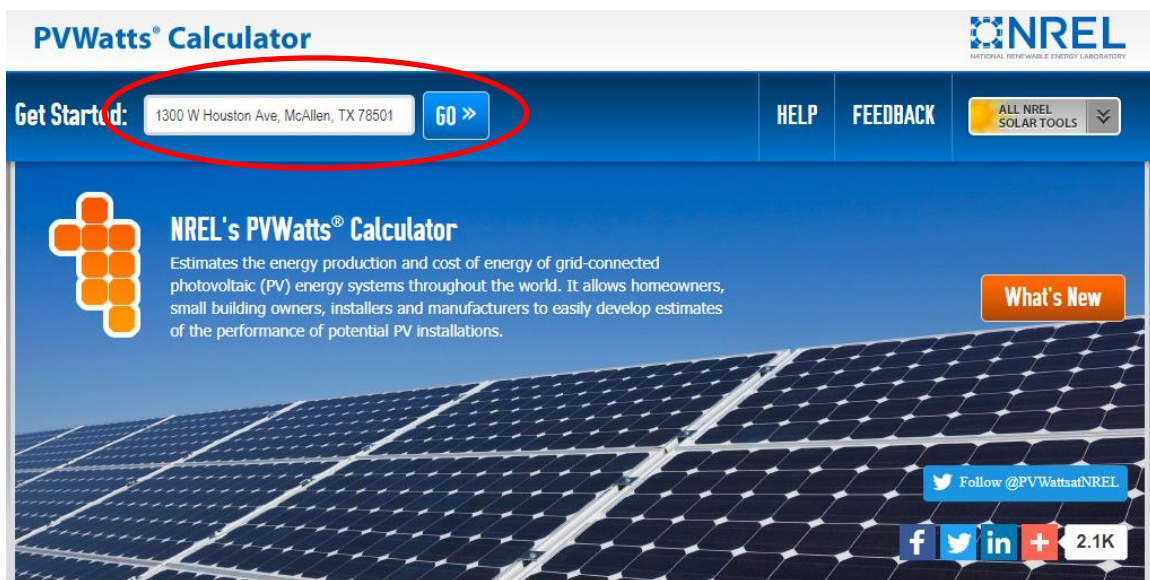
> **Step 2.** PVWatts automatically identifies the nearest weather data source, defaulting to the NREL grid cell for your location. The user should change the default weather data source, as shown in Figure 10. Confirm the resulting location and proceed to system info, as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 10. PVWatts Resource Data Map
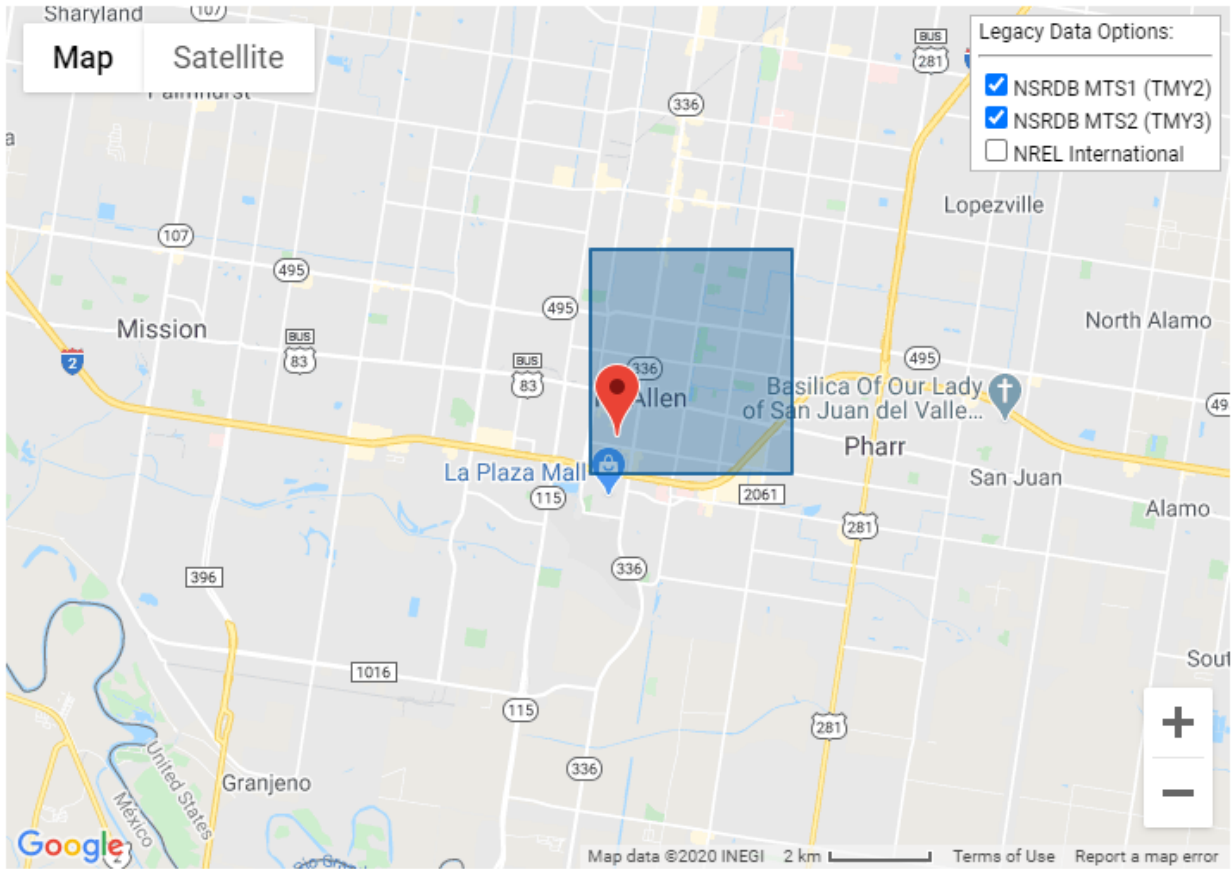
Figure 11. PVWatts Input Screen for Step 2
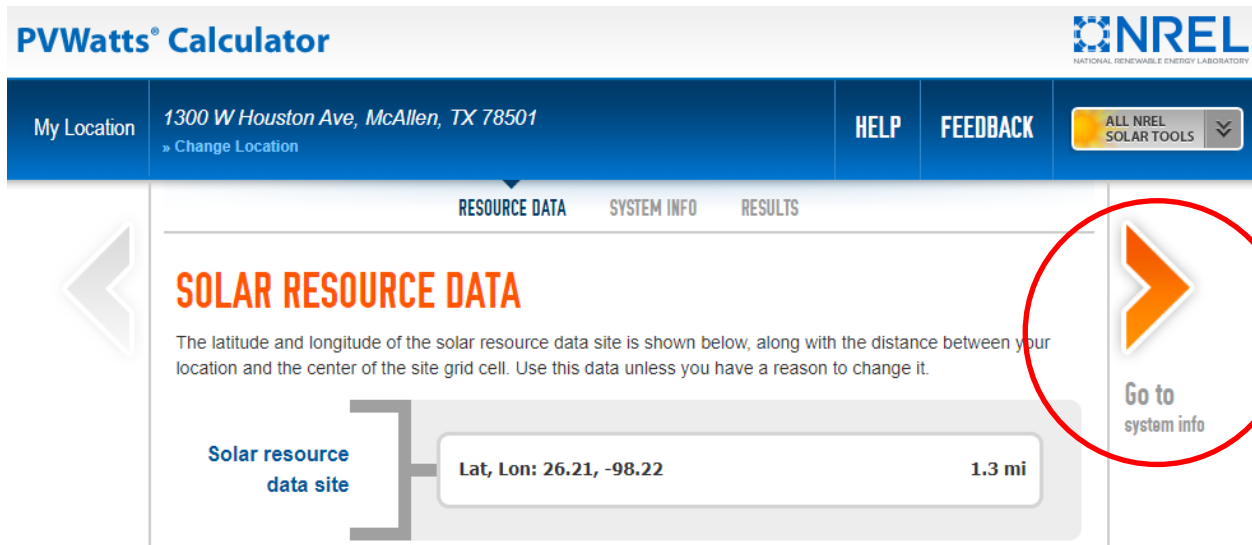
Step 3. The user enters system info as follows:

- DC system size (kW): 50.00

- Module type: Standard

- Array type: Fixed (roof mount)

- Tilt (deg): 5

- Azimuth (deg): 175

All other details (System Losses, Advanced Parameters, Initial Economics) are left at default values. Once entered, the user presses "Go to PVWatts results." See Figure 12.

Figure 12. PVWatts Input Screen for Step 3

Step 4. PVWatts returns an estimate of annual energy production (kWh), in this case 72,470 kWh. See Figure 13.

Figure 13. PVWatts Output Screen for Step 4

Month	Solar Radiation (kWh / m^2 / day)	AC Energy (kWh)	Value ($)
January	3.61	4,235	465
February	4.60	4,893	537
March	5.11	5,917	650
April	6.09	6,675	733
May	6.69	7,340	806
June	7.15	7,538	828
July	7.00	7,695	845
August	6.79	7,429	816
September	5.72	6,177	678
October	5.26	5,898	648
November	4.07	4,516	496
December	3.52	4,157	456
Annual	5.47	72,470	$ 7,958
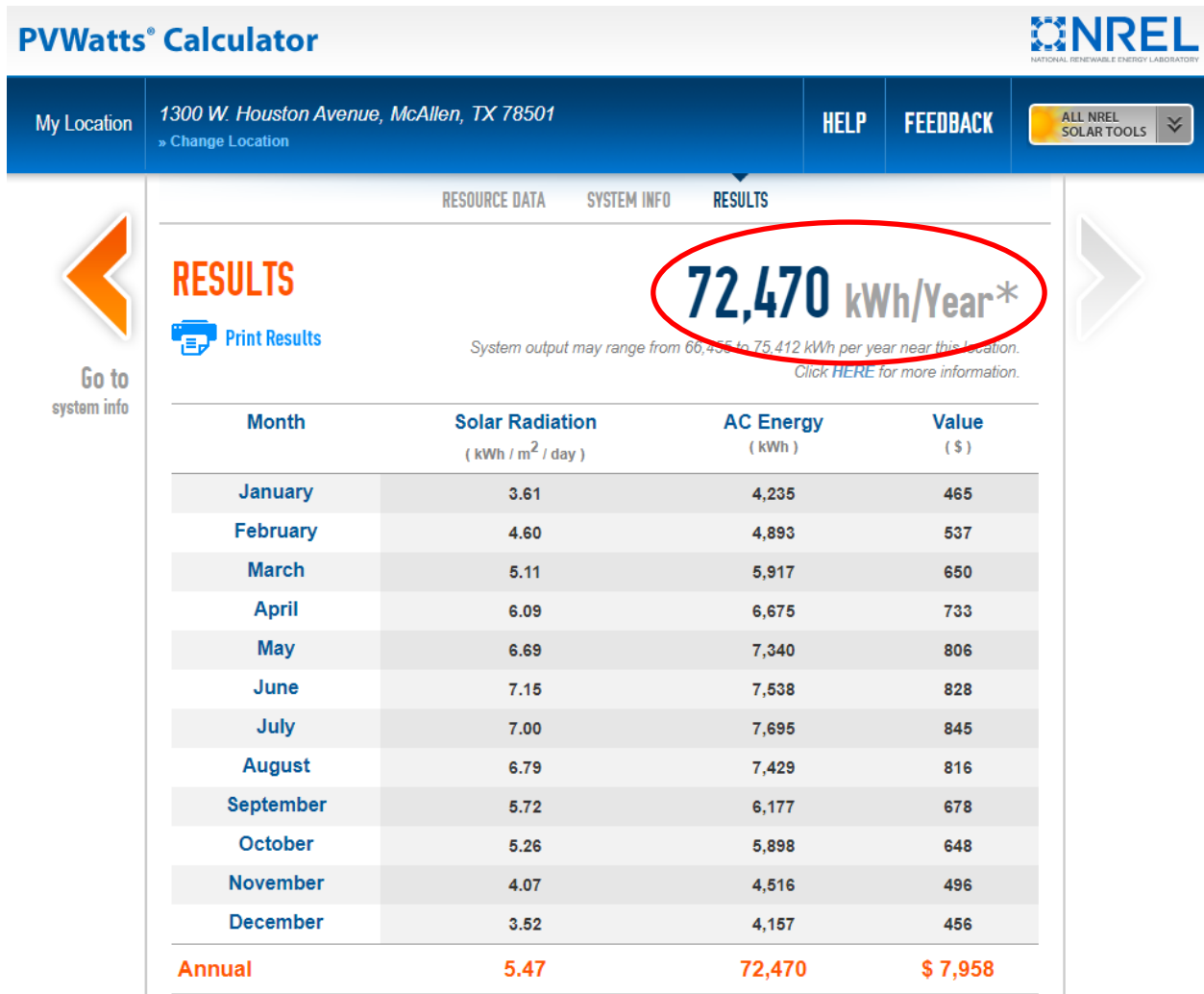
Further down this output page, PVWatts returns a summary of model inputs (Figure 14).

Figure 14. PVWatts Output Screen for Step 4 (continued)

Location and Station Identification

Requested Location	1300 W. Houston Avenue, McAllen, TX 78501
Weather Data Source	Lat, Lon: 26.21, -98.22 1.3 mi
Latitude	26.21° N
Longitude	98.22° W

PV System Specifications *(Residential)*

DC System Size	50 kW
Module Type	Standard
Array Type	Fixed (roof mount)
Array Tilt	5°
Array Azimuth	175°
System Losses	14.08%
Inverter Efficiency	96%
DC to AC Size Ratio	1.2

Economics

Average Retail Electricity Rate	0.110 $/kWh

Performance Metrics

Capacity Factor	16.5%

The coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the proposed system are presented and useful to determine the appropriate weather zone to use when estimating demand savings.

A screenshot (or .pdf) of the complete output page, displaying both the annual energy production and model inputs, is typically required in PV incentive applications and is sufficient documentation for annual energy savings estimate.

Summer Demand Savings Methodology

Deemed summer demand savings are determined using the weather zone map (Figure 15) and summer demand savings lookup values (Table 36) provided below. Deemed summer demand savings is the product of the system's DC system size and the appropriate lookup table value.

Deemed Summer Demand Savings

Deemed summer demand savings = DC system size (kW) * Lookup Value

Equation 39

For systems with multiple arrays, users should calculate summer demand savings for each array separately and sum them to obtain the total summer demand savings.

Commercial systems may be modeled using the alternative method described below.

Winter Demand Savings Methodology

Deemed winter demand savings are determined using the weather zone map (Figure 15) and winter demand savings lookup values tables (Table 36 through Table 45) provided below. Deemed winter demand savings is the product of the system's DC system size and the appropriate lookup table value.

Deemed Winter Demand Savings

Deemed winter demand savings = DC system size (kW) * Lookup Value

Equation 40

For systems with multiple arrays, users should derive winter demand savings for each array separately and sum them to obtain the total winter demand savings.

Commercial systems may instead be modeled using the alternative method described below.

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

Not applicable.

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings—Weather Zone Determination

The appropriate weather zone for each system can be determined by identifying the system's coordinates on the map in Figure 15 below. The map identifies weather zones, and the reference TMY3 weather station name and six-digit identifier used in calculating the lookup values within each weather zone. An example of how to use the weather zone map and tables to derive summer and winter peak demand savings is provided below the tables.

Figure 15. Weather Zone Determination for Solar PV Systems[50]
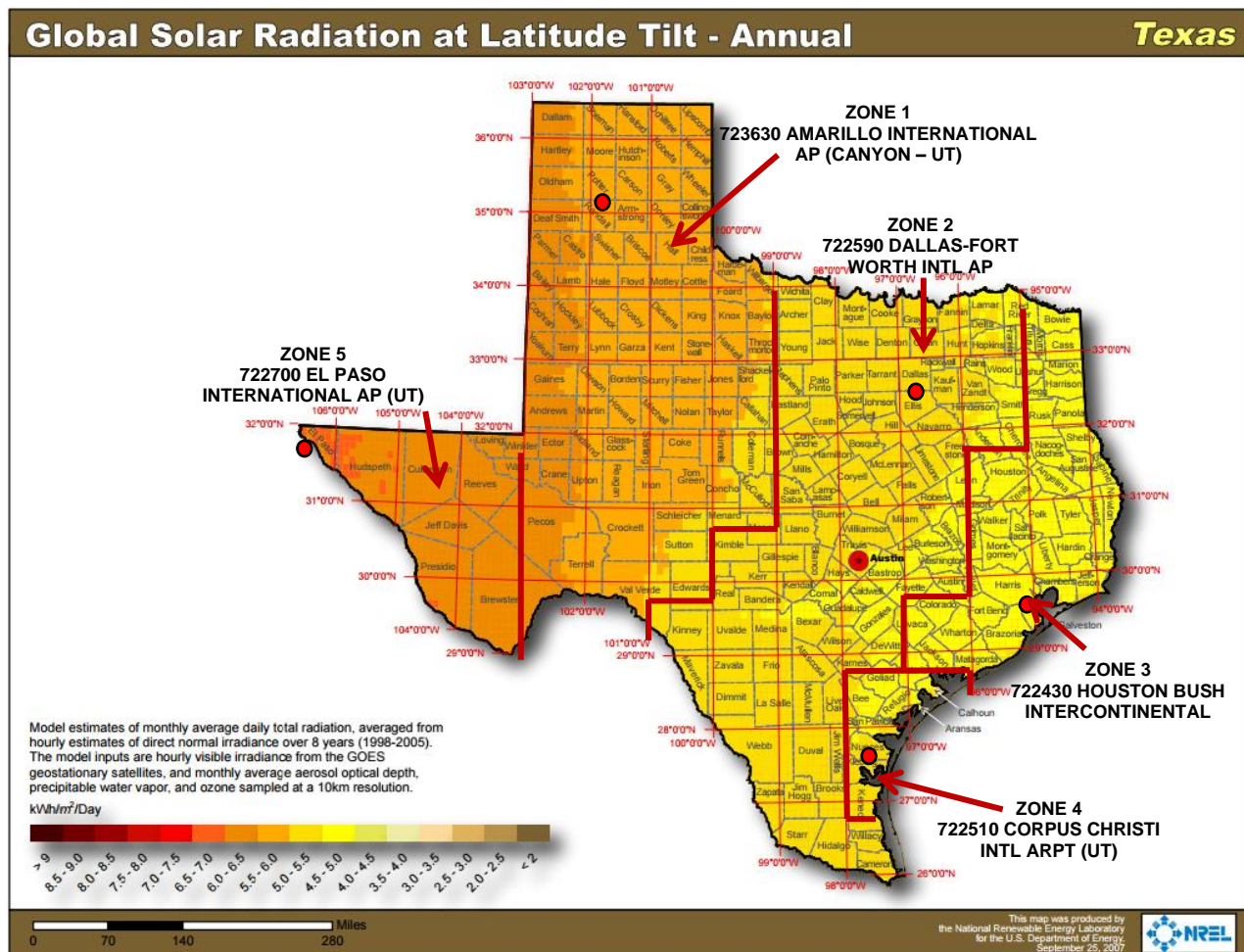
Figure 15. Weather Zone Determination for Solar PV Systems[50]

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings—Lookup Value Tables

The tables below provide lookup values used to calculate deemed summer and winter demand savings based on the weather zone, tilt, and azimuth. Table 36 through Table 45 present lookup values to determine deemed summer and winter demand savings given various array tilt/azimuth combinations. The values in the tables express summer and winter peak demand savings as a percentage of an array's DC rating at standard test conditions (STC).

Some rooftops are essentially flat but have a slight tilt (< 7.5 degrees) to facilitate runoff. If the azimuth of a slightly tilted (< 7.5 degrees) array falls outside the 67.5–292.5-degree azimuth ranges provided in the lookup tables below, the user should apply the deemed savings factors from the first line of the appropriate tables, corresponding to a tilt of 0 degrees. For example, in Amarillo, the summer demand factor for an array with a tilt of 4 degrees and an azimuth of 0 degrees (e.g., slightly tilted to the north) would be 48 percent, as shown in Table 36.

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[50] NREL: https://openei.org/w/images/4/46/NREL-eere-pv-h-texas.pdf.

Table 36. Climate Zone 1: Amarillo—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
15	>7.5-22.5	35%	40%	49%	56%	58%
30	>22.5-37.5	20%	30%	47%	60%	64%
45	>37.5-52.5	10%	18%	42%	61%	66%
60	>52.5-67.5	7%	10%	34%	59%	65%

Table 37. Climate Zone 1: Amarillo—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
15	>7.5-22.5	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%
30	>22.5-37.5	4%	5%	3%	1%	0%
45	>37.5-52.5	6%	6%	4%	1%	0%
60	>52.5-67.5	6%	7%	4%	0%	0%

Table 38. Climate Zone 2: Dallas—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
15	>7.5-22.5	35%	39%	46%	52%	54%
30	>22.5-37.5	22%	29%	43%	55%	59%
45	>37.5-52.5	12%	19%	38%	56%	60%
60	>52.5-67.5	8%	12%	31%	53%	58%

Table 39. Climate Zone 2: Dallas—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
15	>7.5-22.5	5%	6%	4%	2%	1%
30	>22.5-37.5	8%	8%	5%	2%	1%
45	>37.5-52.5	9%	10%	6%	1%	1%
60	>52.5-67.5	10%	11%	6%	1%	1%

Table 40. Climate Zone 3: Houston—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
15	>7.5-22.5	26%	29%	36%	42%	44%
30	>22.5-37.5	16%	21%	34%	45%	49%
45	>37.5-52.5	9%	14%	29%	46%	51%
60	>52.5-67.5	8%	9%	23%	44%	51%

Table 41. Climate Zone 3: Houston—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
15	>7.5-22.5	10%	11%	8%	5%	3%
30	>22.5-37.5	14%	15%	10%	4%	1%
45	>37.5-52.5	17%	18%	11%	3%	1%
60	>52.5-67.5	18%	19%	12%	2%	1%

Table 42. Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
15	>7.5-22.5	30%	33%	41%	48%	51%
30	>22.5-37.5	16%	23%	39%	52%	57%
45	>37.5-52.5	8%	14%	34%	53%	60%
60	>52.5-67.5	8%	9%	27%	51%	59%

Table 43. Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
15	>7.5-22.5	8%	9%	7%	4%	2%
30	>22.5-37.5	11%	12%	8%	3%	1%
45	>37.5-52.5	13%	14%	9%	2%	1%
60	>52.5-67.5	13%	15%	9%	2%	1%

Table 44. Climate Zone 5: El Paso—Summer Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
15	>7.5-22.5	40%	44%	49%	54%	55%
30	>22.5-37.5	29%	35%	47%	56%	58%
45	>37.5-52.5	16%	25%	42%	55%	58%
60	>52.5-67.5	10%	15%	34%	51%	55%

Table 45. Climate Zone 5: El Paso—Winter Demand kW Savings

Tilt (degrees)		Azimuth (degrees, center, and range)				
		90	135	180	225	270
Center	Range	>67.5-112.5	>112.5-157.5	>157.5-202.5	>202.5-247.5	>247.5-292.5
0	0-7.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15	>7.5-22.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30	>22.5-37.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
45	>37.5-52.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
60	>52.5-67.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Deemed Summer and Winter Demand Savings—Example

Example: A commercial customer at 1300 W. Houston Avenue, McAllen, TX 78501, installs a 50 kW$_{dc}$ fixed array comprised of standard crystalline Silicon modules on their rooftop with a tilt of 5 degrees and an azimuth of 175 degrees.

> **Step 1.** Determine the appropriate weather zone. Geographic coordinates for this system (26.21°N, 98.22°W from Figure 14) were derived when determining the annual energy savings (kWh).
>
> From the weather zone map, this location is in Zone 2. See Figure 16.

Figure 16. Application of the Weather Zone Map
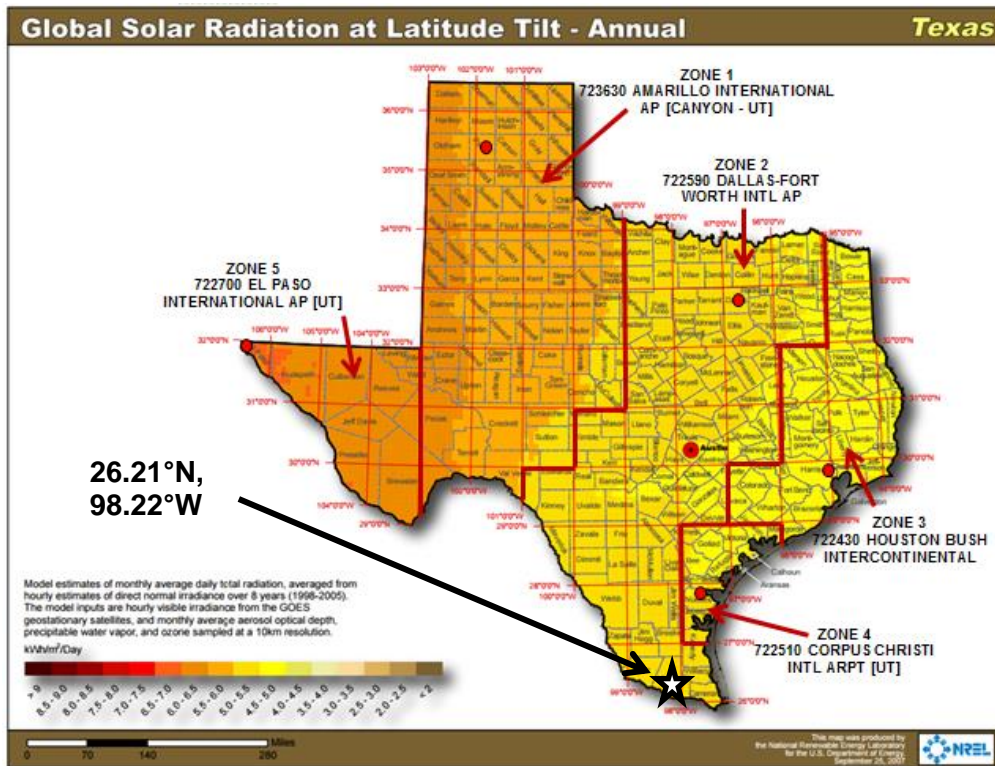
Step 2. Calculate the summer and winter demand savings. From the zone 2 lookup tables, 5 degree tilt falls within the 0-7.5 degree tilt range, and 175 degree azimuth falls within the 157.5-202.5 azimuth range. The summer lookup value is 46 percent, and the winter lookup value is 3 percent.

Applying Equation 39,

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = DC\ system\ size\ (kW) * Lookup\ Value$$

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = 50.000\ kW * 46\%$$

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = 50.000\ kW * 0.46$$

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = 23.000\ kW$$

Applying Equation 40,

$$Deemed\ winter\ demand = DC\ system\ size\ (kW) * Lookup\ Value$$

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = 50.000\ kW * 3\%$$

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = 50.000\ kW * 0.03$$

$$Deemed\ summer\ demand = 1.500\ kW$$

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) of photovoltaic system is established at 30 years. This value is consistent with engineering estimates based on manufacturers' warranties and historical data.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following information will be required to determine the project eligibility.

- Project location (full address, including city, state, and zip code)
- Module type: Standard, premium, or thin film
- Array Type: Fixed (open rack), fixed (roof mount), one-axis tracking, one-axis backtracking, two-axis tracking, etc.
- Tilt, azimuth, and DC system size rating for each array
- Shading study, if not using PVWatts default value

- The calculation of electricity production through PVWatts can be completed by accessing the online calculator or utilizing an API application programming interface. The required documentation varies between the two methods.
  - Online Calculator: Date of PVWatts run and PVWatts printed results report (as a file retained with project documentation)
  - API: Date of API access and response, documentation of API programming (including the access endpoint and request parameters), and the response results.
- Selected climate zone and demand method used
- For projects using the alternative method, retention of the TRM 4.0 PV tool workbook for each array evaluated

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- PUCT Docket 36779—Provides estimate for EUL.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- National Electric Code (NEC) 690, "Solar Photovoltaic Systems" or local building codes.
- P. Dobos. PVWatts Version 5 Manual. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. NREL/TP-6A20-62641. September 2014. http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/62641.pdf. PVWatts calculator available at https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/index.php.

Document Revision History

Table 46. M&V Nonresidential Solar PV Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v1.0	11/25/2013	TRM v1.0 origin.
v3.1	11/05/2015	Updated to reflect EPE's 2016 program and revised maximum incentivized size for EPE from 50 to 10 kW.
v4.0	10/10/2016	Removed deemed savings option for energy. Provided a new method for calculating summer and winter demand savings and provided deemed summer and winter demand savings lookup tables.
v5.0	10/10/2017	Corrected equation, figure, and table references.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	Updated instructions for the new version of PVWatts and references to NREL National Solar Radiation Database (NSRD) (previously TMY3)
v9.0	10/2021	Clarified PVWatts kilowatt-hour modeling instructions and documentation requirements. Provided guidance for slightly tilted arrays that fall outside lookup table azimuth ranges.

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	Eliminated alternate savings method and adjusted premium module type requirements to match PVWatts. Clarified assumptions to use in PVWatts analysis.

2.4.3 Solar Shingles Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-RN-SS and NR-RN-SS

Market Sector: Residential and commercial

Measure Category: Renewables

Applicable Building Types: All

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit (RET), new construction (NC)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Prescribed simulation software EM&V

Savings Methodology: Software modeling tool and calculator-SAM

Streamlined measurement and verification of solar shingles installations shall consist of the development of a project-specific model of the installed solar shingle system using the System Advisor Model (SAM), developed by the National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL). A solar shingles system consists of all connected arrays, sub-arrays, and inverter(s).

Measure Description

A solar shingles system consists of all connected arrays, sub-arrays, and inverter(s). The M&V method used to estimate savings is a simulation model approach using the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) System Advisor Model (SAM). Either version 2015.6.30 or a more recent version of the SAM software shall be used.

Eligibility Criteria

Solar shingle systems consisting of connected arrays, sub-arrays, and inverters.

The installation must meet the following requirements to be eligible for incentives:

- Systems shall be installed by a licensed electrical contractor or, in the case of a residential installation by the homeowner, with the approval of the electrical inspector in accordance with the National Electric Code (NEC 690, "Solar Photovoltaic Systems") and local building codes.

- If the system is utility interactive, the inverter shall be listed and certified by a national testing laboratory authority (e.g., UL 1741, "Static Inverters and Charge Controllers for Use in Photovoltaic Power Systems") as meeting the requirements of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 929-2000 "Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems."

- The estimated annual energy generation from the solar shingles system shall not exceed the customer's annual energy consumption.

Baseline Condition

PV system not currently installed (typical).

High-Efficiency Condition

PV systems must meet the eligibility criteria shown above to be eligible for reporting claimed energy impacts. The high-efficiency conditions are estimated based on appropriate use of NREL's SAM software modeling tool for solar shingle installation analysis.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Not applicable.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

SAM solar shingle installation data, modeling and analysis

SAM can be downloaded from the NREL website.[51]

SAM Data Input

The following steps present the information and sequence required to accurately model solar shingle projects using the SAM software tool.

- **Step 1.** Create a new solar PV project in SAM

- **Step 2.** Specify a Solar PV project and select a market segment (e.g., residential, commercial)

- **Step 3.** Solar systems are configured in the SAM main model interface that is organized across a number of screens, selected by a topics menu on the left-hand side of the window. The following items must be configured:

Location and Resource. An appropriate weather file must be specified in the subsequent screen. SAM is pre-loaded with a selection of weather files from the NREL NSRDB TMY3 datasets. The user should specify one of the five locations provided in Table 47, according to where in Texas the solar shingles are being installed. The map in Figure 17 indicates the delineation of the weather zones by county.

NOTE: It is critical that the TMY3 files are specified in the model for estimating peak demand impacts and that the corresponding set of peak hours and relative probabilities from TRM Volume 1, Section 4 shall be used to estimate peak demand impacts.

---

[51] As of publication of this version, the latest release of SAM is Version 2015.6.30. Instructions provided herein are intended to be sufficiently generic to allow for successful model creation in this and subsequent iterations of the software; however, it is impossible to anticipate the exact nature of future software revisions.

Table 47. TMY Data File by TRM Weather Zone

	TRM weather zone	TMY3 file	TMY3 location
1	Panhandle Region	723630	Amarillo Intl AP (Canyon—UT)
2	North Region	722590	Dallas Fort Worth Intl AP
3	South Region	722430	Houston Bush Intercontinental
4	Valley Region	722510	Corpus Christi Intl AP (UT)
5	West Region	722700	El Paso International AP (UT)

Figure 17. Texas Technical Reference Manual Weather Zones
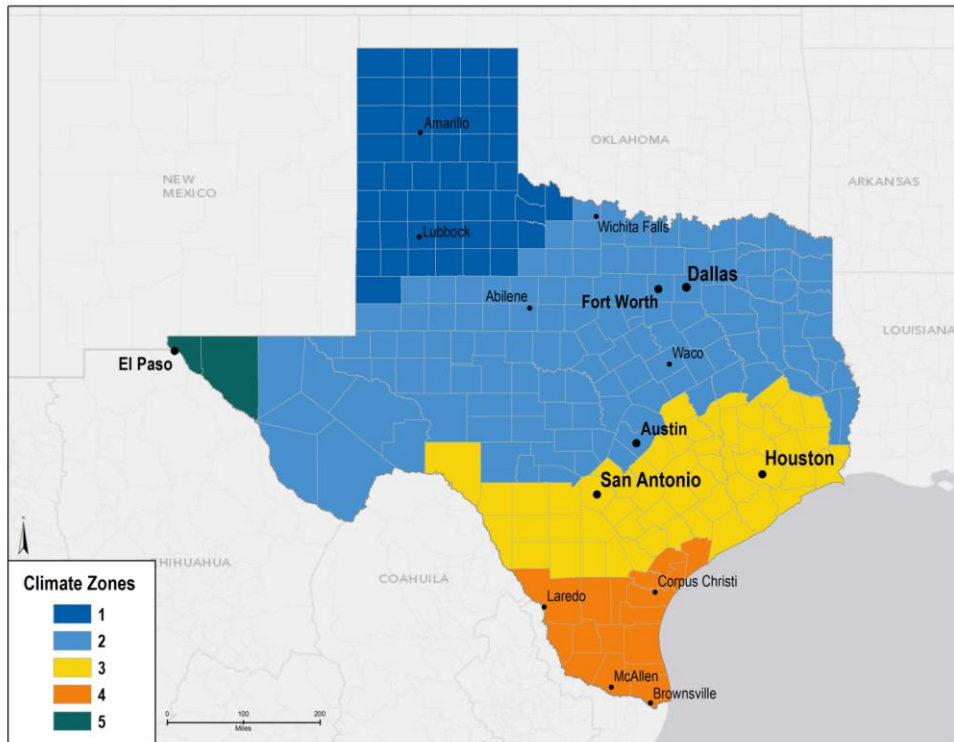
Module. The default action in the Module screen allows users to select a product with required performance data pre-loaded into SAM. Several CertainTeed Apollo modules and Dow DPS-XXX modules can be specified in this window. However, modeling options for the PV Module can be modified in SAM 2015.6.30 by selecting the dropdown menu that is set to "CEC Performance Model with Module Database" (at the top of this window). Other modeling options provide flexibility to adequately model products from other manufacturers.

Temperature correction. The module screen includes a 'Temperature Correction' window, in which one of two-cell temperature models must be specified. The 'Nominal operating cell temperature (NOCT) method' should be selected, and within the 'Nominal output cell temperature (NOCT) parameters' section, the 'Mounting standoff' should be specified as 'Building integrated.' The 'Building integrated' option accounts for solar shingles integrated on buildings.

Inverter. Inverter-specific information must be provided. Similar to the Module screen, an inverter can be selected from the Inverter CEC Database (default). Inverters not in the CEC database should use data from the manufacturer (Inverter Datasheet mode) or inverter efficiencies at different loading rates from inverter part load curves (Inverter Part Load Curve mode). Any of these methods is satisfactory. Note that the number of inverters can be specified on the following 'Array' screen, but only one inverter type can be specified here, so when multiple inverters are used with systems modeled in SAM, they must be the same make and model.

System design (array). The following array-level information shall be provided:

- System sizing: Specified by solar module capacity and count and inverter system losses.

- Configuration at reference conditions (modules and inverters) DC subarrays. SAM allows modeling up to 4 subarrays. If the system model has only one array, the data for this array is entered in the column for subarray 1; subarrays 2-4 should be left disabled. If there are multiple arrays, check the boxes to enable subarrays 2-4, as needed, and the number of strings in that subarray. Pre-inverter derates should be specified as appropriate.

- Estimate of overall land usage. Not needed (used for economic analysis only).

- PV subarray voltage mismatch. For CEC modules (true of CertainTEED and Dow DPS products), losses due to subarray mismatch can be estimated. For arrays with multiple orientations, this option should be selected.

Shading and snow. A good faith effort should be made to represent features likely to affect incidence of solar radiation on the solar shingle system. Appropriate shading for the installation site should be incorporated; however, it is not necessary to modify the annual average soiling, as first year generation values will be used.

Losses. Specify all DC and AC losses.

For the remaining topics/screens listed below, no data entry is required:

- Lifetime
- Battery storage
- System costs
- Financial parameters
- Incentives
- Electricity rates
- Electric load

Model Run and Data Output

Execute the model calculations (in 2015.6.30) by clicking "Simulate" in the bottom left corner. SAM generates many output data fields: create an 8,760 hourly output file by selecting "Time Series" at the top of the screen (option appears only after clicking "Simulate") and then select "Power generated by system (kW)" from the options on the right-hand side of the screen. Output data can be saved as Excel or .csv by right clicking on the generated plot and selecting the desired option.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

There are no lookup tables available for this measure. See SAM software tool guidance in the previous section to calculate energy and demand savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Peak demand savings should be extracted from the hourly data file in a manner consistent with the peak demand definition and the associated methods to extract peak demand savings from models producing 8,760 hourly savings using Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) data. 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) of solar shingles is established at 20 years. This value is consistent with engineering estimates based on manufacturers' warranties and historical data.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following inputs should be collected in program databases to inform the evaluation and calculate energy savings accurately.

- Climate zone or county

- Decision/action type: retrofit, new construction

- Building type

- System latitude

- System tilt from horizontal

- System azimuth

The following files should be provided to the utility from which the project sponsor seeks to obtain an incentive for a solar shingles system installation:

- SAM model file (*.zsam format)
- 8,760 hourly output file (csv or similar format)
- Calculator with annual energy savings and peak demand savings estimate

References and Efficiency Standards

Not applicable.

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- National Electric Code (NEC) 690, "Solar Photovoltaic Systems" or local building codes.
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 929-2000 "Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic (PV) Systems." http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/929-2000.html.
- System Advisor Model (SAM) Version 2014.1.14. National Renewable Energy Laboratory. SAM is available for registration and download at: https://sam.nrel.gov/download.

Document Revision History

Table 48. M&V Solar Shingles Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v3.0	4/10/2015	TRM v3.0 origin.
v3.1	11/05/2015	Major methodology updates include revising the reference to the latest version of SAM software and removal of TMY2 weather data file use. Revised measure details to match the format of TRM volumes 2 and 3. This included adding detail regarding Measure Overview, Measure Description, Measure Life, Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements, References and Efficiency Standards, and Document Revision History.
v4.0	10/10/2016	No revision.
v5.0	10/10/2017	No revision.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	No revision.

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v9.0	11/2021	TRM v9.0 update. Updated EUL.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	No revision.

2.4.4 Solar Attic Fans Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-RN-SF

Market Sector: Residential

Measure Category: Building envelope

Applicable Building Types: Residential

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Prescriptive

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculations

Savings Methodology: Engineering calculations and estimates

Measure Description

Solar attic fans increase the extraction rate of accumulated hot air in attics during the cooling season. Solar attic fans introduce no new electrical load to the home since they are powered by an attached photovoltaic (PV) panel. They save energy by reducing the load on air conditioning equipment, cooling the conditioned space directly underlying the attic, and by reducing heat exchange with supply ducts located in the attic when present.

Deemed savings are provided for a reduced air conditioning load.

Note: This measure was developed with limited savings information for Texas; therefore, solar attic fans should be implemented with the expectation of a savings methodology update in future TRMs as Texas-specific field information becomes available. This measure will be reconsidered on an annual basis. If sufficient M&V data is provided, this measure may be incorporated into Volume 2 as a fully-deemed measure.

Eligibility Criteria

The measure applies to existing homes with central- or mini-split-electric-refrigerated air conditioning. Ineligible applications include new homes, homes with tile roofs, homes with metal roofs, and evaporatively-cooled homes. Customers participating in hard-to-reach or low-income programs are also eligible to claim cooling savings for homes cooled by one or more room air conditioners by applying an adjustment factor to the provided deemed savings. Solar fans must have an automatic low-temperature shut-off to ensure cold outside air is not drawn into the attic during the heating season.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an existing home with refrigerated air and a vented attic.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the installation of sufficient solar attic fans to remove 400 cubic feet per minute (cfm) for every thousand square feet of attic floor space. A solar attic fan consists of an electric fan powered by an integrated PV panel installed for the exclusive purpose of powering the fan.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings have been estimated by performing energy balances on the roof surface and on the attic airspace on an hourly time step. The energy balances account for heat flux from the roof into the attic and between the attic and the underlying conditioned space. Solar attic fans are assumed to operate in the cooling season in the hours of the day when there is incident solar irradiation on the panel. Deemed savings are based on replacing hot attic air with outside air using solar attic fans with a capacity of 400 cfm per thousand square feet of attic floor. Estimated savings are a function of the difference in heat transfer to conditioned space with and without solar attic fans, considering that the heat transferred to conditioned space must be removed by the air conditioning system. For homes with ducts in the attic, additional savings are estimated considering heat transfer to supply ducts.

Hourly data for the ambient conditions is from TMY3 files for the Texas TRM climate zones.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The attic temperature for each hour is estimated according to the following equation for both the baseline and high-efficiency conditions:[52]

$$T_a = \frac{A_r * U_r * \dfrac{\alpha * I_s + h_o * T_o}{h_o + U_r} + Q * \rho * c_p * T_o + (A_c * U_c + A_d * U_d) * T_i}{\dfrac{A_r * U_r * h_o}{h_o + U_r} + Q * \rho * c_p + (A_c * U_c + A_d * U_d)}$$

Equation 41

Where:

A_r	=	*Roof surface area (ft²)*
U_r	=	*U-factor of the roof between the unconditioned attic and the exterior (Btu/ft²-hr-°F)*
α	=	*Absorption coefficient of the roof (dimensionless)*
I_s	=	*Solar irradiance (Btu/ft²-hr)*
h_o	=	*Convective heat transfer coefficient for air (Btu/ft²-hr-°F)*

---

[52] This equation results from solving the energy balance on the roof for Tr and inserting this value into the energy balance for the attic airspace, while solving for Ta. The equations are drawn from ASHRAE Fundamentals, Chapter 17, Residential Heat Load Guidebook. Approach originally derived by Tetra Tech, Inc. (see references section).

T_o	=	Exterior temperature (°F)
T_r	=	Temperature of the roof (°F)
T_a	=	Temperature of the attic (°F)
Q	=	Ventilation airflow rate (CFM)
ρ	=	Density of air (lb/ft³)
c_p	=	Specific heat of air (Btu/lb-°F)
A_c	=	Ceiling surface area (ft²)
U_c	=	U-factor of the ceiling between the conditioned space and the unconditioned attic (Btu/ft²-hr-°F)
A_d	=	Surface area of supply ducts in the attic (ft²); set to zero if there are no supply ducts in the attic
U_d	=	U-factor of the insulation on the ducts, (Btu/ft²-hr-°F)
T_i	=	Temperature of the conditioned space (°F)

Once hourly attic temperatures are estimated for the baseline and high-efficiency conditions, hourly energy savings are estimated as follows:

$$Hourly\ Energy\ Savings\ (kWh) = \frac{(A_c * U_c + A_d * U_d)}{1000 * EER} * \left(T_{a,b} - T_{a,he}\right) * 1\ hr$$

Equation 42

Where:

A_c	=	Ceiling surface area (ft²)
U_c	=	U-factor of the ceiling between the conditioned space and the unconditioned attic (Btu/ft²-hr-°F)
A_d	=	Surface area of supply ducts in the attic (ft²); set to zero if there are no supply ducts in the attic
U_d	=	U-factor of the insulation on the ducts (Btu/ft²-hr-°F)
EER	=	Efficiency of the air conditioner (Btu/W-h)
$T_{a,b}$	=	Temperature of the baseline attic, without solar-powered attic fan (°F)
$T_{a,he}$	=	Temperature of the attic in the high-efficiency condition, with solar-powered attic fan (°F)

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Energy and demand savings are estimated for homes with ducts in the attic and for homes with no ductwork in their attics.

Table 49. Solar Attic Fans Deemed Annual Energy Savings (kWh)

Climate zone	No ducts in attic	Ducts in attic
Climate Zone 1: Amarillo	147	245
Climate Zone 2: Dallas	212	350
Climate Zone 3: Houston	236	391
Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi	260	431
Climate Zone 5: El Paso	252	420

Annual energy savings are simply the sum of the hourly energy savings:

$$Annual\ Energy\ Savings\ (kWh) = \sum_{hr=1}^{8760} Hourly\ Energy\ Savings \times CAF$$

Equation 43

Where:

CAF = *Cooling savings adjustment factor: set to 1.0 for homes with central refrigerated air; for homes with one or more room air conditioners, set to 0.6*

Table 50. Solar Attic Fans Deemed Summer Peak Demand Savings (kW)

Climate zone	No ducts in attic	Ducts in attic
Climate Zone 1: Amarillo	0.16	0.26
Climate Zone 2: Dallas	0.12	0.20
Climate Zone 3: Houston	0.10	0.15
Climate Zone 4: Corpus Christi	0.15	0.24
Climate Zone 5: El Paso	0.17	0.28

The cooling adjustment factor is also applied to the demand savings:

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ (kW) = Summer\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings \times CAF$$

Equation 44

Where:

The *Summer Peak Demand Savings* are the appropriate value from Table 50.

> *CAF*   =   *Cooling savings adjustment factor: set to 1.0 for homes with central refrigerated air; for homes with one or more room air conditioners, set to 0.6*

Winter peak demand savings are not estimated. Solar attic fans that operate in the winter would likely require more space heating and produce negative savings by increasing the temperature gradient between conditioned space and the cooler attic air (while potentially creating condensation issues).

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

Refer to Volume 1, Appendix B: Peak Demand Reduction Documentation for further details on peak demand savings and methodology.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) of a solar attic fan is closely related to its motor. The US DOE Advanced Manufacturing Office's Motor Systems Tip Sheet #3 suggests motors should last approximately 35,000 hours. The average annual hours of operation for solar attic fans across the Texas TRM zones is about 2,300 hours. Accordingly, the EUL for solar attic fans in Texas is estimated to be 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.

- Climate zone or county
- Attic floor area (ft^2)
- Installed capacity of installed solar attic fans (CFM)
- Absence/presence of ducts in attic space
- Absence/presence of A/C equipment in attic space
- Length and insulation R-value of ducts in the attic if applicable
- Attic insulation R-value
- Exterior roof type (e.g., black asphalt shingles, metal seam)
- Air conditioning type, age, and estimated EER
- Azimuth of fan solar panel

- Temperature measurements (for PY2020, 5 of the initial 10 projects in Texas and 10 percent of the subsequent 200 projects in Texas, not to exceed 25 installations); future program years' (PYs) measurement requirements will be determined on an annual basis.

  o Pre-installation spot measurements (near insulation level and underside of the roof)

  o Post-installation two-week logging, minimum on reading per hour (near insulation level and underside of roof)

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

- TBD

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- 2017 ASHRAE Handbook-Fundamentals; Chapter 17, Residential Cooling and Heating Load Calculations.

- Tetra Tech Memorandum to the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) of Ontario, Canada. Attic Fan Measure Characterization. Authors Mark Bergum and Marc Collins. August 20, 2018.

- US Department of Energy, EERE Advanced Manufacturing Office. Motor Systems Tip Sheet #3. Online. Available: https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/15020347

Document Revision History

Table 51. Residential Solar Attic Fans Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v7.0	10/2019	TRM v7.0 origin.
v8.0	10/2020	Removed measure due to lack of M&V data collection to refine preliminary deemed savings estimates.
v9.0	10/2021	Reinstated measure requiring M&V data collection.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	No revision.

2.5 M&V: MISCELLANEOUS

2.5.1 Behavioral Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-BC

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Operation and maintenance (O&M)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: M&V and whole facility measurement

This protocol is used to estimate savings for various behavioral changes that remain persistent and reliable long term. The purpose of this measure is to create a framework to provide verified savings within standards currently applied to other commercial energy savings measures.

Measure Description

This measure is not defined but requires that any behavioral project develop an M&V plan and report. The project may include associated equipment installation. The M&V plans and reports should include a description of the proposed behavioral changes, how the changes will save energy, and why the behavioral change should be considered a permanent change, similar to other high-efficiency equipment retrofits.

One example is to establish an authorized facility-wide energy policy with an implementation plan and quality assurance processes. Another example is to establish electric fleet vehicle energy charging policies to shift energy consumption to off-peak periods and reduce peak demand.

M&V plans and reports should describe how changes in operations and/or sequence of operations translate into energy savings. The measure description should include how initial energy savings estimates will be verified by IPMVP-compliant M&V.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to behavioral measures that provide persistent energy reductions that are measurable at the facility level and comply with IPMVP Option C. Projects shall meet the model fit metrics based on one year of pre-installation and one year of post-installation hourly consumption data. Alternate methodologies or data availability of less than hourly increments will be considered on a case-by-case basis with prior approval from the evaluation team.

For projects with smaller savings (typically < 20 kW) where standard M&V efforts may be cost prohibitive, the simplified M&V energy and demand savings may be used with prior evaluation-team approval.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition for each behavioral measure has two aspects: 1) the existing operating parameters (e.g., temperatures, hours of operation, loads) and existing energy use for each behavior change and 2) the proposed new case for each behavior change with equations that meet the model fitness requirements to quantify energy savings.

The M&V plan should document the source and accuracy/confidence of the parameters used in the proposed equations to estimate baseline and new case energy use for each behavior impact (e.g., interior lights are to be turned off). The M&V plan should explain assumptions for both baseline and behavior change cases, citing sources.

High-Efficiency Condition

Demonstrated by conclusive energy savings following IPMVP protocols.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Not applicable.

M&V Methodology

The evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) methodology presents a plan to determine (i.e., calculate and verify) energy savings due to significant and persistent facility-wide behavioral changes for a commercial facility, following IPMVP Option C. Whole facility guidance is found in IPMVP Core Concepts EVO 10000-1:2022. CalTRACK 2.0 technical appendix should be used to support the development of consistent normalized energy consumption models.

A measurement and verification (M&V) plan and M&V report shall document the methodology selected and include assumptions and details regarding model development, testing, handling of errors, and information to validate regression model(s).

Model documentation should be transparent and allow for repeating modeling steps and results, including the use of any adjustments made outside of the primary modeling method. Procedures and their results should be documented and may include:

- Describe how modeling outliers were identified and addressed

- Describe how missing data errors were addressed and document what changed from the original model. Any data removed or changed should be annotated with a cause.

- Describe non-routine events and adjustments across the measurement periods. The COVID-19 pandemic[53] altered many commercial and industrial (C&I) customer operations in multiple ways, and each significant adjustment in operation should be described, such as full shutdown periods, partial operation periods, and full operation periods.

M&V energy savings should be normalized to climatological and other features, such as production volume or occupancy. The weather-dependent factors are normalized to fixed Typical Meteorological Year 3 (TMY3) weather data files organized by Climate Zone 2. This normalized file should be used with both the pre-installation and post-installation consumption energy model from the regression analysis.

M&V Plan and M&V Report

Preparation of an M&V plan and report is required to determine savings. An M&V plan ensures that collected data and information necessary to determine savings will be available after implementation of the behavioral change(s). The M&V plan and report should follow the template in the IPMVP Core Concept 2022 Section 13, excluding the budget section. Documentation of assumptions and modeling should be complete, readily available, clearly organized, and easy to understand. It is critical that the behavioral M&V plans and reports detail the individual actions, measurement boundary, and the multi-year measurement and savings analysis protocols in the plan and update in the report.

Changes to required documentation may be possible if a viable comparison group can be used. The EM&V team will review M&V plans that include the make–up and selection of the comparison group in lieu of required documentation.

Normalized Energy Model Fit Metrics

The model should be designed to develop the most accurate normalized metered energy consumption using a replicable method. The models used for the baseline and performance periods should be the simplest model available with the best R^2 and CV (RMSE)[54]. It is required that selected variables are reasonably understood to impact consumption levels and not coincidental during a measurement period. The least-squares regression method is most common and should be completed separately for electric consumption (kWh) and electric demand (kW). Other methods are acceptable if the least squares method is not sufficient. The model shall attempt to meet the following model fitness metric requirements:

- Energy savings is greater than ten percent of baseline consumption
- R^2 value greater than or equal to 0.75

Advanced models may develop alternative fit metrics or error levels at specific confidence levels as described in Section 12.6 of the Core Concepts 2022.

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[53] Starting March 2019.
[54] Coefficient of Variation Root Mean Squared Error.

The electric demand model based on one-hour interval consumption data will lead to the best model to determine peak demand savings. The model shall be evaluated to determine if the peak demand is accurately represented during the peak conditions as described in TRM Volume 1. An alternate regression model for the peak demand is required when the measured peak demand varies from the modeled peak demand at the high and low measured temperature period by greater than 20 percent. If the one-hour interval consumption data is unavailable, the evaluation team must approve the M&V plan before implementation.

Baseline Data and Model

The participants baseline data shall be used to create a baseline model equation. The M&V plan should document the data used to determine the baseline completely and accurately, including the selection of constants and independent variables. The baseline and independent variables shall be derived based on the historical electric consumption 12 months immediately prior to the engagement, the nearest actual weather data file, and other relevant variables, such as floor area or operating profile[55]. Historic electricity consumption is expected to be an hour interval to support the development of the peak demand savings detailed in Volume 1.

Baseline energy models can be used for multiple years for long-term behavior engagements. A baseline normalized energy model can be used for a maximum five years from the start of the baseline period to the start of the performance period. Although the baseline period may be reset earlier if non-routine adjustments are unable to be identified or quantified.

Reporting Period Data and Model

The participants' consumption data starts immediately after commissioning all project components to create a performance period model equation. The M&V plan should document the data used to determine the consumption completely and accurately, including the selection of constants and independent variables. The independent variables shall be derived based on the historical electric consumption of 12 months, the actual weather data file from the same source as the baseline, the TMY3 weather data file specified for the climate zone, and other relevant variables. Actual electricity consumption is expected to be an hour interval to support the development of the peak demand savings detailed in Volume 1, Section 4.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Not applicable.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

The methodology used to determine peak demand savings should be consistent with the methodology of energy savings. The calculation of peak demand savings should include the weather-dependent peak demand probability factors, as outlined in Volume 1, Section 4. The methodology should be documented clearly in the M&V plan and report. Because models are developed for a normalized year, the factors outside the date, time, and temperature should be assumed to be the maximum for the date and time combination, such as considering the date a weekday operation day for an office building.

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[55] CalTRACK 2.0 provides a compliance checklist that can be used as best practices during model development, https://www.caltrack.org/caltrack-compliance.html.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Regression software used for estimating annual energy use and demand should be clearly specified in the M&V plan and report.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is one year.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following 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
- Decision/action type: Operations and maintenance
- Building type

The following inputs and data should be documented and available for evaluation review:

- Baseline equipment types affected by behavior change
- Baseline equipment capacities
- Baseline equipment efficiency ratings
- Baseline number of units
- Baseline operating practice
- Efficient operating practice
- Actual one-hour interval consumption data
- Actual weather data file
- Actual alternate operations or other variable documentation
- Model development inputs and outputs for baseline and post-install analysis
- Normalized energy consumption and peak demand reduction estimates
- Normalized energy consumption data file based on TMY3 and other variables

References and Efficiency Standards

Not applicable.

Petitions and Rulings

- Behavioral programs are allowed energy efficiency programs as specified in the Energy Efficiency Rule (16 TC 25.181 (c)(12))

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- International Performance and Measurement Verification Protocol Core Concepts 2022 https://evo-world.org/en/products-services-mainmenu-en/protocols/ipmvp

- CalTRACK 2.0 Technical Appendix: http://docs.caltrack.org/en/latest/technical-appendix.html

- Standard and references unique to each project and to be documented in the M&V plan and report

Document Revision History

Table 52. M&V Behavioral Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v3.1	11/05/2015	TRM v3.1 origin.
v4.0	10/10/2016	Updated documentation of methodology and measure life.
v5.0	10/10/2017	No revision.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	Transferred relevant guidance language from Vol. 5.
v8.0	10/2020	Added hourly interval data as a requirement, added CalTRACK2.0 technical appendix as a guide to normalize consumption models, and clarified guidance on normalized energy model fitness, baseline development, and reporting period.
v9.0	10/2021	Updated model requirements to account for pandemic and other non-routine events.
v10.0	10/2022	Updated to comply with IPMVP Core Concepts 2022.
v11.0	10/2023	No revision.

2.5.2 Air Compressors Less than 75 hp Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-CA

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Early retirement (ER), new construction (NC), and replace-on-burnout (ROB)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: EM&V and whole facility measurement

This protocol is used to estimate savings for compressed air system controls measures for systems with less than 75 horsepower in total compressor power. The compressed air methodology is a framework to provide high quality verified savings for smaller compressed air projects. This measure uses site collected data, follows savings methodologies as outlined by the Ohio Technical Reference Manual, and uses research on compressed air systems conducted by the Long Island Power Authority.

Measure Description

This measure requires the installation of flow controls on existing compressed air systems with a total compressor power of less than 75 hp. This methodology limits the amount of savings that can be claimed to 20 kW and 100,000 kWh for a project. For projects that are expected to exceed 20 kW or 100,000 kWh savings, full M&V is recommended.

Applicable controls measure types include:

- Load/unload controls: allow the motor to run continuously at a constant speed but unloads the compressor when adequate pressure has been achieved. Efficient load/unload controls use storage tank(s) to increase the available compressor air capacity without requiring compressor operation during all load periods. This protocol provides estimated savings for systems that exceed 3 gal/CFM or 5 gal/CFM in storage capacity.

- Modulating inlet controls: restricts inlet air to the compressor to progressively reduce compressor output to meet the flow requirements of the system. Also referred to as throttling or capacity control. The amount of capacity reduction is limited by the potential for surge and minimum throttling capacity.

- Variable displacement systems: have compressors that operate in two or more partially loaded conditions. Since the compressor can operate efficiently at multiple output points, it can more closely align with the load of the system.

- Variable speed with unloading: controls the compressor motor to match the load of the system, offering the highest efficiency gains. During periods of low demand, the compressor is unloaded and operates at the minimum variable speed until the flow and pressure demand exceeds the minimum output of the compressor.

Eligibility Criteria

This measure applies to retrofitting an existing compressed air system with new, higher efficiency flow controls or the installation of a new compressed air system with eligible flow controls.

Baseline Condition

Existing System Retrofit: The baseline for existing system retrofit shall be the applicable control type from the pre-existing system, from Table 53.

Replace-on-Burnout (ROB) and New Construction (NC): The baseline for ROB and NC projects is assumed to be a modulating air compressor with blow down (a standard industry practice). The baseline efficiency is given from the Modulation category in Table 53.

High-Efficiency Condition

High-efficiency conditions for compressed air system are in Table 53.

Table 53. Air Compressor Energy Factors

Control type	ACEF	Source
Modulation	89.0 percent	LIPA Clean Energy Initiative[56]
Load/No Load with 3 gal/CFM	83.1 percent	
Load/No Load with 5 gal/CFM	80.6 percent	
Variable Displacement	76.9 percent	
Variable Speed with Unloading	67.5 percent	

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Whole Facility EM&V Methodology (Used to Estimate FINAL Savings Potential)

Standard IPMVP Option A procedures will be used to compare stipulated values to actual site conditions to confirm or adjust values found in the Ohio TRM, Long Island Power Authority's Clean Energy Initiative, Arkansas C&I program, and Texas Pilot program. Savings are determined by comparing measured energy use before and after implementation of a project, with adjustments for changes in conditions.

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[56] Data obtained from Long Island Power Authority's Clean Energy Initiative, See ACEF Development section for more details.

Option Type and Measurement Boundary

The M&V plan will follow the guidelines of the 2012 International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) Option A—Retrofit Isolation: Key Parameter Measurement. This method calculates energy savings using key energy consumption parameters before the equipment retrofit begins and after the retrofit is completed. The Option A guidelines are described in the latest version of the IPMVP Core Concepts EVO 10000-1:2022.

The key parameter being measured is interval true power (kW).

Baseline and Reporting Period

Two weeks of logging data before and two weeks of logging data after the controls upgrade.

Savings Methodology—Measured Data Analysis

The following equations will be used to calculate energy and demand saving estimates:

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ (kW)\ = kW_{PDPF,existing} - kW_{PDPF,new}$$

Equation 45

$$Annual\ Energy\ Savings\ (kWh) = (kW_{avg\ op,existing} - kW_{avg\ op,new}) * Hours$$

Equation 46

Where:

kW_{PDPF}	=	*Compressor motor kW from metered data corresponding to PDPF period as outlined in TRM Volume 1[57]*
$kW_{avg,\ op}$	=	*Average compressor motor kW from metered data during the operating hours*
Hours	=	*Compressor total hours of operation per year; assumed to be the facility-posted annual operating hours*

Savings Methodology—Stipulated Analysis

The following equations will be used to calculate energy and demand saving estimates:

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ (kW)$$
$$= (kW_{full\ load,existing} * ACEF_{existing} - kW_{full\ load,new} * ACEF_{new}) * CF_{PDPF}$$

Equation 47

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[57] TRM Volume 1, Section 4.7 provides a basis for estimating peak coincident demand reductions attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in Texas. This is based on measure-specific load during the identified peak hours according to Section 4.2.2.

$$Annual\ Energy\ Savings\ (kWh)$$
$$= (kW_{full\ load,existing} * ACEF_{existing} - kW_{full\ load,new} * ACEF_{new}) * Hours$$

Equation 48

$$kW_{full\ load,existing} = \frac{0.7456 * Motor\ Nominal\ HP_{existing} * LF_{rated}}{Motor\ Nominal\ Efficiency_{existing}}$$

Equation 49

Where:

$kW_{full\ load}$	=	*Compressor motor full-load kW from CAGI data sheet; if baseline CAGI data isn't available, use Equation 49*
Hours	=	*Compressor total hours of operation per year; assumed to be the facility posted annual operating hours*
ACEF	=	*Air compressor energy factor from Table 53*
LF_{rated}	=	*Total annual energy consumption as reported in utility meter data for the post-retrofit measurement year*
CF_{PDPF}	=	*Coincident factor determined from peak demand probability factors; for projects whose business hours encompass the entire PDPF period for the building's climate zone, the factor is 1.0[58]*

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings

There are no deemed energy or demand savings for this measure.

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.

Additional Calculators and Tools

The regression software used for estimating annual energy use and demand should be clearly specified within the M&V plan and report.

ACEF Development

As part of the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) Clean Energy Initiative, a study of air compressors was conducted with collected data on the operating capacity of the compressed air systems. LIPA provided data from this study, which was used as the basis for the ACEF development.

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[58] TRM Volume 1, Section 4.2 provides a basis for estimating peak coincident demand reductions attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in Texas. This is based on measure-specific load during the identified peak hours according to Section 4.2.2.

The capacity data was divided into percent of full-load capacity bins to determine average system loading across the population. This data was weighted by the brake horsepower of each compressor in the population. For each capacity bin, the percent power was determined for the control schemes from the Department of Energy air compressor savings calculator (no longer publicly available). The percent power curves were used with the load profile (from the study data) to develop average compressor energy factors for each control scheme for this measure.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for commercial air compressors is 10 years, pending further research.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following 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

- Decision/action type: ER, ROB, NC, system type conversion

- Building type

- Baseline equipment type

- Baseline equipment controls

- Baseline number of units

- Baseline compressor CAGI data sheets

- For ER only: Baseline age and method of determination (e.g., nameplate, blueprints, customer reported, not available)

- Installed equipment type

- Installed equipment controls

- Installed equipment make and model

- Installed number of units

- Installed compressor CAGI data sheets

- A description of the actual building type, the primary business activity, the business hours, and the operating schedule

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- State of Ohio Energy Efficiency Technical Reference Manual, https://focusonenergy.com/sites/default/files/Focus%20on%20Energy%20TRM%20-%20PY2017_1%28Archive%29.pdf#page=52

Document Revision History

Table 54. Air Compressors Less than 75 HP Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v5.0	10/10/2017	TRM v5.0 origin.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	No revision.
v8.0	10/2020	No revision.
v9.0	10/2021	No revision.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	No revision.

2.5.3 Nonresidential Custom

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-CS

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: All commercial and industrial

Fuels Affected: Electricity, natural gas

Decision/Action Types: Operational/maintenance and retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Custom retrofit

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: Engineering calculations

This protocol guides the custom calculation of energy savings for projects that do not require whole building or sub-system monitoring.

Measure Description

A custom project is an energy efficiency improvement where the energy savings impact is calculated with engineering-based equations and not described as a measure in Volume 3. It can be used on any commercial and industrial building on any project type. Projects that require measurement and verification (M&V) protocols should follow the associated measures.

Eligibility Criteria

Custom projects are eligible if the scope of impact can be identified and quantified based on documented assumptions or site monitoring. The EM&V team may provide pre-approval for calculation methods and data collection requirements.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is the existing equipment or system energy use before implementing the energy conservation activities.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the equipment or system energy use after implementing energy conservation equipment or other energy conservation activities. A start-up or commissioning period after implementation is not considered part of the high-efficiency condition.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Calculation Methodology

The calculation methodology should identify the engineering equations and concepts to determine energy savings. The calculation should be capable of determining annual energy consumption and peak demand in accordance with Volume 1, Section 4 (PDPF method). The assumptions, operating conditions, and documented measurements necessary to complete the proposed methodology should be documented and supported. The calculation should use documented measurements or operating set points whenever possible to eliminate the use of assumptions. Measurements may be spot measurements or short-term monitoring.

Custom energy savings calculations should be normalized to the expected normalized operation. This may mean incorporating production volume, occupancy, or Typical Meteorological Year 3 (TMY3) weather data files to adjust operating conditions. The production volume and occupancy should adjust to the expected immediate steady state based on past operations. Projects that require projection should identify the expected steady state operation 90 days post-installation for the calculation. Calculations must also incorporate the interactive effects between the implemented improvements, assuming conservative energy efficiency improvements when the interactive effects are unknown.

Custom Calculation Report

A prepared report is not necessary for custom-calculated energy savings. However, the calculation sheet documentation of the calculation methodology, baseline and improved operating characteristics, measured results, and assumptions should be complete, clearly organized, and easily understood in the calculator.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings

There are no deemed energy or demand savings for this measure. Prescriptive savings for individual measures calculated following other commercial measures in TRM Volumes 3 and 4 should be claimed by the project, and the custom calculation should identify the remaining savings associated with the components outside the prescriptive savings.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

The methodology used to determine peak demand savings should be consistent with the methodology of energy savings. The calculation of peak demand savings should include the weather-dependent peak demand probability factors, as outlined in TRM Volume 1, Section 4. The methodology should be documented clearly in the custom calculations, and the operating characteristics and assumptions for the PDPF hours should be documented per hour.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Third-party software used for estimating annual energy use and demand is acceptable, provided that the tool is available to the EM&V team or the calculation methodology of the software is documented.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for M&V projects varies based on the ECM or equipment installed. The EUL from similar equipment in Volume 3 of the TRM should guide EUL determination. The following ECMs are not defined in the TRM:

- Custom project equipment: 10 years or similar EUL to equipment in Volume 3

- Setpoint adjustments on existing controls: 5 years

- New advanced controls and sensors: 10 years

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following 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

- Decision/action type: Custom, operations and maintenance, other

- Building type

The following inputs and data should be documented and available for evaluation review:

- Custom calculations

- Equipment, sensor, and control system specifications

- Photos of pre-installation and post-installation equipment and control screens

- Actual operating characteristic data files (weather data, control settings, production volumes, etc.)

- Operating conditions of interactive effects

- Alternate operations or other variable measurements

- Calculation inputs and outputs for baseline and post-installation energy consumption

- Calculation inputs and outputs for baseline and post-installation peak demand

- Standard and references unique to each project

- Other relevant documentation relevant to the custom calculation

References and Efficiency Standards

Not applicable.

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

Not applicable.

Document Revision History

Table 55. Nonresidential Custom Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v11.0	10/2023	TRM v11.0 origin.

2.5.4 Nonresidential Measurement and Verification

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-MV

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: All commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity, natural gas

Decision/Action Types: Operational/maintenance and Retrofit

Program Delivery Type: Custom Retrofit and Retro-commissioning

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: M&V and whole facility measurement

This protocol estimates savings for projects that require custom development of energy savings, such as retro-commissioning (RCx) and advanced control equipment projects. This protocol provides a framework to calculate savings involving whole building or sub-system monitoring.

Measure Description

The measurement and verification (M&V) protocol can be used on any project where energy calculations require assumptions about operations, maintenance, controls, interactive effects or other unique components of the project. The process usually begins with a review of the pre-installation condition, an inventory of energy-use equipment, and the development of energy conservation measures (ECM).

Individual ECMs will vary but may include:

- Optimization strategy development for existing systems, including correcting air balancing issues, control reductions of simultaneous heating/cooling operations, and incorrect control sequences.

- Implement control system strategies or optimize existing strategies, including economizer setpoint control, demand-controlled ventilation, HVAC occupancy schedules, hot water reset, chilled water reset, and system lockout temperatures.

- Upgraded control sequencing, sensors, or equipment to create more efficient operations.

- Replace aged equipment or develop a plan for future replacement of equipment.

- Remove unnecessary equipment by disconnecting[59] from the electric grid.

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[59] Tag-out/lock-out of the electric breaker is acceptable to confirm disconnection from the electric grid.

Eligibility Criteria

Comprehensive projects must comply with IPMVP Option C. Limited scope projects may be compliant with Options A, B, or C. Projects shall meet the model fit metrics based on one year of pre-installation and one year of post-installation hourly consumption data. Alternate methodologies or data availability of less than hourly increments will be considered on a case-by-case basis with prior approval from the evaluation team.

For projects with smaller savings typically (< 20 kW) where standard M&V efforts may be cost prohibitive, the simplified M&V energy and demand savings may be used with prior EM&V team approval.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is the existing building energy use before implementing the ECM or initiating other energy conservation activities.

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the building or system energy use after implementing ECMs and other energy conservation activities. A start-up or commissioning period after implementation is not considered part of the high-efficiency condition.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

M&V Methodology

The M&V methodology presents a plan to determine (i.e., calculate and verify) energy savings. The whole-facility methodology follows Option C, and ECM-specific methodology follows Option A or B found in IPMVP Core Concepts EVO 10000-1:2022.

An M&V plan and M&V report should document the selected methodology and include assumptions and details regarding model development, testing, handling of errors, and information to validate regression model(s).

Model documentation should be transparent and allow for repeatable modeling steps and results, including any adjustments made outside the primary modeling method. Procedures and their results should be documented and may include:

- Describe how modeling outliers were identified and addressed.

- Describe how missing data errors were addressed and document what changed from the original model. Any data removed or changed should be annotated with a cause.

- Describe non-routine events and adjustments across the measurement periods. The COVID-19 pandemic[60] altered many commercial and industrial (C&I) customer operations in multiple ways, and each significant adjustment in operation should be described, such as full shutdown periods, partial operation periods, and full operation periods.

M&V energy savings should be normalized to climatological and other features, such as production volume or occupancy. The weather-dependent factors are normalized to fixed Typical Meteorological Year 3 (TMY3) weather data files organized by climate zone[61]. This normalized file should be used with both the pre-installation and post-installation consumption energy model from the regression analysis.

M&V Plan and M&V Report

Preparation of an M&V plan and report is required to determine savings. An M&V plan ensures that collected data and information necessary to determine savings will be available after implementing the ECM. The M&V plan and report should follow the IPMVP Core Concept 2022 Section 13 template, excluding the budget section. Documentation of assumptions and modeling should be complete, readily available, clearly organized, and easy to understand.

Normalized Energy Model Fit Metrics

The model should be designed to develop the most accurate normalized metered energy consumption using a replicable method. The model should be the simplest model available with the best R^2 and CV(RMSE)[62]. The most common is the least-squares regression method completed separately for electric consumption (kWh) and demand (kW). The model shall attempt to meet the following model fitness metric requirements:

- Energy Savings is greater than 10 percent of baseline consumption.
- R^2 value greater than or equal to 0.75

Advanced models may develop alternative fit metrics or error levels at specific confidence levels, as Section 12.6 of the Core Concepts 2022 describes.

The electric demand model based on one-hour interval consumption data will lead to the best model to best determine peak demand savings. The model shall be evaluated to determine if the peak demand is accurately represented during the PDPF peak conditions described in TRM Volume 1. An alternate regression model for the peak demand is required when the measured peak demand varies from the modeled peak demand at the high and low measured temperature period by greater than 20 percent. If the one-hour interval consumption data is unavailable, the evaluation team must approve the M&V plan before implementation.

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[60] Starting March 2019.
[61] TMY3 files for climate zones: http://www.texasefficiency.com/index.php/regulatory-filings/deemed-savings.
[62] Coefficient of variation root mean squared error.

Baseline Data and Model

The participant baseline data should be used to create a baseline model equation. The M&V plan should document the data used to determine the baseline completely and accurately, including selecting constants and independent variables. The baseline and independent variables shall be derived based on the historical electric consumption 12 months immediately before the capital project, the nearest actual weather data file, and other relevant variables, such as floor area or operating profile.[63] Historic electricity consumption is expected to be an hour interval to support the development of the peak demand savings detailed in Volume 1.

Performance Period Data and Model

The participant's consumption data starts immediately after commissioning all project components to create a performance period model equation. The M&V plan should document the data used to determine consumption completely and accurately, including the selection of constants and independent variables. Independent variables shall be derived based on the historical electric consumption of 12 months, the actual weather data file from the same source as the baseline, a TMY3 weather data file specified for the climate zone, and other relevant variables. Actual electricity consumption is expected to be an hour interval to support the development of the peak demand savings detailed in Volume 1, Section 4.

Rounding

Data rounding to the nearest whole number should only occur at the annual consumption of the baseline or performance period. The hourly or daily results should not be rounded in calculations.

Savings Methodology—Measured Data Analysis

The following equations will be used to calculate energy and demand saving estimates:

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ (kW)\ = kW_{PDPF,existing} - kW_{PDPF,new} \pm kW_{adjustments} - kW_{other\ mees}$$

Equation 50

$$Energy\ Savings\ (kWh)\ = kWh_{existing} - kWh_{new} \pm kWh_{adjustments} - kWh_{other\ mees}$$

Equation 51

Where:

$kW_{PDPF,\ existing}$	=	*Building or system level kW for the existing building/system*
$kW_{PDPF,\ new}$	=	*Building or system level kW for the post retro-commissioning building/system*

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[63] CalTRACK 2.0 provides a compliance checklist that can be used as best practices during model development, https://www.caltrack.org/caltrack-compliance.html.

$kWh_{existing}$	=	Building or system level kWh normalized for the existing building/system from metered data
kWh_{new}	=	Building or system level kWh normalized for the post retro-commissioning building/system from metered data
$kW/kWh_{adjustments}$	=	Adjustments to the kW and kWh building/system metered data results that account for operational changes which are not attributable to the project
$kW/kWh_{other\,meas}$	=	Adjustments to the kW and kWh building/system metered data results that account for prescriptive and custom measures which are calculated independently

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings

There are no deemed energy or demand savings for this measure. Prescriptive savings for individual measures calculated following commercial measures in TRM Volumes 3 and 4 should be claimed first. When complete, the M&V determined savings will true-up the project-claimed savings (both positive and negative). Projects may claim up to 40 percent of the estimated energy savings from the proposed ECMs prior to the completion of the M&V protocol.

Simplified M&V Energy and Demand Savings

For smaller-scale RCx projects resulting in smaller savings (typically <20 kW), a simplified M&V approach may be used, pending EM&V team pre-approval. Simplified project approaches are considered on a case-by-case basis.

The simplified M&V approach can provide custom calculations incorporating all required data collection, spot measurements, and weather data to create detailed energy savings estimates. Calculations must determine the demand at the specific hour and temperature detailed in the peak demand savings methodology. Calculations must also incorporate the interactive effects between the implemented improvements, assuming conservative energy efficiency improvements when the interactive effects are unknown.

A description of the baseline and efficient condition in the Simplified M&V plan is required. It is required that improvements and assumptions are documented to support the calculations.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

The methodology used to determine peak demand savings should be consistent with the methodology of energy savings. The calculation of peak demand savings should include the weather-dependent peak demand probability factors, as outlined in TRM Volume 1, Section 4. The methodology should be documented clearly in the M&V plan and report. Because models are developed for a normalized year, the factors outside the date, time, and temperature should be assumed to be the maximum for the date and time combination, such as considering the date a weekday operation day for an office building.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Third-party software used for estimating annual energy use and demand is acceptable, provided that the tool is available to the EM&V team or the calculation methodology of the software is clearly documented in the M&V plan and M&V report.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for M&V projects varies based on the ECM or equipment installed. The EUL from similar equipment in Volume 3 of the TRM should guide EUL determination. The following ECMs are not defined in the TRM:

- Custom project Equipment: 10 years or similar EUL to equipment in Volume 3
- RCx: 5 years, pending further research for O&M measures[64]
- Advanced Controls and Sensors: 10 years

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following 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
- Decision/action type: Custom, operations and maintenance, other
- Building type

The following inputs and data should be documented and available for evaluation review:

- Actual one-hour interval consumption data
- Actual weather data file
- Actual alternate operations or other variable documentation
- Model development inputs and outputs for baseline and post-install analysis.
- Normalized energy consumption and peak demand reduction estimates
- Normalized energy consumption data file based on TMY3 and other variables
- Standard and references unique to each project

References and Efficiency Standards

Not applicable.

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

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[64] Kolwey, Neil. SWEEP Industrial Re-commissioning: Not Just a Building Tune-up. February 2017. https://www.swenergy.org/data/sites/1/media/documents/publications/documents/SWEEP%20Industrial%20Recommissioning%20Feb%202017.pdf.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- International Performance and Measurement Verification Protocol Core Concepts 2022: https://evo-world.org/en/products-services-mainmenu-en/protocols/ipmvp

- CalTRACK 2.0 Technical Appendix: http://docs.caltrack.org/en/latest/technical-appendix.html

- Standard and references unique to each project should be documented in the M&V plan and report

Document Revision History

Table 56. Nonresidential Retro-Commissioning Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v6.0	10/2018	TRM v6.0 origin.
v7.0	10/2019	TRM v7.0 update. Clarifications for small project exemptions and proper use of IPMVP Option C. Correction for erroneous eligibility criteria in v6.0.
v8.0	10/2020	Updated model fitness requirements, added CalTRACK2.0 technical appendix as a guide to normalize consumption models, and clarified guidance on normalized energy model fitness, baseline development, and reporting period.
v9.0	10/2021	Updated model requirements to account for pandemic and other non-routine events. Added alternate calculation method.
v10.0	10/2022	Updated measure to apply to M&V beyond RCx. Added reference to IPMVP Core Concepts 2022. Added evaluator preapproval for projects without one-hour incremental data or less than one year pre- and post-measurement data. Added a 40 percent pre-analysis energy savings claim option.
v11.0	10/2023	Minor clarifications.

2.5.5 Energy Storage Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-ES

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Commercial

Fuels Affected: Electricity, natural gas

Decision/Action Types: Retrofit (RET), new constriction (NC)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: EM&V

This protocol is used to estimate savings for energy storage (ES) projects. ES projects are systems that use various methods to store energy on-site that will offset energy consumption during on-peak hours or critical seasonal periods. ES systems often have non-energy benefits (economic, equipment sizing, etc.) while having negligible, or even negative, energy savings and can not be used for demand response or load management.

Measure Description

Energy storage systems represent a wide range of available technologies. Potential ES systems under this protocol include, but are not limited to, solar energy storage, compressed air storage, molten-salt technologies, ice-based technologies, or general heat storage in any technology..

Eligibility Criteria

ES projects must be compliant with IPMVP Option A, B, or C. For Option C, the project should save more than 10 percent of peak demand with 30-minute (or more frequent) interval data. For Option B, full M&V of the energy storage system and affected systems is expected. For Option A, the assumptions that support monitoring of only key data points should be discussed with the EM&V team prior to M&V plan development. An M&V plan should be developed when using Options A or B and approved by the EM&V team prior to the conducting of any metering for the project.

Systems that are designed for on-call load curtailment and participation in load management programs do not meet the efficiency conditions of this measure.

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is the existing building energy use systems (retrofit) or minimal code-compliant systems (new construction).

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the building with the energy storage system that is not participating in load management programs.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Whole Facility EM&V Methodology

IPMVP Option C can be used as the basis of analysis for energy storage systems. If the energy storage system is expected to have daily cycling, metering intervals must be 30 minutes or less (preferably 15 minutes) for all affected fuel types. Options A or B can be used when interval data is not available. Further, all hours defined in Volume 1 PDPF tables for the project's climate zone must be directly metered, as well as representative weather periods must be observed during the monitoring period. For TES systems with seasonality cycling, the monitoring interval can be increased and must be approved by the M&V team on a case-by-case basis.

The other parameters and acceptance criteria for the M&V plan and results should follow Measure 2.5.4 Nonresidential Measurement and Verification.

Baseline and Reporting Period

The baseline and reporting periods for TES systems will be approved on a case-by-case basis by the EM&V team.

Savings Methodology

The following equations will be used to calculate energy and demand saving estimates. Energy consumption savings may be negative because of the energy storage efficiency loss; the negative savings must be claimed in association with the peak demand reduction. If the energy storage system is part of a larger project, the other measures should claim energy savings available without the ES system, and the efficiency loss should be attributed to the ES system.

$$Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ (kW) = kW_{PDPF,existing} - kW_{PDPF,new} \pm kW_{adjustments} - kW_{other\ mees}$$

Equation 52

$$Energy\ Savings\ (kWh) = kWh_{existing} - kWh_{new} \pm kWh_{adjustments} - kWh_{other\ mees}$$

Equation 53

Where:

$kW_{PDPF,\ existing}$	=	*Building or system level kW for the existing building/system from metered data corresponding to the PDPF period as outlined in TRM volume 1[65]*

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[65] TRM volume 1, section 4.2 provides a basis for estimating peak coincident demand reductions attributable to the implementation of energy efficiency measures in Texas. This is based on measure-specific load during the identified peak hours according to section 4.2.2.

$$kW_{PDPF, new} = \text{Building or system level kW for the post-ES building/system from metered data corresponding to PDPF period as outlined in TRM volume 1[65]}$$

$$kWh_{existing} = \text{Building or system level kWh for the existing building/system from metered data}$$

$$kWh_{new} = \text{Building or system level kWh for the post-ES building/system from metered data}$$

$$kW/kWh_{adjustments} = \text{Adjustments to the kW and kWh building/system metered data results that account for operational changes, which are not attributable to the ES project}$$

$$kW/kWh_{other\ meas} = \text{Adjustments to the kW and kWh building/system metered data results that account for prescriptive and custom measures, which are calculated independently}$$

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings

There are no deemed energy or demand savings for this measure.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

The methodology used to determine peak demand savings should be consistent with the methodology of the energy savings. Furthermore, the calculation of peak demand savings should into account the weather dependent peak demand probability factors, as outlined in Volume 1, Section 4. The methodology should be documented clearly in the M&V plan and M&V report.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Any regression software used for estimating annual energy use and demand should be clearly specified within the M&V plan and report.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for energy storage (ES) projects is 15 years, pending further research for specific ES measures.

The EUL for M&V projects varies based on the ECM or equipment installed. The EUL from similar equipment in Volume 3 of the TRM should guide EUL determination. The following ECMs are not defined in the TRM:

- Custom project equipment: 10 years or similar EUL to equipment in Volume 3
- Advanced controls and sensors: 10 years

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The documentation in the M&V plan and M&V report should match the Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements in Measure 2.5.4 Nonresidential Measurement and Verification.

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- International Performance and Measurement Verification Protocol Core Concepts 2022 https://evo-world.org/en/products-services-mainmenu-en/protocols/ipmvp
- Standard and references unique to each project should be documented in the M&V plan and report

Document Revision History

Table 57. Thermal Energy Storage Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v7.0	10/2019	TRM v7.0 origin.
v8.0	10/2020	Added 30-minute interval data as a requirement when using IPMVP Option C
v9.0	10/2021	No revision.
v10.0	10/2022	No revision.
v11.0	10/2023	Revised measure to be for energy storage, not just thermal energy storage.

2.5.6 ENERGY STAR® Uninterruptible Power Supply Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-MS-UP

Market Sector: Commercial

Measure Category: Miscellaneous

Applicable Building Types: Telecommunications or other continuous operation

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Retrofit, new construction

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Deemed savings calculation

Savings Methodology: Engineering algorithms and estimates

Measure Description

This measure is for the installation of an ENERGY STAR uninterruptible power supply (UPS) in a telecommunications application or similar facilities with continuous operation.[66] UPS equipment protects vital connected equipment from power outages, providing backup power and constantly drawing power to keep their batteries charged.

Note: This measure has the potential to yield negative savings, including for ENERGY STAR-certified equipment. This measure will be reconsidered on an annual basis until the negative savings scenario is reconciled. If sufficient M&V data is provided, this measure may be incorporated into Volume 3 as a fully-deemed measure.

Eligibility Criteria

Eligible UPS equipment must be compliant with the current ENERGY STAR v2.0 specification, effective January 1, 2019.[67] For single-normal mode UPSs, the installed system must meet or exceed the average loading-adjusted efficiency values required by ENERGY STAR.

Baseline Condition

The current Department of Energy (DOE) federal minimum efficiency standard is only applicable to consumer UPSs.[68]

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[66] ENERGY STAR UPS qualified product listing.
https://www.energystar.gov/productfinder/product/certified-uninterruptible-power-supplies/results.
[67] ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for UPS. Version 2.0.
https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Uninterruptible%20Power%20Supplies%20Final%20Version%202.0%20Specification_2.pdf.
[68] DOE 10 CFR Part 430. https://www.regulations.gov/document/EERE-2016-BT-STD-0022-0035.

The baseline condition for retrofit and new construction applications is the minimum efficiency requirement specified in the current ENERGY STAR v2.0 specification in Table 58. If available, the actual efficiency of the replaced UPS may be used as the applicable baseline efficiency.

Table 58. UPS—ENERGY STAR Minimum Efficiency Requirements

UPS product class	Rated output power (W)	Efficiency requirement[69]
VFD	0 < P ≤ 350	$5.71 \times 10^{-5} \times P + 0.962$
	350 < P ≤ 1,500	0.982
	1,500 < P ≤ 10,000	$0.981 - E_{MOD}$
	P > 10,000	0.970
VI	0 < P ≤ 350	$5.71 \times 10^{-5} \times P + 0.964$
	350 < P ≤ 1,500	0.984
	1,500 < P ≤ 10,000	$0.980 - E_{MOD}$
	P > 10,000	0.940
VFI	0 < P ≤ 350	$0.011 \times \ln(P) + 0.824$
	350 < P ≤ 1,500	
	1,500 < P ≤ 10,000	$0.0145 \times \ln(P) + 0.8 - E_{MOD}$
	P > 10,000	$0.0058 \times \ln(P) + 0.886$

High-Efficiency Condition

The high-efficiency condition is the ENERGY STAR-rated efficiency.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

The deemed savings values are calculated using the following algorithms:

$$Energy\ Savings\ [kWh_{savings}] = \frac{P}{1,000} \times \left(\frac{1}{\eta_{base}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{UPS}}\right) \times EFLH$$

Equation 54

$$Summer\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW_{savings}] = \frac{kWh_{savings}}{hours} \times CF_S$$

Equation 55

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[69] E_{MOD} represents a 0.004 allowance for modular UPS applicable in the commercial 1,500-10,000 W range. On the ENERGY STAR certificate, modular UPS are identified as "Multiple-normal-mode" for number of normal modes. Non-modular UPS are identified as "Single-normal-mode".

$$Winter\ Peak\ Demand\ Savings\ [kW_{savings}] = \frac{kWh_{savings}}{hours} \times CF_W$$

<div align="right">**Equation 56**</div>

Where:

P	=	*UPS-rated output power, W*
1,000	=	*Constant to convert from W to kW*
η_{base}	=	*ENERGY STAR minimum efficiency requirement or actual rated efficiency (see Table 58)[70]*
η_{UPS}	=	*ENERGY STAR-rated efficiency*
EFLH	=	*Equivalent full-load hours accounting for ENERGY STAR loading assumptions (see Table 59)*
$CF_{S/W}$	=	*Seasonal peak coincidence factor = 1 based on continuous operation*

Table 59. UPS—Loading Assumptions and Equivalent Full-Load Hours[71]

UPS product class	Rated output power (W)	% Load				EFLH
		25%	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	
VFD	0 < P ≤ 1,500	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	5,913
VI or VFI		0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	6,570
All	1,500 < P ≤ 10,000	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	6,570
All	P > 10,000	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.0	4,380

Deemed Energy Savings Tables

There are no deemed energy savings tables for this measure.

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.

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[70] If available, the actual efficiency of the replaced UPS may be used as the applicable baseline efficiency.

[71] ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for UPS. Version 2.0. Table 1. https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/ENERGY%20STAR%20Uninterruptible%20Power%20Supplies%20Final%20Version%202.0%20Specification_2.pdf.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) for UPS equipment is 10 years.[72]

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:

- Facility/application type

- UPS quantity

- UPS manufacturer and model number

- Copy of ENERGY STAR certificate matching manufacturer and model number

- UPS product class (VFD, VI, VFI)

- UPS number of modes (single, multiple)[73]

- UPS rated power (W)

- UPS rated efficiency

- Proof of purchase: invoice showing model number; a photo of the model number on product packaging and/or installed product; OR an evaluator pre-approved inspection approach

Document Revision History

Table 60. Uninterruptible Power Supply Revision History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v11.0	10/2023	TRM v11.0 origin.

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[72] California Municipal Utilities Association. Savings Estimation Technical Reference Manual 2017, Third Edition. Section 8.12. Page 8-15. https://www.cmua.org/files/CMUA-POU-TRM_2017_FINAL_12-5-2017%20-%20Copy.pdf.

[73] Used to identify whether a UPS is modular. On the ENERGY STAR certificate, modular UPS are identified as "Multiple-normal-mode" for number of normal modes. Non-modular UPS are identified as "Single-normal-mode".

2.6 M&V: LOAD MANAGEMENT

2.6.1 Residential Load Curtailment Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: R-LM-LM

Market Sector: Residential

Measure Category: Load management

Applicable Building Types: Single family, multifamily, and manufactured

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Types: Operation and maintenance (O&M)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: EM&V

Utilities operate residential load management programs to obtain demand savings: energy savings are estimated as a function of the estimated demand savings.[74] Demand savings calculations are performed using utility customer interval energy demand data from IDRs or advanced meters. Measured and verified demand savings for the curtailment period is presented here.

Measure Description

This document presents the M&V savings methodology to participate in a load management program that involves the curtailment of an interruptible load during the summer peak period. Measures participating in a residential load management program may be air-conditioners, heat pumps, swimming pool pumps, or other electricity loads as specified by utility programs. Specific methods of load management for this measure are not defined and are determined by individual programs. The savings reflect the cumulative effect of all participant actions to reduce residence-wide demand during a load management event.

Eligibility Criteria

A project will be eligible for incentives and reporting demand and energy savings if the following criteria are met:

- Participants are homes and reduce their demand during curtailment events throughout the summer peak demand period outlined in Table 61.

- Each meter has a continuous demand interval recording capability (30-minute intervals or less)

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[74] Some utilities may determine energy savings associated with load management events, which would be calculated as the difference between the baseline and curtailment kW values times the length of the event(s).

- Sufficient interval data exists to measure and verify sufficient comparison-days to establish demand baselines and interval demands during load management events.

Table 61. Peak Demand Period

Hours	Months	Exceptions
1:00 p.m.—7:00 p.m.	June, July, August, September	Weekends, federal holidays

Baseline Condition

The baseline condition is an individual participants' load that would have occurred had the load management event and subsequent load management activities not taken place.[75]

High-Efficiency Condition

Not applicable.

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Not applicable.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

$$Verified\ Demand\ Savings = Baseline\ Period\ kW - Curtailment\ kW$$

Equation 57

Where:

$Baseline\ Period\ kW$ = *Baseline average demand calculated according to the High 3 of 5 Baseline Method*

$Curtailment\ kW$ = *Average demand measured during the curtailment period*

High 3 of 5 Baseline with Day-of Adjustment

A high X of Y baseline considers the Y most recent days preceding an event and uses the data from the X days with the highest load within those Y days to calculate the baseline. Day-of adjustments are used to scale the baseline load estimate to the load conditions on the day of the event using data from the two hours prior to the time on the event day when participants were notified of the pending call for curtailment.

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[75] Some utilities may determine energy savings associated with load management events, which would be calculated as the difference between the baseline and curtailment kW values times the length of the event(s).

Applying this concept to the residential load management measure, the *High 3 of 5* baseline for a given curtailment event is estimated by first identifying the five non-holiday weekdays immediately preceding the event in which no prior program curtailment events were called, and calculating each participant's average demand during the same hours as the hours for which the curtailment event was implemented on each of those five days. The three highest of these five average-like day demand values are then averaged to estimate the "unadjusted high three baseline."

The day-of baseline adjustment is estimated by comparing participants' average demand for electricity on the day of the event during the two hours prior to notification of the pending event (the "adjustment period") to participants' average demand for electricity on the "high three" days during those same two hours. In the situation where notification may not be given, the two hours preceding one hour before the event begins on the event day and baseline days will be used as the adjustment period. The average load of the adjustment period on the event day are compared to the average load of the adjustment periods from the baseline days. The difference (positive or negative) between day-of demand and high three baseline day demand in the adjustment period is the uncapped additive adjustment. To apply the adjustment period to the unadjusted baseline, one of two options are selected in the following steps:

- **Step 1.** Calculate an uncapped additive adjustment. The uncapped additive adjustment is the difference of the adjustment period hours' load of the event day subtracted from the baseline days' average adjustment period load. For example, if the baseline days have an adjustment period average load of 3.20 kW and the event day has an adjustment period load of 3.80 kW, the uncapped additive adjustment is 3.80 kW (-) 3.20 kW = 0.60 kW.

- **Step 2.** Calculate an adjustment cap. The adjustment cap is 80 percent of the baseline days' average load during the event hours. For example, if a participant has a load of 4.00 kW during the baseline days' event hours, the adjustment cap is 4.00 kW (x) 0.80 = 3.2 kW.

- **Step 3.** Select the lowest of the adjustment cap and the absolute value of the uncapped additive adjustment to be the additive adjustment. Using the examples of the preceding two steps, the uncapped additive adjustment (0.60 kW) has the lowest magnitude between the two numbers and is selected as the additive adjustment.

- **Step 4.** Add the additive adjustment to the unadjusted *High 3 of 5* baseline to calculate the final baseline used for calculating changes to consumption for the load management event.

Following the calculation of the baseline using the *High 3 of 5* method, the following steps are taken to arrive at an event's total savings and program savings for the year:

- **Step 1.** For an individual meter, the change in consumption is calculated by subtracting the baseline from the average load recorded during the event. If the result is positive, the meter exhibits savings, whereas a negative result indicates an increase in consumption during the event.

- **Step 2.** For a given load management event, sum the change in consumption of all participating meters. If documented, those meters enrolled in the program that opt-out of an event may be removed from the summation. If opt-out meters are not documented, an enrolled meter will be considered to have participated in the event. The sum represents the event's total change in consumption, presumed to be positive and representing savings.

- **Step 3.** With each event's savings results, average the event-level savings. The average of the events' savings represents the program year savings.

An example below illustrates the entirety of applying the *High 3 of 5* method to calculate load management savings for a single residential participant.

Example Calculation

Table 62 illustrates the steps of the *High 3 of 5* baseline calculation method. Specific participant's results may vary.

Table 62. High 3 of 5 Example Load Management Event Data

Event day and potential baseline days	Potential baseline day 5	Potential baseline day 4	Potential baseline day 3	Potential baseline day 2	Potential baseline day 1	Load mgmt. event date
Event hours	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600
Average kW during event hours	5.67	5.96	4.95	4.58	6.01	5.12
Notification hour						1400
Adjustment period hours	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400
Adjustment period average kW	5.54	5.87	4.86	4.44	5.89	6.03

Calculation Steps:

- **Step 1.** Unadjusted High Three Baseline = Average kW during event times in three highest days of five prior to event day (kW)

  Unadjusted High Three Baseline = (5.67+5.96+6.01)/3 = 5.88 kW

- **Step 2.** Uncapped Additive Adjustment = Average kW during adjustment time on event day (kW)—Average kW during adjustment time in the same three highest days of five prior to event day

  Uncapped Additive Adjustment = 6.03 - (5.54+5.87+5.89)/3 = 0.26 kW

- **Step 3.** Adjustment Cap = 80% of Unadjusted High Three Baseline (kW)

  Adjustment Cap = 0.8 * 5.88 = 4.7 kW

- **Step 4.** Choose Additive Adjustment = Minimum {Absolute value of Uncapped Additive Adjustment, Adjustment Cap} (kW)

  Additive Adjustment = Minimum {0.26, 4.7} = 0.26 kW

- **Step 5.** Final Baseline = Additive Adjustment + Unadjusted High Three Baseline (kW)

  Final Baseline = 0.26 + 5.88 = 6.14 kW

- **Step 6.** kW Savings = Final Baseline—Curtailment kW (kW)

  kW Savings = 6.14—5.12 = 1.02 kW

Additional Calculation Considerations

In the case that individual meters fail to record data sufficient for applying the *High 3 of 5* calculation method, savings may still be calculated under the following conditions and method[76]:

- Less than two percent of participating residential customers experience meter recording failures

- The customer can be confirmed as having participated via the practices of the sponsor operating the program or lack of opt-out notification

- The EM&V team is engaged to discuss applying the average savings and any program participation segmentation, and the specific cases are documented

- Savings for the residential segment will be calculated using the average savings of the segment as calculated via the *High 3 of 5* method for the balance of the program or segment.

When selecting baseline days in the *High 3 of 5* method, in some cases it is possible that some days have the same load for an individual participant, potentially leading to more than three days that could be selected for the baseline days. If four or more days could be selected as baseline days based on their loads during event hours, the days with the highest loads and closest to the event should be picked for the baseline.

Program year kW load management event savings will be calculated as the average savings of all events.

Rounding

Data rounding to the nearest whole number should only occur at the event and program levels for residential load management programs (NOT at the customer level). Utilities that prefer not to round the savings should document that in their calculations and inform the EM&V team (see Volume 5, Section 3.1 for more details).

Meters

Utilities are responsible for calling a test event each program year for the load management programs. The test event has several purposes, including assuring the proper functioning of program meters. Utilities are responsible for maintaining working program meters.

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[76] The EM&V team is working with the utilities on clarifying the methodology for addressing individual meters with limited or no data.

If there are random, non-systematic errors in smart meter data for less than two percent of total participants, the average savings from a similar group of participants (e.g., single-family, multifamily) may be used for claimed savings if: 1) the control event technology and intervention are the same, and 2) the control event intervention can be confirmed based on standard program practices for event confirmation. Utilities should notify the EM&V team in these circumstances to discuss the approach for determining and applying average savings for those customers with incomplete meter data.

Deemed Energy and Demand Savings Tables

Not applicable.

Claimed Peak Demand Savings

A summer peak period value is used for this measure, based on calculation methodology described for this measure.

Additional Calculators and Tools

Not applicable.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is 1 year.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

The following data and information shall be tracked and provided to the EM&V team to enable savings verification:

- For each participant for which savings are being claimed, kWh consumption at intervals no greater than 30-minutes for each event day and for no less than five non-holiday and non-weekend days prior to each event day. Interval data shall be time-stamped with the date and no less than the time period ending the interval.

- Documentation describing the time stamp and whether the time stamp reflects the forward-looking period or period preceding the time stamp

- A list of all load management events affecting residential participants, describing their date, the time the event started, and the time the event ended.

- A list of all participants and addresses with a variable linking to the load or energy consumption interval data and that describes their enrollment date, load management control commissioning date, and any events in which the participant did not participate due to enrollment or equipment installation timing, equipment failures, or other factors known to the implementer or utility.

- Tools, calculators or other datasets that may be useful to the EM&V team, based on discussion between the EM&V team, utilities, and/or program implementer. The process for calculating kW and kWh savings should be provided in the program documentation, including any summation and rounding practices.

- Memos, reports, or results of any equipment test or metering data that provides perspectives, calculations, or metrics related to failure rates of load control receivers, thermostats or similar devices used to control participant loads during events.

The EM&V team may conduct participant-level independent metering studies to inform the verification of load management program savings.

References and Efficiency Standards

Not applicable.

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- Oncor: Residential Load Management Program Manual can be found under Residential Load Management at https://eepm.oncor.com/Residential.aspx

- CenterPoint: Residential Load Management Program Guidelines https://cnprlm.programprocessing.com

Document Revision History

Table 63. M&V Residential Load Curtailment History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v2.1	3/31/2015 revised 6/2015	Memo to PUCT staff initiating and establishing *High 3 of 5* baseline with day-of adjustment.
v3.1	11/05/2015	TRM v3.1 Volume 4 origin.
v4.0	10/10/2016	Clarified language related to applying the adjustment factor to the *High 3 of 5* baseline and additional data provision details
v5.0	10/10/2017	Further clarified the baseline calculation using the *High 3 of 5* method.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	Transferred metering and rounding guidance from Vol. 5.
v8.0	10/2020	Added guidance on rounding, ensuring meters are functioning prior to an event, and changing the error threshold from one to two percent of total participants
v9.0	10/2021	Added peak demand period by utility. Added links to program manuals.
v10.0	10/2022	Added footnote for Additional Calculation Considerations section. Updated Reference Sources section.
v11.0	10/2023	No revision.

2.6.2 Nonresidential Load Curtailment Measure Overview

TRM Measure ID: NR-LM-LM

Market Sector: Nonresidential

Measure Category: Load management

Applicable Building Types: Any building that meets minimum facility demand requirements

Fuels Affected: Electricity

Decision/Action Type: Operation and maintenance (O&M)

Program Delivery Type: Custom

Deemed Savings Type: Not applicable

Savings Methodology: EM&V

Utilities operate nonresidential load management programs to obtain demand savings. Energy savings are estimated as a function of the estimated demand savings.[77] Demand savings calculations are performed using utility customer interval energy demand data from IDRs or advanced meters. Measured and verified demand savings for the curtailment period is presented here.

Measure Description

This document presents the M&V savings methodology for participation in a load management program that involves the curtailment of an interruptible load during the summer or winter peak periods. Project sponsors, who have agreed to deliver demand savings to the utility from the utility's customer, must commit to an availability of curtailed load throughout the summer or winter peak demand periods. These project sponsors may include national or local energy efficiency service providers (EESPs), retail electricity providers (REPs), or individual customers. Different utilities offer different details on their programs, but they all have similar eligibility criteria, listed below:

Eligibility Criteria

A project will be eligible for incentives under the load management standard offer program (SOP) if the following criteria are met:

- Each meter included in a project must include a total potential demand savings of a specified minimum kW (varies by utility, as seen in Table 64) during the peak demand periods outlined in Table 65.

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[77] Some utilities may determine energy savings associated with load management events, which would be calculated as the difference between the baseline and curtailment kW values times the length of the event(s).

Table 64. Minimum Facility Demand Savings by Utility

Utility	Minimum demand savings (kW)
AEP SWEPCO	50
AEP Texas[78] (summer/winter)	5 / 100
CenterPoint (summer/winter)	100
El Paso Electric	100
Entergy	250
Oncor (summer/winter)	100
TNMP[79] (summer/winter)	40 / 100
Xcel[80]	100

Table 65. Peak Demand Periods

Hours[81]	Months	Exceptions
1:00 p.m.—7:00 p.m.	June, July, August, September	Weekends, federal holidays
6:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m. —10:00 p.m.	December, January, February	No exceptions, 24/7 curtailment period

- A single project may involve identifying curtailable load at more than one customer facility, provided the curtailment demand savings at the facilities are recorded using a single interval data recorder (IDR).

- The project sponsor agrees to verify that the curtailable load that is being used in its application will not be used and counted in any other curtailable load or load management program during the duration of the customer contract. The project sponsor will notify the utility company within 15 business days of any change in the status of the curtailable load or its inclusion in another load management program.

- Curtailable load must produce demand savings through a curtailment of electrical consumption during the performance period.

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[78] AEP Central and AEP North

[79] TNMP prefers that project sponsors be capable of providing at least 40 kW (summer) or 100 kW (winter) of peak demand reduction at each site for which load reduction is offered; however, TNMP may accept applications including sites providing less than 40 kW (summer) or 100 kW (winter) of peak demand reduction in the interest of meeting its peak load reduction targets.

[80] The utility prefers that project sponsors be capable of providing at least 100 kW of peak demand reduction at each site for which load reduction is offered; however, the utility may accept applications including sites providing less than 100 kW of peak demand reduction in the interest of meeting its peak load reduction targets.

[81] Xcel's period hours are 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Note that although Xcel starts and ends events outside the 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. period, Xcel only claims savings for deliveries during the rule-defined 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. peak period.

- Project sponsors must commit to making the curtailable load available during the summer or winter peak periods for the program.

- Be served by an interval data recorder (IDR) and/or smart meter that is monitored by the utility. A sponsor owned meter may be substituted in the event of a non-systemic utility-owned IDR meter failure. When using a sponsor-owned meter, all data must otherwise conform to the High 5 of 10 method and be used for both the baseline and event-day calculations. Documentation of the case must be provided along with all supporting meter data.

- Customer agrees to respond to at least one event (scheduled or unscheduled) per year for the purpose of verifying the load reduction is available for potential calls. Scheduled events are used to provide an estimate of the load reduction in the event that no unscheduled interruptions occur during the season.

- For sponsors on a curtailment tariff, if the event or baseline periods include a tariff-based curtailment, the event day performance for the load management program will be net of firm delivery under the tariff. Documentation must be provided to describe the overlap of load management and tariff-based curtailments along with supporting firm delivery contract amounts.

The following loads are excluded from consideration:

- A customer who has load contracted with a REP where that contract prevents the load from participating in a curtailment.

- Loads where curtailment would result in negative environmental or health effects.

- Curtailable load that receives an incentive through any other energy efficiency program.

- Curtailable load that takes electric service at transmission voltage and that serves a for-profit end-use customer.

- A customer that is categorized as a critical load customer (an exception may be if the customer has backup generation and can still curtail when requested).

Baseline Condition

Standard facility operation.

High-Efficiency Condition

Load management customers are required to participate in a number of unscheduled interruptions. Programs will provide a minimum of 30 minutes advanced notice, allowing facility managers time to use non-automated approaches. Another option is for facilities to install a load-control device on specific end-uses, equipment, or circuit loads.

Additional Utility Program Details

Each utility in Texas provides slightly different guidelines for its load management program. These details differ in the length of the unscheduled interruptions (also called curtailments), the maximum number or maximum number of hours of unscheduled interruptions, and the length of notification provided to the project sponsor. Table 66 highlights these differences.

Each utility states that participants will be willing to participate in a maximum number of unscheduled interruptions or a maximum number of scheduled (test) interruption hours. In addition to these, all utilities require that a scheduled interruption be performed. The purpose of this is to ensure that the project sponsor will be able to curtail the requested kW within the required notification time and to provide an estimate of the load reduction in the event that no unscheduled interruptions occur during the season. Additionally, some of the utilities offer different baseline methods or options for their customers to choose from.[82] These options are shown in Table 66 through Table 69.

Table 66. Utility Program Details Overview

Utility	Options available	Scheduled interruption length	Maximum length	Notification required	Maximum unscheduled interruptions
AEP SWEPCO	See Table 68	1 hour	2 hours or 4 hours	1 hour	4 or 12 interruptions
AEP Texas (summer)	See Table 67	1 hour	2 hours or 4 hours	30 minutes	4, 8, or 12 interruptions
AEP Texas (winter)	No	1 hour	4 hours	30 minutes	4 interruptions
CenterPoint (summer/winter)	No	1-3 hours	4 hours	30 minutes	4 interruptions
El Paso Electric	No	1-5 hours	5 hours	1 hour	4 interruptions; 20 hours
Entergy	No	1 hour	4 hours	—	4 interruptions
Oncor (summer)	No	3 hours	4 hours	At least 30 minutes	25 hours
Oncor (winter)	No	3 hours	12 hours	30 minutes	25 hours
TNMP (summer)	No	1-2 hours	4 hours	30 minutes	4 interruptions; 18 hours
TNMP (winter)	No	1-4 hours	4 hours	30 minutes	4 interruptions; 16 hours
Xcel[83]	See Table 69	—	4 hours	1 hour	6 or 12 interruptions; 24 or 48 hours

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[82] More details about the utility programs can be found in the program manuals (see Relevant Standards and Reference Sources).

[83] At the discretion of the program manager, Xcel may also choose to execute a one-hour test event during the performance period, either in lieu of or in addition to unscheduled interruptions.

Table 67. AEP Texas (Summer) Interruption Options

Option	Maximum number of unscheduled interruptions	Minimum length (hours)	Maximum length (hours)
A	4	1	4
B	12	1	4
C	12	1	2
D	8	1	4
E	8	1	2

Table 68. AEP SWEPCO Interruption Options

Option	Maximum number of unscheduled interruptions	Minimum length (hours)	Maximum length (hours)
A	4	1	4
B	12	1	4

Table 69. Xcel Interruption Options

Option	Maximum number of unscheduled interruptions	Maximum length (hours)
A	6	4
B	12	4

Energy and Demand Savings Methodology

Not applicable.

Savings Algorithms and Input Variables

Utilities operate load management programs to obtain demand savings: to the extent energy savings are also estimated, they are estimated as a function of the estimated demand savings.[84] Demand savings calculations are performed using utility customer interval energy usage data from IDRs or advanced meters. The verified demand savings for the curtailment period uses the following algorithm:

$$Verified\ Demand\ Savings = Baseline\ Period\ kW - Curtailment\ kW$$

Equation 58

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[84] Some utilities do determine energy savings, which would be calculated as the difference between the baseline and curtailment kW values times the length of the event(s).

Where:

$Baseline\ Period\ kW$ = *Baseline average demand calculated according to the High 5 of 10 for summer or High 8 of 10 for winter baseline method, detailed below*

$Curtailment\ kW$ = *Average demand measured during the curtailment period*

High X of Y method with day-of adjustment:

For summer peak periods, a High X of Y baseline considers the Y most recent days preceding an event and uses the data from the X days with the highest load within those Y days to calculate the baseline. For winter peak periods, to accommodate the greater variability in winter weather patterns, a High X of Y baseline considers the Y most recent days directly preceding and/or succeeding an event and uses the data from the X days with the highest load within those Y days to calculate the baseline. Day-of adjustments are used to scale the baseline load estimate to the load conditions on the day of the event using data from the hours prior to the time on the event day when participants were notified of the pending call for curtailment.

Applying this concept to the load management measure, the High 5 of 10 baseline (summer) or High 8 of 10 baseline (winter) for a given curtailment event is estimated by first identifying the 10 non-holiday weekdays immediately preceding or preceding/succeeding the event depending on summer or winter peak as described above in which no prior program curtailment events were called, and calculating each participant's average demand during the same hours as the hours for which the curtailment event was implemented on each of those 10 days. The five highest of these ten average demand values are then averaged to estimate the "unadjusted High 5 for summer or 8 for winter baseline".

The day-of baseline adjustment is estimated by comparing participants' average demand for electricity on the day of the event during the two hours prior to notification of the pending event (the "adjustment period") to participants' average demand for electricity on the "High 5 or 8" days during those same two hours. The difference (positive or negative) between day-of demand and "High 5 or 8" demand in the adjustment period is the "uncapped additive adjustment". In the situation where notification may not be given, the two hours preceding one hour before the event begins on the event day and baseline days will be used as the adjustment period. The average load of the adjustment period on the event day are compared to the average load of the adjustment periods from the baseline days. The difference (positive or negative) between day-of demand and "High 5 or 8" baseline day demand in the adjustment period is the uncapped additive adjustment. To apply the adjustment period to the unadjusted baseline, one of two options are selected in the following steps:

- **Step 1.** Calculate an uncapped additive adjustment. The uncapped additive adjustment is the difference of the adjustment period hours' load of the event day subtracted from the baseline days' average adjustment period load. For example, if the baseline days have an adjustment period average load of 530.20 kW and the event day has an adjustment period load of 575.80 kW, the uncapped additive adjustment is 575.80 kW (-) 530.20 kW = 45.60 kW.

- **Step 2.** Calculate an adjustment cap. The adjustment cap is 50 percent of the baseline days' average load during the event hours. For example, if a participant has a load of 504.00 kW during the baseline days' event hours, the adjustment cap is 504.00 kW (x) 0.50 = 252.00 kW.

- **Step 3.** Select the lowest of the adjustment cap and the absolute value of the uncapped additive adjustment to be the additive adjustment. Using the examples of the preceding two steps, the uncapped additive adjustment (45.60 kW) has the lowest magnitude between the two numbers and is selected as the additive adjustment.

- **Step 4.** Add the additive adjustment to the unadjusted High 5 of 10 baseline (summer) or High 8 of 10 baseline (winter) to calculate the final baseline used for calculating savings.

An example below illustrates the entirety of applying the High 5 of 10 summer method to calculate load management savings for a single participant.

Example Calculation

Table 70 serves to illustrate the steps of the High 5 of 10 summer baseline calculation method. Specific participant's results may vary. Numbers from the table in bold font represent data selected for the calculation.

Table 70. High 5 of 10 Example Load Management Event Data

Event day and potential baseline days	Load mgmt. event date	Potential baseline day 1	Potential baseline day 2	Potential baseline day 3	Potential baseline day 4	Potential baseline day 5
Event hours	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600
Average kW during event hours	1078.89	990.57	919.45	926.36	892.42	880.13
Notification hour	1400					
Adjustment period hours	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400
Adjustment period average kW	959.39	752.26	672.08	637.98	695.12	698.88

Event day and potential baseline days	Potential Baseline day 6	Potential Baseline day 7	Potential Baseline day 8	Potential Baseline day 9	Potential baseline day 10
Event hours	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600	1500-1600
Average kW during event hours	950.63	842.19	1008.69	795.80	1049.24
Notification hour					
Adjustment period hours	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400	1200-1400
Adjustment period average kW	657.64	539.75	801.02	647.12	850.18

Calculation steps:

- **Step 1.** *Unadjusted High 5 baseline* = Average kW during event times in five highest days of ten prior in summer prior to event day (kW)

  Unadjusted High 5 baseline = (990.57+926.36+950.63+1008.69+1049.24)/5 = 985.10 kW

- **Step 2.** *Uncapped additive adjustment* = Average kW during adjustment time on event day (kW)—Average kW during adjustment time in the same five highest days of ten prior to event day

  Uncapped additive adjustment = 959.39—(752.26+637.98+657.64+801.02+850.18)/5 = 219.57 kW

- **Step 3.** *Adjustment cap* = 50% of *Unadjusted High 5 baseline* (kW)

  Adjustment cap = 0.5 * 985.10 = 492.55 kW

- **Step 4.** Choose *Additive adjustment* = Minimum {Absolute value of *Uncapped additive adjustment*, *Adjustment cap*} (kW)

  Additive adjustment = Minimum {219.57, 492.55} = 219.57 kW

- **Step 5.** *Final baseline* = *Additive adjustment* + *Unadjusted High 5 baseline* (kW)

  Final baseline = 219.57 + 985.10 = 1204.67 kW

- **Step 6.** kW Savings = *Final baseline—Curtailment kW* (kW)

  kW Savings = 1204.67—1078.89 = 125.78 kW

Additional Calculation Considerations

In the case that individual meters fail to record data sufficient for applying the High 5 or 8 of 10 calculation method, savings will not be calculated (see *Meters* for more details).

Program year kilowatt load management event savings will be calculated as the sum of each sponsor's average savings of all events in which the sponsor participated.

Tie between baseline days

When selecting baseline days in the High 5 or 8 of 10 method, it is possible that some days have the same load for an individual participant, potentially leading to more than five or eight days that could be selected for the baseline days. If more days could be selected as baseline days based on their loads during event hours, the days with the **highest loads and closest** to the event should be picked for the baseline.

Rounding

Data rounding to the nearest whole number should only occur at the customer and program levels for commercial load management programs. Without this standard practice, utilities should document when rounding is occurring in their calculations (e.g., no rounding or rounding at the event level) and inform the EM&V team (see Volume 5, Section 3.1 for more details). Utilities should round commercial load management impacts consistent with how incentives are awarded, which is at the customer-sponsor level for each event.

<u>Meters</u>

Utilities are responsible for calling a test event each program year for the load management programs. If a program has both a winter and summer peak component, a test event needs to be called in each applicable peak period. The test event has several purposes, including assuring the proper functioning of program meters. Utilities are responsible for maintaining working program meters.

Without complete interval meter data to calculate the baseline and event impacts, savings may not be claimed. However, if a customer has alternate interval meter data available, this can be used in lieu of program meter data to calculate claimed savings. Using customer meters for load management program savings requires that the data meet interval metering requirements presented in the version of the current TRM. In general, it is recommended that customer-owned interval meters should only be used if utility interval meters fail. Data from each meter should not be combined for claiming savings for a specific event and must be able to cover both the event day data and baseline data.

Utilities should notify the EM&V team in these circumstances. All calculations and data stemming from the use of customer meters should be provided as part of the EM&V data request, similar to when program meter data is used. If requested by the utility, the EM&V team is available to review the use of customer meter data in advance of a program claiming savings from customer meters.

Measure Life and Lifetime Savings

The estimated useful life (EUL) is one year.

Program Tracking Data and Evaluation Requirements

- IDR or Advanced Meter data associated with the project will be provided by the project sponsor or retrieved by the utility following an event. Depending on the utility, the data will be provided in 30-minute increments (or smaller) to evaluate both baseline demand usage and demand usage during curtailment.

- Documentation describing the time stamp and whether the time stamp reflects the forward-looking period or period preceding the time stamp.

- Utilities should provide a description of their practices related to whether scheduled or test events are or are not included in their program year kW savings results. kWh savings will be calculated from all events.

- A list of all load management events affecting nonresidential participants within the program year, describing the date of each event, the time the event started, and the time the event ended.

- A list of all participants and addresses with a variable linking to the load or energy consumption interval data and that describes their enrollment date, load management control commissioning date, and any events in which the participant did not participate due to enrollment or equipment installation timing, equipment failures, or other factors known to the implementer or utility.

- Tools, calculators, or other datasets that may be useful to the EM&V team, based on discussion between the EM&V team, utilities, and/or program implementer. The process for calculating kW and kWh savings should be provided in the program documentation, including any summation and rounding practices.

References and Efficiency Standards

Petitions and Rulings

Not applicable.

Relevant Standards and Reference Sources

- **AEP SWEPCO:** Manual not available online.

- **AEP Texas:** Commercial summer and winter load management program manuals can be found under Load Management at https://aeptexasefficiency.com/#/commercial

- **CenterPoint**: Commercial summer load management program information can be found under *Load Management* at https://www.centerpointenergy.com/en-us/business/services/commercial-industrial/efficiency-programs?sa=ho

  or at https://cnpwlm.customerapplication.com/

- **El Paso Electric**: Commercial load management program manual can be found at https://www.epelectric.com/business/save-money-and-energy/texas-load-management-program

- **Entergy**: Commerical load management manuals can be found at https://www.entergy-texas.com/your_business/save_money/ee/load-management/

- **Oncor**: Commercial load management program manuals can be found under Commercial Load Management for the summer program and under Winter Emergency Load Management for the winter program at https://eepm.oncor.com/Commercial.aspx

- **TNMP**: Commercial summer and winter load management program manuals can be found under Resources at https://tnmpefficiency.com/commercial.php#load-management

- **Xcel Energy**: Commercial load management program manual can be found at http://www.xcelenergyefficiency.com/TX/Business/LM/

Document Revision History

Table 71. M&V Nonresidential Load Curtailment History

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v3.0	4/10/2015	The baseline calculation methodology was modified to be the highest 5 of 10 prior days for all the programs. In addition, a new day-of adjustment factor was added with an adjustment cap.
v3.1	11/05/2015	TRM v3.1 Volume 4 origin.

TRM version	Date	Description of change
v4.0	10/10/2016	Clarified language related to applying the adjustment factor to the High 5 of 10 baseline and additional data provision details.
v5.0	10/10/2017	Updated equation, figure, and table references.
v6.0	10/2018	No revision.
v7.0	10/2019	Transferred metering and rounding guidance from Vol 5.
v8.0	10/2020	Added guidance on rounding.
v9.0	10/2021	Added eligibility exclusion for critical load customers, updated links to program manuals and updated for winter peak.
v10.0	10/2022	Updated Utility Program Details Overview section (added one winter load management program). Updated Reference Sources section.
v11.0	10/2023	Updated utility program details (added three winter load management programs). Added guidance on selecting baseline days when there is a tie between the days used to calculate the baseline.

APPENDIX A: M&V METERING SCHEDULE

1.0 Arrive on site and meet customer

1.1 Turn unit on to stabilize and make sure the unit is in full cooling mode (Variable speed blowers are on high and all compressors in multi-compressor systems are operating).

1.2 Record customer information:

a. Address
b. City
c. Zip
d. County
e. Email
f. Utility account number (from utility bill)
g. Altitude (ft)
h. Residential program or commercial program
i. Building type
j. Phone number

2.0 Test In: Perform TI procedure to determine system's baseline cooling capacity and energy efficiency ratio (EER).

2.1 Record Unit Information

2.2 Measure and record airflow using 1 of the following methods:

a. Airflow Method 1: Handheld Anemometer
b. Airflow Method 2: Generic Fan Chart
c. Airflow Method 3: Manufacturer Fan Chart

2.3 Airflow Power Consumption

a. Determine the blower motor type as either "PSC" or "ECM."
b. Measure and record the blower voltage and current.

2.4 Condenser and Compressor Measurements

a. Compressor Type (Scroll or Reciprocating)
b. Refrigerant Type (R22 or R410)
c. Metering Device (Fixed Orifice, TXV or Capillary Tube)
d. Condenser Model Number
e. Condenser Serial Number
f. Compressor Phase (Single or Three)
g. Multiple Compressor System (Check box for participating utilities)
h. Measure and Record Compressor Volts
i. Measure and Record Compressor Current
j. Measure and Record Ambient Air Dry-Bulb Temperature
k. Measure and Record Ambient Air Wet-Bulb Temperature if Required

2.5 Enter Information from Refrigerant Analyzer:

a. Suction Pressure (PSI)
b. Discharge Pressure (PSI)
c. Evaporator Temperature (ºF)
d. Condenser Temperature (ºF)
e. Vapor Line Temperature (VLT) (ºF)
f. Liquid Line Temperature (LLT) (ºF)
g. Superheat (ºF)
h. Subcooling (ºF)

2.6 Measure and Record Supply and Return Air Conditions:

a. Return Air Dry-Bulb Temperature (ºF)
b. Return Air Wet-Bulb Temperature (ºF)
c. Supply Air Dry-Bulb Temperature (ºF)
d. Supply Air Wet-Bulb Temperature (ºF)

2.7 Review System Performance

3.0 Perform Corrective Measures as Needed
- 3.1 Clean Condenser—required
- 3.2 Clean Evaporator—required
- 3.3 Clean Blower—required
- 3.4 Verify clean filter: change or clean as needed—required
- 3.5 Verify Airflow within range (+/- 15% of 400 cfm/ton)—required
- 3.6 Check refrigerant charge; adjust to Manufacturer's Spec's as needed

4.0 Test Out: The Test Out (TO) procedure requires measurements that are used to determine the performance characteristics of the cooling system after all corrective measures have been implemented.
- 4.1 Airflow—Use same method as Test In
- 4.2 Airflow Power Consumption
  - a. For ECMs, make sure it is operating in full cooling mode during the entire tune-up.
  - b. Measure and record the blower voltage and current.
- 4.3 Measure and record Supply and Return Air Conditions:
  - a. Return Air Dry-Bulb Temperature (°F)
  - b. Return Air Wet-Bulb Temperature (°F)
  - c. Supply Air Dry-Bulb Temperature (°F)
  - d. Supply Air Wet-Bulb Temperature (°F)
- 4.4 Condenser and Compressor Measurements
  - a. Compressor Volts
  - b. Compressor Current
  - c. Ambient Air Dry-Bulb Temperature
  - d. Ambient Air Wet-Bulb Temperature
- 4.5 Information from Refrigerant Analyzer:
  - a. Suction Pressure (PSI)
  - b. Discharge Pressure (PSI)
  - c. Evaporator Temperature (°F)
  - d. Condenser Temperature (°F)
  - e. Vapor Line Temperature (VLT) (°F)
  - f. Liquid Line Temperature (LLT) (°F)
  - g. Superheat (°F)
  - h. Subcooling (°F)
- 4.6 Review System Performance

5.0 Generate invoice: A customer signed invoice is required for participation in the program. The following information must be shown on the invoice:
- 5.1 Customer Address
- 5.2 Contractor Name and Address
- 5.3 Project Number Listed on the DCVF
- 5.4 Corrective Measures Performed
- 5.5 Charge for Services Performed
- 5.6 Rebate Amount Applied to Charges

APPENDIX B: COUNTIES BY WEATHER ZONE ASSIGNMENT

County name	Zone	County name	Zone	County name	Zone	County name	Zone
Anderson	2	Brown	2	Cooke	2	Falls	2
Andrews	2	Burleson	3	Coryell	2	Fannin	2
Angelina	2	Burnet	2	Cottle	1	Fayette	3
Aransas	4	Caldwell	3	Crane	2	Fisher	2
Archer	2	Calhoun	4	Crockett	2	Floyd	1
Armstrong	1	Callahan	2	Crosby	1	Foard	1
Atascosa	3	Cameron	4	Culberson[85]	2 & 5	Fort Bend	3
Austin	3	Camp	2	Dallam	1	Franklin	2
Bailey	1	Carson	1	Dallas	2	Freestone	2
Bandera	2	Cass	2	Dawson	2	Frio	3
Bastrop	3	Castro	1	De Witt	3	Gaines	1
Baylor	2	Chambers	3	Deaf Smith	1	Galveston	3
Bee	3	Cherokee	2	Delta	2	Garza	1
Bell	2	Childress	1	Denton	2	Gillespie	2
Bexar	3	Clay	2	Dickens	1	Glasscock	2
Blanco	2	Cochran	1	Dimmit	3	Goliad	3
Borden	2	Coke	2	Donley	1	Gonzales	3
Bosque	2	Coleman	2	Duval	4	Gray	1
Bowie	2	Collin	2	Eastland	2	Grayson	2
Brazoria	3	Collingsworth	1	Ector	2	Gregg	2
Brazos	3	Colorado	3	Edwards	2	Grimes	3
Brewster	2	Comal	3	El Paso	5	Guadalupe	3
Briscoe	1	Comanche	2	Ellis	2	Hale	1
Brooks	4	Concho	2	Erath	2	Hall	1

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[85] El Paso Electric may treat residents of Van Horn, TX in Culberson County as Climate zone 5 even though the rest of the county is classified as Climate zone 2.

County name	Zone	County name	Zone	County name	Zone	County name	Zone
Hamilton	2	Jasper	2	Leon	2	Montague	2
Hansford	1	Jeff Davis	2	Liberty	3	Montgomery	3
Hardeman	1	Jefferson	3	Limestone	2	Moore	1
Hardin	3	Jim Hogg	4	Lipscomb	1	Morris	2
Harris	3	Jim Wells	4	Live Oak	3	Motley	1
Harrison	2	Johnson	2	Llano	2	Nacogdoches	2
Hartley	1	Jones	2	Loving	2	Navarro	2
Haskell	2	Karnes	3	Lubbock	1	Newton	2
Hays	2	Kaufman	2	Lynn	1	Nolan	2
Hemphill	1	Kendall	2	Madison	3	Nueces	4
Henderson	2	Kenedy	4	Marion	2	Ochiltree	1
Hidalgo	4	Kent	1	Martin	2	Oldham	1
Hill	2	Kerr	2	Mason	2	Orange	3
Hockley	1	Kimble	2	Matagorda	3	Palo Pinto	2
Hood	2	King	1	Maverick	3	Panola	2
Hopkins	2	Kinney	3	McCulloch	2	Parker	2
Houston	2	Kleberg	4	McLennan	2	Parmer	1
Howard	2	Knox	1	McMullen	3	Pecos	2
Hudspeth	5	La Salle	3	Medina	3	Polk	3
Hunt	2	Lamar	2	Menard	2	Potter	1
Hutchinson	1	Lamb	1	Midland	2	Presidio	2
Irion	2	Lampasas	2	Milam	3	Rains	2
Jack	2	Lavaca	3	Mills	2	Randall	1
Jackson	3	Lee	3	Mitchell	2	Reagan	2

County name	Zone	County name	Zone	County name	Zone	County name	Zone
Real	2	Shackelford	2	Titus	2	Wharton	3
Red River	2	Shelby	2	Tom Green	2	Wheeler	1
Reeves	2	Sherman	1	Travis	2	Wichita	2
Refugio	4	Smith	2	Trinity	3	Wilbarger	1
Roberts	1	Somervell	2	Tyler	3	Willacy	4
Robertson	2	Starr	4	Upshur	2	Williamson	2
Rockwall	2	Stephens	2	Upton	2	Wilson	3
Runnels	2	Sterling	2	Uvalde	3	Winkler	2
Rusk	2	Stonewall	1	Val Verde	3	Wise	2
Sabine	2	Sutton	2	Van Zandt	2	Wood	2
San Augustine	2	Swisher	1	Victoria	3	Yoakum	1
San Jacinto	3	Tarrant	2	Walker	3	Young	2
San Patricio	4	Taylor	2	Waller	3	Zapata	4
San Saba	2	Terrell	2	Ward	2	Zavala	3
Schleicher	2	Terry	1	Washington	3		
Scurry	2	Throckmorton	2	Webb	4		