

Senate Bill 184

Informational Session

Tuesday, April 20

Room E1.016, Capitol Extension

www.TexasNoRegrets.org

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Agenda

- ✓ Overview of Senate Bill 184
- Presentation of submitted control strategies
- Stakeholder input on submitted control strategies
 - technical feasibility, capital costs, operating costs and expected savings over the lifetime of the strategy; discussion and possible action
- Instructions on submitting comments on proposed strategies
- Public comments (time permitting)

Questions from Internet Participants

We will have a short question and answer period following the presentation of each proposed no strategy.

Internet participants may e-mail their questions to:

TexasNoRegrets@cpa.state.tx.us

No Regrets Report

Requires the Texas Comptroller, by December 31, 2010, to prepare and deliver to each member of the legislature a report that includes a list of "no regrets" greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategies for Texas.

Overview of Provisions

The report shall include a list of strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions that:

- result in net savings for consumers or businesses in Texas;
- can be achieved without financial cost to consumers or businesses in Texas; or
- help businesses in Texas maintain global competitiveness.

Total Net Costs

In determining whether an emission reduction strategy may result in a financial cost to consumers or businesses in this state, the comptroller shall consider the total net costs that may occur over the life of the strategy.

Costs and Savings

The report shall include the following information for each identified strategy:

- initial, short-term capital costs that may result from the implementation of the strategy delineated by the cost to business and the costs to consumers; and
- lifetime costs and savings that may result from the implementation of the strategy delineated by the costs and savings to business and the costs and savings to consumers.

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Control Strategies

- A total of 55 proposals were submitted by the public during phase I of Senate Bill 184 implementation.
- These proposals were submitted to the Comptroller's office by third party entities.
- As the lead agency responsible for objectively analyzing the costs of these proposals, the Comptroller's office may not endorse any particular proposal or concept. We are currently in the analysis phase, and the Comptroller's office has not approved any of these proposals for purposes of SB 184.

Implementation of the 500 MW Non-wind RPS in Texas

- PUC proposed rule to establish renewable energy credits to serve as the enforcement mechanism for implementation of the 500 MW non-wind renewable energy target in PURA 39.904.
- This proposed rule should be implemented to ensure the development of 500 MWs of solar, geothermal and/or biomass over the next five years.

Appliance Efficiency Standards

- Establish minimum levels of energy efficiency for bottle-type water dispensers, commercial hot food holding cabinets, portable electric spas, residential pool pumps, televisions, and portable lighting fixtures.
- Submitter estimates that this measure will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 1,006,000 metric tons in 2020.
- Submitter estimates savings of over \$202 million on consumer energy bills in 2020.

Carbon Intensity Standard for Cement Manufacturers

- Establish a standard of 0.8 metric tons of CO₂/ metric ton of cement as the average carbon intensity factor.
- Carbon intensity factors reductions at the cement production level to be met through alternative fuels or energy efficiency measures.
- Submitter reports estimated initial capital investment of \$220M with an annual fuel expenditure savings of \$15.4M resulting in \$2.3M in annual savings for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 1.3M metric tons annually in 2020.

Closed Loop Storage Tank Degassing

- In Texas' non-attainment areas when a storage tank of a certain size with certain products needs to be opened to the atmosphere, the vapors inside the tank have to be controlled (30TAC115.541).
- Submitter represents that when using a closed loop vapor recovery system the product is recovered and no emissions are exhausted to atmosphere.
- Submitter represents that the service provided by a contractor using a closed loop refrigerated vapor recovery system is no more expensive than that of combustion systems.

Community Infrastructure

- Energy consumption will be reduced through:
 - Benchmarking energy consumption;
 - Setting binding targets; or
 - Enabling performance contracting
- Submitter represents that, in 2008, 11% of commercial-sector energy consumption occurred in community infrastructure: street and other outdoor lighting, water services, and telecom infrastructure.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings for Texas of \$433M on an annual basis through 2020.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 600,000 metric tons in 2020.

Comprehensive Climate Policy – Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency program

- Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency program based on the existing United Kingdom program.
- Organizations that have historically used large amounts of electricity will commit to reductions through energy efficiency programs.
- UK government estimates the CRC EE program will reduce 4 million tons CO₂e per year by 2020.
- The submitter estimates no direct financial impact on consumers, net financial impact for businesses.

Comprehensive Climate policy – Climate Change Agreement (CCA) program

- Based on UK program, negotiate CCA's with energy-intensive industry groups in the state.
 - Industry group contracts that its members will set and achieve a GHG reduction target.
 - The State exempts the members from future state regulation requiring GHG taxes or reduction requirements.
 - The State supports the industry group in seeking exemption from federal GHG taxes or reduction requirements.

Dimming / Daylight Harvesting Fluorescent Ballasts

- These ballasts dim light levels in reaction to incoming daylight. Each ballast has an dipswitch which sets the maximum output of each fixture from 100% to 40% of output.
- Each fixture also has an attached photosensor which detects incoming daylight and adjusts the fixture from the dipswitch setpoint down to approximately 80% reduction.
- Submitter estimates annual greenhouse gas reductions per each fixture is up to 385 lbs./year.
- Submitter estimates energy savings to be \$25-30 per fixture per year.

Electrical Devices and Small Appliances

- Adopting either mandatory standards, voluntary standards and labeling, or education and awareness for electrical devices and small appliances.
- Submitter represents that these devices account for 19% of residential energy efficiency potential and 44% of residential electricity potential in 2020.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings for Texas of \$650M/year by 2020.
- Submitter projects potential annual CO₂e emission reductions of 1.1 M metric tons for Texas in 2020.

Reduce Electricity Pumping Cost and GHG at Texas Water Utilities

- For new applications and during maintenance, Texas water utilities would replace polyvinyl chloride (PVC) water pipe with sustainable pipe that has a larger inside diameter, such as ductile iron or steel pipe.
- Submitter estimates that for every 1000' of 24" PVC pipe replaced with ductile iron pipe there is a lifetime savings of 297.4 metric tons of greenhouse gas.
- Submitter estimates that for every 1000' of 24" PVC pipe replaced with ductile iron pipe there is a lifetime savings of \$32,070 and 460,000 kwh.

Electricity Reduction Program 32,000 GWH reduced

- Measure would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing statewide energy efficiency for electricity beyond current demand projections.
- Submitter estimates \$3.4 billion in savings for Texas by 2020, with net annualized savings of \$1.1 billion.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 10M metric tons annually in 2020.

Energy Efficiency Goals – Investor Owned Utilities

- Raise the goals in PUC Code 39.905 from 20% of growth in demand in 2010 to 1% of overall electricity demand by 2014, as proposed in PUC Rule 37623.
- Increase to 2% of peak demand by 2020 or approximately 1,000 MWs.
- Submitter estimates that this would raise the current 2010 goal of approximately 130 MWs of demand reduction to 560 MWs of demand reduction in 2014 and the same amount in subsequent years.

Existing Low-Income Homes

- Reduce energy consumption through shell upgrades (92% of potential) and HVAC system upgrades (8% of potential).
- Submitter reports that low-income homes represent 1540 trillion end-use BTUs of energy consumption in 2020.
- Submitter estimates net present value annual savings for Texas of \$359M.
- Submitter projects annual CO₂e emission reductions of 500,000 metric tons in Texas in 2020.

Existing Non-Low-Income Homes

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Public awareness, home labeling, voluntary standards;
 - Innovative financing;
 - Rebates and incentives; or
 - Building mandates.
- Submitter represents that existing non-low-income homes represent 41% of total residential end-use potential in 2020.
- Submitter estimates that capturing the potential in this cluster would provide annual present value savings for Texas of \$148 million through 2020.
- Submitter projects that this measure will reduce annual CO₂e emissions by 1.1 million metric tons for Texas in 2020.

Existing private commercial buildings

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Energy efficiency mandates at time of retrofit;
 - Voluntary standards;
 - Finance through public-private partnership;
 - Monetary incentives;
 - Benchmarking; or
 - Policies or business models.
- Submitter represents that existing privately-owned commercial buildings accounted for 3,560 trillion BTUs of end-use energy consumption in 2008.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings of \$327 million annually through 2020 for Texas and projects annual CO₂e emission reductions of 1.1 M metric tons for Texas in 2020.

GHG Feebate Program in Lieu of GHG Standards

- Feebate program would establish a “pivot point” for vehicles for carbon dioxide emissions per mile. Purchasers of vehicles that emit less carbon dioxide per mile would receive a rebate and purchasers of vehicles that exceed this pivot point must pay a fee.
- Submitter estimates net savings of \$18.7M by 2020 in Connecticut. (at this time no adjustment has been made for comparative purposes in Texas).
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 21M tons for Texas annually in 2020.

GHG Leak Reduction from Oil and Gas Transmission

- Address fugitive emissions (venting, accidental releases, and leaks from flanges, valves, and other fittings) from the transmission and distribution of natural gas throughout Texas.
- Submitter represents that the cost savings derived from reduced natural gas waste are estimated to be \$11.9M, resulting in a net savings of \$11.6M/year for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 600,000 metric tons/year for Texas in 2020.

Government buildings

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Mandated benchmarks or standards;
 - Address regulations that inhibit performance contracting; or
 - Collaboration with rating agencies.
- Submitter represents that government buildings account for 1,180 trillion end-use BTUs of energy consumption in 2020.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings for Texas of \$243m/year through 2020.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 500,000 metric tons/year for Texas.

Heavy-Duty Vehicle GHG Emission Reduction (Aerodynamic Efficiency)

- Increase heavy-duty vehicle (long-haul trucks) efficiency by requiring installation of best available technology to reduce aerodynamic drag and rolling resistance: tires, side skirts; and front gap fairing.
- Savings result from reduced fuel combustion and increased operational costs.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions in Texas of 600,000 metric tons/year in 2020.

HVAC Line Guide

- HVAC Line Guide would protect copper refrigerant line sets from puncture and accidental release of refrigerant.
- HVAC Line Guide is an elongated, tubular piece with an attachment section.
- Retro-fit model is designed to address existing construction where tearing out the sheet rock or going through the eave are not acceptable.

Increase Combined Heat and Power Use

- This measure would encourage the use of combined heat and power (CHP) co-generation through:
 - CHP-supportive regulations;
 - Financial incentives;
 - Building awareness;
 - Simplified interconnection processes;
 - Output-based emission standards;
 - Including CHP as an RPS/EERS eligible resource.
- The submitter estimated that an increase in installed capacity of 5000 megawatts in Texas by 2020 would result in net annualized savings of \$884M and CO₂e emission reductions of 4.5m tons/year.

Increased Industrial Boiler Efficiency

- This measure would require one or more of the following:
 - Annual tuning of all boilers
 - Installation of an oxygen trim system
 - Installation of a non-condensing economizer
- Cost savings derived primarily from reduced natural gas and electricity use. Submitter provided detailed cost and savings assumptions.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions in Texas of 700,000 metric tons /year in 2020.

Industrial Sector Energy Efficiency

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Promoting energy-management practices;
 - Providing energy assessment and training tools;
 - Monetary incentives; or
 - Establishing efficiency targets or equipment standards.
- Submitter represents that the industrial sector will consume 51% in 2020 end-use energy, equivalent to 20.5 quadrillion BTUs of end-use energy.
- Submitter estimates present value savings by 2020 for Texas of \$4.7 billion/year, resulting in a net savings of \$3.4 billion/year and reduced CO₂e emissions of 3M metric tons/year.

Landfill Gas to Energy Incentives

- Provide economic incentives to promote reduction of GHGs by collecting or destroying methane from landfills and creating energy.
 - Collect/destroying methane emissions by flaring or in turbine to generate electricity.
- Submitter represents that this measure could reduce up to hundreds of thousands of tons of methane per year at a large landfill.
- Submitter represents a zero negative financial impact. The sale of carbon credits and methane as a fuel generate revenue for cities.

Light-Duty Vehicle GHG Standards

- California Pavley Greenhouse Gas Standards: reduce GHG emissions from passenger vehicles, based on a fleetwide average, through technological efficiency improvements to vehicles or other actions.
- Submitter estimates a net annualized savings of \$7.5 billion by 2020 for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 21M metric tons annually for 2020 in Texas.

Lighting and Major Appliances

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Mandatory appliance standards;
 - Voluntary appliance standards and labeling; or
 - Monetary incentives and rebates.
- Submitter says that lighting and major appliances constitute 30% (3420 trillion end-use BTUs) of 2020 residential consumption.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings of \$327 million/year for Texas through 2020.
- The submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 600,000 metric tons/year for Texas in 2020.

Local Government Actions and Targets (Vehicle Miles Traveled Reduction)

- Reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by approximately 4% through land use planning.
- Submitter estimates the savings for Texas drivers from reduced vehicle miles traveled will be \$1.3 billion/year, resulting in net savings of \$1.05 billion/year.
- Submitter estimates CO₂e emission reductions of 3M tons/year in 2020 for Texas.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

- Reduce carbon emissions by requiring a 10% reduction in the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in Texas by 2020.
- Submitter estimates no net difference in the costs of producing fuels to meet the low carbon fuel standard compared with the cost of producing traditional petroleum gasoline and diesel.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 10M metric tons annually in Texas in 2020.

Low Friction Oil

- Increase vehicle efficiency by mandating the use of engine oils that meet certain low friction specifications.
- Submitter estimates that this will result in net savings of \$425M/year for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 2.0M tons annually in 2020.

Medium and Heavy-duty Vehicle Hybridization

- Regulate/incentivize GHG reductions from medium and heavy-duty vehicles used in vocational applications such as parcel delivery trucks, garbage trucks, utility trucks, and transit buses.
- Savings are the result of reduced fuel combustion and increased operational costs. Submitter estimates Net annualized savings of \$57M/year for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 300,000 metric tons/year in 2020.

Mileage-based Car Insurance

- Require insurance companies to offer Mileage-based or Pay-As-You-Drive (PAYD) insurance policies.
- Will result in a reduction of vehicle miles traveled and vehicle emissions as well as a decrease in insurance premiums for lower mileage drivers.
- One submitter estimated 145,600 tons in annual CO2 reductions for the Dallas/Fort Worth region and 344,200 tons of annual CO2 reductions for all of Texas.
- Another submitter estimated \$3.5 billion savings for Texas.

Natural Gas Reduction Programs

- This measure would reduce GHG emissions by increasing statewide energy efficiency for natural gas beyond current demand projections.
- Submitter estimates savings for Texas to be \$966M by 2020, resulting in a net annualized savings of \$317M.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 2.9M tons/year in 2020.

New Homes

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Mandatory building codes;
 - Voluntary building standards, home labeling, and benchmarking; or
 - Builder incentives.
- Submitter represents that new homes are expected to represent 10% of total residential potential in 2020. Incremental capital associated with this level of improvement would total \$16 billion through 2020.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings for Texas of \$264M/year through 2020.
- Submitter projects annual CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 300,000 metric tons in 2020.

Office and Non-commercial Devices

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Introductory or expanded mandatory emission standards; or
 - Voluntary standards.
- Electricity consumption from office and non-commercial devices is growing at a rate of 3.6% per year.
- Net present value savings of \$49 billion through 2020. Adjusted for TX, \$517M/year.
- Projected to reduce CO₂e emissions by 110M tons across U.S. in 2020. Adjusted for TX, 1.1M metric tons/year.

Point of Sale Energy Retrofits

- Require all apartment complexes and commercial properties to undergo an energy audit and share the results with current and prospective tenants or purchasers.
- Buildings that are determined to use 50% more electricity than the average would be required to undergo mandatory energy efficiency upgrades.
- All sellers of single-family homes would have to get an energy audit at the point of sale and share the results with the buyer.
- The buyer would be responsible for making energy efficiency improvements to the home. The cost could be rolled in to the mortgage.

Privately Owned New Buildings

- Reduce energy consumption through:
 - Mandatory building codes;
 - voluntary standards; or
 - provide education and monetary incentives.
- Submitter represents that new buildings will add an average of 1.3b sq. ft./year to the stock of privately owned commercial floor space.
- Submitter estimates net present value savings for Texas of \$211M/year through 2020.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 400,000 metric tons/year for Texas in 2020.

Reduce Methane Emissions From the Exploration and Production of Oil and Gas

- Reduce methane emissions from common sources in oil and gas exploration and production using EPA's Natural Gas STAR Program as the primary data source.
- Sources include condensate tanks, glycol dehydrators, pneumatic devices, completions, and pits.
- Submitter represents that reducing methane emissions by 30-50% over 10 years would result in emissions reductions between 11.1 and 18.5 MMTCO₂e.
- Submitter reports that annual savings in California from reduced natural gas waste are estimated to be \$4.1 million, net cost savings of \$3.7m/year.

Refinery Energy Efficiency Process Improvement

- Reduce GHG emissions from refineries by reducing fossil fuels consumption across a variety of refinery processes including process heaters, boilers, fluid catalytic crackers, and hydrogen plants.
- Submitter represents that cost savings derived from reduced natural gas waste for Texas are estimated to be \$280M, resulting in a net savings of \$236M annually.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 2.3M metric tons annually in Texas in 2020.

Refinery Flare Recovery Process Improvements

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from refinery flares by increasing the efficiency of the flare gas recovery process.
- Submitter represents cost savings are derived from reduced natural gas waste and are estimated for Texas to be \$31.1M, resulting in a net savings of \$26.6M/year.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions of 200,000 metric tons annually for Texas.

Residential Refrigeration Early Retirement Program

- Voluntary program to upgrade pre-2000, less energy efficient residential refrigeration equipment such as refrigerators and freezers.
- Submitter estimates savings for Texas to be \$17M by 2020, resulting in a net annualized savings of \$4M.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 70,000 metric tons annually in 2020.

Revolving Loan Fund PACE

- A Statewide Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Technology Revolving Loan program would support individuals and businesses to retrofit existing buildings and pay back the loan over a 20-year period through a voluntary assessment on their property tax.
- Submitter represents this could lead to 10-100% reduction in electricity use in homes and businesses taking advantage of the program and that there would be a financial impact on consumers and businesses - but reduced electricity bills could ultimately lead to a financial benefit.

Shortened /Alternative Workweek

- All non-essential state government agencies and services would move to a shortened workweek.
- Submitter represents that
 - This would reduce the number of cars during peak commute times;
 - Buildings would need to be heated/cooled one day less per week, reducing electrical consumption and carbon emissions.
 - This would be a voluntary program with no additional costs and no cost to businesses.

Solar Reflective Automotive Paint and Window Glazing

- Solar reflective paint and window glazing will reduce the engine load and fuel usage for cooling the passenger compartment with air conditioning.
- Submitter estimates \$10-50/vehicle additional cost for the solar reflective paint and \$150-225/ vehicle for window glazing. Savings is the result of reduced fuel usage.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 600,000 metric tons annually in 2020.

Stationary Internal Combustion Engine Electrification

- Replace internal combustion engines over 50 hp and used as primary power sources (not including emergency power generators) with electric motors (electrification).
- Cost savings would derive primarily from reduced natural gas and diesel use.
- Submitter estimates net savings for Texas of \$16.9M, resulting in a net savings of \$4.8M/year.
- Using CARB data as a basis, submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 200,000 metric tons annually in 2020.

Expansion of TERP to Cover Black Carbon Particle Reduction

- Using TERP money and the program already in place, allow owners of diesel engines to apply for TERP funds to place black carbon filters on engines to reduce the amount of black carbon emitted.
- Submitter represents that retrofitting one million heavy trucks would be equivalent to taking 5.7 million cars off the road.
- Submitter represents that, since this is a voluntary program with no additional costs, there would be no cost.

Tire Pressure Program

- Require all automotive service centers and [AirCheck Texas] centers to perform mandatory tire pressure inspections on vehicles being serviced at the facility.
- Savings results from reduced fuel use. Submitter reports 61M gallons of gasoline at \$3.673/gallon, which is \$224M, resulting in a net savings of \$72M/year. Adjusted for Texas, \$151M and \$49M respectively on an annual basis.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 400,000 metric tons annually in 2020.

Tire Tread Program

- Increase vehicle efficiency by creating an energy efficiency standard for automobile tires to reduce rolling resistance.
- Savings results from reduced fuel use. 33.5M gallons gasoline \times \$3.673/ gallon = \$123M, resulting in a net savings of \$122M annually. Adjusted for TX, \$83M and \$82.6M respectively on an annual basis.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 200,000 metric tons annually in 2020.

Update Statewide Energy Codes for New Buildings

- Submitter estimates 1.5% reduction in power plant emissions over the next 10 years by increasing efficiency of new buildings by 15% over current standards.
- Submitter represents a financial cost - avg. sales price of new homes would increase by approximately 1-2%. Nevertheless, with savings in electricity and gas expected to avg. 7-18%, overall benefits would outweigh costs.
- Despite increased construction costs, submitter believes overall savings in electricity and natural gas use will lower costs.

Utility Energy Efficiency Programs

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing statewide energy efficiency for electricity beyond current demand projections.
- Submitter estimates \$800M savings by 2020, resulting in \$134M net annualized savings for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 2.5M metric tons annually in 2020.

Waste Reduction in Concrete Use

- Set a minimum waste requirement or establish emissions fees on unused returned concrete.
- Submitter estimates net cost savings of \$30/ton of cement and an annual savings of \$18.9M for Texas.
- Submitter projects CO₂e emission reductions for Texas of 800,000 metric tons annually in 2020.

Water Efficiency in Public Schools

- School districts shall establish a long-range water plan to reduce the district's annual water consumption 20% by 2020.
- Strategies will be adopted for achieving water efficiency that result in net savings or without financial cost.
- Initial, short-term capital costs and lifetime costs and savings must be calculated and result in a total net savings that may occur over the seven-year period following implementation of the strategy.

Water Efficiency in State Buildings and Facilities

- This measure reduces greenhouse gas emissions by reducing water use in state buildings and facilities 20% by 2020.
- Strategies will be adopted for achieving water efficiency that result in net savings for the district or can be achieved without financial cost.
- Priority should be given to strategy options found in the upcoming Water Conservation Guidance Manual for new or existing state buildings currently being prepared by SECO.

Zero Energy Homes

- Texas can cut greenhouse gas emissions by adopting new, high performance home designs.
- Submitter represents that, using energy-efficient technology and small-scale solar energy systems, homes can be built to generate as much energy as they use, achieving “net-zero energy” performance.
- Submitter estimates that a net-zero energy home would cost \$40/month less than a standard home.

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Submit Comments on Proposed strategies

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