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Purpose of This Document

The purpose of this document is to propose updates to the Texas Technical Reference Manual (TRM) for incorporation into TRM Version 13, Volume 3, scheduled for implementation in 2026. These updates aim to address methodological inconsistencies and implementation challenges identified during program delivery for AEP and CPS utility programs.

2.3.3 Entrance and Exit Door Air Infiltration Measure Overview

Issue Summary:

We would like to bring attention to a challenge we've encountered in program implementation due to the recent methodological change from savings per linear foot to per-standard-door deemed savings.

As implementers for AEP and CPS programs, we continue to see contractor workflows and incentive structures based on individual component installations: one for door sweeps and one for weatherstripping. This structure incentivizes separate installations, yet the TRM's per-door savings methodology assumes full perimeter sealing [foot note 292]. As a result, when contractors submit both items for a single door, there is risk in overclaiming the total energy savings, effectively doubling the intended value per door.

Proposed Resolution:

To resolve this issue while maintaining both TRM methodology and contractor engagement, we propose the proportional allocation of deemed savings based on treated door perimeter:

- Total standard door perimeter: 232 inches $[(2 \times 36") + (2 \times 80")]$
- Door sweep (bottom edge only): 36 inches → 16% of perimeter
- Weatherstripping (sides and top): 196 inches → 84% of perimeter

To address this, we propose creating separate deemed savings tables for door sweeps and weatherstripping by multiplying the total per-door deemed savings values in Tables 131–136 of the TRM by the appropriate perimeter percentages—16% for door sweeps and 84% for weatherstripping. This will allow each measure to have a distinct savings value based on its contribution to reducing air infiltration. This approach maintains consistency with the TRM's per-door methodology while preventing overstatement of savings, avoids the complexity of requiring linear measurements, and provides clear, component-specific savings values that align with how contractor incentives are structured.

2.2.9 High-Volume Low-Speed Fans Measure Overview

Issue Summary:

The current TRM definition for $\eta_{\text{HVLS,HS}}$ in Section 2.2.9 (HVLS Fans) presents a mismatch between the defined unit (CFM/W) and its usage in Equations 66 and 67, which appear to assume CFEI, a dimensionless efficiency ratio.

Currently: $\eta_{\text{HVLS,HS}}$ is defined as 'HVLS fan rated efficiency at high speed [CFM/W]' (Page 176). But it is used in a formula for fans rated in CFEI, and subtracts 1 from the efficiency (e.g., $(\eta_{\text{HVLS,HS}} - 1)$), which only makes sense if the variable is a ratio like CFEI.

Proposed Resolution:

1. Clarify the Variable Definition:
 - a. Update the definition of $\eta_{\text{HVLS,HS}}$ to explicitly specify whether it is CFM/W or CFEI, depending on which formula it is used in.
 - b. If CFEI is intended, rename the variable to $\text{CFEI}_{\text{HVLS,HS}}$ and adjust definitions accordingly.
2. Ensure Equation Consistency:
 - a. If the equations are meant to use CFEI (as seems to be the case in 66 and 67), remove CFM/W references from this context.
 - b. Alternatively, if actual fan efficiencies in CFM/W are to be used, rework the formula to avoid subtracting 1 (which only makes sense for ratios like CFEI).