

The Next Step in the Clean Energy Transition – Decarbonizing Heating Energy in Buildings

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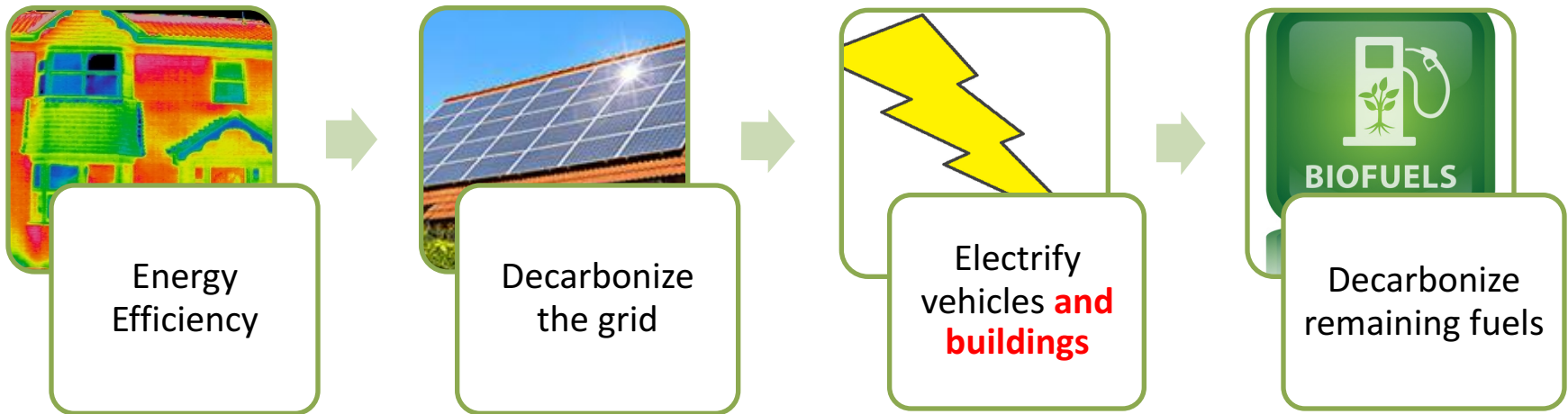


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- Decarbonization of space and water heating in buildings: Problem, solutions, barriers
- Proposed legislation: objective and content
- How can local jurisdictions help?

To minimize climate change impacts, we need to reduce GHG emissions by **80%** by **2050** (below 1990)

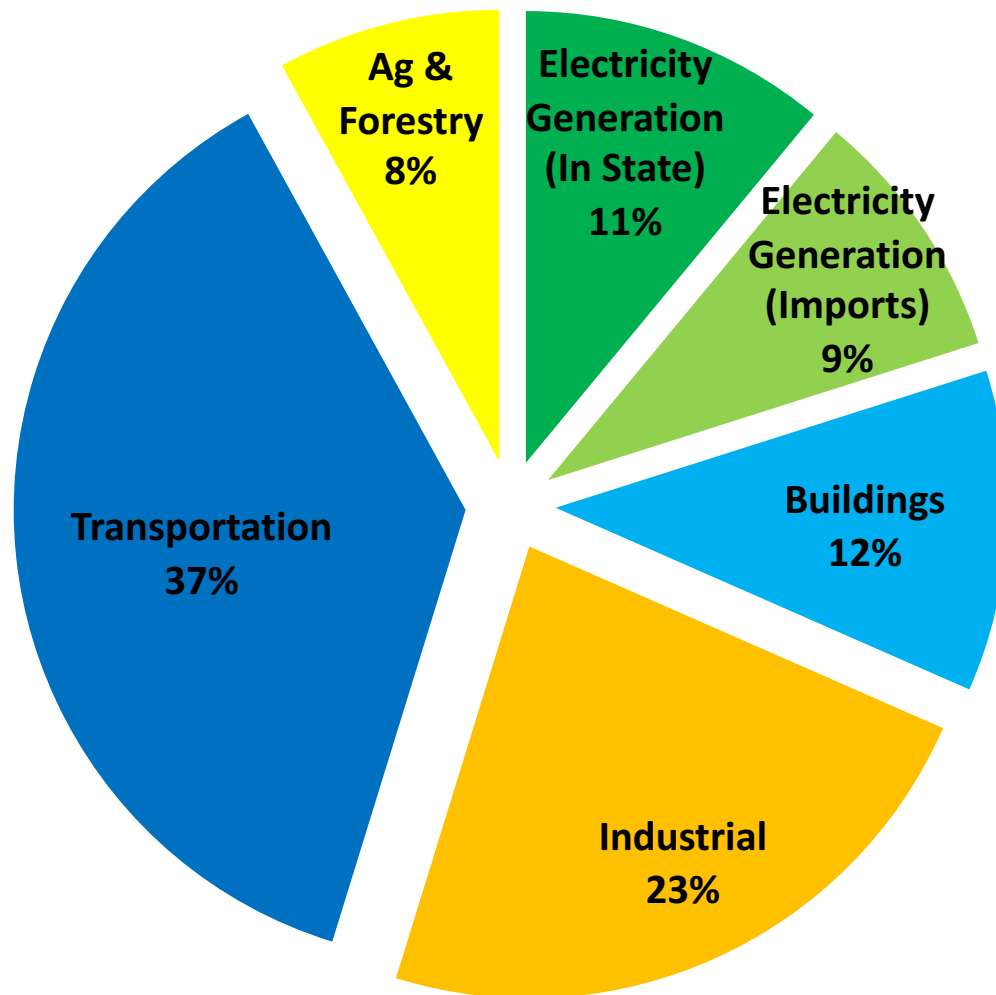


80/50 Decarbonization Framework

Emissions from buildings higher than power plants



California GHG Emissions (2011-2015)



Buildings = ~2nd largest source of GHGs (includes emissions from electricity use)

Mostly from on-site combustion of gas for water heating and space heating.

Emissions could ~double when including methane leakage.



Total: ~444 MMtCO₂e/year

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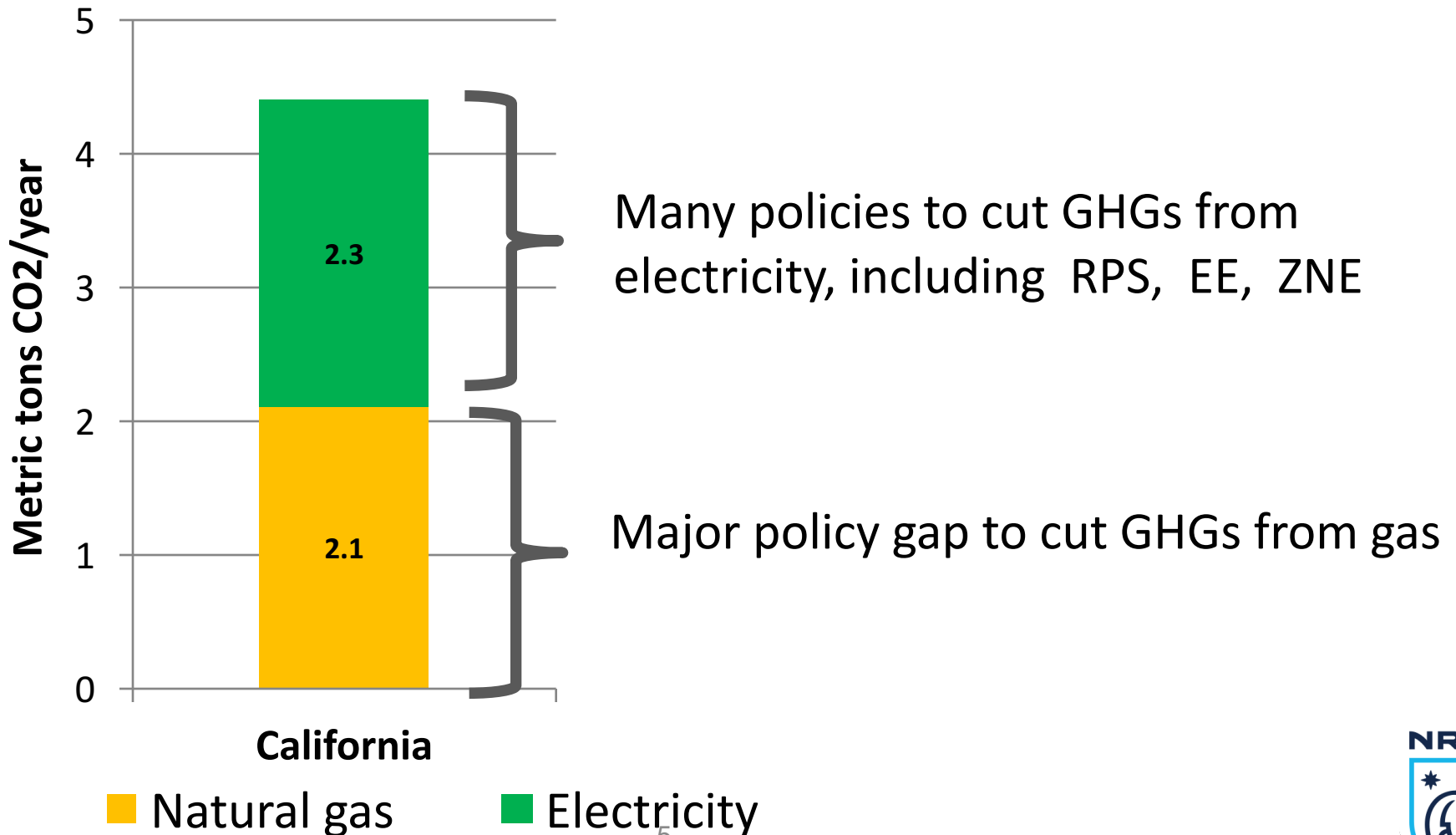
Source: CA ARB GHG Inventory; 5-average of emissions by economic sector



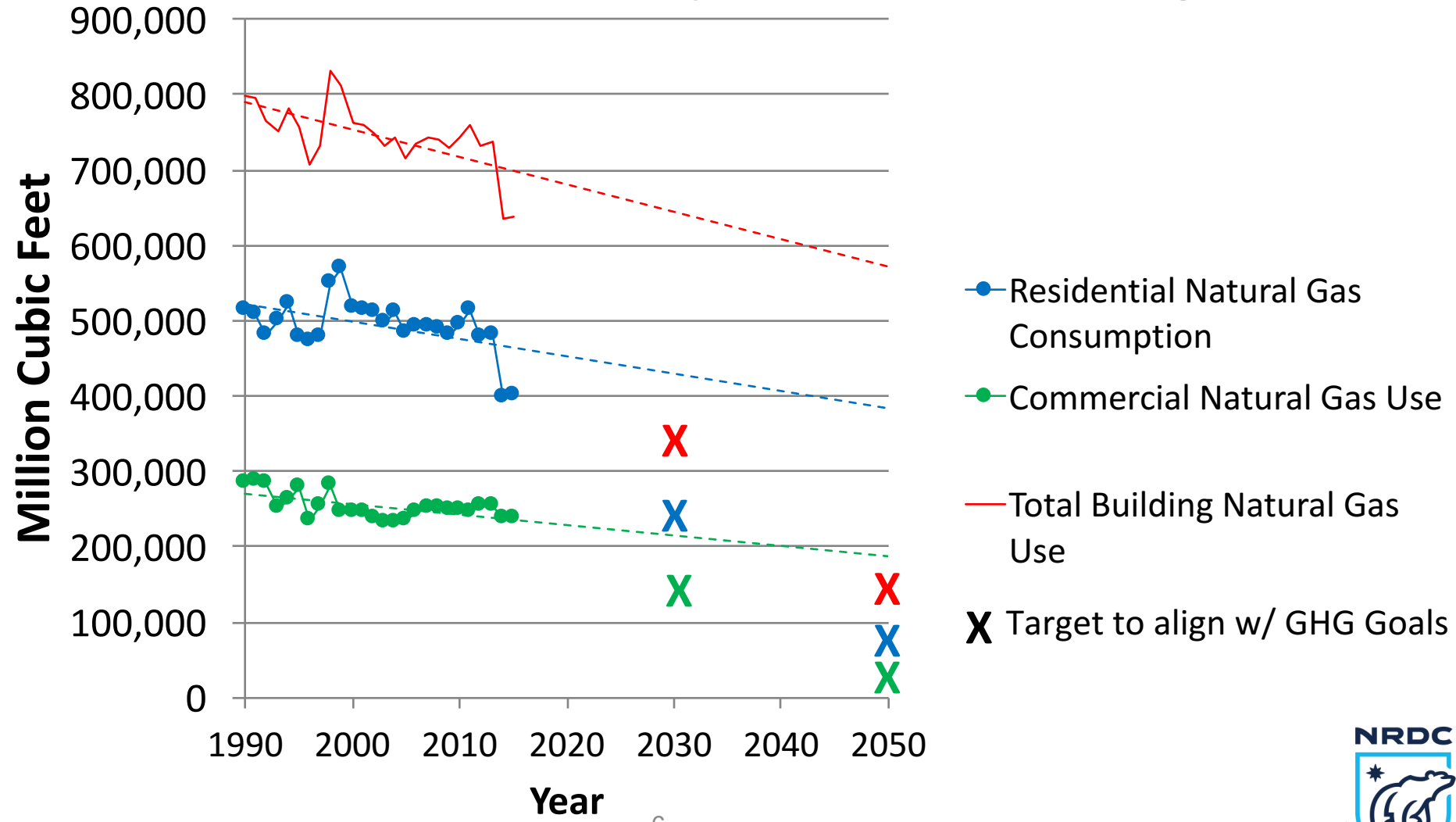
Gas responsible for ½ of GHGs in homes



Average CA Residential GHG by Source



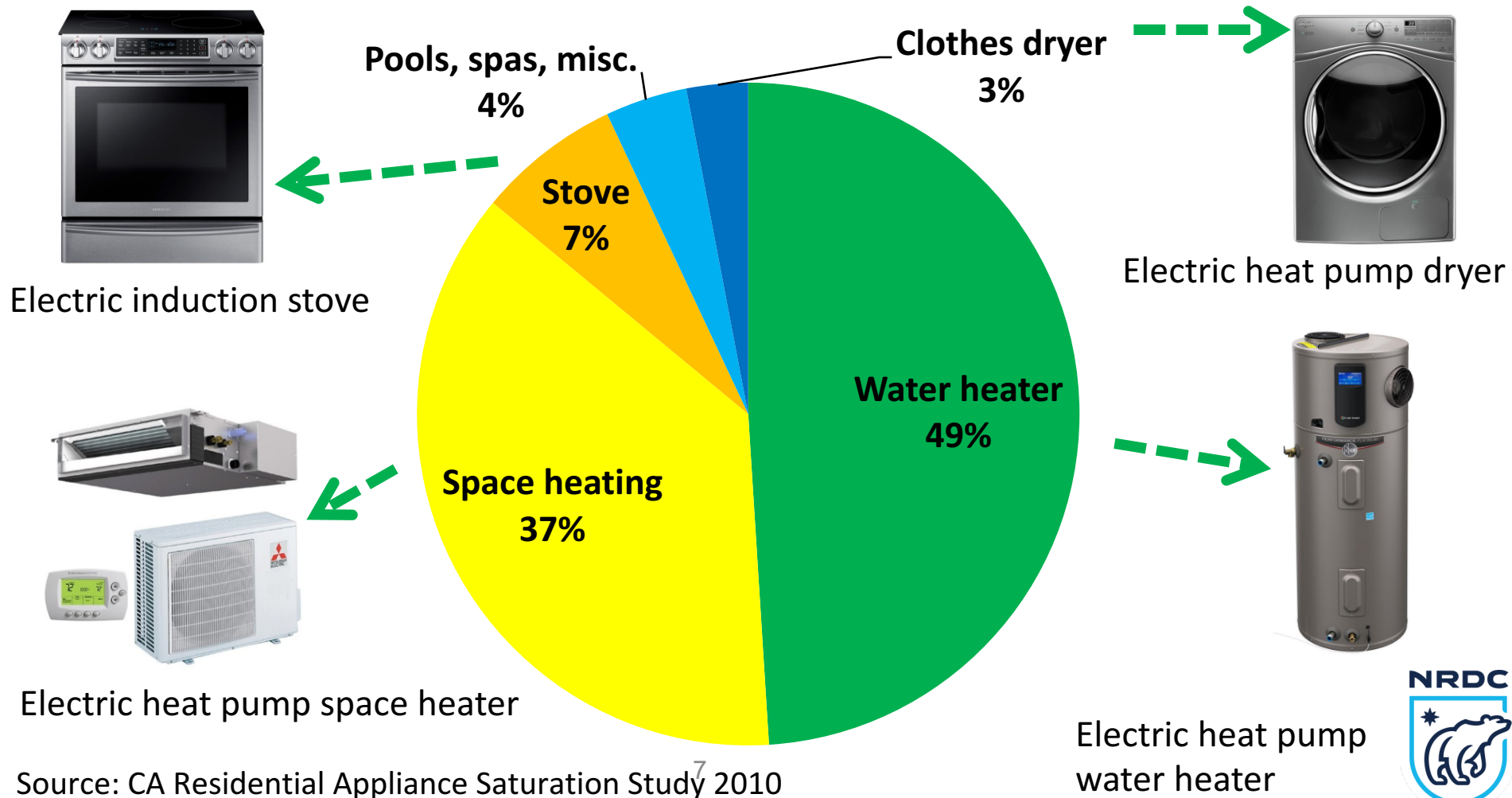
Natural Gas Consumption in CA's Buildings



Electrification = clean alternative to gas appliances



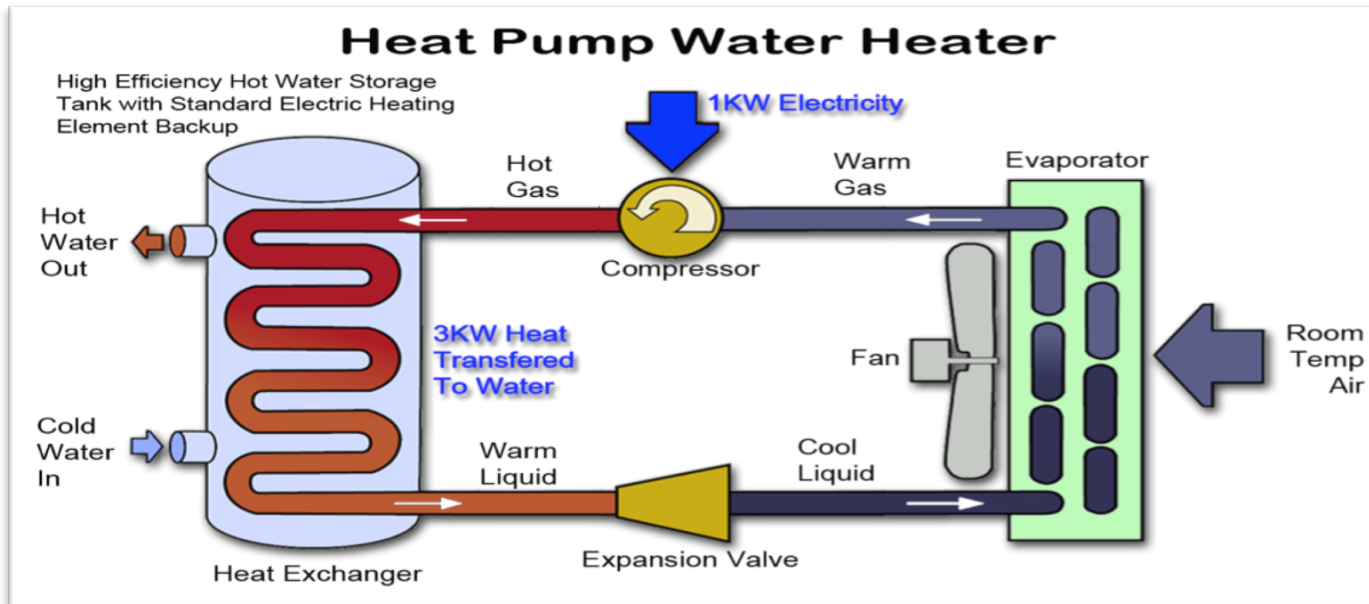
Household Gas Consumption in CA and **climate-friendly electric options**



Heat pumps 101

Extracts, concentrates, and moves (or “pumps”) heat from surrounding air into tank or building
Like an A/C or a fridge in reverse

250 to
400%
efficient!



Multi-family and commercial too!



Multi-family

- ☐ Dedicated (same as single family)
- ☐ Shared (central heat and hot water systems)



Commercial buildings

- ☐ Same as residential
- ☐ Larger units: RTUs, VRFs...

Benefits of electrification



Slashes GHGs, path to Zero Emissions Buildings



Air quality and health



Safety and resiliency



Extend reach of renewables



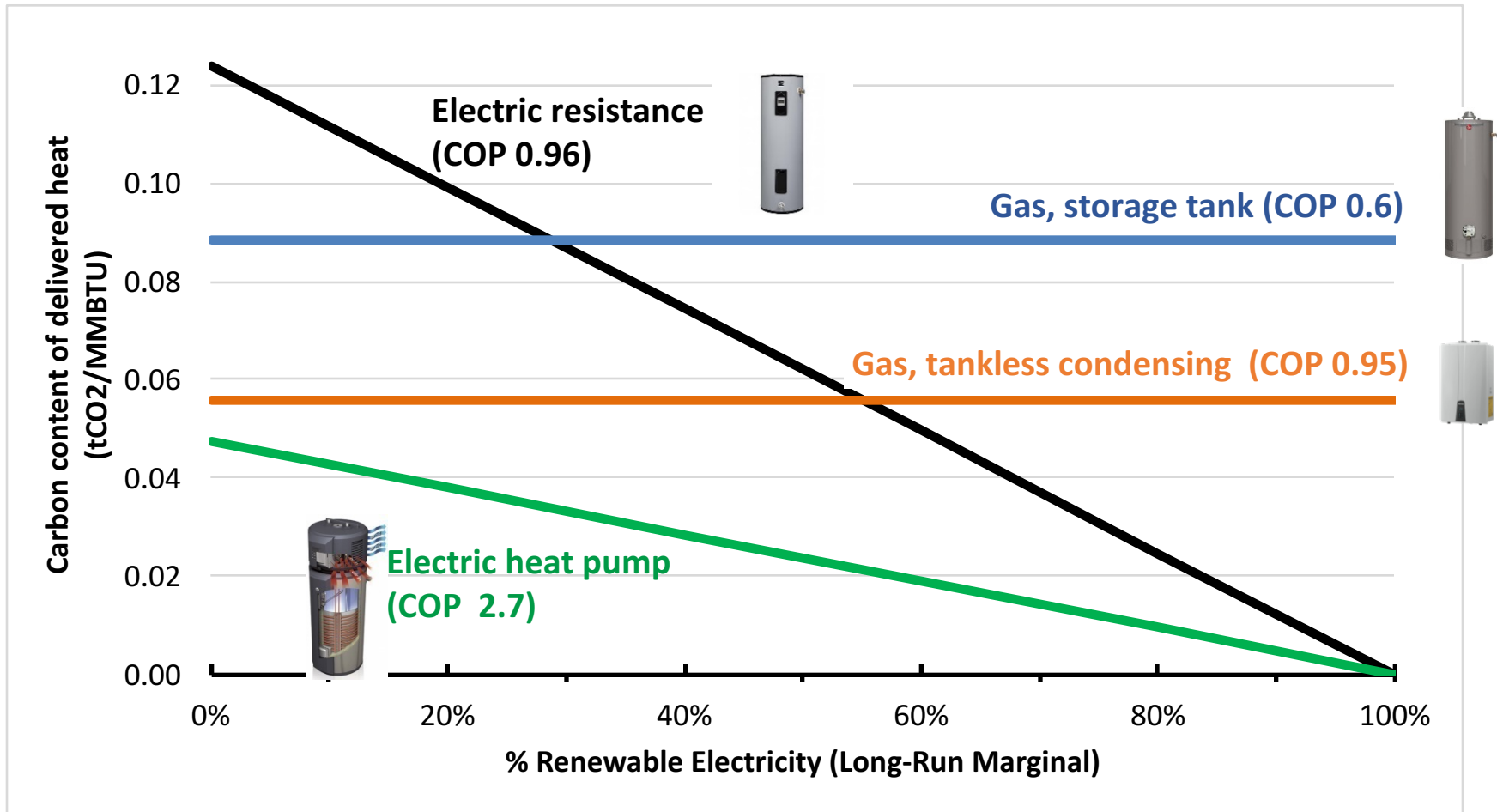
Save energy and lower bills*



New jobs to retrofit buildings, install heat pumps

Water heater CO2 emissions

As CA grid gets cleaner, HPWH offer pathway to near zero-GHG hot water



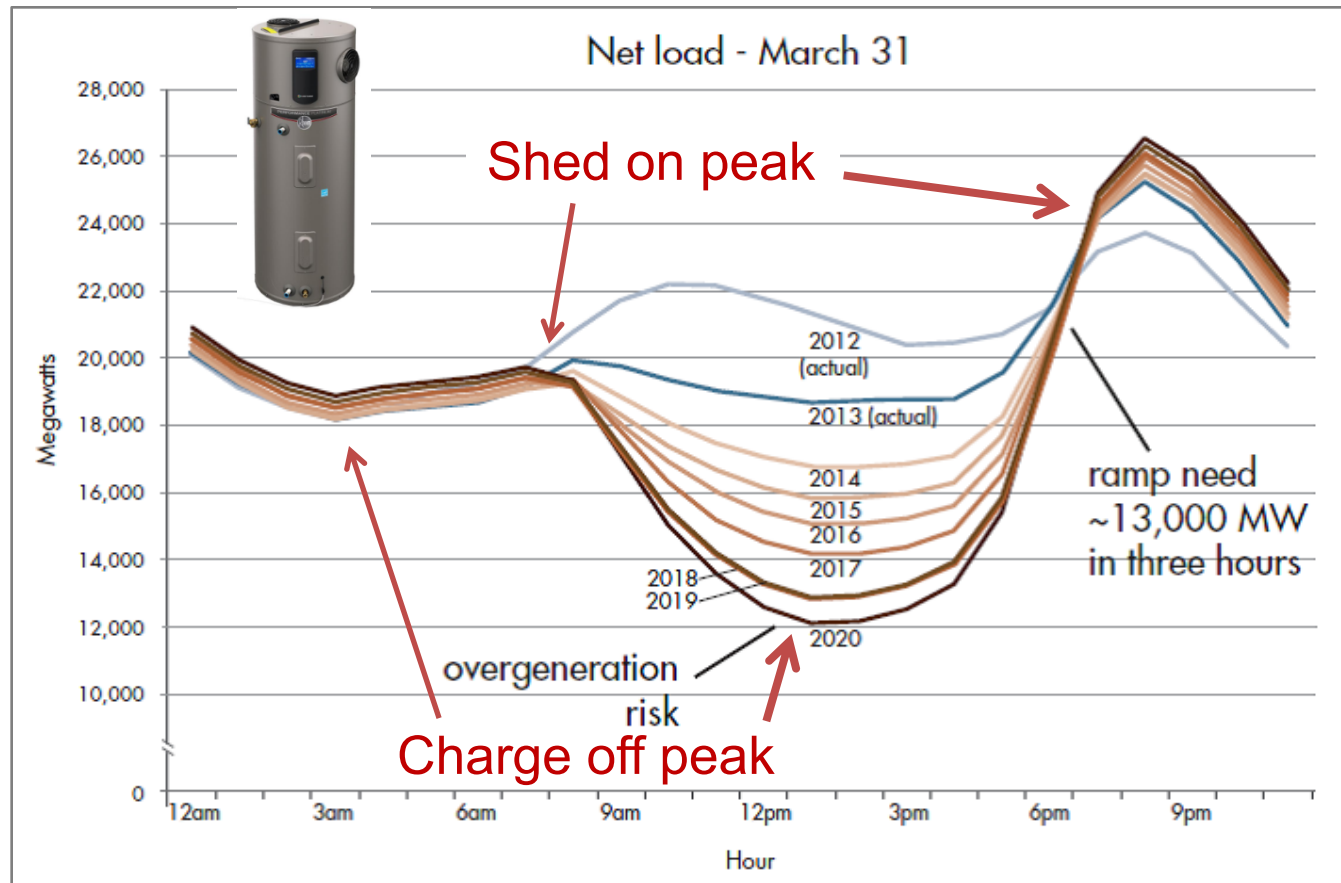
- 1) Not including fugitive methane emissions, which may roughly double GHG emissions from gas
- 2) With 45%-efficient combined cycle gas plant as long-run marginal resource



Grid-interactive heat pump water heaters can help deep integration of renewable energy



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Barriers: What's hindering adoption?



Awareness/perception

- “Heat what?”
- “Clean natural gas” ...
- Gas cooking
- Planned v. emergency replacement



Costs

- Equipment: capital cost
- Installation: circuit, panel
- Operation: rate design



Access

- On truck
- In store
- Supply-chain



Technology

- Installation cost reduction
- Controls
- Cold temperature performance



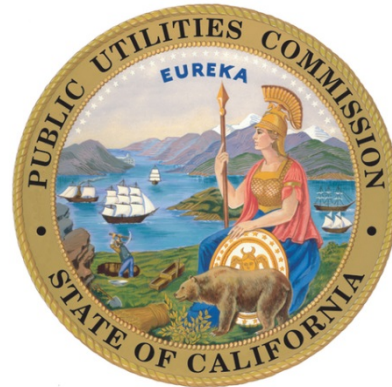
Regulatory

- CEC: Building code
- CPUC: Incentives, rates...
- Legislature: lack of awareness, direction, funding

**1) Increase
public
awareness +
interest**



**2) Remove
policy barriers**



**3) Develop the
market**



**4) State policy
to accelerate
ZEBs**



Some key policy opportunities in 2018



CPUC

- 3-prong test & cost-effectiveness tests
- San Joaquin Valley
- EE incentives
- Electrification-friendly rates

CEC

- Building Energy Code
- Integrated Energy Policy Report
- SB 350 Double EE Savings by 2030
- AB 758 – Existing Building Energy Efficiency Action Plan

CARB

- GGRF funding
- Implementation of Scoping Plan

Legislation

- Set targets on GHGs in buildings
- Remove regulatory barriers
- Provide additional funding
- Evaluate alternatives to gas infrastructure projects

Local Gov't & Air Districts

- Rebates for low/zero GHG appliances
- Focus on GHGs/air quality not energy
- Workforce development
- Bulk buy programs

POUs & CCAs

- Pilot programs
- Rebates
- Electrification-friendly rates



CA Legislative Objectives

Why pursue California legislation on building decarbonization?

1. Raise awareness among CA policymakers, to lay ground work for sustained action over next decade
2. Establish political leadership and buy-in from legislature
3. Strengthen agency authority to shift to carbon-focused building policies
4. Provide backstop for CEC & CPUC proceedings (IEPR, 3-prong test...)



Bill(s) Concept

Set long-term vision

- Set 2030 and 2050 GHG targets for building sector
- Evolve ZNE to ZEB
- Develop Action Plan to achieve these targets

Remove regulatory barriers

- New CPUC proceeding:
 - 3-prong test
 - Societal cost test
 - Rate design
 - CAHP & other incentive programs
 - Thermal storage
- CEC 2022 building code and beyond
- Electrification-ready incentive / requirements
- “Power Content Label” for buildings fossil fuel intensity
- Update PRC and PUC

Funding

- Extend and repurpose NSHP
- Other non-ratepayer funding sources

Gas emissions and infrastructure

- Estimate out-of-state upstream emissions from fossil gas
- Account for upstream emissions in building GHG performance
- Evaluate “non-pipe” alternatives to gas infrastructure extensions & upgrades

Timeline

Language to Legislative Counsel	Jan. 19
Introduce bill	Feb. 16
Support letters	March-April
Assembly committee hearings, amendments	March-April
Assembly floor	May
Senate committee hearings and floor	June-August
Governor signature!	September

Building Decarbonization Policy Action Supporters (as of 2/7/2018)



What can local governments do?



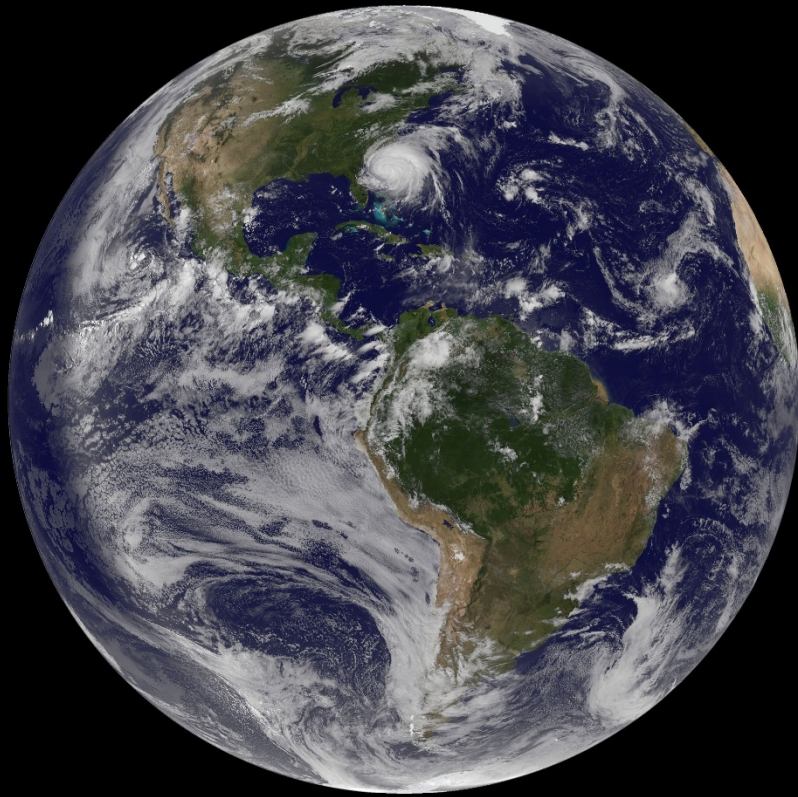
Take Action Locally

- ☐ Build interest among public
- ☐ Educate and train contractors
- ☐ Local reach codes
- ☐ “Time of sale” requirements
- ☐ Community outreach programs
- ☐ Bulk buy programs

Leverage Political Influence

- ☐ Sign onto support letters (bills, proceedings)
- ☐ Participate and comment in public proceedings at CEC and CPUC





Questions? Comments?

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