THE PROPOSED HIGH EFFICIENCY BUILDING ENERGY CODE IN WORCESTER, MA

Municipal Opt-in Specialized Energy Code



Wednesday, August 2, 2023

Public Presenting by John Odell, Chief of Department of Sustainability & Resilience



Agenda

- Climate Change and Worcester
- Building Energy Code Overview
- Proposed Adoption of the Specialized Stretch Code



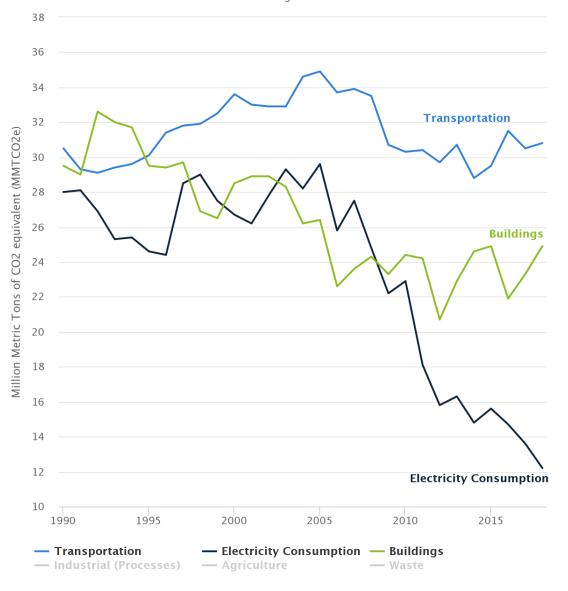
CLIMATE CHANGE & WORCESTER

Massachusetts Greenhouse Gas Emissions

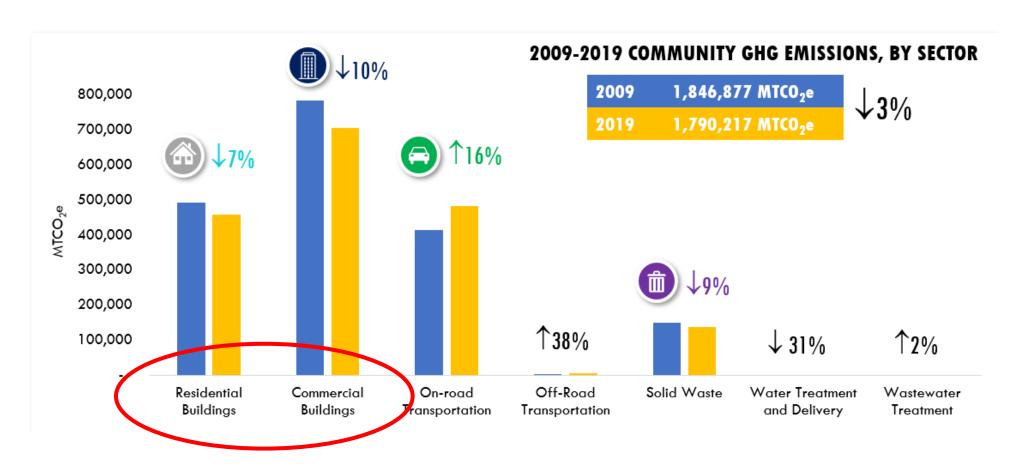
 Buildings and transportation are the highest contributors in the state and Worcester's data shows the same trend

MA GHG Emissions for Major Sectors, 1990-2020

Source: MassDEP (2021). Massachusetts Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory: 1990 through 2018



Worcester: 2009-2019 Community GHG EMISSIONS Trends by Sector



Though building emissions are trending down since 2009, buildings continue to be the single largest contributor to our greenhouse gas emission.

Tuesday was world's hottest day on record - breaking Monday's record

Average global temperature hits 17.18C and experts expect record to be broken again very soon



 A taxi driver tries to cool off in Tehran as temperatures in the Iranian capital exceed: Photograph: Abedin Atehrkenareh/EPA

World temperature records have been broken for a second day in a resuggests, as experts issued a warning that this year's warmest days a come - and with them the warmest days ever recorded.

The average global air temperature was 17.18C (62.9F) on Tuesday, a to data collated by the US National Centers for Environmental Prediction

Heat advisory, flood watch, possible tornado: Worcester braces for wild weather



Worcester Telegram & Gazette

Published 1:37 p.m. ET July 27, 2023 | Updated 4:46 p.m. ET July 27, 2023







Energy | Regulatory Oversight | Governance | Grid & Infrastructure | Gas

Arizona power demand breaks records during heatwave

July 18, 2023 9:54 AM EDT · Updated 14 days ago





time high, study finds

Global greenhouse gas emissions at all-

Scientists say world is burning through 'carbon budget' that can be emitted while staying below 1.5C



Greenhouse gas emissions have continued to rise, despite a sharp fall in 2020 when Covid lockdowns were in place in many countries. Photograph: PNK Photo/Getty Images/iStockphoto Greenhouse gas emissions have reached an all-time high, threatening to push the world into "unprecedented" levels of global heating, scientists have

The world is rapidly running out of "carbon budget", the amount of carbon dioxide that can be poured into the atmosphere if we are to stay within the vital threshold of 1.5C above pre-industrial temperatures, according to a study published in the journal Earth System Science Data on Thursday.

A man cools off at a water park during a heatwave in Phoenix, Arizona, U.S., July 16, 2023. REUTERS/Liliana Salgado/File Photo

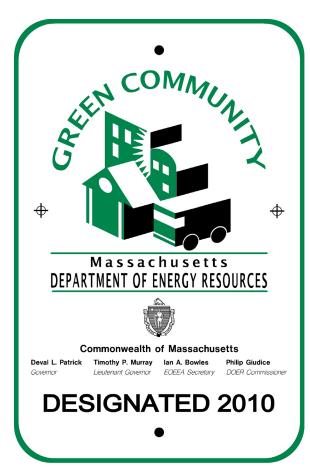
SUMMER 2023 - CLIMATE NEWS

The Massachusetts Path to a Net Zero Future

Over time, end uses in the buildings and Electrification results in growing demand for electricity. Solar and wind generation increase transportation sectors are electrified resulting dramatically from 2025 through 2050. in efficiency savings and a reduction in overall energy demand. **Energy Demand Electricity Generation** 2050 Electricity by Fuel Demand by Source 140 140 Steam 1000 Line Losses Other Fossil Fuels Jet Fuel 120 120 **Conversion Loads Biomass** Energy Demand by fuel (TBtu) 100 Electricity 100 Hydrogen Space and Water Generation (TWh) Heating Wind 80 Demand (TWh) 80 600 **Pipeline Gas** Vehicle 60 60 Charging 40 40 Other: Solar Gasoline Lights, 200 appliances, 20 **Imports** 20 equipment, and Gas other plug loads Diesel 0 0 2050 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

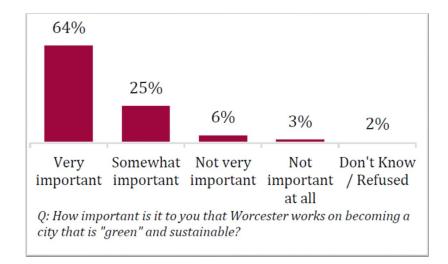
History of Dedication to Sustainability

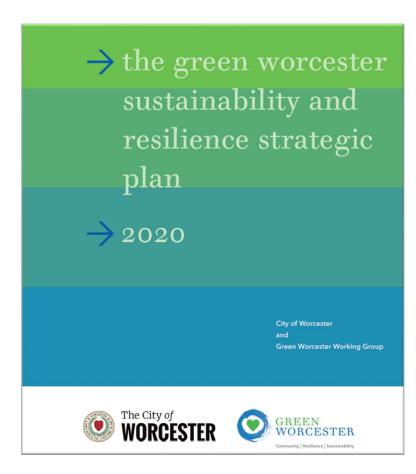
- √ Tradition of Sustainability Leadership
- ✓ 2009: Adopted the Stretch Code and have remained a Stretch Code community since
- ✓ 2019: City Council Declaration of a Climate Emergency
- ✓ 2019: Municipal Electricity Aggregation additional local green electricity in the mix! (currently 30% but with a plan to reach 100%)
- √ 2021: Green Worcester Plan
- ✓ Over a decade of investment in municipal buildings' energy efficiency



The Green Worcester Plan

- Its vision is for Worcester to become the greenest mid-sized city in the country!
- Our commitment that sustainability and resilience will benefit everyone who lives, works, and studies in Worcester.
- Survey Results: Worcester residents value making the city more sustainable





Goal: 100% Clean and Affordable Energy

By 2030: 100% renewable energy for municipal facilities

By 2035: 100% renewable electricity citywide

By 2045: 100% renewable energy that includes heating and transportation

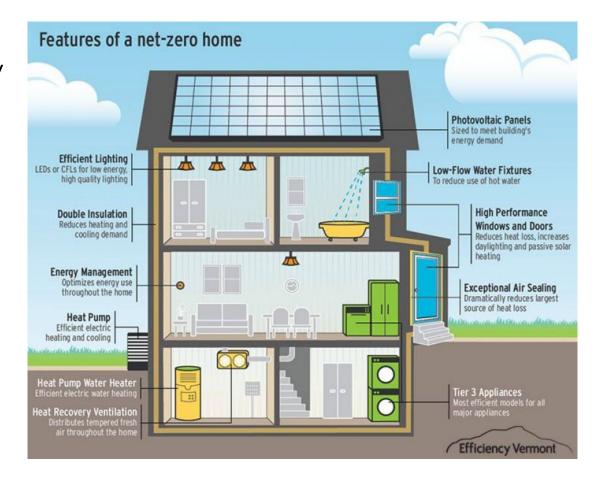


Goal: Net-Zero and Climate Resilient Buildings

 Require new buildings to be net zero and climate-resilient, and to promote deep energy retrofits of existing buildings.

Strategies:

- Use no fossil fuels as primary source of building energy in new City buildings
- Renewable electricity rather than fossil fuels for building energy systems
- Promote energy retrofits for existing buildings





MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Building Energy Code Options

Base, Stretch, and Specialized – 3 Options

Base Code (IECC 2021)

- New construction in towns & cities not a green community
- 52 communities

Expected from BBRS: July 2023

Stretch Code (2023 update)

- New construction in towns & cities that are a green or stretch community
- 299 communities

Residential: Jan 2023 Commercial: July 2023

Specialized Code ("Net-Zero")

- New Construction in towns & cities that vote to opt-in to this code
- Effective date:
 Typically 6-11
 months after
 Town/City vote

Applications of Stretch and Specialized Stretch Code

Same application as the base energy code

- Insulation
- Doors, windows, skylights
- Mechanical equipment
- Lighting
- Appliances
- Building tightness
- Duct tightness



Specialized Stretch Code

- Developed by the Commonwealth in 2022 as an option for municipalities
- A more rigorous set of regulations that build upon the state's existing codes for making buildings more energy-efficient
- Use of fossil fuels such as gas and propane or biomass is permitted but comes with additional requirements for on-site solar generation and pre-wiring for future electrification of any fossil fuel using equipment
- Aligns with Worcester's GHG emissions reduction goals

Specialized Stretch Code Goals

- All compliance pathways are designed to ensure new construction that is consistent
 with a net-zero Massachusetts economy in 2050, primarily through deep energy
 efficiency, reduced heating loads, and efficient electrification
- The code requires builders to meet high performance standards, prepare buildings for all-electric heating and cooling (if not going all-electric from the outset), and make parking ready for electric vehicle chargers

Specialized Stretch Code vs Stretch Code

- The Specialized Stretch Code:
 - has accelerated adoption of more efficient HERS rating thresholds (HERS 42 and 45)
 - provides three paths for low rise residential compliance, including a zero-energy pathway (with solar PV)
 - requires new homes over 4,000 sq ft to follow the all-electric or zero energy pathway
 - solar PV is required for any new construction utilizing fossil fuels for heating
 - For additions and alterations there are NO CHANGES from the Stretch Code. The SSC applies only to new construction.

Specialized Stretch Code Key Requirements

Residential buildings

Zero
Energy
Or Passive House (Phius Zero)

Mixed
Fuel
HERS 42 + Solar install + Wired for Electric
Or Passive House + Wired for Electric

HERS 45
Electric
Or Passive House

- New homes over 4,000 sf must use All-Electric or Zero Energy
- Additions & Alterations: same as Stretch Code, i.e., no additional requirements beyond the Stretch Code
- Parking: both levels of code (Stretch and Specialized Stretch Code) require that any parking must be wired for at least one EV charger in small buildings, or 20% of spaces in multifamily buildings
- Multifamily buildings over 12,000 sq. ft. must meet: Passive House standards <u>or</u> Net-zero home performance scores

Specialized Stretch Code Key Requirements

Commercial buildings

Mixed Fuel

All stretch code efficiency requirements

Electric ready

Solar on-site where feasible

All Electric

All Stretch code efficiency requirements

<u>And</u> all space heating, water heating, cooking equipment and drying equipment is powered by electricity and meets minimum efficiency standards

Zero Energy

Passive House & Stretch code requirements
Electric ready

- Requirements depend on building type
- Parking: both codes (Stretch and Specialized Stretch Code) require 20% of residential and business parking spaces to be wired for electric vehicle charging.

Additions, Alterations and Change of Use

Application for new/current Stretch and the proposed Specialized Stretch Code:

Scenario	Code Requirement
Additions up to 100% of existing building size; or, up to 20,000 SF	Follow Stretch Code Requirements
Alteration of existing building	Altered portions: follow Stretch Code Requirements
Change of use	Follow Stretch Code requirements

Stretch Code Costs and Savings

Costs and (savings) for residential construction under Stretch code (42 HERS) vs. base code (52 HERS)					
	Gas heat		Electric heat		
Size	Builder costs	Resident annual	Builder costs	Resident annual	
	(savings)	costs (savings)	(savings)	costs (savings)	
4,000 sq. ft.	\$3,184	(\$302)	(\$20,062)	(\$548)	
2,100 sq. ft.	\$7,907	\$496	(\$28,597)	(\$1,053)	
Townhouse	\$62	(\$11)	(\$11,492)	(\$316)	
Multi family	\$2,277	(\$14)	(\$15,690)	(\$683)	

For more information on the residential cost studies, visit https://www.mass.gov/doc/residential-Stretch-code-costs-and-benefits-case-studies/download

Studies on cost savings from the Specialized Stretch Code have not been completed, but are anticipated to be the same, if not greater than the above.

Specialized Stretch Code Co-Benefits

Financial Benefits

- Reduced energy demand
- Reduced maintenance costs
- Climate resilient construction

Health & Comfort Benefits

- Improved indoor air quality
- Consistent temperature
- Quieter acoustics

Environmental Benefits

- Reduced carbon emissions
- Climate resilient building
- Focus on embodied carbon reduction



ADOPTING THE SPECIALIZED STRETCH CODE

Impacts of Adopting the Specialized Stretch Code

To property owners, developers, builders, and residents:

- Lowered life cycle costs for all building types
- Lowered upfront cost for <u>some</u> building types
- Higher levels of comfort for building occupants
- Healthier homes and offices due to cleaner indoor air
- Lower carbon emissions

Next Steps



Administration to review options as to when to recommend to the City Council to Adopt the Specialized Stretch Code.



Effective date is typically 6-11 months after formal adoption.



MA recommends effective date of January 1 or July 1.

THANKYOU FOR COMING!

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

More information will be posted soon on Worcesterma.gov/DSR