

Natural Gas Efficiency and Decarbonization

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Presentation to Northeast Gas Association

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The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) founded in 1980. We act as a catalyst to advance energy efficiency policies, programs, technologies, investments, & behaviors.

Our research explores economic impacts, financing options, behavior changes, program design, and utility planning, as well as US national, state, & local policy.

Our work is made possible by foundation funding, contracts, government grants, and conference revenue.

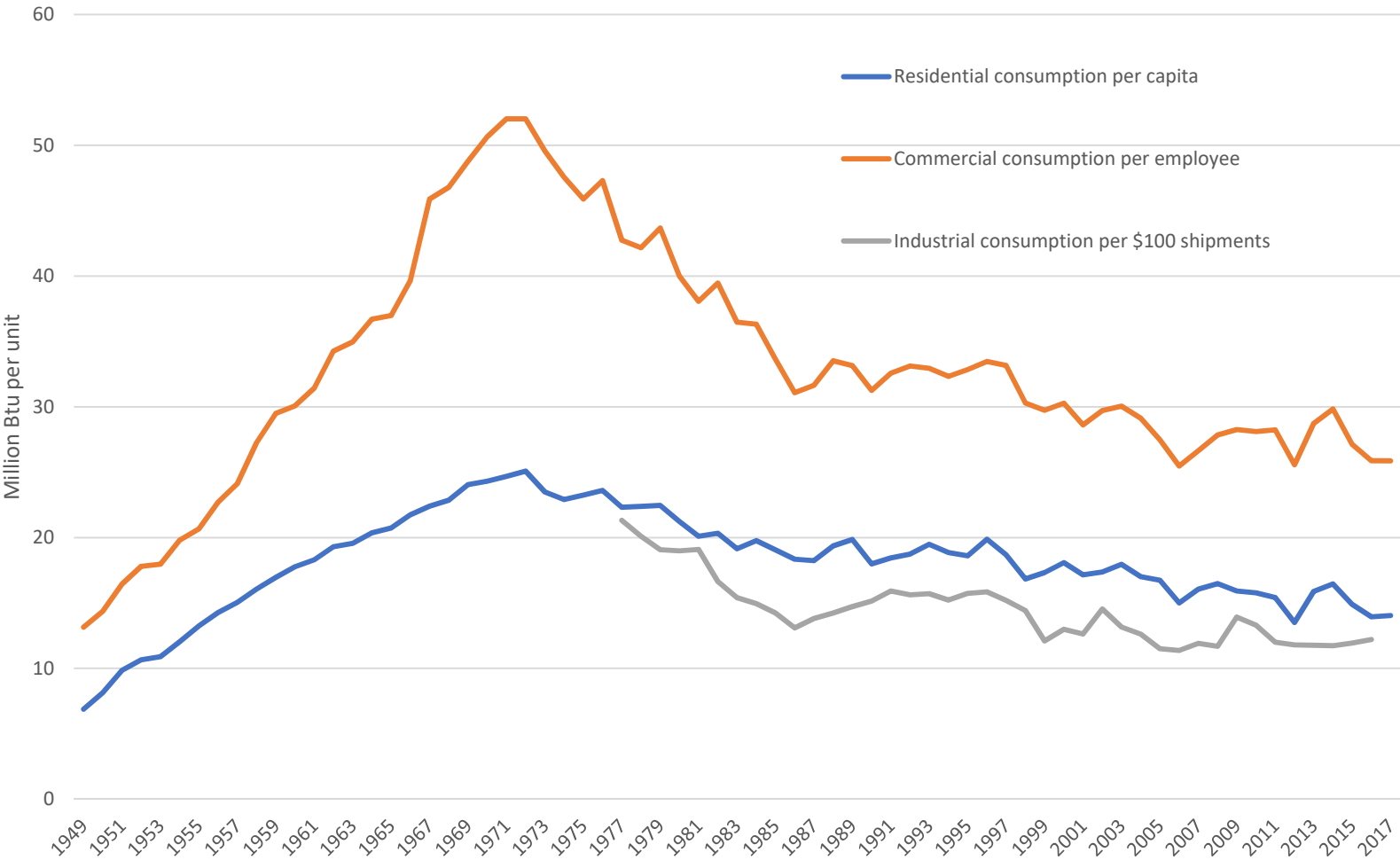
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ACEEE
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy

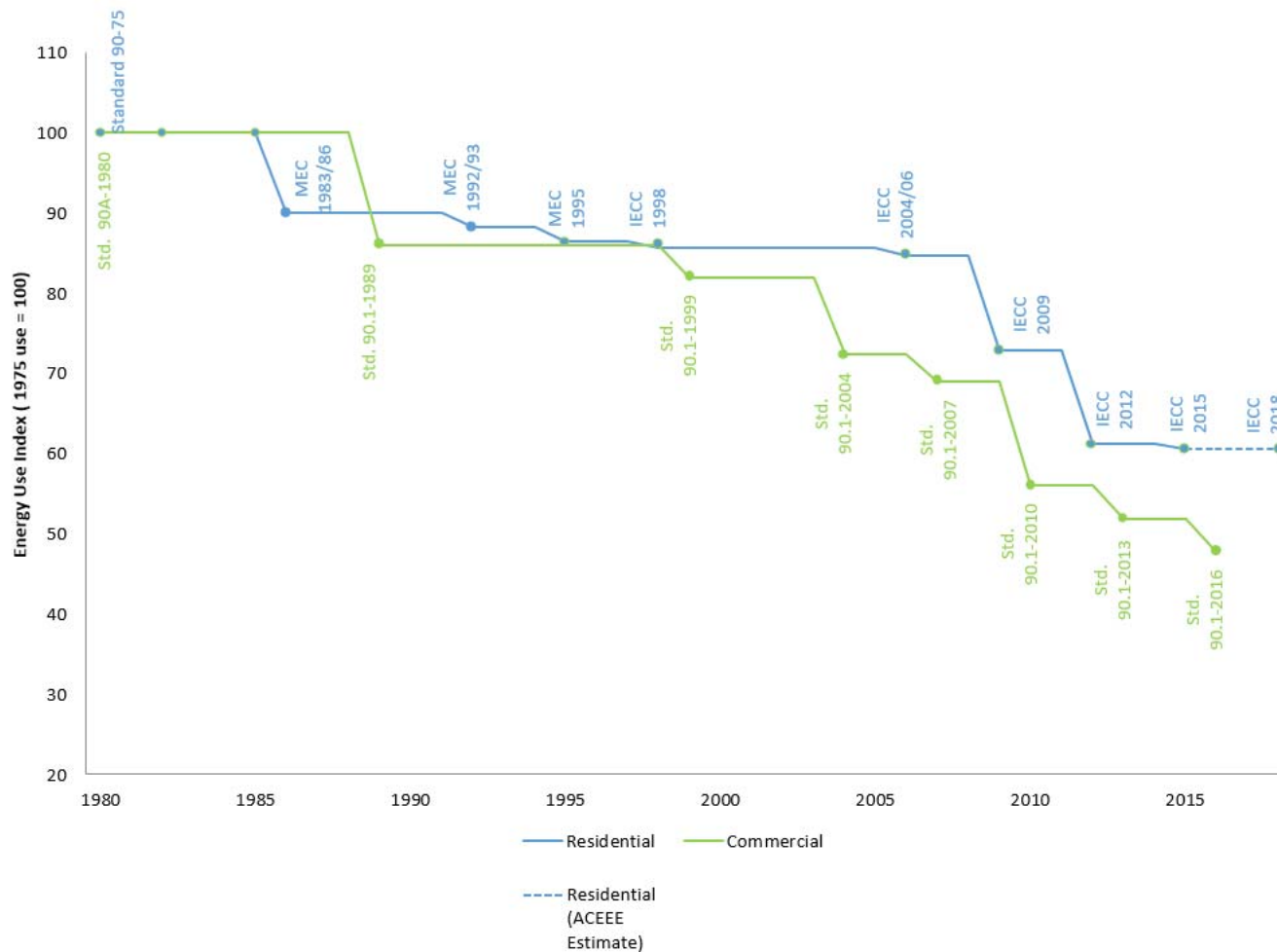


acee.org/research-report/u1708

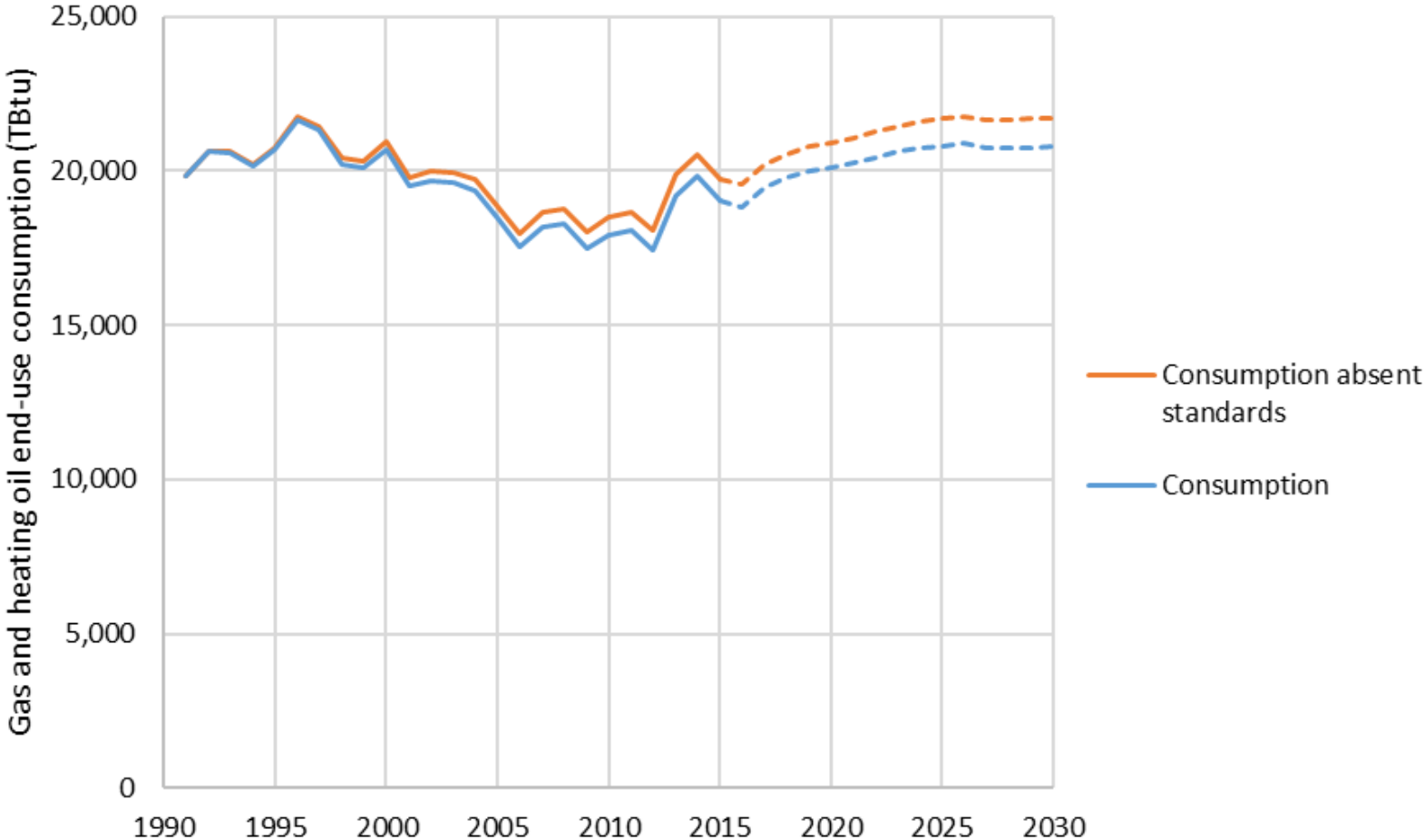
Normalized Natural Gas Consumption



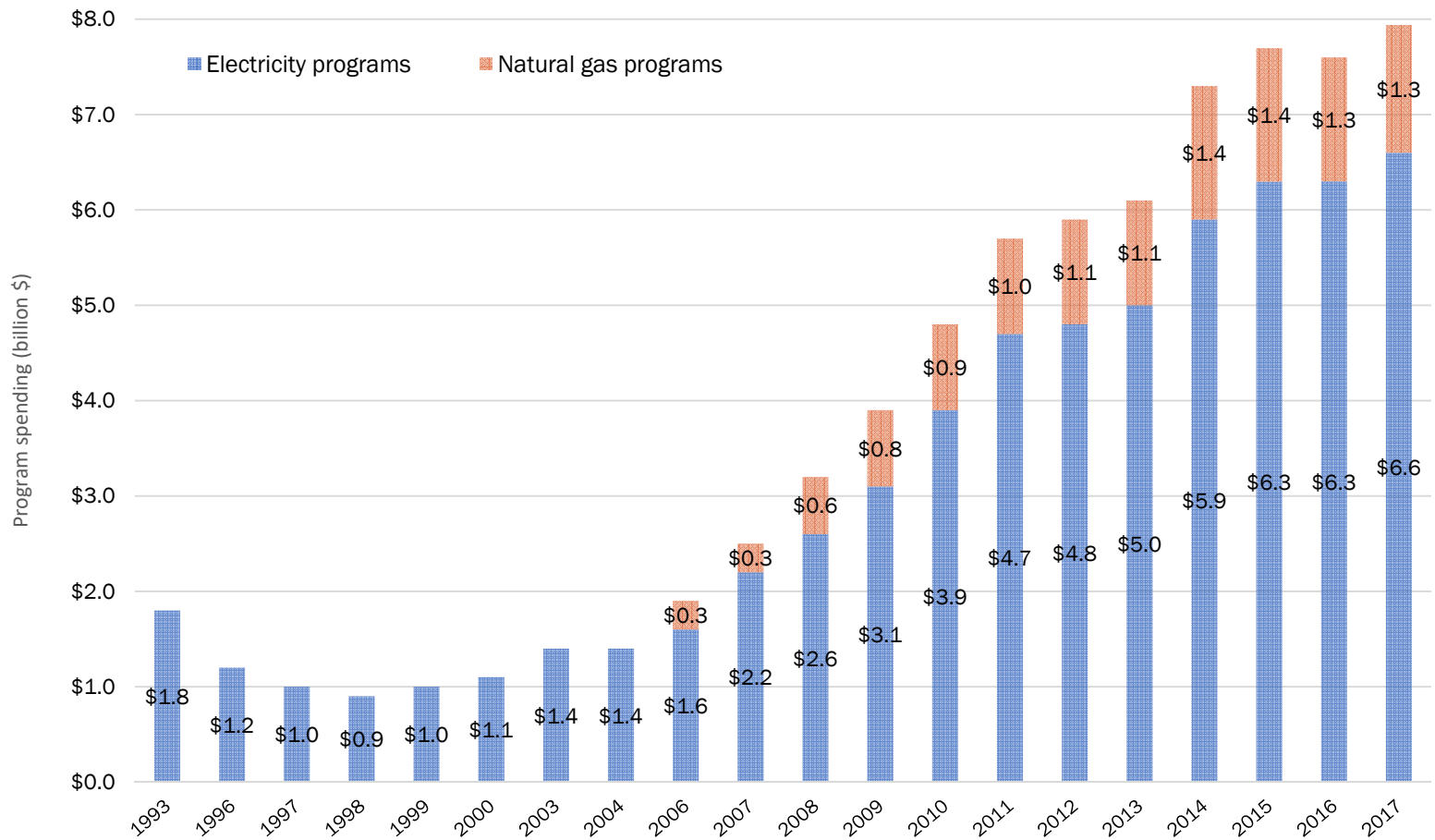
Energy Consumption of New Homes and Buildings Meeting National Model Codes



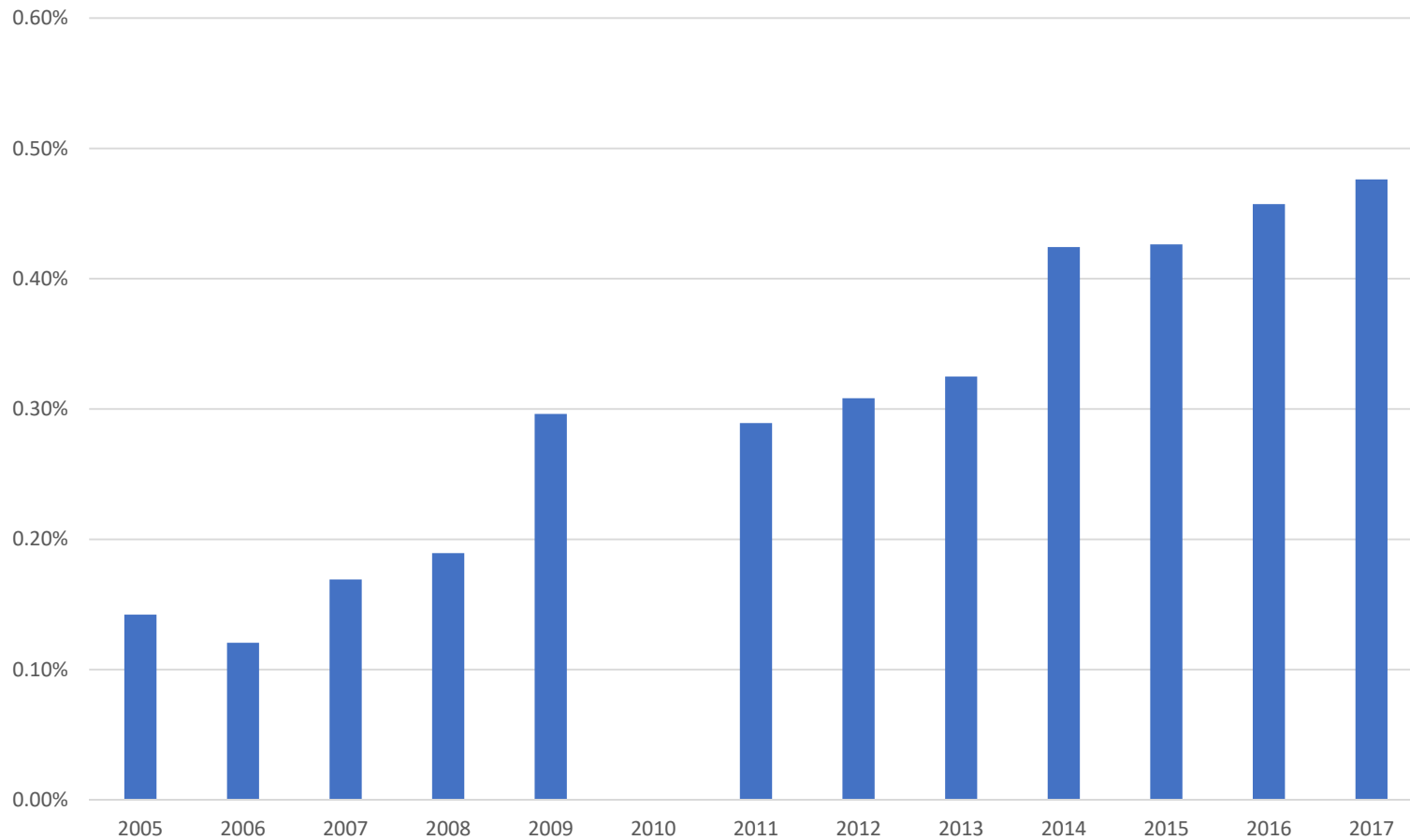
Savings from Appliance Efficiency Standards



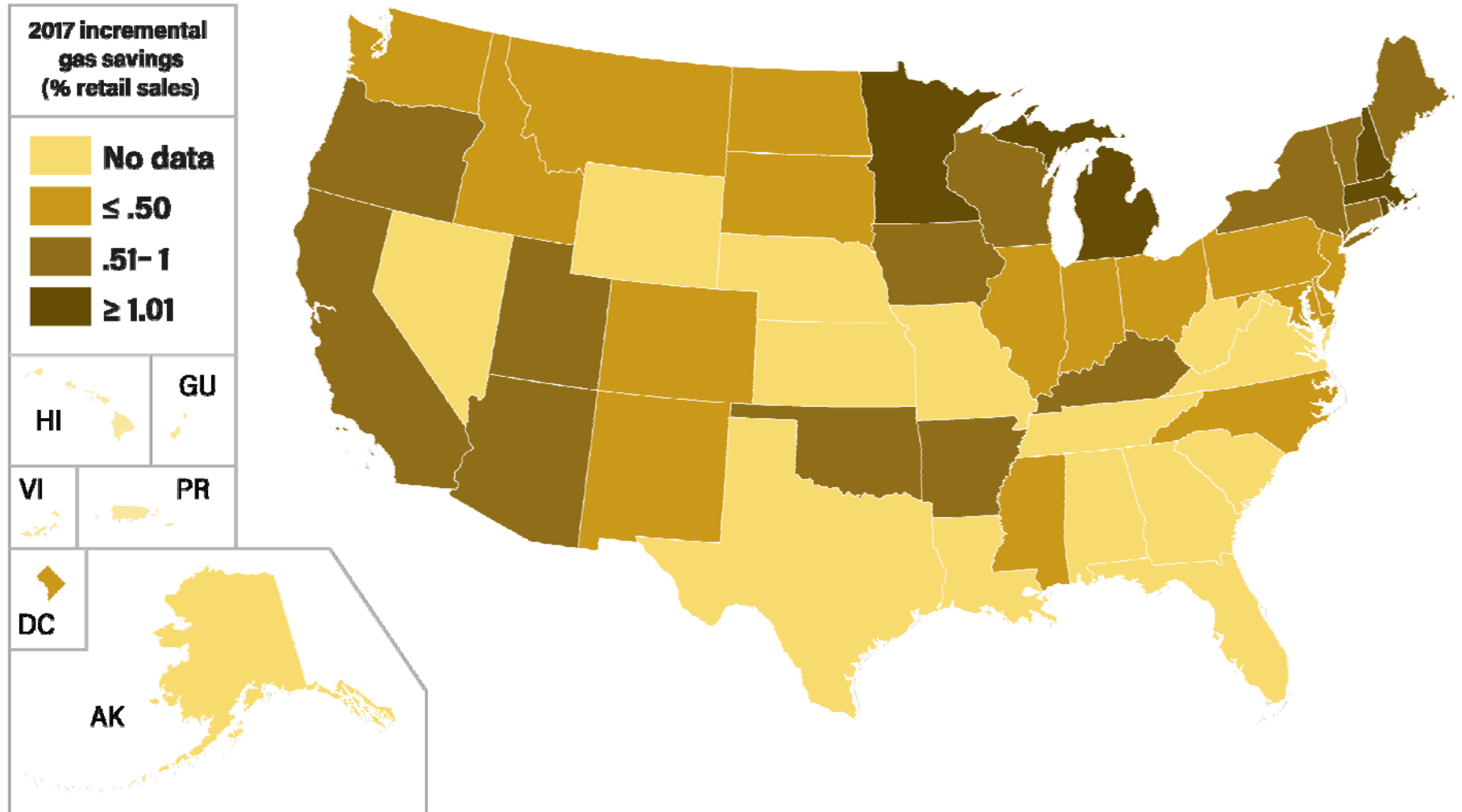
Utility Energy Efficiency Spending



Net Incremental Savings from Gas-Utility Funded Programs



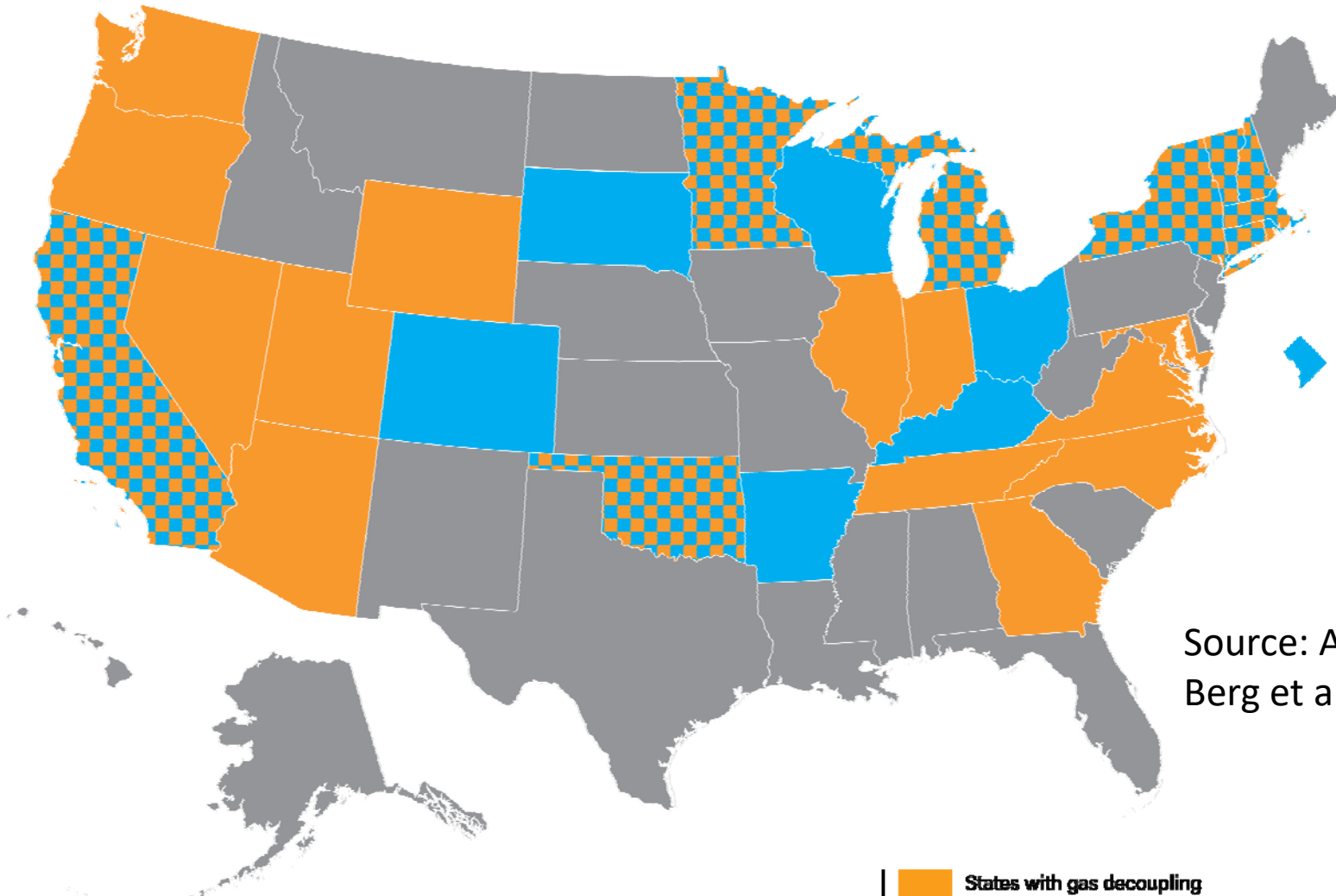
Utility Program Savings by State



Total 2015 Savings from Utility-Funded Programs as a % of Sales

State	Savings as % of R+C sales
Vermont	6.4
Minnesota	5.7
Massachusetts	5.2
New Hampshire	5.0
Rhode Island	4.9
Michigan	4.4
Wisconsin	4.0
Oregon	3.6
Iowa	3.5
Arizona	2.8
California	2.7
Utah	2.6

State with Gas Decoupling and Performance Incentives



Source: ACEEE,
Berg et al. 2018

2018

States with gas decoupling
(not including LRAM or SFV)

States with performance incentives
for gas utilities

Comparison of States with and without Gas Savings Targets

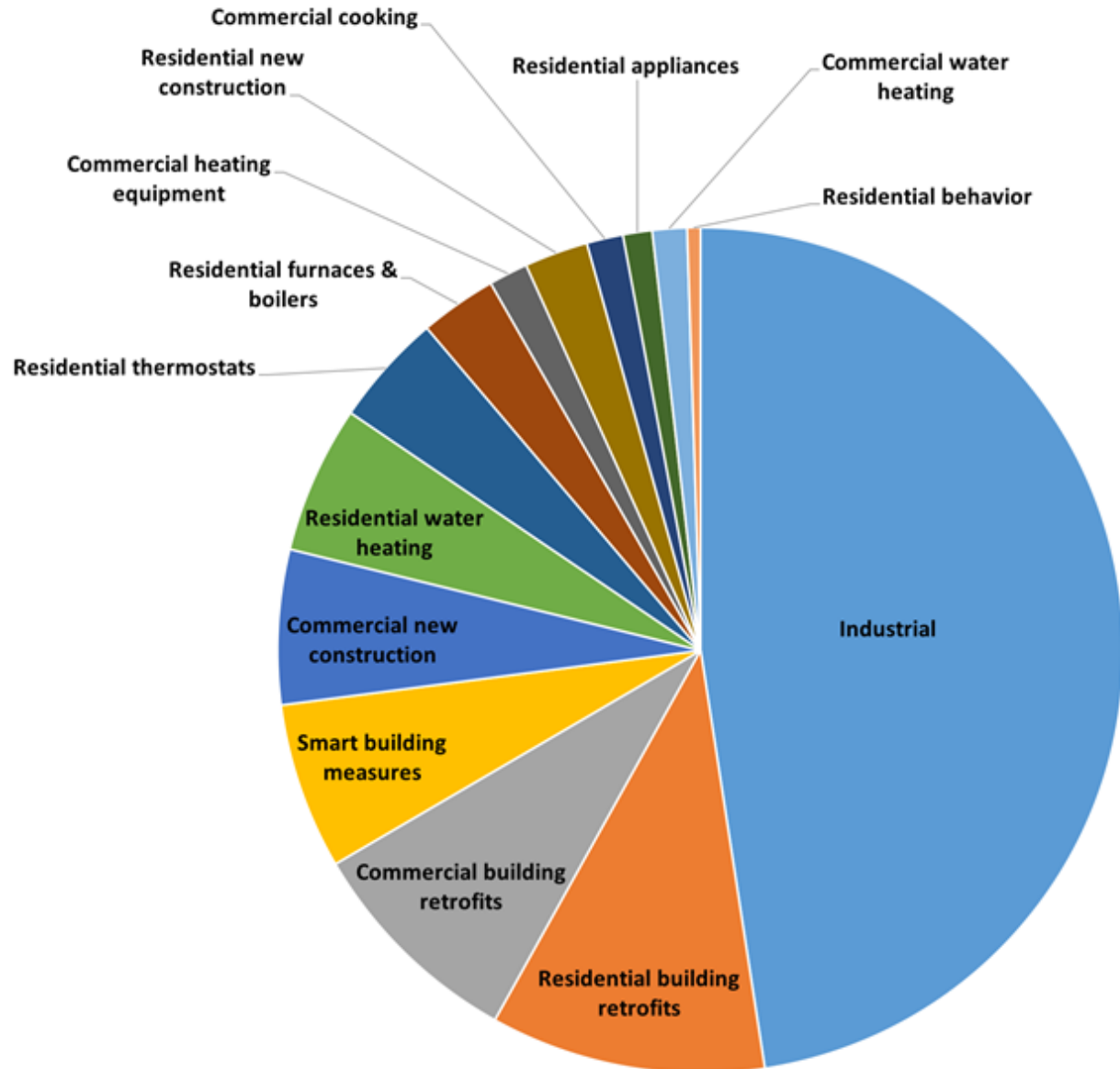
Policy	No. of states	Average EE \$/residential customer	Avg. EE savings as % of R+C sales
No target	33	\$4	0.08%
Target	17	\$33	0.82%

Source: ACEEE, Nadel 2017 (using 2015 data from Berg et al. 2016)

ACEEE Estimate of 2030 Savings Potential

26% potential

Perhaps half
achievable



Emerging Areas



- Combined heat and power, particularly as a resiliency strategy for hospitals and other critical infrastructure
- Transportation, particularly heavy trucks
- Coordination between gas, electric and water utilities
- Electrification, particularly vehicles and space/water heating

Combined Heat and Power



Texas Medical Center, Houston



Rainier Advanced Materials, Florida

Natural Gas for Transportation



(CNG)

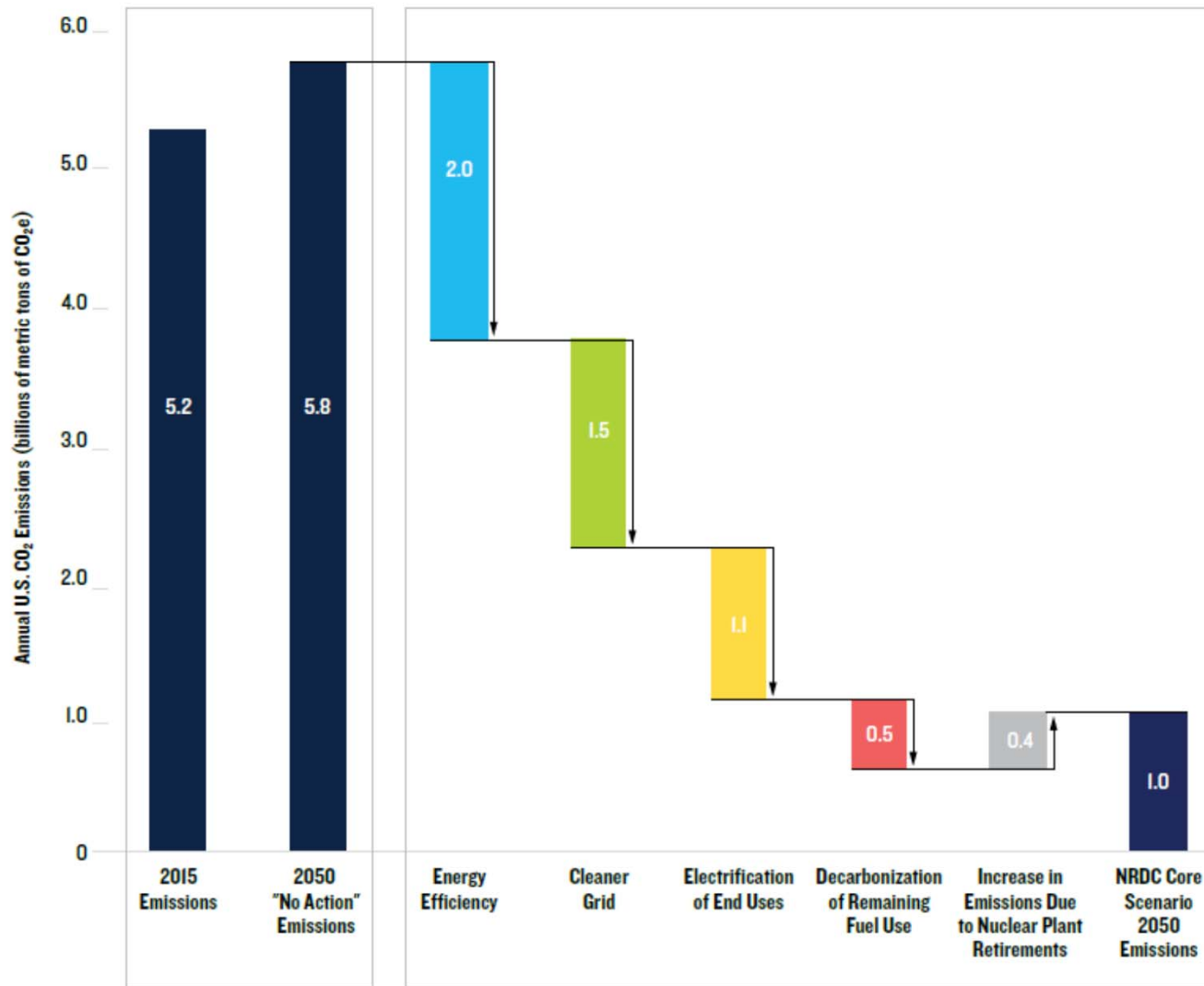


(Long haul; primarily LNG)

EV's may be eclipsing NG for:



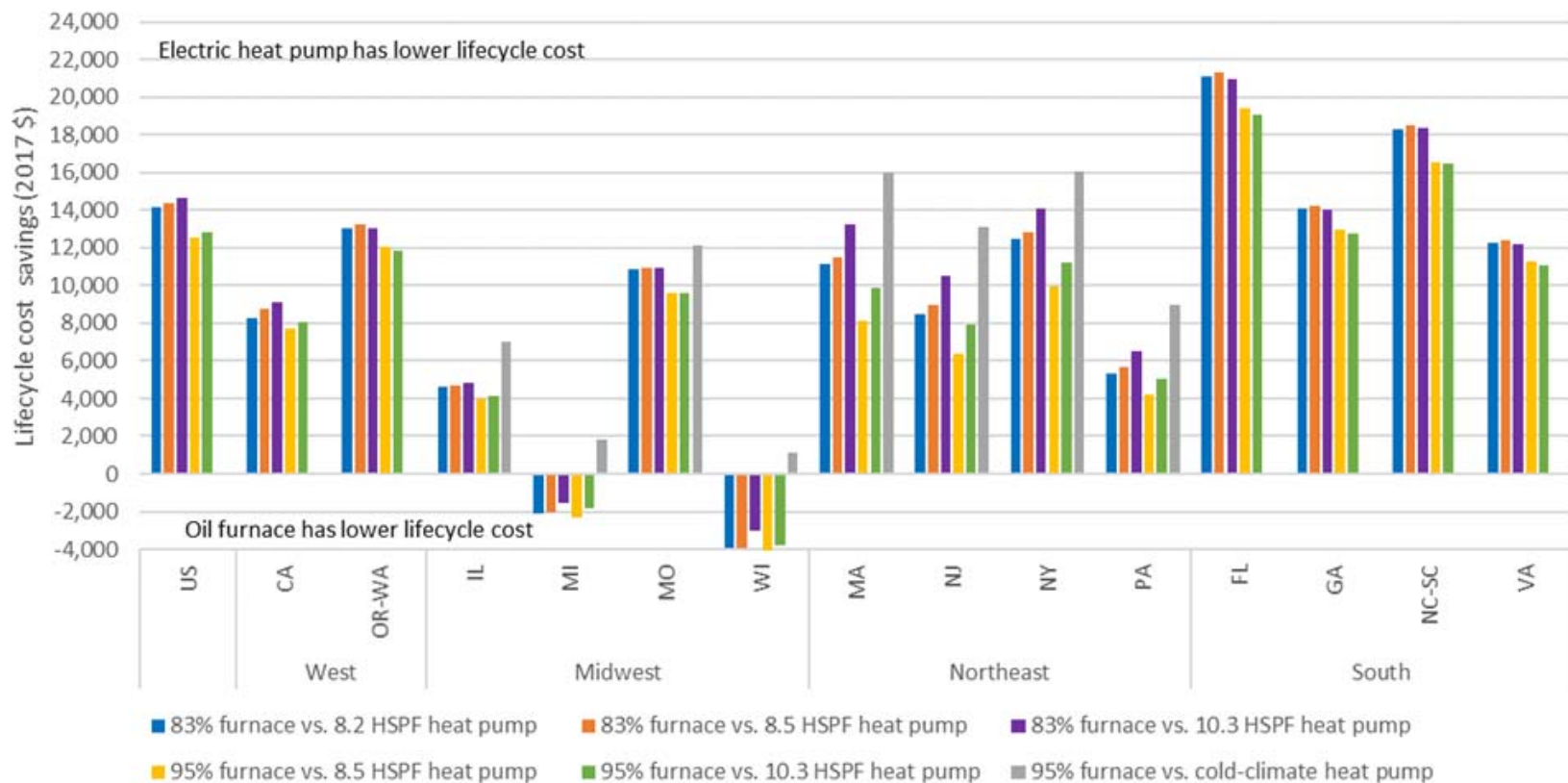
America's Clean Energy Frontier



ACEEE Reports on Electrification

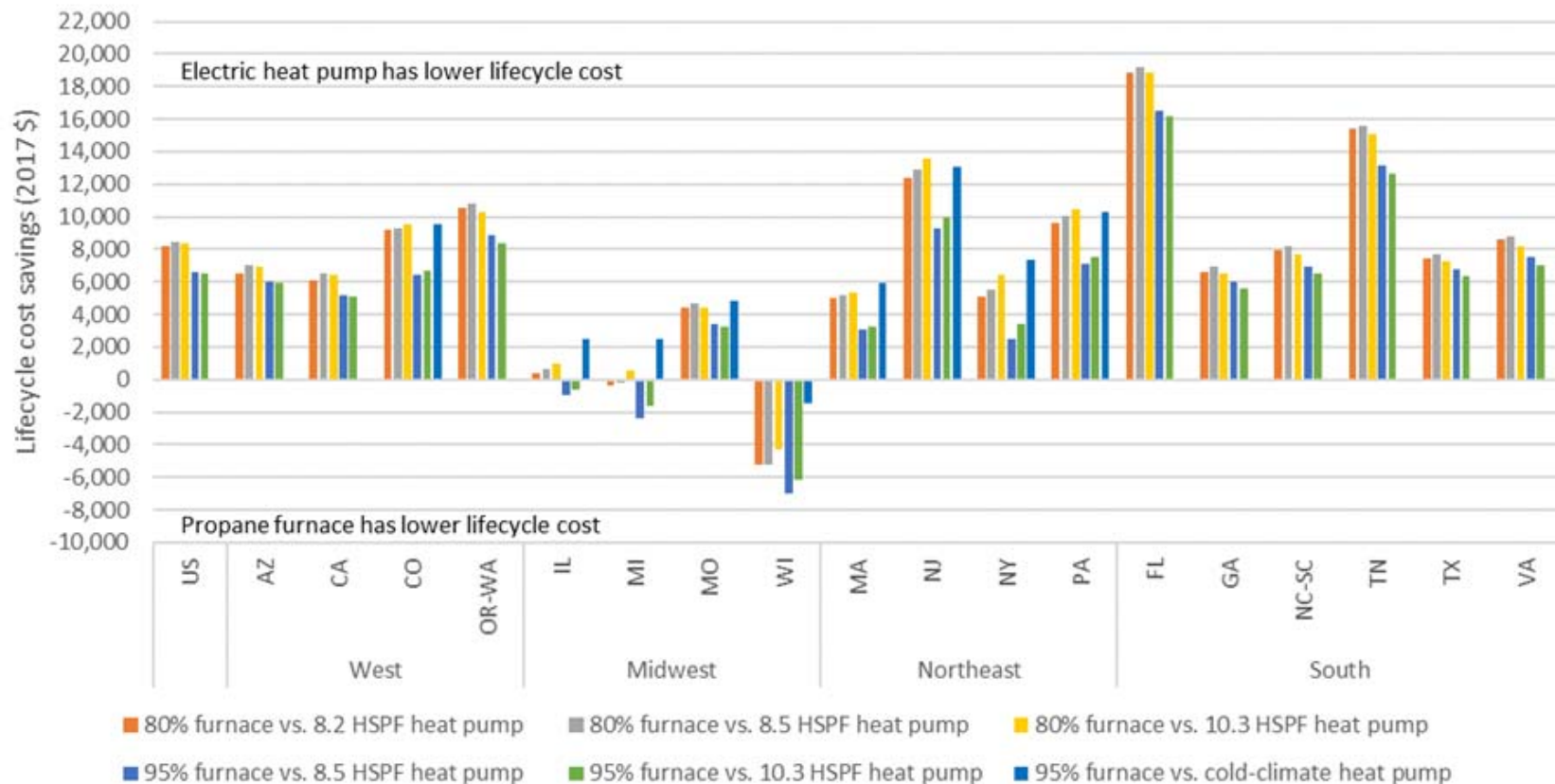
- [*Comparative Energy Use of Residential Furnaces and Heat Pumps*](#), May 2016
- [*Opportunities for Energy and Economic Savings by Replacing Electric Resistance Heat with Higher Efficiency Heat Pumps*](#), May 2016
- [*Energy Savings, Consumer Economics, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions from Replacing Oil and Propane Furnaces, Boilers, and Water Heaters with Air-Source Heat Pumps*](#), July 2018

Lifecycle Cost Savings from Converting an Oil Furnace to a Heat Pump at Time of Replacement

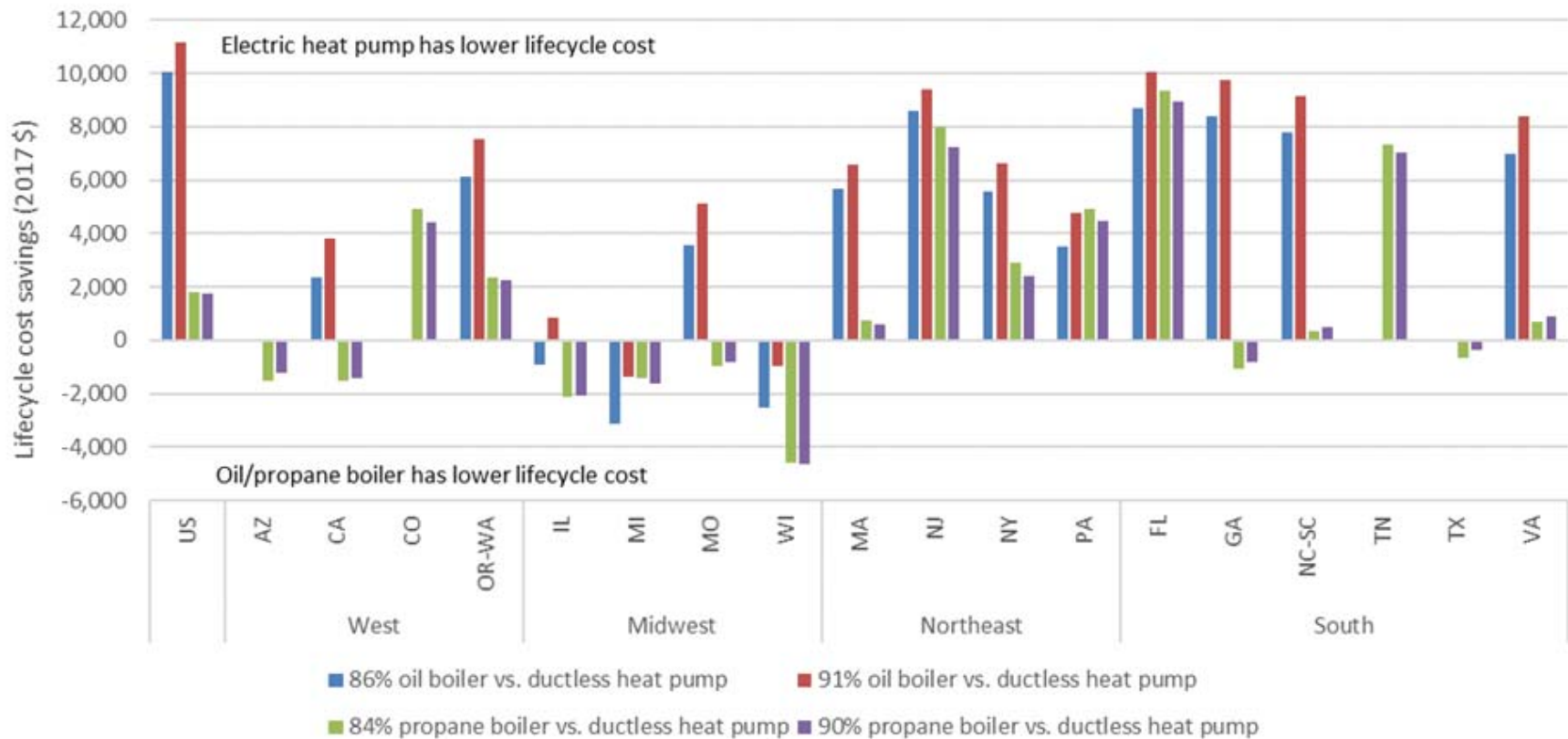


Source: Nadel 2018, *Savings from Replacing Oil and Propane Heating with Heat Pumps*, ACEEE

Lifecycle Cost Savings from Converting a Propane Furnace to a Heat Pump at Time of Replacement



Lifecycle Cost Savings from Installing Ductless Heat Pumps in Homes with Oil or Propane Boilers at Time of Replacement

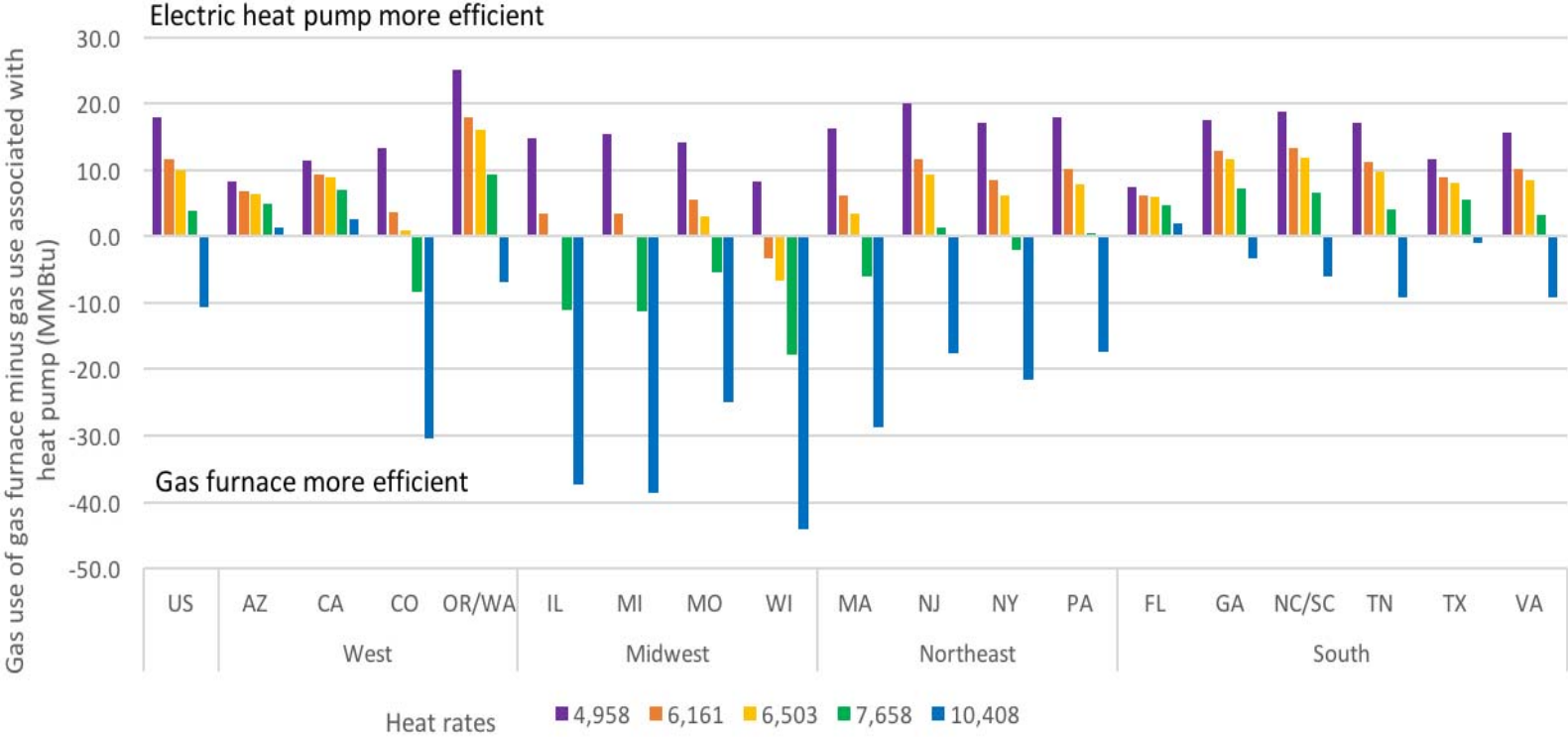


Consumer Paybacks – Oil & Propane at Time of Equipment Replacement

Comparison	Average simple payback period (years)				
	US	West	Midwest	Northeast	Southeast
Oil furnace (83% AFUE) vs. HP (8.5 HSPF), includes AC savings	0.9	1.4	1.3 in MO; no savings in Upper MW	1.9	0.8
Propane furnace (80% AFUE) vs. HP (8.5 HSPF), includes AC savings	1.5	1.7	3.4 in MO; no savings in Upper MW	2.0	1.3
Oil boiler (86% AFUE) vs. ductless HP, without AC	4.4	7.3	18.8	6.2	5.1
Propane boiler (84% AFUE) vs. ductless HP, without AC	16.1	12.1	19.8	8.5	9.1
Std. oil water heater to HPWH (2.0 rated EF)	Immediate		Examined only at a national level		
Std. propane water heater to HPWH (2.0 rated EF)	3.9				

Note: Payback periods are typically longer relative to natural gas systems.

Electrification – Gas to Heat Pumps

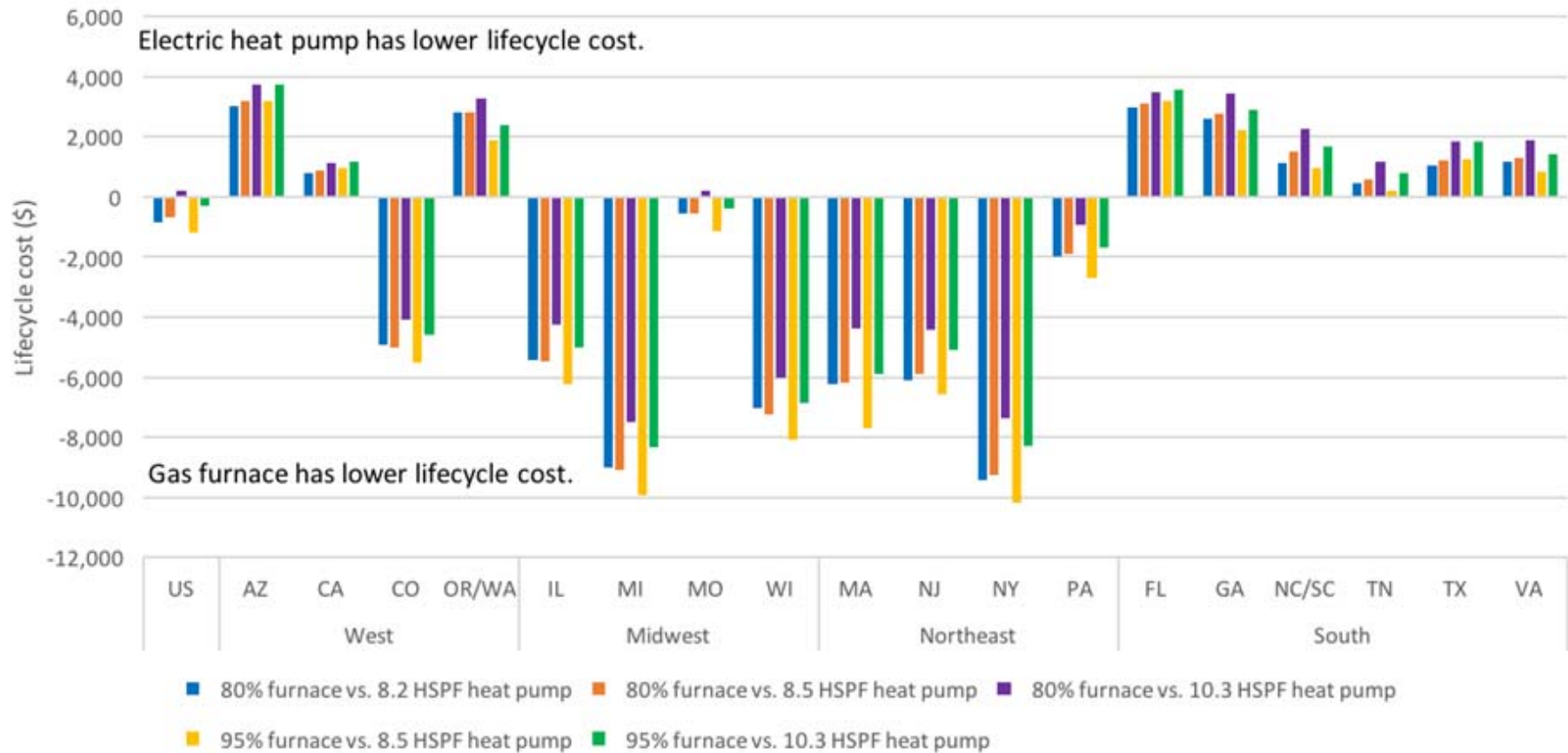


Comparison of source energy use: 95% AFUE furnace vs. 10.3 HSPF Heat Pump



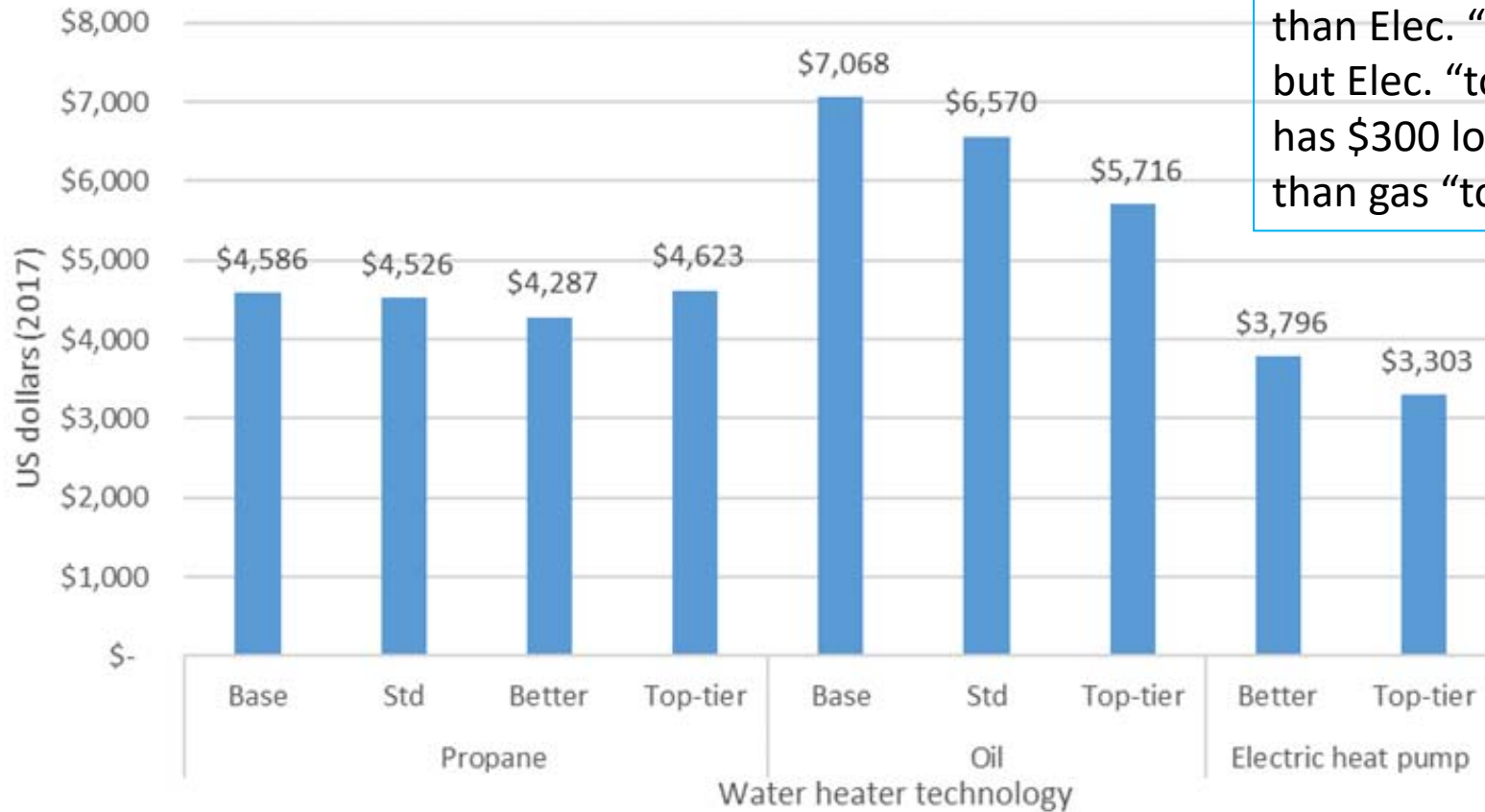
Source: Nadel 2016, *Comparative Energy Use of Residential Gas Furnaces and Electric Heat Pumps*, ACEEE

Lifecycle Cost Economics – Natural Gas Furnaces vs. Heat Pumps



Lifecycle Cost Comparison for Water Heaters

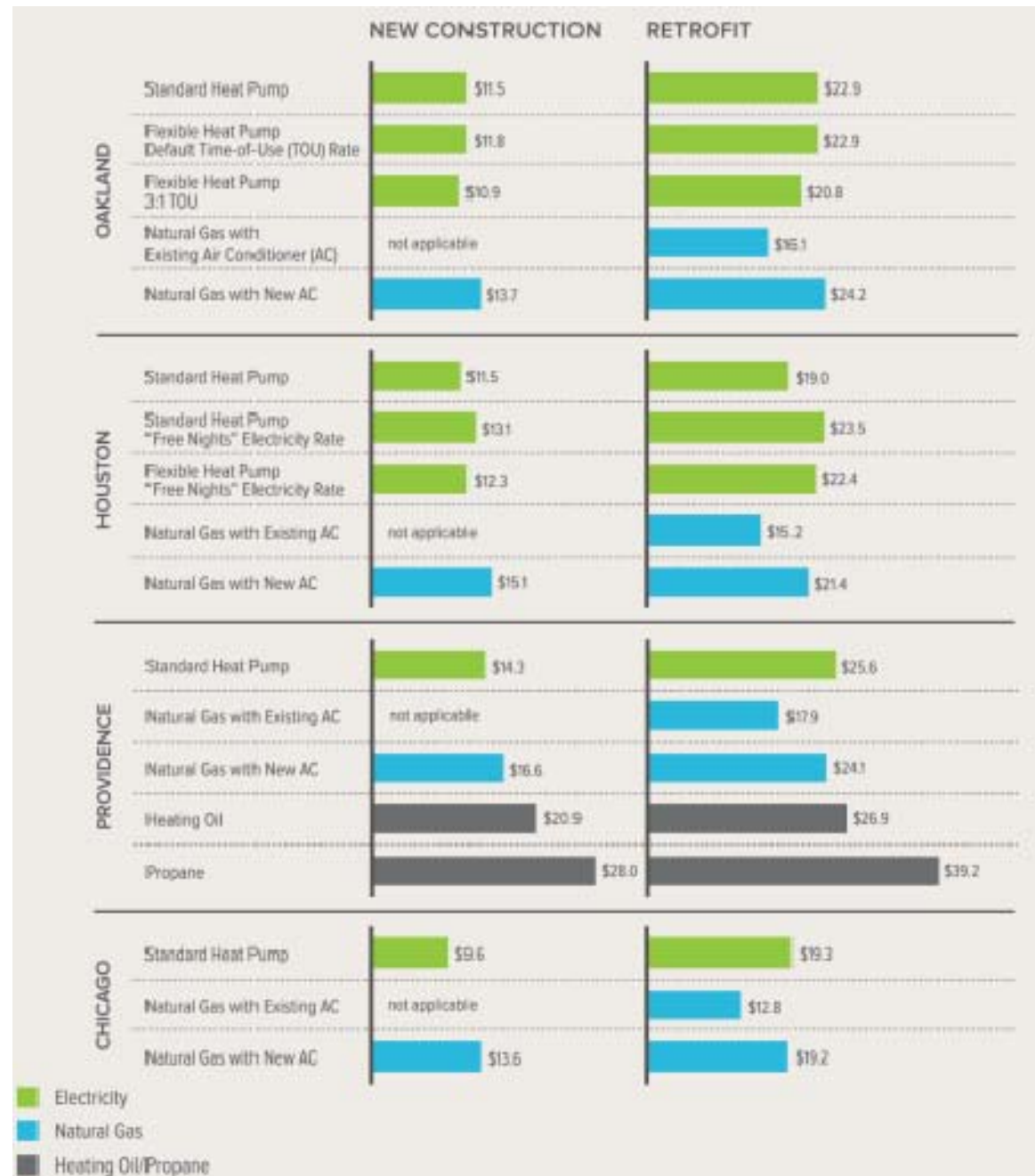
Gas “better” has ~\$400 lower cost than Elec. “better” but Elec. “top-tier” has \$300 lower cost than gas “top-tier”



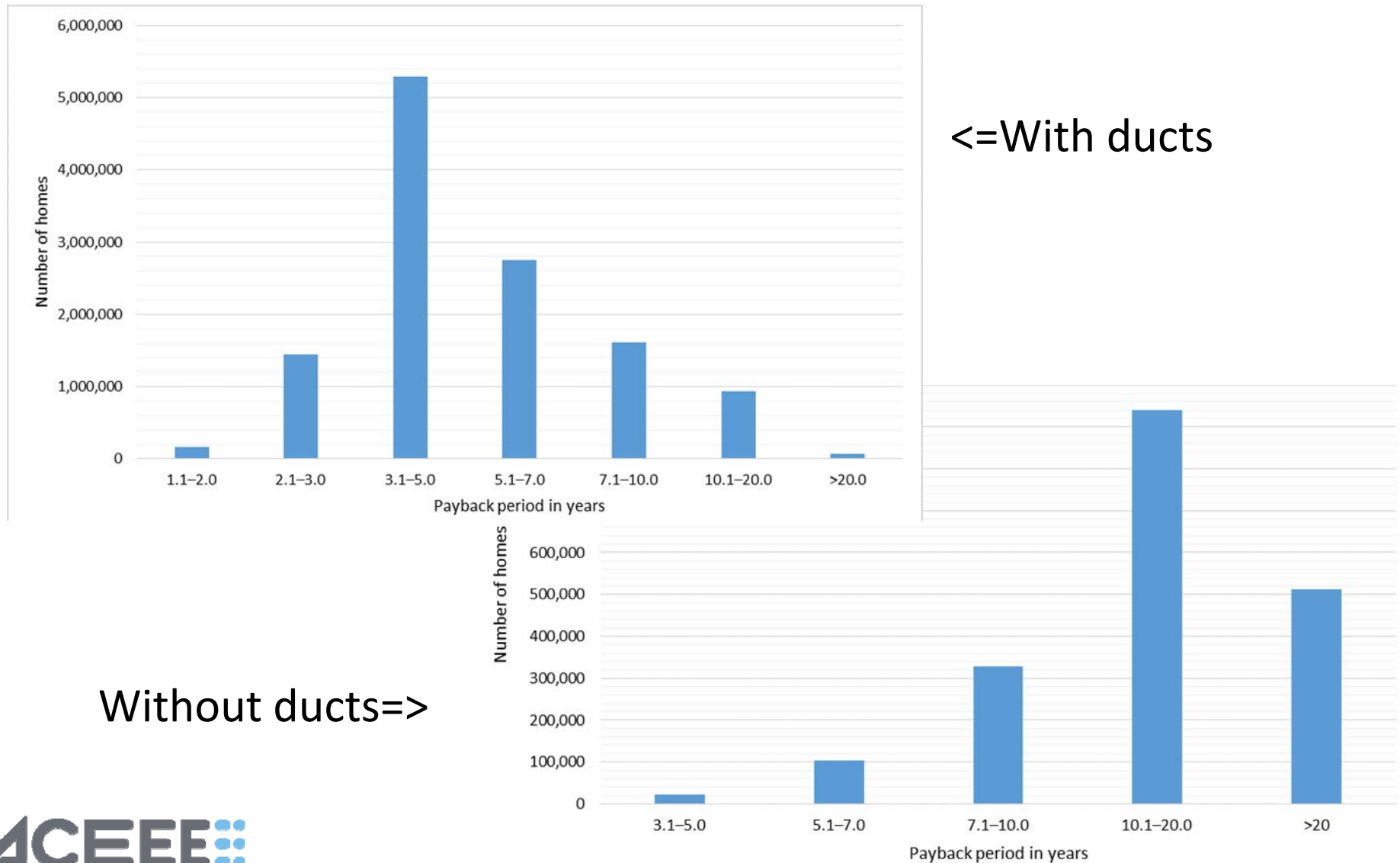
Source: Nadel 2018, *Savings from Replacing Oil and Propane Heating with Heat Pumps*, ACEEE

RMI Study on Heat Pumps

- Figures are 15 year NPV costs (1000\$)
- <https://rmi.org/report-release-electrifying-buildings-for-decarbonization/>



Replace Electric Resistance with Heat Pumps



Without ducts=>

Meeting All Heating Needs with Heat Pumps

- Possible with regular heat pumps down to ~20 F
- With cold climate heat pumps down to ~ 5 F
 - Need to size heat pump for design loads
 - Pay attention to air circulation
 - Weatherizing helps
 - More work needed to develop cold climate ducted HP
- In areas where temperatures get below zero, weatherizing essential
 - Very efficient homes can get by with a simple electric coil in the air intake
 - Less efficient homes may continue to need an oil/propane/natural gas backup for very cold days



Niches for Home Heat Pumps

- New construction
- Homes with electric resistance heat
- Homes with oil and propane heat
 - But likely to be hybrid systems for existing homes in very cold climates
- Gas heated homes in warm climates at the time the AC needs to be replaced



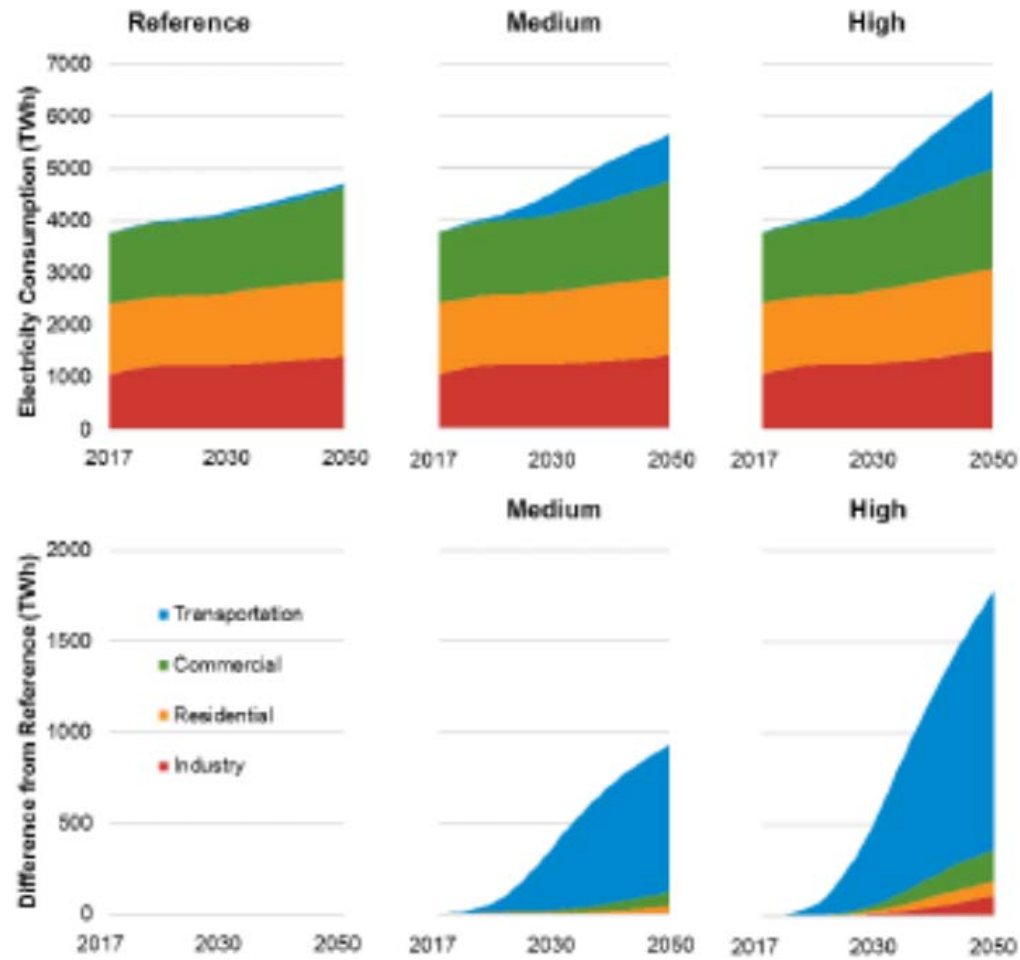
Beneficial Electrification

We consider electrification “beneficial” when:

- Reduces energy consumption (total source BTUs)
- Lowers customer costs
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)

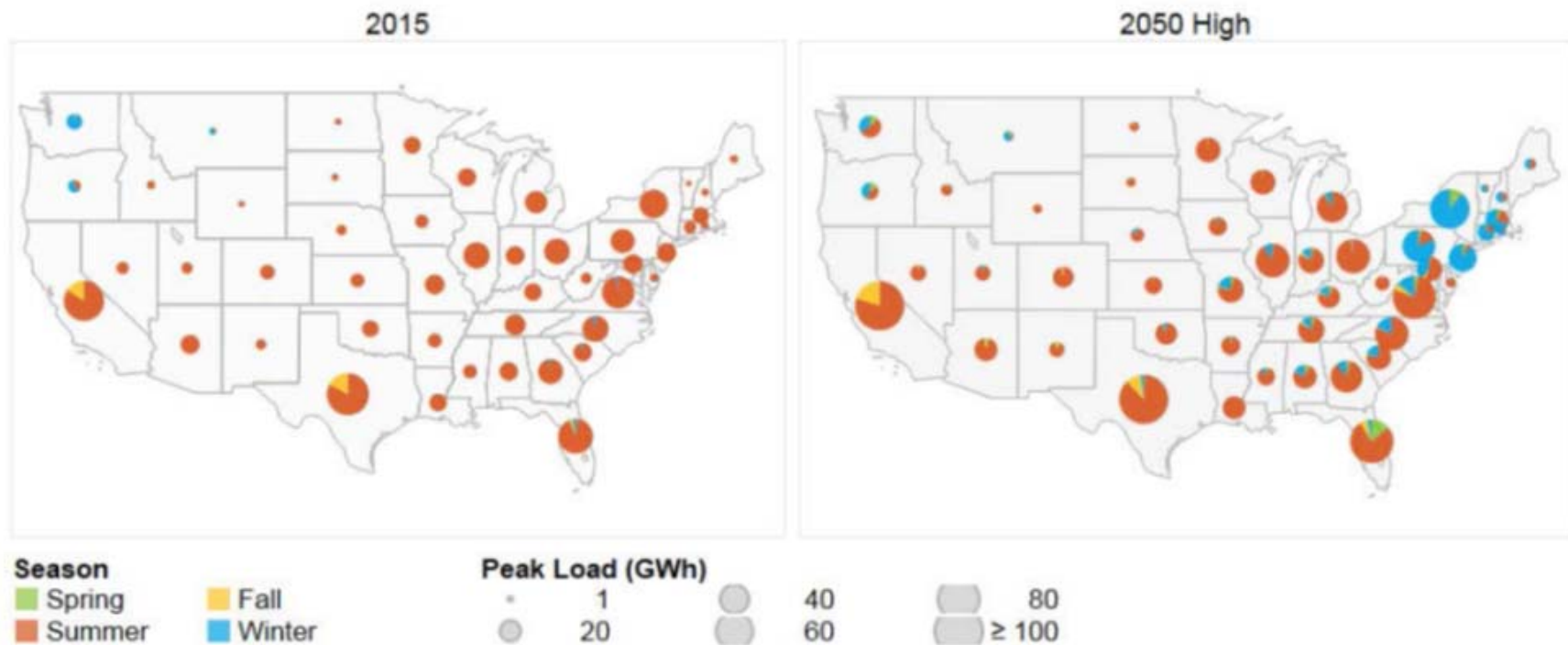


Electricity Consumption Under Several Electrification Scenarios



Source: NREL
2018

Peak Loads in 2050 in a High Electrification Scenario



Source: NREL 2018

Electrification and the Grid, Pipes

The Grid

- Northeast could eventually become winter peaking
- Need to do more to explore winter demand response
 - Applies to both electricity and natural gas
- Gas generation plants to help balance load
- Some long-term interest in using extra renewable energy to generate hydrogen



Pipes

- Extensions of distribution system becomes questionable – will there be 30+ years of demand?
- For existing distribution, if electrification takes off, need to figure out fair ways to recoup gas distribution costs



2019/2020 ACEEE Conferences

FORUM ON CONNECTED AND AUTOMATED VEHICLES: ENERGY IMPACTS

MAY 6, 2019

WASHINGTON, DC

SUMMER STUDY ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY

AUGUST 12-15, 2019

PORTLAND, OR

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY AS A RESOURCE

OCTOBER 15-17, 2019

MINNEAPOLIS, MN

BEHAVIOR, ENERGY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 17-20, 2019

SACRAMENTO, CA

CONFERENCE ON HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT, AND ENERGY

JANUARY 21-23, 2020

NEW ORLEANS, LA

RURAL ENERGY CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 25, 2020

CHICAGO, IL

HOT WATER FORUM

MARCH 23 – 25, 2020

ATLANTA, GA

FINANCE FORUM

DATE TBD, 2020

NYC AREA

SUMMER STUDY ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

AUGUST 15-21, 2020

PACIFIC GROVE, CA



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