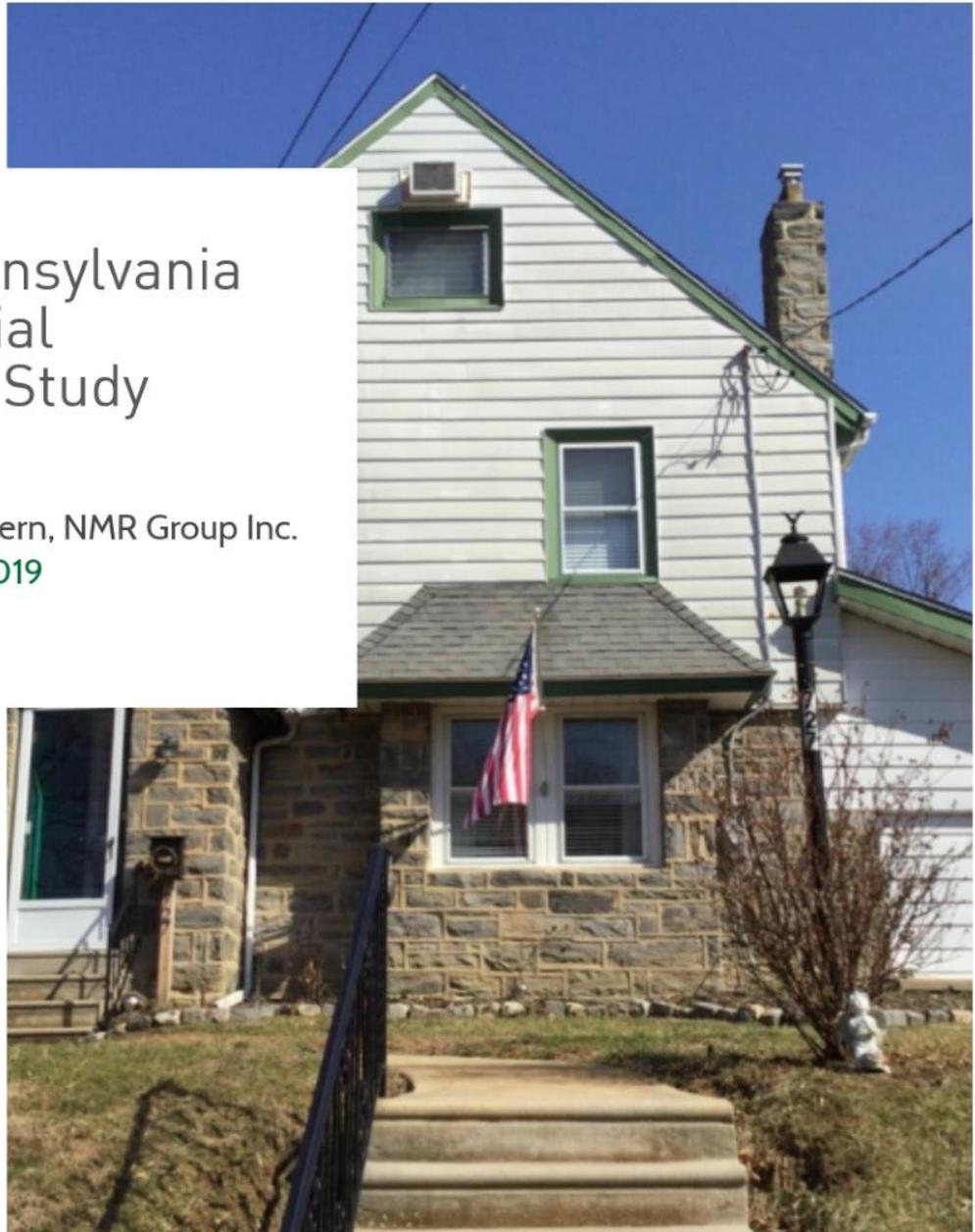




2018 Pennsylvania Residential Baseline Study

Presenter: Ari Stern, NMR Group Inc.
January 30th, 2019

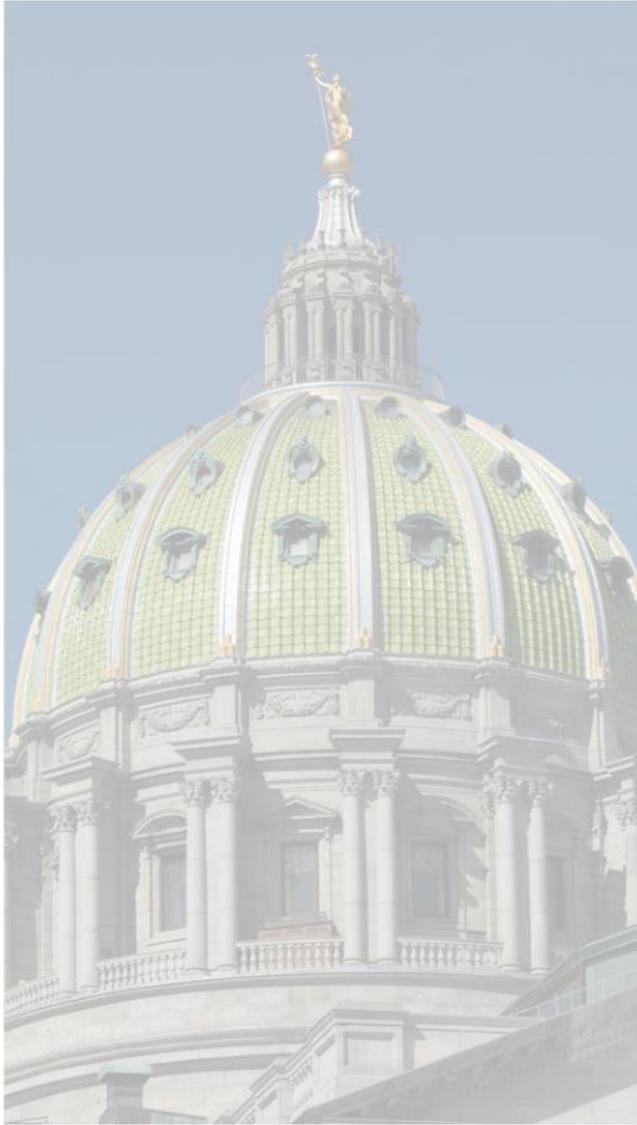


Agenda

- **Introduction**
 - Act 129 Background
 - Evaluation Timeline
 - Study Goals
- **Methods**
 - Sample Plan
 - Weighting
 - Recruitment
 - Data Collection / On-site inspections
- **Results**
 - General Characteristics
 - HERS Index Score
 - Energy Use Intensity
 - Air leakage and duct leakage
 - Insulation levels and quality
 - HVAC efficiency and fixtures
 - Appliance efficiency
 - Lighting
 - Comparisons
 - Willingness to pay for upgrades

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely Philadelphia, featuring various skyscrapers and dense urban development. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the word 'Introduction' in a large, black, sans-serif font. A thin green horizontal line is positioned below the text within the box. The background shows a mix of modern glass skyscrapers and older brick buildings under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

Introduction



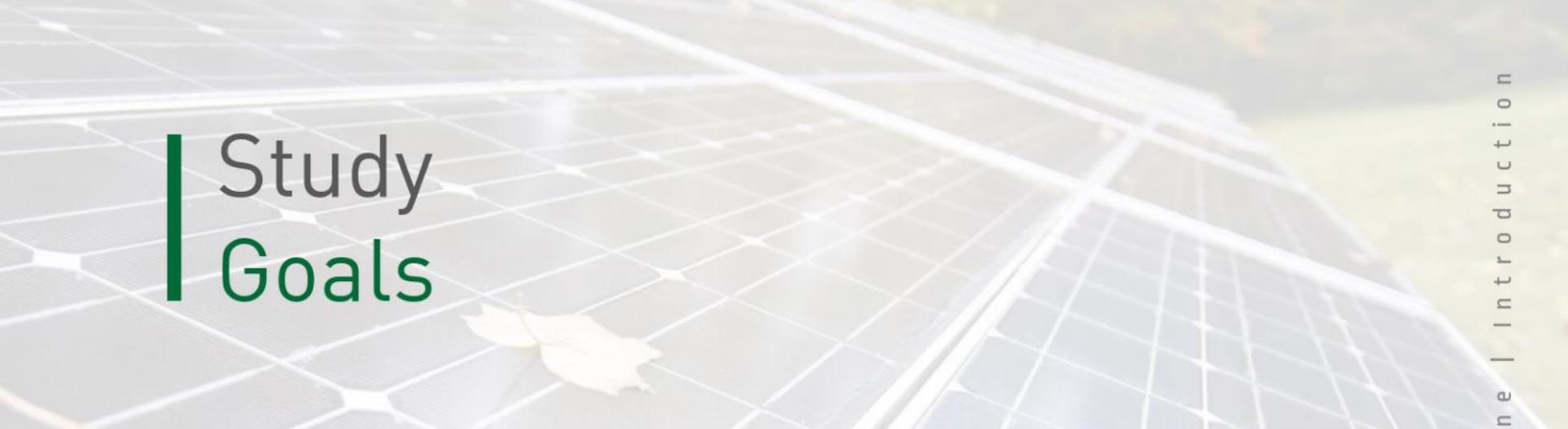
Act 129

Background

- Commonwealth's energy efficiency law enacted 2008
- Requires the seven major electric distribution companies (EDCs) to achieve energy savings in multiyear phases
 - PECO
 - PPL
 - Duquesne Light
 - First Energy Companies
- Phase III (June 1st, 2016 - May 31st, 2021)
 - NMR Group Inc. became the Statewide Evaluator Team Lead in 2016
- Efficiency targets set at the start of each phase

Evaluation Timeline



A photograph of solar panels with a single yellow leaf resting on one of them. The panels are arranged in a grid pattern and are slightly out of focus in the background.

Study Goals

- Characterize the current baseline energy efficiency levels of Pennsylvania's existing residential building stock
- Compare current energy-efficiency levels to the previous Act 129 studies (2012 and 2014)
- Assess the current willingness to pay of electric customers for efficiency upgrades
- Inform a market potential study for Phase IV of Act 129
- Inform updates to the Technical Reference Manual (TRM) for Phase IV of Act 129



Methods

Sample Overview



145
Detached
Single-family



48
Attached
Single-family



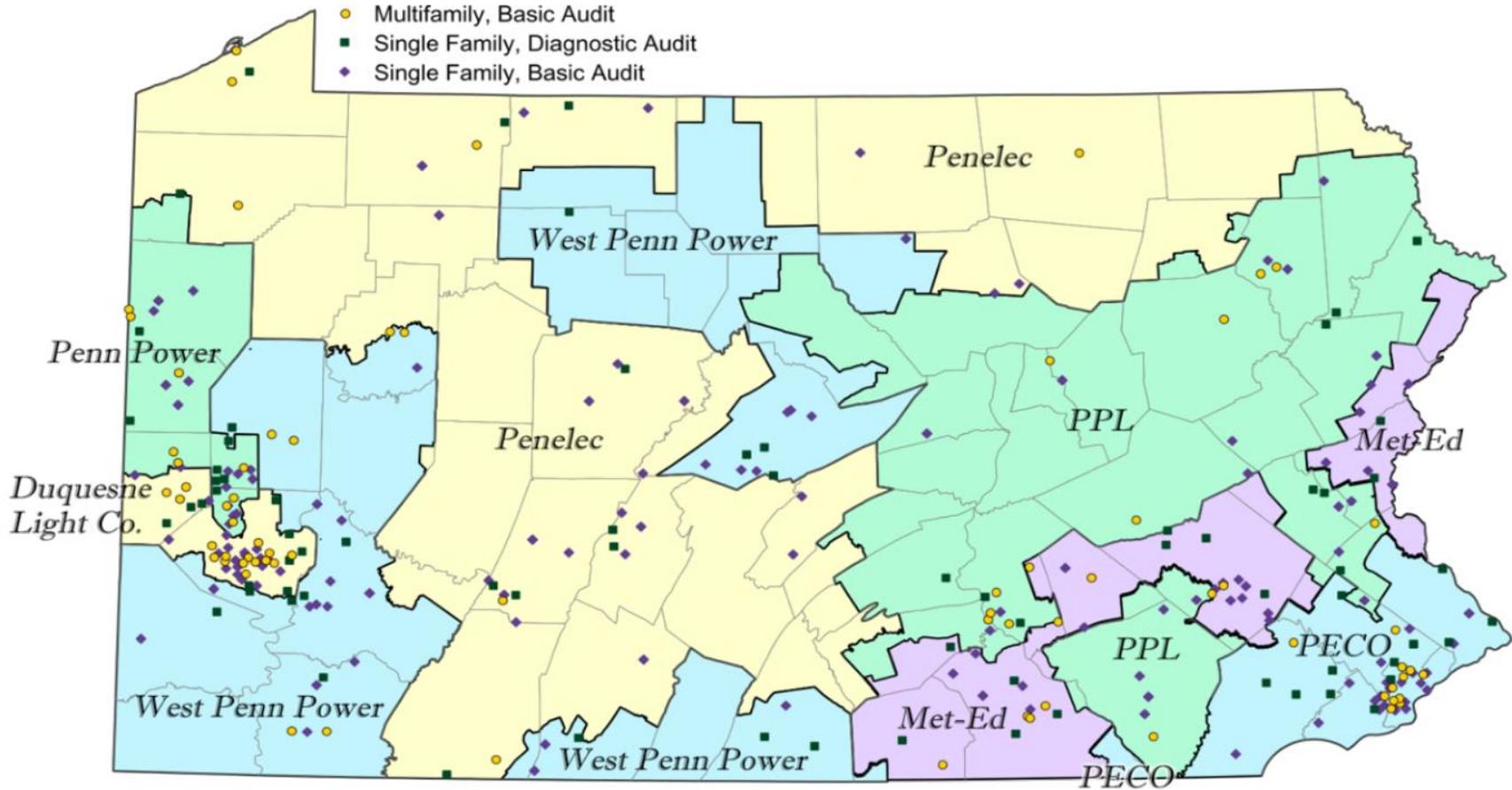
26
Manufactured
or Mobile



70
Multifamily
homes

- Target equal count of homes across all seven EDCs
- Targets by home type and income status based on U.S. Census data
- Sub-sample of 72 homes received full energy modeling (diagnostic audits)

Sample Location



Sample Targets

Sample Composition by EDC

EDC	Total Single-family	Diagnostic Sub-sample	Multifamily Sample	Full Sample
PECO	34	11	12	46
PPL	32	11	12	44
Duquesne	33	10	18	51
FE: Met-Ed	31	10	8	39
FE: Penelec	31	10	7	38
FE: Penn Power	25	10	7	32
FE: West Penn	33	10	6	39
Statewide	219	72	70	289

Sample Composition by Home Type and Income Status

Home Type	Proportion	Non-low-income	Low-income	Don't Know/Refused	Full Sample
Detached Single-family	Target	43%	6%	0%	49%
	Sample	45%	5%	0%	50%
Attached Single-family	Target	13%	5%	0%	17%
	Sample	11%	5%	1%	17%
Manufactured/Mobile	Target	6%	3%	0%	9%
	Sample	6%	3%	<1%	9%
Multifamily	Target	15%	9%	0%	24%
	Sample	10%	10%	4%	24%
Full Sample	Target	76%	24%	0%	100%
	Sample	72%	23%	5%	100%

Additional Single-Family Targets

Single-Family Sample Composition - Vintage

Year Built	Total Single-family (n=219)	Diagnostic Sub- sample (n=72)	ACS (N=3,945,837)
2010 or later	5%	6%	2%
2000-2009	8%	11%	9%
1980-1999	22%	32%	22%
1960-1979	21%	26%	23%
1940-1959	18%	13%	21%
Before 1940	27%	13%	23%

Single-Family Sample Composition - Heating Fuel

Heating Fuel	Total Single-family (n=219)	Diagnostic Sub-sample (n=72)	ACS (N=3,978,999)
Natural Gas	57%	40%	52%
Electricity	20%	42%	17%
Oil or Kerosene	14%	10%	20%
Propane or Other Tank Gas	8%	8%	5%
Wood	1%	--	4%
Coal or Coke	<1%	--	2%
Solar	--	--	<1%
Other Fuel	--	--	1%
No Fuel Used	--	--	<1%

Additional Multifamily Targets

Multifamily Sample Composition - Number of Units

Number of Units in Building	Multifamily (n=70)	ACS (N=974,669)
2 to 4	19%	41%
5 to 19	33%	29%
20 to 49	24%	10%
50 +	24%	20%

Weights

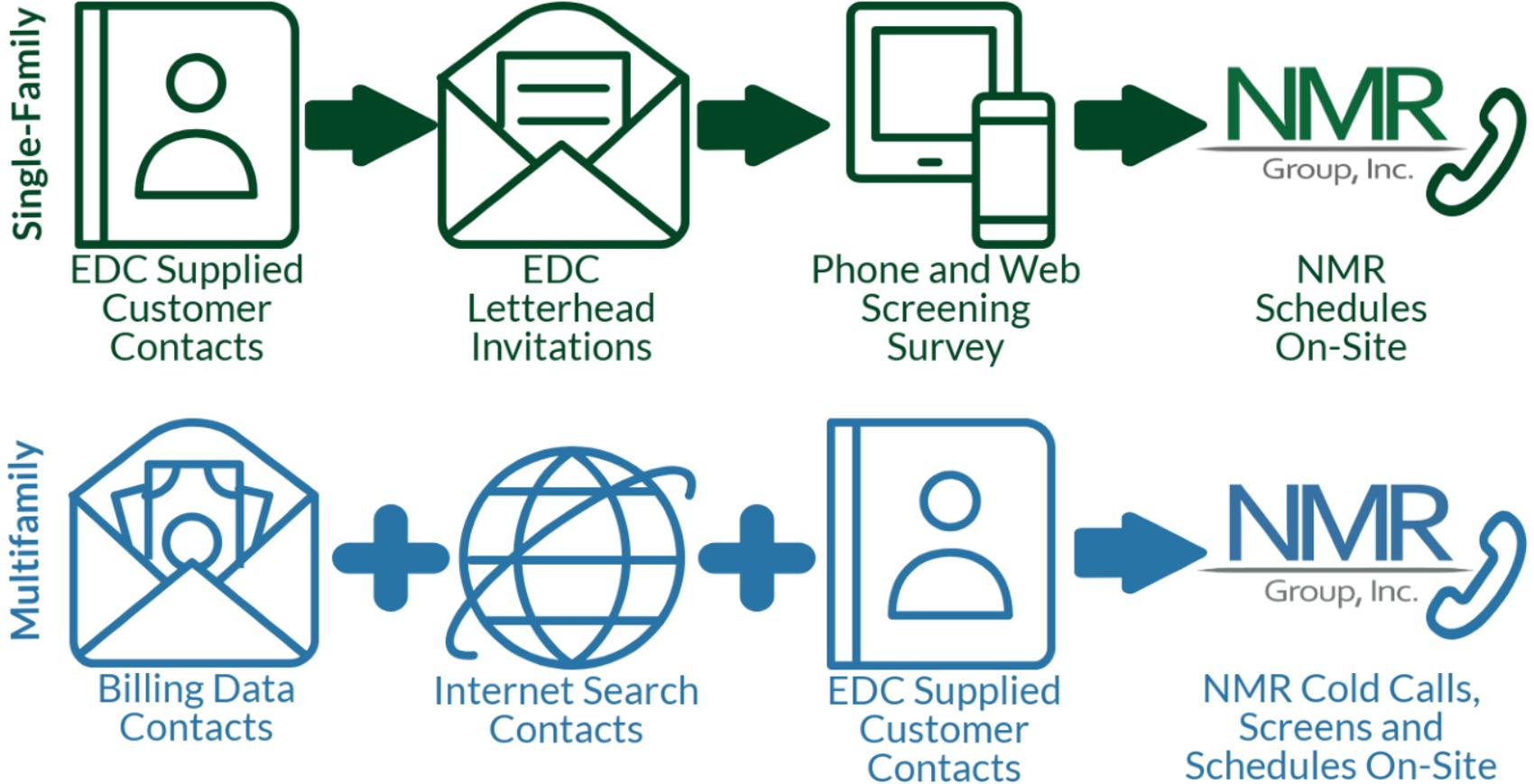
Full Sample Weights

Home Type	PECO	PPL	Duquesne	FE: Met-Ed	FE: Penelec	FE: Penn Power	FE: West Penn
Detached Single-family	1.86	1.89	0.66	0.82	1.09	0.38	1.43
Attached Single-family	2.03	3.77	0.46	1.07	1.37	0.06	0.20
Multifamily	1.85	1.05	0.41	0.58	0.77	0.18	0.94
Manuf./Mobile	0.25	0.31	0.09	0.43	0.69	0.53	0.85

Diagnostic Sample Weights

Primary Heating Fuel Type	Detached Single-family	Attached Single-family	Manufactured/ Mobile
Electric	0.38	0.55	0.09
Non-Electric	1.33	2.82	0.78

Recruitment



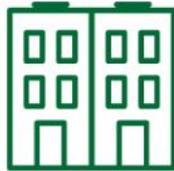
An aerial photograph of a rural Pennsylvania landscape. In the foreground, a white, single-story house with a brown roof and a brick chimney is visible, surrounded by a row of green conical evergreen trees. A paved road curves through the middle ground, with a red barn and a white building nearby. Several yellow school buses are parked or driving on the road. The background features rolling hills with trees in autumn colors (orange, yellow, green) under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid in the center of the image, containing the word "Results" in a large, black, sans-serif font. A thin green horizontal line is positioned below the text.

Results

General Characterisitcs



Detached
Single-family



Attached
Single-family



Manufactured
or Mobile



Multifamily
homes



Statewide

Average Age

62 yrs

Avg. Conditioned Floor Area

2,295 sq.ft.

65 yrs

1,778 sq.ft.

32 yrs

1,166 sq.ft.

62 yrs

1,031 sq.ft.

65 yrs

1,881 sq.ft.

HERS Index Score



Homes, regardless of vintage, are 61% less efficient than a home built to code in 2009. *



Lower = More Efficient

- Home Energy Rating System (HERS) Index created by Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET)
- Score of 100 = Home built to 2006 standards
- Each additional point = 1% decrease in efficiency
- Score of 82 = Home built to 2009 standards
- Score of 54/55 = Home built to 2015 standards
- Score of 0 = Zero Net Energy Home

*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

HERS Score

HERS Score by Home Type*

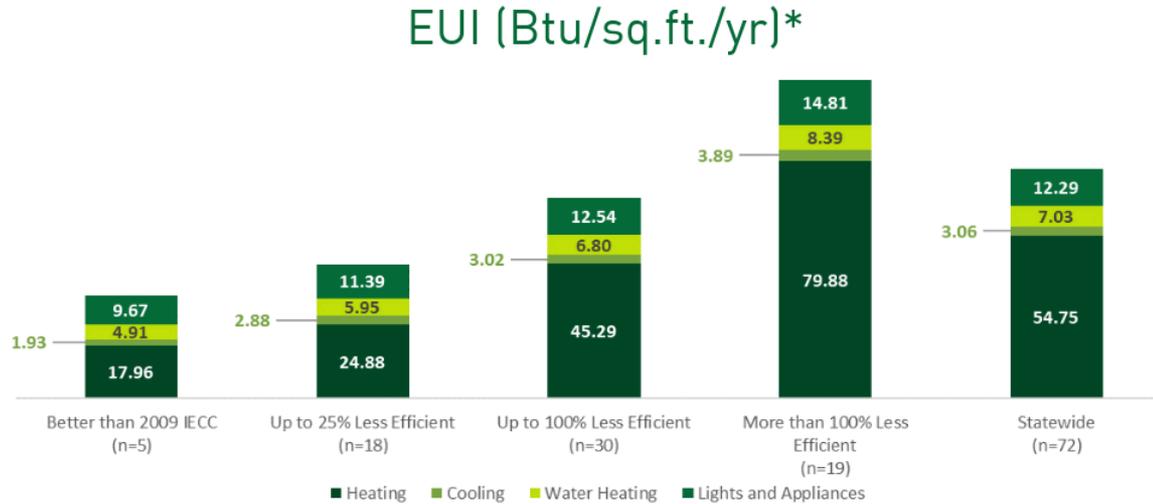
	Detached Single-family	Attached Single-family	Manufactured/Mobile	Total
<i>n</i>	53	10	9	72
Min	75.0	68.0	100.0	68.0
Max	355.0	180.0	220.0	355.0
Mean	134.8	110.6	150.4	132.3
Median	119.0	94.0	130.0	119.5
Std. Dev.	52.5	36.1	42.8	50.0

HERS Score by Vintage*

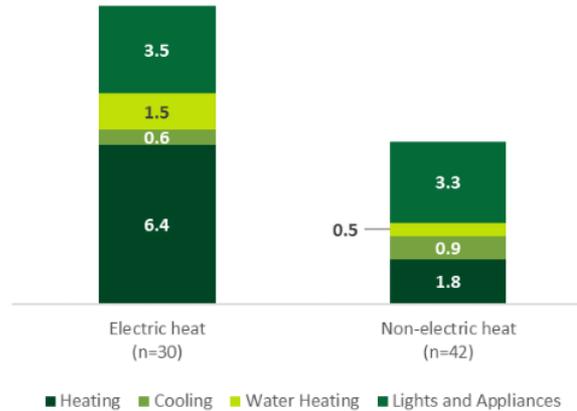
	Before 1940	1940-1959	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2009	2010 or later	Total
<i>n</i>	9	9	19	23	8	4	72
Min	103.0	106.0	76.0	85.0	75.0	68.0	68.0
Max	222.0	193.0	355.0	249.0	118.0	93.0	355.0
Mean	159.1	138.1	147.6	133.1	90.1	85.8	132.3
Median	149.0	121.0	126.0	119.0	88.5	91.0	119.5
Std. Dev.	41.8	32.2	64.8	44.6	13.8	11.9	50.0

*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Energy Use Intensity



Electric EUI (kWh/sq.ft./yr)*



*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Air Infiltration



Homes have 63% more (worse) air infiltration than a home built to code in 2009. *



Lower = More Efficient

- Measured in Air Changes per Hour with a pressure gradient of 50 pascals (ACH50)
- Results from blower door tests
- 7 ACH50 = 2009 standard
- 3 ACH50 = 2015 standard

*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Air Infiltration (ACH50)

ACH50 by Home Type*

	Detached Single-family	Attached Single-family	Manufactured/Mobile	Total
<i>n</i>	53	10	9	72
Min	2.1	4.4	4.9	2.1
Max	25.9	31.9	46.5	46.5
Mean	9.6	11.7	18.1	11.4
Median	8.4	8.3	16.2	9.4
Std. Dev.	5.0	9.2	11.8	7.3

ACH50 by Vintage*

	Before 1940	1940-1959	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2009	2010 or later	Total
<i>n</i>	9	9	19	23	8	4	72
Min	11.7	5.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.1
Max	31.9	12.0	46.5	19.5	10.8	7.1	46.5
Mean	18.7	8.7	13.6	9.6	5.7	5.1	11.4
Median	17.3	8.4	11.1	7.9	4.3	5.5	9.4
Std. Dev.	6.6	2.6	9.7	4.6	3.0	2.1	7.3

*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Duct Leakage



Duct systems have 83% more (worse) leakage than those in a home built to code in 2009.*



Lower = More Efficient

- Duct leakage to Outside (LTO)
- Measured in cubic feet per minute with a pressure gradient of 25 pascals (CFM25)
- 8 CFM25 LTO = 2009 standard
- 4 CFM25 Total = 2015 standard

*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Duct Leakage to Outside

Duct Leakage to Outside by Home Type*

	Detached Single-family	Attached Single-family	Manufactured/ Mobile	Total
<i>n</i>	52	8	7	67
Min	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0
Max	43.4	32.6	30.6	43.4
Mean	14.7	11.1	20.5	14.6
Median	15.5	6.5	20.4	16.0
Std. Dev.	9.5	11.4	7.5	9.7

Duct Leakage to Outside by Vintage*

	Before 1940	1940-1959	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2009	2010 or later	Total
<i>n</i>	9	11	15	19	9	4	67
Min	4.9	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
Max	37.1	43.4	24.0	30.6	20.4	27.0	43.4
Mean	20.0	14.1	15.1	17.5	7.6	9.2	14.6
Median	20.2	9.8	17.6	20.0	8.8	4.0	16.0
Std. Dev.	11.7	13.0	7.0	7.2	6.8	11.9	9.7

*Based on systems in a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Insulation Levels

(Full sample)



Walls, ceilings, and floors are between 48% and 87% less efficient than a home built to code in 2009.



Higher = More Efficient

- "R-value" is a measure of material's resistance to the flow of heat.
- Fiberglass batts were the most common insulation type in ceilings, walls, and floors.
- 75% of floors, 34% of walls, and 17% of ceilings have *no* insulation
- 2009 standards*:
 - Ceilings: R-38
 - Walls: R-20
 - Floors: R-30 (or R-19 if it fills cavity)
- 2015 standards*:
 - Ceilings: R-49
 - Walls: R-20
 - Floors: R-30 (or R-19 if it fills cavity)

*Standards only apply to new construction.

Insulation Installation Grade

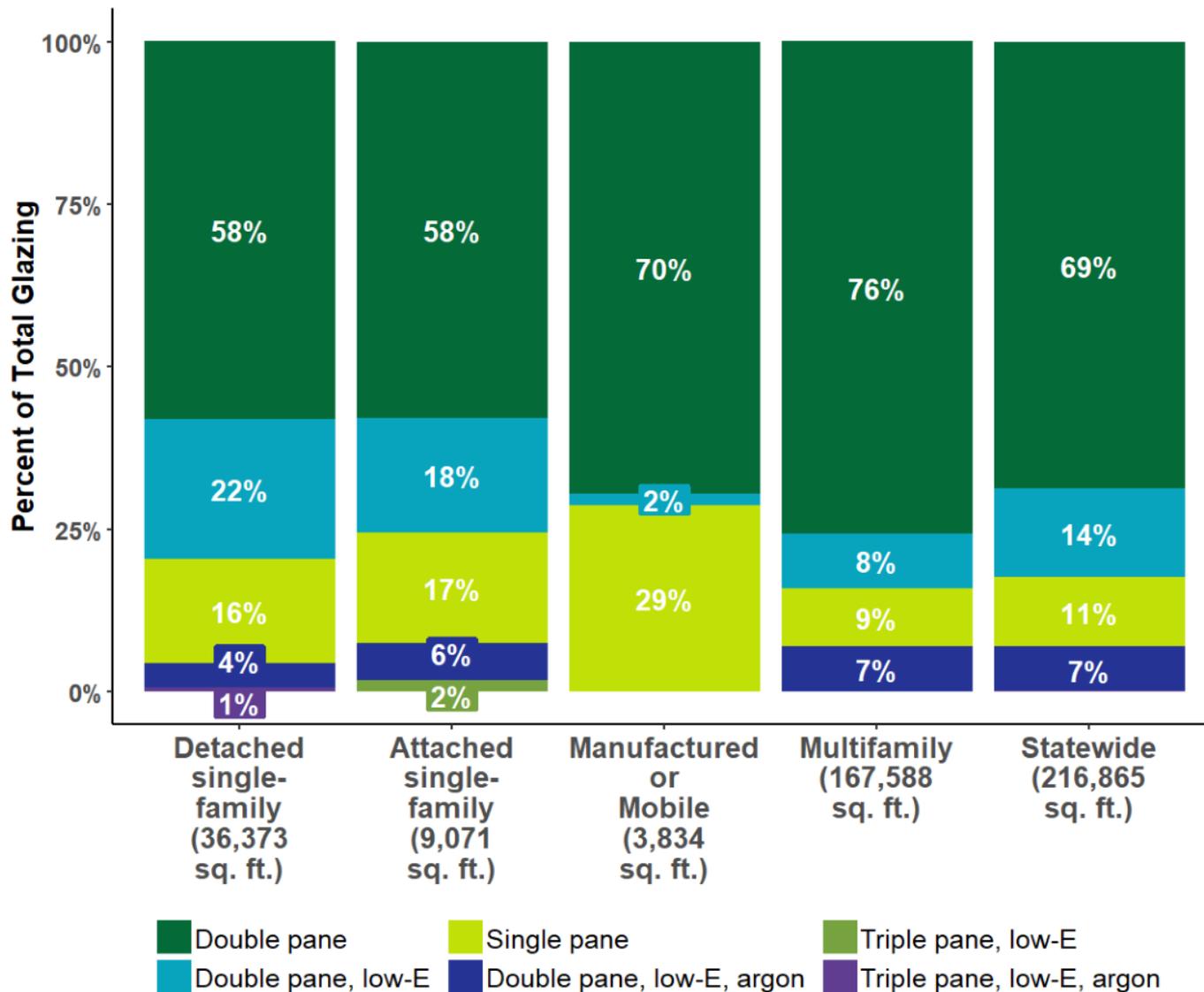


Statewide Insulation Grade by Measure (Diagnostic Only)*

Grade	Walls	Flat Ceilings	Vaulted Ceilings	Floors
<i>n</i>	72	69	30	34
I	6%	18%	2%	5%
II	46%	49%	53%	15%
III	33%	28%	33%	44%
No Cavity Insulation	16%	5%	11%	36%

*Based on a subset of 72 homes that received full energy modeling.

Windows



Primary Heating

32% of heating systems were ENERGY STAR qualified.



Fuel

- Natural Gas: 54%
- Electricity: 23%
- Fuel Oil: 15%
- Propane: 5%
- Wood/Pellet" 2%



Type

- Furnace: 43%
- Boiler: 32%
- ASHP: 10%
- Elec. Baseboard: 9%
- Other: 6%



Efficiency

- Furnace: 87.9 Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE)
- Boiler: 83.0 AFUE
- Heat Pump: 8.7 Heating Seasonal Performance Factor (HSPF)

Primary Cooling

24% of permanent cooling systems and 33% of room ACs were ENERGY STAR qualified.



Fuel

- Electric



Type

- Room AC: 37%
- Central AC: 35%
- ASHP: 12%
- Ductless HP: 4%
- Other: 4%
- None: 8%



Efficiency

- Room AC: 10.2 Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER)
- Central AC: 12.0 Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER)
- Ductless/ASHP: 14.9 SEER

Water Heating

15% of water heaters were ENERGY STAR qualified.



Fuel

- Natural Gas: 55%
- Electric: 35%
- Propane: 5%
- Oil: 5%



Type

- Storage: 87%
- Indirect: 4%
- Instantaneous: 4%
- Tankless coil: 3%
- Heat pump: 2%



Efficiency

- Storage (Fossil): 0.61 Uniform Energy Factor (UEF)
- Storage (Electric): 0.90 UEF
- Indirect: 0.81 Energy Factor (EF)
- Instantaneous: 0.94 UEF
- Tankless coil: 0.50 EF
- Heat pump: 2.80 UEF

Faucets and Showerheads

57% of faucets and 4% of showerheads are low-flow.



Kitchen

Avg. Quantity
Avg. Flow Rate

1.0
2.0 gpm



Bathroom

2.0
1.8 gpm



Utility

0.4
2.2 gpm



All Faucets

3.4
1.8 gpm



Showerheads

1.5
2.3 gpm

Thermostats

Thermostat Penetration

Type	Detached Single-family	Attached Single-family	Manufactured/ Mobile	Multifamily	Statewide ¹
<i>n</i>	143	47	25	65	280
Manual	45%	64%	52%	40%	50%
Programmable	49%	32%	44%	38%	43%
Wi-fi	3%	4%	--	2%	2%
Smart	4%	2%	--	--	2%
None	1%	--	4%	20%	5%

¹ Since some homes have more than one thermostat, column totals can sum to more than 100%.

Thermostat Saturation

Type	Detached Single-family	Attached Single-family	Manufactured/ Mobile	Multifamily	Statewide
<i>n</i>	184	54	24	53	315
Manual	47%	65%	54%	49%	53%
Programmable	46%	30%	46%	49%	42%
Wi-Fi	3%	4%	--	2%	3%
Smart	4%	2%	--	--	2%

Residential Appliances



Refrigerators



Freezers



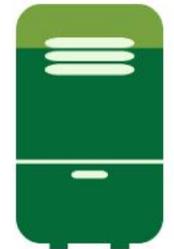
Dishwashers



Clothes Washers



Clothes Dryers



Dehumidifiers

% ENERGY STAR 31%

10%

56%

40%

6%

83%

Avg. Age 12 yrs

14 yrs

10 yrs

9 yrs

12 yrs

8 yrs

Lighting Penetration

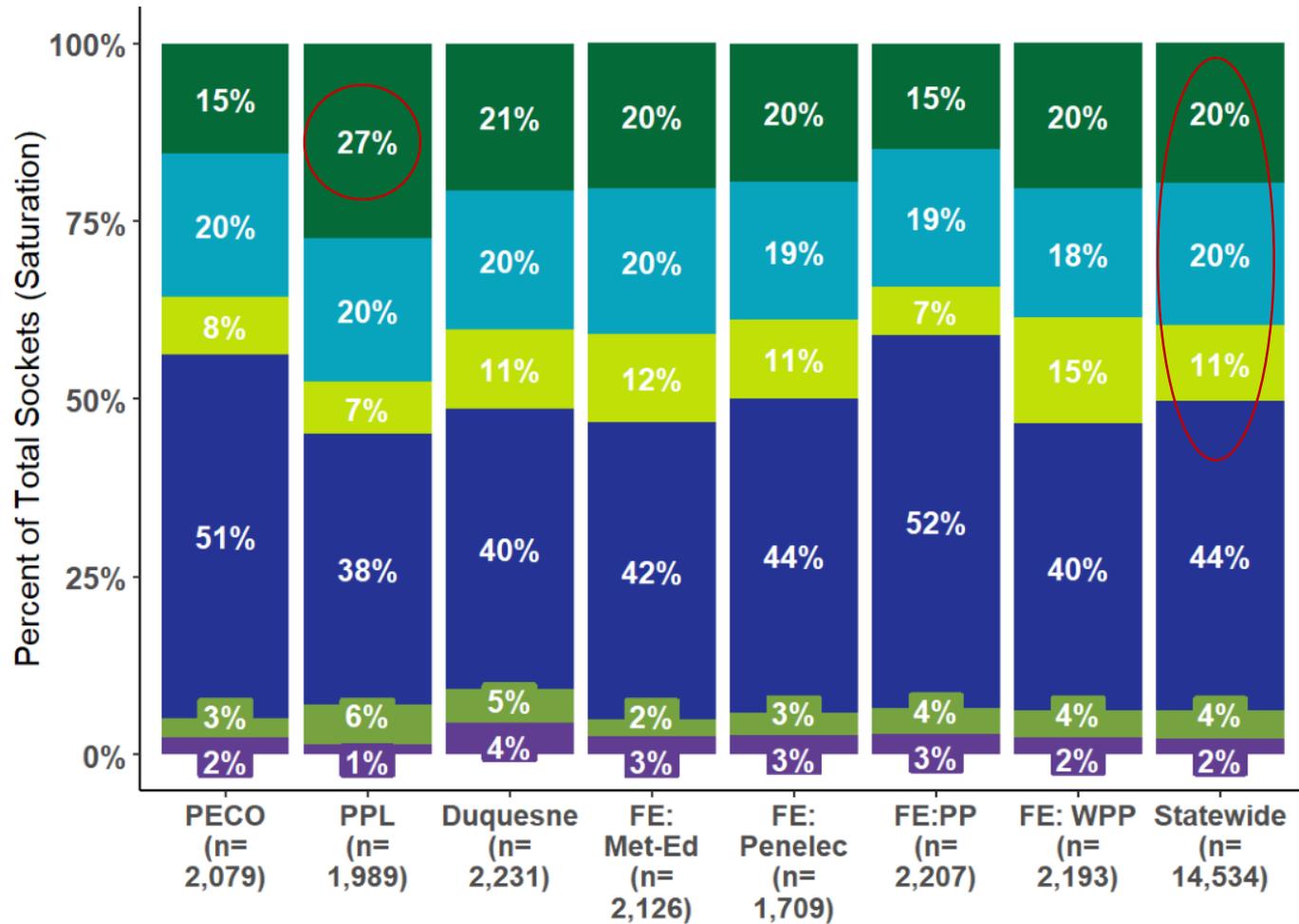
- Penetration: the amount of homes that have at least one of a given bulb type
- FE: Met-Ed and PPL homes are significantly more likely to have at least one LED than PECO homes.

Bulb Type Penetration

Bulb Type	PECO	PPL	Duquesne	FE: Met-Ed	FE: Penelec	FE: Penn Power	FE: West Penn	Statewide
<i>n</i>	46	44	51	39	38	32	39	289
LED	65%	82% ^a	73%	90% ^a	71%	81%	74%	75%
CFL	89%	80%	84%	95%	95%	84%	95%	89%
Fluorescent	65%	64%	67%	74%	76%	63%	82%	74%
Incandescent	85%	91%	92%	95%	92%	97%	95%	91%
Halogen	44%	43%	47%	44%	40%	53%	51%	46%

^a Significantly different from PECO at the 95% confidence level.

Lighting Saturation



Bulb Type
 LED
 Fluorescent
 Halogen
 CFL
 Incandescent
 Empty Socket

Comparisons Over Time

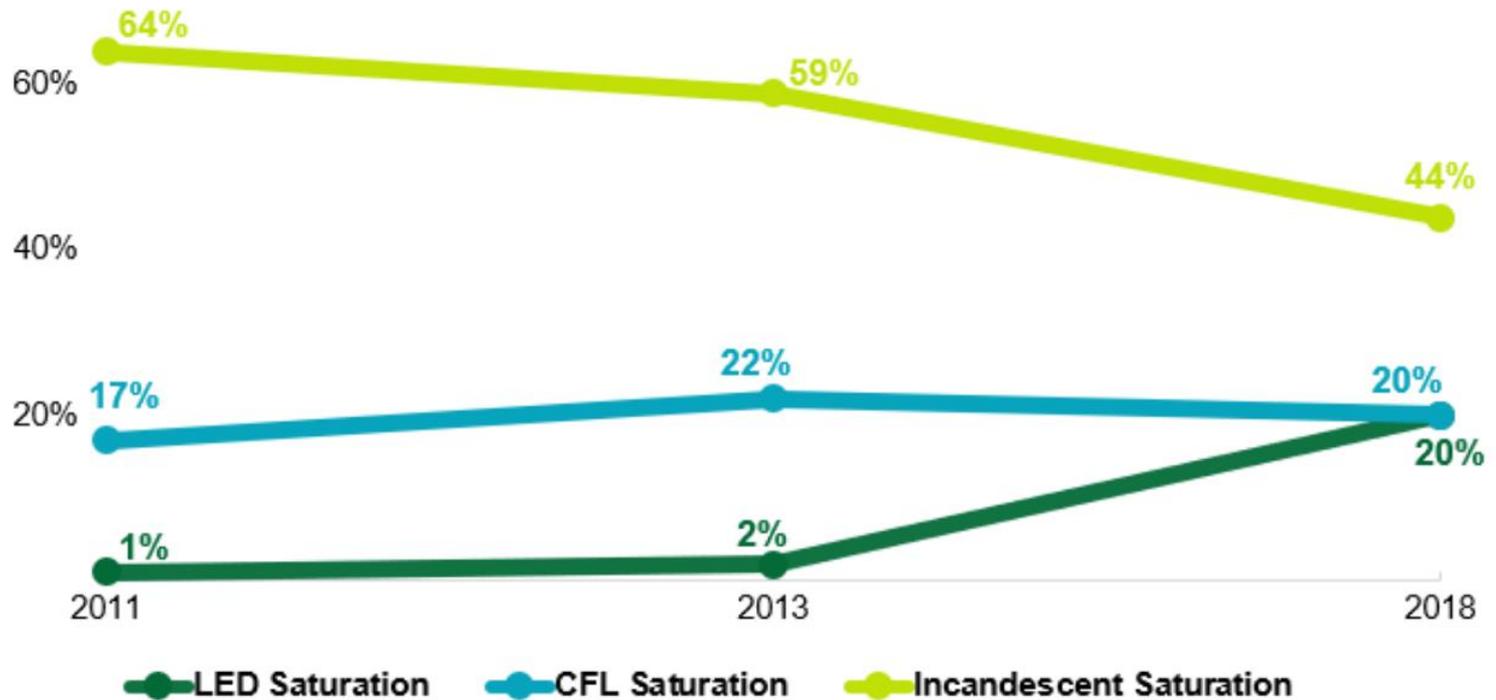
	2011	2013	2018
Lighting			
CFL Saturation (Interior)	17%	22% ^a	20% ^{a,b}
CFL Saturation (Exterior)	12%	19% ^a	21% ^a
LED Saturation (Interior)	1%	2% ^a	20% ^{a,b}
LED Saturation (Exterior)	--	2% ^a	18% ^{a,b}
LED Penetration (Interior)	9%	17% ^a	74% ^{a,b}
Appliances (Percent ENERGY STAR)			
Refrigerator	20%	31% ^a	31% ^a
Freezer	7%	15% ^a	10% ^a
Clothes Washer	24%	26%	40% ^{a,b}
Clothes Dryer	--	--	4%
Dishwasher	38%	44%	57% ^{a,b}
Dehumidifier	--	--	83%
Room AC	21%	26%	33% ^a
Shell (Average R-value)			
Flat Ceiling	R-24	R-25	R-23
Cathedral Ceiling	R-24	R-25	R-21
Ambient Walls	R-15	R-13	R-11
Frame Floor to UC Bsmt/ECS	R-16	R-19	R-12
Conditioned Foundation Wall	R-14	R-13	R-10

^a Significantly different from the 2012 sample at the 95% confidence level.

^b Significantly different from the 2014 sample at the 95% confidence level.

Comparison of Lighting

LEDs are replacing inefficient bulbs.



Comparisons by Income

	Low-Income (Sites=66)	Non-Low-Income (Sites=208)
Lighting		
Efficient Lighting Saturation*	57%	48%^a
CFL Saturation	21%	19%
LED Saturation	25%	19%^a
Appliances (Percent ENERGY STAR)		
Refrigerator	38%	32%
Freezer	--	15%^a
Clothes Washer	39%	42%
Clothes Dryer	8%	6%
Dishwasher	50%	38%
Dehumidifier	83%	80%
Room AC	22%	33%
Shell (Average R-value)		
Flat Ceiling	17.6	22.3^a
Cathedral Ceiling	16.8	18.0
Ambient Walls	8.2	10.1
Frame Floor to UC Bsmt/ECS	5.6	4.8
Conditioned Foundation Walls	4.7	5.9
Mechanical Equipment Efficiency		
Heating Equipment (AFUE) ¹	83.8	87.0^a
Cooling Equipment (SEER) ²	13.1	12.9
Water Heating Equipment (UEF) ³	0.88	0.78

Comparisons by EDC

	PECO	PPL	Duquesne	FE: Met-Ed	FE: Penelec	FE: Penn Power	FE: West Penn
Lighting							
LED Saturation	15%	27% ^a	21% ^{a,b}	20% ^{a,b}	20% ^{a,b}	15% ^{b,c,d,e}	20% ^{a,b,f}
CFL Saturation	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%
Total Efficient Bulb Saturation ¹	43%	54% ^a	52% ^a	53% ^a	50% ^{a,b,d}	41% ^{b,c,d,e}	53% ^{a,e,f}
LED Penetration	65%	82% ^a	73%	90% ^{a,c}	71% ^d	81%	74% ^d
Appliances (Percent ENERGY STAR)							
Refrigerator	26%	32%	25%	34%	28%	51% ^{abcde}	35% ^f
Freezer	--	9%	13%	--	17%	11%	29% ^{ad}
Clothes Washer	39%	36%	27%	50% ^c	16% ^{abd}	44% ^e	53% ^{ce}
Clothes Dryer	8%	3%	2%	2%	2%	-- ^a	12% ^{adef}
Dishwasher	50%	46%	31%	48%	50%	26% ^{ad}	23% ^{ad}
Dehumidifier	78% [*]	91%	67%	82%	100%	69%	77%
Room AC	28%	24%	26%	35%	41%	50%	25% ^e

^a Significantly different from the PECO sample at the 95% confidence level.

^b Significantly different from the PPL sample at the 95% confidence level.

^c Significantly different from the Duquesne sample at the 95% confidence level.

^d Significantly different from the FE: Met-Ed sample at the 95% confidence level.

^e Significantly different from the FE: Penelec sample at the 95% confidence level.

^f Significantly different from the FE: Penn Power sample at the 95% confidence level.

[†] Sample size too low for significance testing.

¹ Includes LED, CFL, and fluorescent bulbs.

² Includes all systems with AFUE ratings

³ Includes all systems with SEER ratings

⁴ Includes all systems with UEF ratings and EF ratings converted to UEF.

Comparisons by EDC

	PECO	PPL	Duquesne	FE: Met-Ed	FE: Penelec	FE: Penn Power	FE: West Penn
Shell (Average R-value)							
Flat Ceiling	15.2	23.9^a	17.6^b	21.9^a	15.9^b	27.2^{a,c,e}	24.9^{a,c,e}
Cathedral Ceiling	18.2	22.3	17.7	16.1	12.4^b	20.8	19.2
Ambient Walls	6.1	11.1^a	7.3^b	9.7^a	9.0^a	12.2^{a,c,e}	11.6^{a,c}
Frame Floor to UC Bsmt/ECS	3.9	7.0	1.9^b	8.3^c	4.1	1.4 [†]	6.6
Conditioned Foundation Walls	1.7	5.9^a	2.5	6.6^{a,c}	8.6^{a,c}	6.5^a	7.9^{a,c}
Mechanical Equipment Efficiency							
Heating (AFUE) ²	84.2	85.3	87.8	86.4	85.0	88.9	89.2
Cooling (SEER) ³	12.3	13.5	12.6	12.9	14.0	12.7	13.1
Water Heating (UEF) ⁴	0.70	0.95	0.69	0.76	0.82	0.79	0.81

^a Significantly different from the PECO sample at the 95% confidence level.

^b Significantly different from the PPL sample at the 95% confidence level.

^c Significantly different from the Duquesne sample at the 95% confidence level.

^d Significantly different from the FE: Met-Ed sample at the 95% confidence level.

^e Significantly different from the FE: Penelec sample at the 95% confidence level.

^f Significantly different from the FE: Penn Power sample at the 95% confidence level.

[†] Sample size too low for significance testing.

¹ Includes LED, CFL, and fluorescent bulbs.

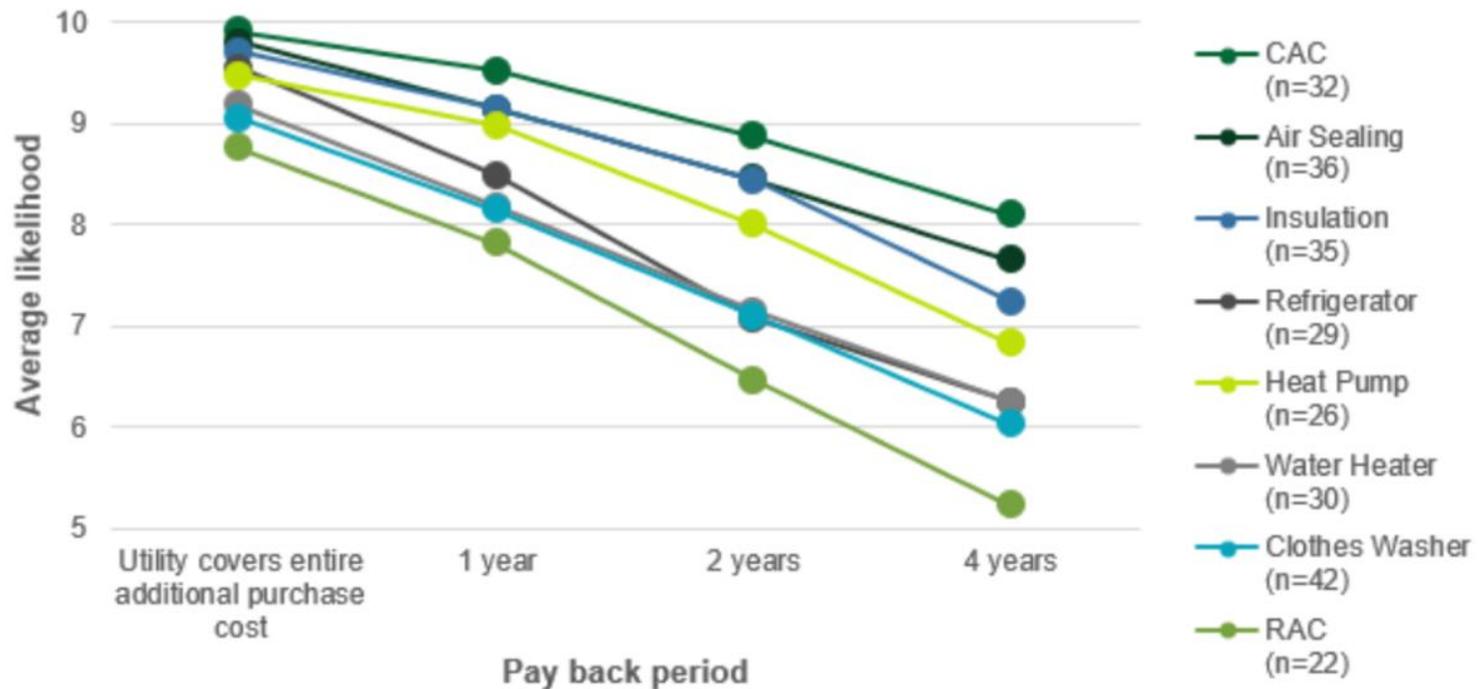
² Includes all systems with AFUE ratings

³ Includes all systems with SEER ratings

⁴ Includes all systems with UEF ratings and EF ratings converted to UEF.

Willingness to Pay

Respondents care most about an upgrade's performance, energy bill savings, and lower maintenance costs



Thank You!

Questions?

FOUNDED IN 2001

OFFICES IN CA, CO, FL, MA,
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41 EMPLOYEE OWNERS



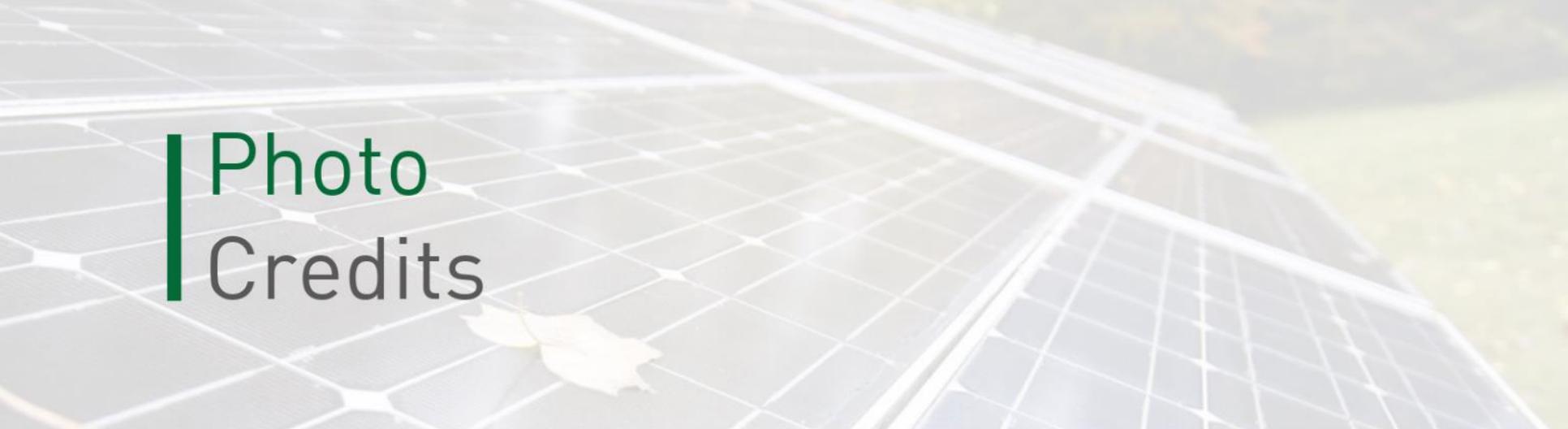


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