DOCKETED						
Docket Number:	15-IEPR-05					
Project Title:	Energy Efficiency					
TN #:	204626-2					
<b>Document Title:</b>	Natural Gas: A Part of the ZNE Solution					
Description:	Sue Kristjansson Presentation					
Filer:	Raquel Kravitz					
Organization:	California Energy Commission					
Submitter Role:	Commission Staff					
Submission Date:	5/15/2015 3:28:43 PM					
Docketed Date:	5/15/2015					

# Natural Gas: A Part of the ZNE Solution

Sue Kristjansson 5/18/15



# WE WANT THE SAME THING



#### REDUCE

GHG emissions and the carbon content of home fuels



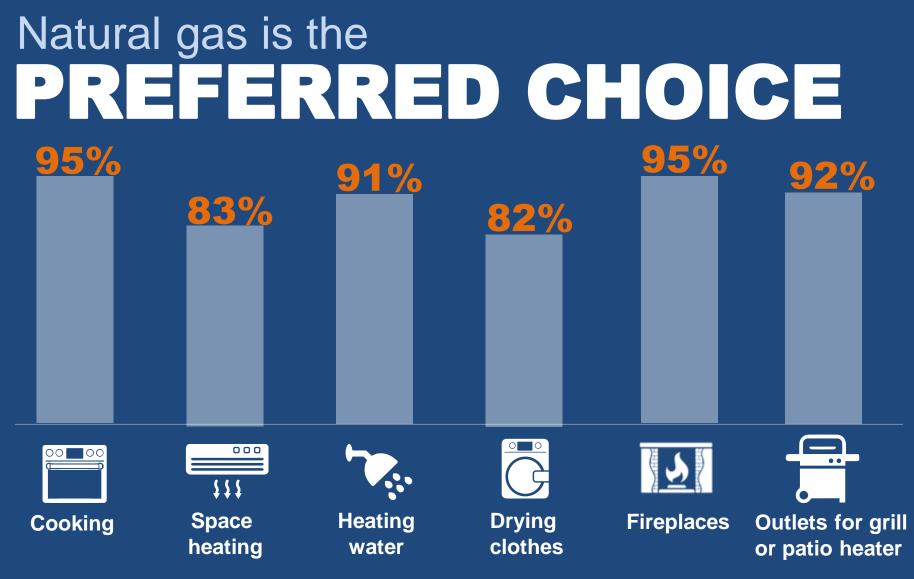


#### DOUBLE

the efficiency of existing buildings to reach ZNE goals WIN SUPPORT

with reasonable, affordable and equitable solutions for all Californians

# NATURAL GAS IS PART OF THE SOLUTION

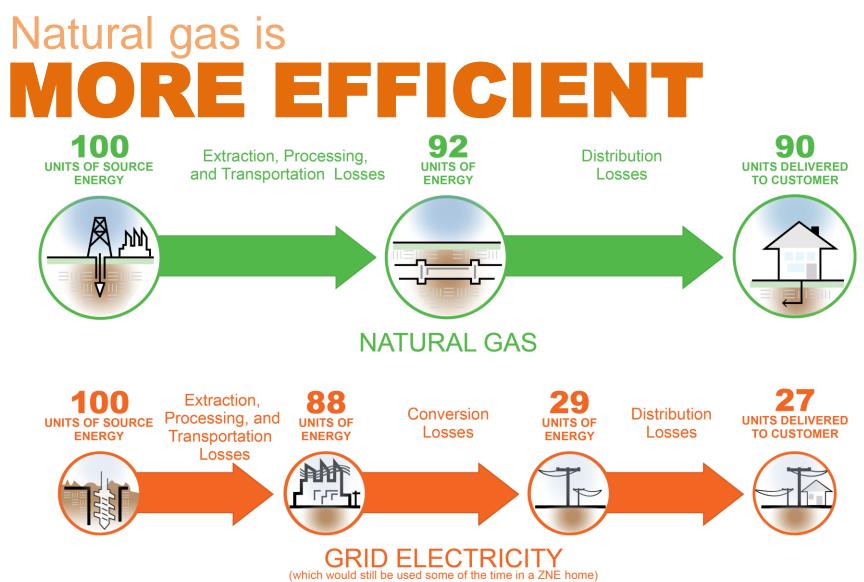


Sources: Vision 2014 Study, conducted by Meyers Research for Building Industry Association and SoCal Gas

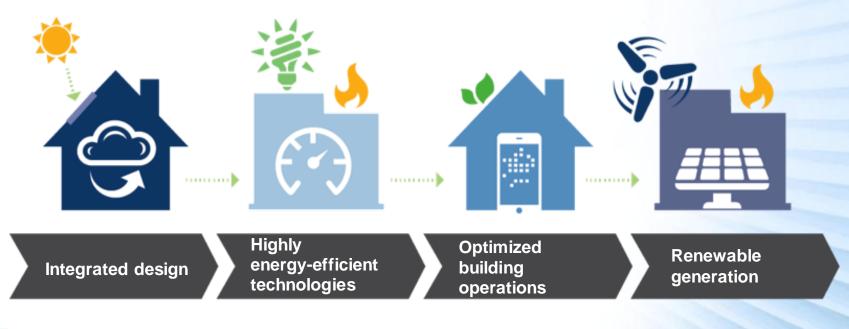
## Natural gas is AFFORDABLE

#### **Cost savings compared to electric**





## Navigant Consulting Study Findings ZERO NET ENERGY





# A mixed-fuel home gets us to ZERO NET ENERGY

		Gross Annual Energy Consumption			Salar DV	Net Annual Energy Consumption		
Category	Location	Electricity (kWh)	Natural Gas (Therms)	TDV (MMBtu)	Solar PV Production (kWh)	Electricity (kWh)	Natural Gas (Therms)	TDV (MMBtu)
Mixed- Fuel	Los Angeles	4,200	235	93	5,269	-1,069	235	0 (ZNE)
	Pasadena	4,341	211	91	5,211	-870	211	
	Riverside	4,537	235	98	5,666	-1,129	235	
	Bakersfield	4,968	292	116	6,599	-1,631	292	
	Palm Springs	6,169	171	120	7,008	-839	171	
Electric only	Los Angeles	7,588	-	104	5,914	1,674	-	0 (ZNE)
	Pasadena	7,570	-	104	5,930	1,640	-	
	Riverside	7,945	-	108	6,264	1,681	-	
	Bakersfield	7,579	-	108	6,171	1,408	-	
	Palm Springs	9,297	-	137	8,070	1,227	-	

# A mixed-fuel home has significant COST SAVINGS

Characteristics to Meet Residential ZNE Goals										
Efficiency Measures	Solar PV System Size	Incremental Costs	Utility Costs	TRC Values						
Mixed-Fuel ZNE Home										
Building envelope, HVAC, and water heating measures	3.5-4.3 kW	\$20,500-\$24,600	Monthly utility costs of \$15 or less, and annual savings of \$1,000-\$2,100	Life-Cycle Cost (CEC): 0.42-0.46 Upfront Cost (Utility): 0.86-0.96						
Electric-Only ZNE Home										
Building envelope and HVAC measures	3.8-5.0 kW	\$21,800-\$28,000	Monthly utility costs of \$20 or less, and annual savings of \$950-\$2,000	Life-Cycle Cost (CEC): 0.33-0.38 Upfront Cost (Utility): 0.57-0.74						

Source: Navigant Consulting, Strategy and Impact Evaluation of ZNE Regulations on Gas-Fired Appliances Phase I Technology Report, March 2015

### Advanced technologies will ADVANCE ZNE

#### **ZNE Homes 2015-2020**

#### Cost-Effective Efficiency Measures

- Efficiency measures targeting building envelope, HVAC and water heating including:
  - · Advanced thermostats
  - · Improved insulation
  - · Advanced windows
  - Condensing furnaces
  - Tankless water heaters
  - · Condensing pool heaters
- Mixed-fuel ZNE homes without efficiency measures require an additional 0.2-0.9 kW PV capacity, with 6-16% higher costs.

#### Solar PV System

- Solar PV systems offer the most cost-effective TDV energy savings by:
  - Offsetting grid-supplied electricity
  - Operating during high TDV hours
  - Requiring zero fuel consumption
  - Lowering costs in recent years
- Solar PV's attractiveness will only improve if recent cost trends continue.

#### Potentially Attractive Advanced Technologies

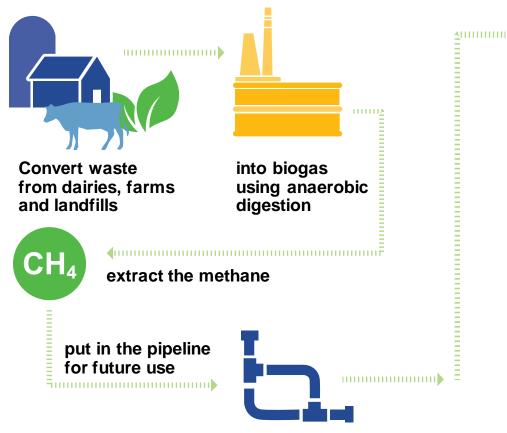
2020-2030

- Several technologies can provide TDV energy savings, but require further cost/performance breakthroughs
- Projected improvements over the next decade should improve the attractiveness of:
  - Fuel cell mCHP systems
  - · Gas heat pumps for heating
  - On-site electric batteries

Limit technology and you limit the possibility.

# We need to think bigger and find solutions across the entire ENERGY SYSTEM

## RENEWABLE Natural gas



WHAT'S POSSIBLE POWER

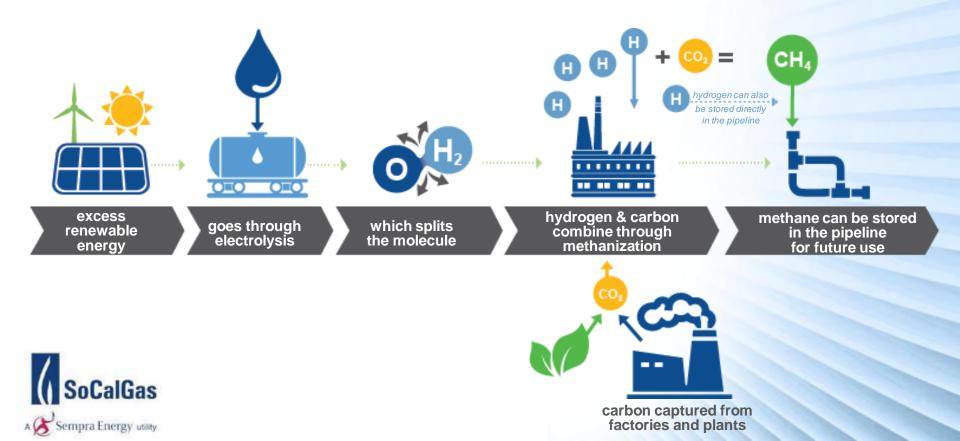
2-3 million homes

REPLACE 75% of all diesel used by CA vehicles

When used for transportation, Biogas from food and green waste can actually **REMOVE GHGS** from the atmosphere

SOURCE: Bioenergy Association of California, CARB May 2014 Look-Up Table30

# **POWER-TO-GAS** addresses the storage challenge



# Natural gas offers a practical path to meet 2050 GHG GOALS

**REDUCE** emissions from sectors that are difficult to electrify



#### **INTEGRATE** variable renewable generation



**U**2



#### **DIVERSIFY** technology and supply risks

Source: Energy & Environmental Economics (E3) Report – Decarbonizing Pipeline Gas to Meet California's 2050 GHG Reduction Goal, November 2014



