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SEIA CALSSA Title 24 Energy Code Compliance Manual Comments

Additional submitted attachment is included below.
Dear Commissioner McAllister, Mr. Bozorgchami and staff,

The Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA®) and the California Solar & Storage Association (CALSSA) sincerely appreciate the efforts of the California Energy Commission (Commission) to collaborate with industry and stakeholders on carrying through the adoption of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards to the 2019 Energy Code Compliance Manuals and related documents. As we have through this process, SEIA and CALSSA are submitting joint comments and thank the Commission for the opportunity to provide input and guidance to the Commission.

The following comments are for the Draft Compliance Manual for residential applications.

A. Chapter 1, Introduction

1) Section 1.6.1 Approaches, item B
In this section and throughout the entire manual (such as in Chapter 2, on page 1; Section 2.2.2 on pages 4 and 5; Section 2.2.6 on page 7; Section 2.4.3 on page 20; and Section 2.4.4 on page 21;), there are listed examples of performance compliance options. We would like to suggest that solar PV, solar thermal, battery storage systems and / or community shared solar are added as examples. Please see the referenced excerpt following:
This sentence could be rephrased to: “Performance compliance is based on window efficiency and orientation, shading from overhangs, space conditioning equipment and water heating system efficiencies (including solar thermal), PV system, battery storage and house configuration.”

2) Section 1.6.4, page 19 Performance Approach

These paragraphs describe the automatic calculations necessary to calculate the efficiency EDR.

The use of Energy Commission-approved computer methods/software represents the most detailed and sophisticated method of compliance. While this approach requires the most effort, it also provides the greatest flexibility. The computer programs automatically calculates the energy budget for space conditioning and water heating, and the minimum required PV system size to receive credit toward meeting the efficiency EDR requirement.

We would propose the following new wording for the highlighted text: “The computer programs shall automatically calculate the energy budget for space conditioning and water heating, and the minimum required PV system size to receive credit toward meeting the efficiency EDR requirement.”

B. Chapter 5, Section 5.9 Solar Water Heating

We would like to suggest a new example with a Question/Answer section for Solar Water Heating as follows. Please note that this will then require the existing examples number 5-12 and 5-13 on page 49 be renumbered to 5-13 and 5-14 respectively.

New Example 5-12 - Solar Water Heating

Question:
Can you clarify the continued role of solar water heating in the updated standards?

Answer:
Solar thermal technologies continue to meet the compliance requirements for water heating
in the 2019 Standards, just as they did in the 2016 and 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards. For multi-family buildings with central water heating, solar water heating remains a prescriptive measure for all climate zones and provides at minimum:

- 20% Solar Savings Fraction for zones 1-9
- 35% Solar Savings Fraction for zones 10-16

In practice the Solar Savings Fraction achieved can be far higher for buildings and note that any Solar Savings Fraction above the minimum prescriptive amount will still contribute additional credit in performance model calculation. Because solar water heating is a prescriptive measure, it is included in the standard building calculation for the energy code performance method; meaning that every multi-family building with central water heating must either have solar thermal or make up the difference with another measure. Therefore, solar water heating is an attractive, effective measure for new buildings.

C. Chapter 7, Photovoltaic, Battery Storage and Solar Ready Buildings

We recognize that the Commission is still working on a comprehensive revision of this section and would like to include the following as consideration to that work.

1) Overall structure of Chapter 7
While the entire Chapter 7 is under development by the Commission staff, we would like to suggest that the order of covered topics within the chapter are revised to facilitate its use. For instance, the Commission might consider reordering the table of contents to mirror how the different items are considered during design development. [For example, Documentation could precede Compliance and Enforcement. We can provide more guidance once the revised Chapter 7 is available; we also plan to submit technical comments on the substantive content.

2) Section 7.8 on page 7-13 for California Fire Code Solar Access Requirements
The wording in this section has been deleted in this draft version of the chapter; however, the diagrams for rooftop access pathways and fire setbacks remain and should be updated as a result of the 2016 Intervening Code Cycle Supplement adoption into the 2016 California Codes. The requirements are in the 2016 California Residential Code for one- and two-family dwellings (pp. 111-112) and the 2016 California Fire Code (pp. 107-109) for commercial and multi-family buildings. Further, the diagrams should either be moved into Section 7.8 Solar Zone or retained as a new section.
D. Chapter 8, Performance Method

1) Section 8.2.1, Determining Compliance
The first sentence defining the efficiency EDR does not clarify that solar thermal can still be included but not solar electric generation. The second sentence defining the total EDR could also use some additional clarification.

We would like clarification as to the definition of “Final EDR” vs. “Total EDR” or if they are equivalent in meaning. Total EDR is used through this chapter.

We suggest the following revision to the second paragraph: "The efficiency EDR is the building’s efficiency including the effects of solar thermal DHW systems but without the effects of solar electric generation. The total EDR includes the efficiency EDR and adds the effects of both solar electric generation and any battery storage. This means the building must be energy efficient and it must generate enough energy to offset the electricity used."

2) Section 8.2.2, Major Changes Affecting Standard Efficiency

We like to suggest the following changes: "... are quality insulation installation (QII) and solar electric generation. For designs that utilize the exceptions path, compliance will be much more difficult to
achieve for a building without QII and solar electric generation."

The table header 150.1-C is missing from page 8-3; however, this table is repeated in Chapter 7 and titled Table 7-1 – CFA and Dwelling Adjustment Factors; we ask for clarification on the correct table heading title in both chapters 7 and 8.

3) Section 8.3, Compliance Basics

Several subsections are misnumbered:
- 8.2.1 Compliance Process should be 8.3.1
- 8.2.2 Defining the Standard Efficiency should be 8.3.2
- 8.2.2.1 Standard Reports should be 8.3.2.1
- 8.2.3 Professional Judgment should be 8.3.3

For the subsection that should be numbered as 8.3.1d, on page 8-4, which is as follows:

For PV systems, the proposed size, installation location information such as roof slope, orientation of the PV system, battery storage capacity and control information, if proposed.

We would like to request clarification as to how the PV system specifications will be used with the software. It would be helpful to further describe in more detail what are the related inputs into the software.

We suggest that the second sentence is revised to: "If battery storage is proposed, the battery and control information should be described."

For the subsection that should be numbered as 8.3.2, Defining the Standard Efficiency on page 8-5, the first full paragraph, the last sentence is as follows:
We recommend the following revision: “In 2019, the standard efficiency includes QII and solar electric generation. For designs that utilize the exceptions path, compliance will be much more difficult to achieve for a building without QII and solar electric generation.”

Farther down page 8-5, the following paragraph could be clarified:

We recommend the following revision: “...which specific the criteria for the recirculation ...” and “...a minimum solar fraction (solar thermal DHW) that varies...”.

4) Section 8.5 Multifamily Buildings

a) Several subsections under Section 8.5 are misnumbered:
   ● Section 8.2.1 Whole Building Compliance Approach should be 8.5.1
   ● Section 8.2.2 Unit-by-Unit Compliance Approach - Fixed Orientation Alternative should be 8.5.2
   ● Section 8.2.3 Unit-by-Unit Compliance Approach - Multiple Orientation Alternative should be 8.5.3

b) We would like to suggest that a new Question / Answer example be included for the following question. We would be available to discuss further with the Commission staff.

   **How would compliance be achieved on 1) a unit-by-unit and 2) an individual unit compliance basis for solar and battery storage?**

c) Section 8.2.3 (should be 8.5.3): We would like some clarification regarding how many models must be constructed to show the worst-case scenario still complies.

5) Section 8.6 Subdivisions and Master Plan, Page 8-11

a) Several subsections under Section 8.6 are misnumbered:
   ● Section 8.1.1 Individual Building Approach should be 8.6.1
   ● Section 8.2.1 Multiple Orientation Alternative: No Orientation Restrictions should be 8.6.2

b) We would like to suggest that a new Question / Answer example be included for the...
following question. We would be available to discuss further with the Commission staff.

How would compliance be achieved using the four cardinal orientations when PV layouts are variable by orientation and reverse plans?

SEIA AND CALSSA have long supported the standards development and revision work to continue California as far along the journey to Zero Net Energy, and even Zero Carbon, for new homes and new buildings while optimizing the builders’ and developers’ opportunities to achieve the most cost-effective energy reductions. These pursuits will help meet the CEC’s and the state’s energy efficiency and renewable energy generation goals and contribute greatly towards California’s clear leadership position in the pursuit of decarbonization of our great state.

We look forward to actively working with the Commission on the continuing efforts to improve the standards in the next development phase; particularly addressing high-rise residential and commercial buildings with similar opportunities for solar PV and thermal in new/revised requirements. SEIA and CALSSA would like to thank the Energy Commission staff on their continued effort to collaborate with industry and all the stakeholders in this process and applaud its commitment. We strongly believe that solar and storage will continue to play a positive and critical role in the building design and building standards compliance.

Sincerely,

/s/
Joseph H. Cain, P.E.
Director of Codes & Standards
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)
jcain@seia.org
408-605-3934

/s/
Evelyn M. Butler
Senior Director, Codes & Standards
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)
ebutler@seia.org
202-681-4156

/s/
Kelly Knutsen, Ph.D.
Director of Technology Advancement
California Solar & Storage Association (CALSSA)
Kelly@calssa.org
Solar Heating & Cooling (SHC) Alliance Coordinator (SEIA)
SHCAlliance@seia.org
510-548-2312

/s/
Rick Umoff
Regulatory Counsel and Director of State Affairs, California
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)
rumoff@seia.org
978-869-6845