



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Proudly Operated by Battelle Since 1965

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Residential Provisions of the 2015 IECC for South Carolina

February 2016

VV Mendon
M Zhao
ZT Taylor
E Poehlman



Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
under Contract DE-AC05-76RL01830

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor Battelle Memorial Institute, nor any of their employees, makes **any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.** Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof, or Battelle Memorial Institute. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY
operated by
BATTELLE
for the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
under Contract DE-AC05-76RL01830

Printed in the United States of America

Available to DOE and DOE contractors from the
Office of Scientific and Technical Information,
P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-0062;
ph: (865) 576-8401
fax: (865) 576-5728
email: reports@adonis.osti.gov

Available to the public from the National Technical Information Service,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161
ph: (800) 553-6847
fax: (703) 605-6900
email: orders@ntis.fedworld.gov
online ordering: <http://www.ntis.gov/ordering.htm>



This document was printed on recycled paper.

(9/2003)

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Residential Provisions of the 2015 IECC for South Carolina

VV Mendon
M Zhao
ZT Taylor
E Poehlman

February 2016

Prepared for
the U.S. Department of Energy
under Contract DE-AC05-76RL01830

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richland, Washington 99352

***Authors' Note**

The present report is a revision of a previous report of the same name published in October 2015. The previous report was revised to update numbers reported in certain results tables.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BC3	Building Component Cost Community
BECP	Building Energy Codes Program
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
ERI	Energy Rating Index
ICC	International Code Council
IECC	International Energy Conservation Code
LCC	Life-Cycle Cost
NAHB	National Association of Home Builders
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Highlights

The 2015 IECC provides cost-effective savings for residential buildings in South Carolina. Moving to the 2015 IECC from the 2009 IECC base code is cost-effective for residential buildings in all climate zones in South Carolina.

The average statewide economic impact (per dwelling unit) of upgrading to the 2015 IECC is shown in the table below based on typical cost-effectiveness metrics.¹

Metric	Compared to the 2009 IECC
Life-cycle cost savings of the 2015 IECC	\$4390.12
Simple payback period of the 2015 IECC	5.0 years
Net annual consumer cash flow in year 1 of the 2015 IECC ²	\$251.60
Annual (first year) energy cost savings of the 2015 IECC (\$)	\$329.14
Annual (first year) energy cost savings of the 2015 IECC (%)	18.8%

¹ A weighted average is calculated across all climate zones in the state.

² The annual cash flow is defined as the net difference between annual energy savings and annual cash outlays (mortgage payments, etc.), including all tax effects but excluding up-front costs (mortgage down payment, loan fees, etc). First-year net cash flow is reported; subsequent years' cash flow will differ due to the effects of inflation and fuel price escalation, changing income tax effects as the mortgage interest payments decline, etc.

Cost-Effectiveness Results for the 2015 IECC for South Carolina

This section summarizes the cost-effectiveness analysis in terms of three primary economic metrics:

- **Life-Cycle Cost (LCC):** Full accounting over a 30-year period of the cost savings, considering energy savings, the initial investment financed through increased mortgage costs, tax impacts, and residual values of energy efficiency measures
- **Consumer Cash Flow:** Net annual cost outlay (i.e., difference between annual energy cost savings and increased annual costs for mortgage payments, etc.)
- **Simple Payback Period:** Number of years required for energy cost savings to exceed the incremental first costs of a new code, ignoring inflation and fuel price escalation rates

LCC savings is the primary metric used by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to assess the economic impact of residential building energy codes. Simple payback period and the Consumer Cash Flow analysis are reported to provide additional information to stakeholders. Both the LCC savings and the year-by-year cash flow values from which it is calculated assume that initial costs are mortgaged, that homeowners take advantage of mortgage interest tax deductions, that individual efficiency measures are replaced with like measures at the end of their useful lifetimes, and that efficiency measures may retain a residual value at the end of the 30-year analysis period.

1. Life-Cycle Cost

The Life-Cycle Cost (LCC) analysis computes overall cost savings per dwelling unit resulting from implementing the efficiency improvements of a new energy code. LCC savings are based on the net change in overall cash flows (energy savings minus additional costs) resulting from implementing a new energy code. LCC savings are summed over an analysis period of 30 years. Future cash flows are discounted to "present values" using a discount rate that accounts for the changing value of money over time. LCC savings is the economic metric used by DOE for decision making purposes.

Table 1 shows the LCC savings (discounted present value) over the 30-year analysis period for the 2015 IECC compared to the 2009 IECC.

Table 1. Life-Cycle Cost Savings of the 2015 IECC compared to the 2009 IECC

Climate Zone	Life-Cycle Cost Savings (\$)
3A	\$4,302.78
3AWH	\$4,539.55
State Average	\$4,390.12

2. Consumer Cash Flow

The Consumer Cash Flow results are derived from the year-by-year calculations that underlie the Life-Cycle Cost savings values shown above. The specific cash flow values shown here allow an assessment of how annual cost outlays are compensated by annual energy savings and the time required for cumulative energy savings to exceed cumulative costs, including both increased mortgage payments and the down payment and other up-front costs.

Table 2 shows the per-dwelling-unit impact of the improvements in the 2015 IECC on Consumer Cash Flow compared to the 2009 IECC.

Table 2. Consumer Cash Flow from Compliance with the 2015 IECC Compared to the 2009 IECC

	Cost/Benefit	3A	3AWH	State Average
A	Down payment and other up-front costs	\$140.08	\$140.81	\$140.35
B	Annual energy savings (year one)	\$324.01	\$337.93	\$329.14
C	Annual mortgage increase	\$77.05	\$77.46	\$77.20
D	Net annual cost of mortgage interest deductions, mortgage insurance, and property taxes (year one)	\$0.34	\$0.34	\$0.34
E = [B-(C+D)]	Net annual cash flow savings (year one)	\$246.62	\$260.13	\$251.60
F = [A/E]	Years to positive savings, including up-front cost impacts	0.57	0.54	0.56
Note: Item D includes mortgage interest deductions, mortgage insurance, and property taxes for the first year. Deductions can partially or completely offset insurance and tax costs. As such, the "net" result appears relatively small or is sometimes even negative.				

3. Simple Payback Period

The simple payback period is a straightforward metric including only the costs and benefits directly related to the implementation of energy-saving measures associated with a code change. It represents the number of years required for the energy savings to pay for the cost of the measures, without regard for changes in fuel prices, tax effects, measure replacements, resale values, etc. The simple payback period is useful for its ease of calculation and understandability. Because it focuses on the two primary characterizations of a code change—cost and energy performance—it allows an assessment of cost effectiveness that is easy to compare with other investment options and requires a minimum of input data.

DOE reports the simple payback period because it is a familiar metric used in many contexts. However, because it ignores many of the longer-term factors in the economic performance of an energy-efficiency investment, DOE does not use the payback period as a primary indicator of cost effectiveness for its own decision-making purposes.

Table 3 shows the simple payback period for the 2015 IECC for South Carolina. The simple payback period is calculated by dividing the incremental construction cost by the first-year energy cost savings assuming time-zero fuel prices. It estimates the number of years required for the energy cost savings to pay back the incremental cost investment without consideration of financing of the initial costs through a mortgage, the favored tax treatment of mortgages, the useful lifetimes of individual efficiency measures, or future escalation of fuel prices.

Table 3. Simple Payback Period for the 2015 IECC Compared to the 2009 IECC

Climate Zone	Payback Period (Years)
3A	5.1
3AWH	4.9
State Average	5.0

Overview of the Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Methodology

This analysis was conducted by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in support of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Building Energy Codes Program. DOE supports the development and implementation of energy efficient and cost-effective residential and commercial building energy codes. These codes help adopting states and localities establish minimum requirements for energy-efficient building design and construction, as well as ensure significant energy savings and avoided greenhouse gas emissions.

The present analysis evaluates the cost-effectiveness of the prescriptive path of the 2015 edition of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), relative to the 2009 IECC. The analysis covers one- and two-family dwelling units, town-homes, and low-rise multifamily residential buildings covered by the residential provisions of the 2015 IECC. The IECC's simulated performance path and the new Energy Rating Index (ERI) path included in the 2015 IECC are not in the scope of this analysis due to the large variety of building configurations those paths allow. While buildings complying via these paths are generally considered to provide equal or better savings compared to the prescriptive requirements, the intent of these paths is to provide additional design flexibility at a cost dictated by the builder or homeowner. DOE has established a methodology for determining energy savings and cost-effectiveness of various residential building energy codes (Taylor et al. 2012). The LCC analysis described in that methodology balances upfront costs with longer term consumer savings and is therefore DOE's primary economic metric for its decision making processes.

1. Estimation of Energy Usage and Savings

In order to estimate the energy impact of residential code changes, PNNL developed a single-family prototype building and a low-rise multifamily prototype building to represent typical new residential building construction (BECF 2012, Mendon et al. 2013 and Mendon et al. 2014). The key characteristics of these prototypes are described below:

- **Single-Family Prototype:** A two-story home with a 30-ft by 40-ft rectangular shape, 2,400 ft² of conditioned floor area excluding the basement (if any), and window area equal to 15% of the conditioned floor area equally distributed toward the four cardinal directions.
- **Multifamily Prototype:** A three-story building with 18 units (6 units per floor), each unit having conditioned floor area of 1,200 ft² and window area equal to approximately 23% of the exterior wall area (not including breezeway walls) equally distributed toward the four cardinal directions.

These two building prototypes are further expanded to cover four common heating systems (natural gas furnace, heat pump, electric resistance and oil-fired furnace), and four common foundation types (slab-on-grade, heated basement, unheated basement, crawlspace), leading to an expanded set of 32 residential prototype building models. This set is used to simulate the energy usage for typical homes built to comply with the requirements of the 2015 IECC and those built to comply with the requirements of the 2009 IECC for one location in each climate zone in the state using DOE's *EnergyPlus*TM software, version 8.0 (DOE 2013). A detailed discussion of the code provisions considered in this analysis is given by Mendon et. al. (2013 and 2015). Energy savings of the 2015 IECC relative to the 2009 IECC,

including space heating, space cooling, water heating and lighting, are extracted from the simulation results.

2. Fuel Prices

The energy savings from the simulation analysis are converted to energy cost savings using the most recent state-specific residential fuel prices from DOE’s Energy Information Administration (EIA 2014a, EIA 2014b, EIA 2014c). The fuel prices used in the analysis are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Fuel Prices used in the Analysis

Electricity (\$/kWh)	Gas (\$/Therm)	Oil (\$/MBtu)
\$0.12	\$1.69	\$19.10

3. Financial and Economic Parameters

The financial and economic parameters used in calculating the LCC and annual consumer cash flow are based on the latest DOE cost-effectiveness methodology (Taylor et al. 2015) to represent the current economic scenario. The parameters are summarized in Table 5 for reference.

Table 5. Economic Parameters used in the Analysis

Parameter	Value
Mortgage interest rate (fixed rate)	5.00%
Loan fees	0.6% of the mortgage amount
Loan term	30 years
Down payment	10% of home value
Nominal discount rate (equal to mortgage rate)	5.00%
Inflation rate	1.60%
Marginal federal income tax	15%
Marginal state income tax	7.00%
Property tax	1.10%

4. Aggregation Scheme

Energy results, weighted by foundation and heating system type, are provided at the state level and separately for each climate zone within the state. The distribution of heating systems for South Carolina is derived from data collected by the National Association of Home Builders data (NAHB 2009) and is

summarized in Table 6. The distribution of foundation types is derived from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey data (EIA 2009) and is summarized in Table 7. The single-family and multifamily results are combined for each climate zone in the state and the climate zone results are combined to calculate a weighted average for the state using housing starts from the 2010 U.S. Census data (Census 2010). The distribution of single- and multifamily building starts is summarized in Table 8.

Table 6. Heating Equipment Shares

Heating System	Share of New Homes (percent)	
	Single-Family	Multifamily
Natural Gas	19	24
Heat Pump	79	75
Electric Resistance	2	1
Oil	0	0

Table 7. Foundation Type Shares

Foundation Type	Slab-on-grade	Heated Basement	Unheated Basement	Crawlspace
Share of New Homes (percent)	39	2	4	55

Table 8. Construction by Building Type and Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Share of New Homes (percent)	
	Single-Family	Multifamily
3A	63	67
3AWH	37	33

Incremental Construction Costs

In order to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the changes introduced by the 2015 IECC over the 2009 IECC, PNNL estimated the incremental construction costs associated with these changes. For this analysis, cost data sources consulted by PNNL include:

- Building Component Cost Community (BC3) data repository (DOE 2012)
- Construction cost data collected by Faithful+Gould under contract with PNNL (Faithful + Gould 2012)
- RS Means Residential Cost Data (RSMeans 2012)
- National Residential Efficiency Measures Database (NREL 2014)
- Price data from nationally recognized home supply stores

The consumer price index (CPI) is used to adjust cost data from earlier years to the study year (BLS 2015). The estimated costs of implementing the prescriptive provisions of the 2012 IECC over the 2009 IECC are taken from an earlier PNNL study that evaluated the cost-effectiveness of the 2012 IECC (Lucas et al. 2012). The additional costs of implementing the prescriptive provisions of the 2015 IECC over the 2012 IECC are taken from the National 2015 IECC Cost-Effectiveness study (Mendon et.al. 2015). The national scope costs from those studies are adjusted to reflect local construction costs in South Carolina using location factors provided by Faithful+Gould (2011).

Table 9 and Table 10 show the incremental construction costs associated with the 2015 IECC compared to the 2009 IECC for an individual dwelling unit. Table 9 shows results for a house and Table 10 shows results for an apartment or condominium. These have been adjusted using a construction cost multiplier, 0.808, to reflect local construction costs in South Carolina based on location factors provided by Faithful + Gould (2011).

Table 9. Total Construction Cost Increase for the 2015 IECC Compared to the 2009 IECC (\$)

	Single-family Prototype House			
Climate Zone	Crawlspace	Heated Basement	Slab	Unheated Basement
3A	\$2,094.98	\$2,094.98	\$2,132.97	\$2,094.98
3AWH	\$2,094.98	\$2,094.98	\$2,132.97	\$2,094.98

Table 10. Total Construction Cost Increase for the 2015 IECC Compared to the 2009 IECC (\$)¹

Multifamily Prototype Apartment/Condo				
Climate Zone	Crawlspace	Heated Basement	Slab	Unheated Basement
3A	\$1,008.69	\$1,008.69	\$1,008.69	\$1,008.69
3AWH	\$1,008.69	\$1,008.69	\$1,008.69	\$1,008.69

¹ In the multifamily prototype model, the heated basement is added to the building, and not to the individual apartments. The incremental cost associated with heated basements is divided among all apartments equally.

Energy Cost Savings

Table 11 shows the estimated annual per-dwelling unit energy costs of end uses regulated by the IECC, which comprise heating, cooling, water heating, and lighting, that result from meeting the requirements of the 2015 and the 2009 IECC.

Table 11. Annual (First Year) Energy Costs for the 2015 IECC and the 2009 IECC

Climate Zone	2015 IECC					2009 IECC				
	Heating	Cooling	Water Heating	Lighting	Total	Heating	Cooling	Water Heating	Lighting	Total
3A	\$389.39 (-32.8%)	\$367.84 (-23.3%)	\$331.62 (-0.6%)	\$145.76 (-11.8%)	\$1234.62 (-20.8%)	\$579.84	\$479.79	\$333.67	\$165.33	\$1,558.63
3AWH	\$221.66 (-49.9%)	\$432.33 (-18.2%)	\$316.80 (-0.6%)	\$146.36 (-11.8%)	\$1117.15 (-23.2%)	\$442.10	\$528.34	\$318.64	\$166.00	\$1,455.08
Average	\$327.52	\$391.63	\$326.16	\$145.98	\$1,191.29	\$529.04	\$497.69	\$328.12	\$165.58	\$1,520.43

Table 12 shows the first year energy cost savings as both a net dollar savings and as a percentage of the total regulated end use energy costs. Results are weighted by single- and multifamily housing starts, foundation type, and heating system type.

Table 12. Total Energy Cost Savings (First Year) for the 2015 IECC Compared to the 2009 IECC

Climate Zone	First Year Energy Cost Savings	First Year Energy Cost Savings (percent)
3A	\$324.01	18.0
3AWH	\$337.93	20.1
Average	\$329.14	18.8

References

- BECP. 2012. Residential Prototype Building Models developed by DOE's Building Energy Codes Program. Available at http://www.energycodes.gov/development/residential/iecc_models/
- BLS. 2015. *CPI Detailed Report – Data for January 2015, Table 24*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpid1501.pdf>
- Census. 2010. *Characteristics of New Housing*. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. Available at <http://www.census.gov/construction/chars/completed.html>
- DOE. 2012. *Building Component Cost Community*. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Available at <http://bc3.pnnl.gov/>
- DOE. 2013. *EnergyPlus Energy Simulation Software, Version 8.0*. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Available at <http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/EnergyPlus/>
- DOE. 2015. *Determination Regarding Energy Efficiency Improvements in the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)*. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. Available at http://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2015_IECC_Determination.pdf
- EIA. 2009. *2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey Data, HC8.1*. U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington DC. Available at <http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2009/>
- EIA. 2014a. *Natural Gas Monthly*. U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. Available at http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_pri_sum_a_EPG0_PRS_DMcf_a.htm
- EIA. 2014b. *Electric Power Monthly*. U.S. Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. Available at http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_table_grapher.cfm?t=epmt_5_6_a
- EIA. 2014c. *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C. Available at <http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/marketing/monthly/>
- Faithful + Gould. 2011. *Residential Energy Efficiency Measures: Location Factors*. Faithful+Gould for Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Available at http://bc3.pnnl.gov/sites/default/files/Location_Factors_Report.pdf
- Faithful + Gould. 2012. *Residential Energy Efficiency Measures: Prototype Estimate and Cost Data*. Faithful+Gould for Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. Available at http://bc3.pnnl.gov/sites/default/files/Residential_Report.pdf
- ICC. 2014. *2015 International Energy Conservation Code*. International Code Council, Washington, D.C. Available at <http://codes.iccsafe.org/app/book/toc/2015/I-Codes/2015%20IECC%20HTML/index.html>
- Lucas RG, ZT Taylor, VV Mendon and SG Goel. 2012. *National Energy and Cost Savings for New Single- and Multifamily Homes: A Comparison of the 2006, 2009 and 2012 Editions of the IECC*. Pacific

- Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington. Available at <https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/NationalResidentialCostEffectiveness.pdf>
- Mendon VV, RG Lucas and SG Goel. 2013. *Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the 2009 and 2012 IECC Residential Provisions – Technical Support Document*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington. Available at http://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/State_CostEffectiveness_TSD_Final.pdf
- Mendon VV and ZT Taylor. 2014. *Development of Residential Prototype Building Models and Analysis System for Large-Scale Energy Efficiency Studies Using EnergyPlus*. 2014 ASHRAE/IBPSA-USA Building Simulation Conference, Atlanta, GA.
- Mendon VV, ZT Taylor, SU Rao and YL Xie. 2015. *2015 IECC: Energy Savings Analysis*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington. Available at http://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2015_IECC_FinalDeterminationAnalysis.pdf
- Mendon VV, A Selvacanabady, M Zhao and ZT Taylor. 2015. *National Cost-Effectiveness of the Residential Provisions of the 2015 IECC*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington. Available at https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2015IECC_CE_Residential.pdf
- NREL. 2014. *National Residential Efficiency Measures Database*. National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado. Available at <http://www.nrel.gov/ap/retrofits/>
- NAHB. 2009. *Builder Practices Reports*. National Association of Home Builders, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Available at http://www.homeinnovation.com/trends_and_reports/data/new_construction
- RSMeans. 2015. *2015 RS Means Residential Cost Data*. Construction Publishers & Consultants. Norwell, MA. Available at <http://www.rsmeans.com/>
- Taylor ZT, N Fernandez, and RG Lucas. 2012. *Methodology for Evaluating Cost-Effectiveness of Residential Energy Code Changes*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington. Available at http://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/residential_methodology.pdf
- Taylor ZT, VV Mendon, and N Fernandez. 2015. *Methodology for Evaluating Cost-Effectiveness of Residential Energy Code Changes*. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington. Available at https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/residential_methodology_2015.pdf



Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY

*Proudly Operated by **Battelle** Since 1965*

902 Battelle Boulevard
P.O. Box 999
Richland, WA 99352
1-888-375-PNNL (7665)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

www.pnnl.gov