"ALL ELECTRIC" 2.0

ALL ELECTRIC I.0

In the 1950-1970s, there was a marketing push for "All Electric" homes.
It was presented as the "home of the future" and clean, comfortable, and safe.



ELECTRIC APPLIANCES. Mrs. Stanley Johnson, Arlington Heights, Ill.: "I just love our Medallion home – especially the kitchen. All these electric appliances that came with it – like this wall oven – sure make my job much easier. And my husband says they're easier to buy this way, because we pay for them on the mortgage."



In October 1957, LBE launched the "Medallion Homes" campaign, which sought to sell 20,000 all-electric homes nationwide by 1958, 100,000 by 1960 and 970,000 by 1970.



 These homes were a big improvement over previous homes with coal, or oil heating systems. They were insulated to higher standards, and as a result, were much more comfortable. The "Gold Medallion Home" was a title given to the best of these homes, and to get that award, they had to have electric heat, electric water heating, electric washers and dryers, and electric disposals. These new features made them immensely popuar.



ELECTRIC HEATING. Many Medallion homes feature electric heating, too. These are awarded a special Gold Medallion. The all-electric heat pump, shown here in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Isaac of Beverly Hills, California, provides year-round comfort from a single unit which automatically heats or cools as the weather requires.

ssue of Better Homes & Gardens *1

GOLD MEDALLION HOME



 To earn a gold medallion--a decal affixed to a home's entryway and considered the apex of modern, all-electric living--a home had to have an electric clothes washer and dryer, waste disposal, refrigerator and all-electric heating. Almost all utility companies were able to give these customers a very favorable "electric heat rate" Because of the insulation and favorable rate, these homes were actually quite inexpensive to heat. My father installed many of these electric heating systems in those days, using electric baseboards, ceiling radiant cable, and electric furnaces. These customers were very pleased and proud of their "All Electric" homes. • "All Electric" was a great marketing idea and extremely effective.

•We have to remember that it was successful because it met the customer's needs.

- The systems were:
- Comfortable
- Clean
- Affordable to operate

 The Medallion Homes campaign was a huge success. By some estimates, the nationwide goal of about 1 million all-electric homes was achieved, according to the Edison Electric Institute, although data on the actual number built is unavailable. Unfortunately, when electric rates rose, the cost of operation rose significantly, and at the same time, natural gas started becoming more readily available. That started the demise of the "all electric" marketing success. In central Illinois we were able to keep many homes all electric by installing geothermal heating systems. That addressed the cost of operation issue. Now customers could have it all.

- Comfortable
- Clean
- Affordable to operate
- And Air Conditioning

The only "Green" that people were interested in was the green they could save on their utility bill. And they could save a lot. Almost every utility in the area still had an electric heat rate. CIPS, CILCO, Illinois Power, Union Electric, and yes, even Commonwealth Edison.

- When those special rates went away, the geothermal industry slowed considerably.
- The RECs have kept many of these special rates, and those areas still have a lot of geo installations.

ALL ELECTRIC 2.0

- Now, to the second generation of "All Electric"
- We are now in a time of renewed interest in the environment, and the concern over climate change and carbon emissions.

- In this new environment, we can make our homes and buildings environmentally friendly, and carbon neutral, only if they use electricity for heating.
- It's pretty difficult to eliminate C02 from a gas furnace system.
- Electricity is increasingly produced by renewable energy sources such as wind and solar so it can be carbon neutral.

- The new terms are:
- Beneficial Electrification
- Net Zero
- Carbon Neutral
- Renewable Energy

BENEFICIAL ELECTRIFICATION

 The "short" definition of beneficial electrification is: "The use of electricity for end-uses that would otherwise be powered by fossil fuels (natural gas, diesel, propane, fuel oil, or gasoline), where doing so reduces []GHG[] emissions and saves consumers money."

BENEFICIAL ELECTRIFICATION

 The concept is born out of the idea that if our nation or the world is to achieve significant reductions of GHG, the only way to do so is to electrify more end-uses, such as transportation, space and water heating, and commercial and industrial processes.

- So in this new environment, we have to remember what made "all electric" successful the first time.
- Comfortable, Clean, and Affordable
- Com Ed program "All Electric" construction

COM ED ELECTRIC HOME PROGRAM

 Partner with ComEd to move the home building industry toward a renewable energy future—and receive a \$2,000 incentive for each qualifying energyefficient electric new home.

JUST A FEW REASONS TO BUILD ALL-ELECTRIC INCLUDE:

- Avoid gas line costs and coordination
- Accommodate flexible designs and layouts
- Upsell by bundling with solar, EV-ready, and smart home features
- Future-proof your business to appeal to evolving customer preferences
- Offer increased safety and peace of mind (no combustion in the home)

PROJECT SNAPSHOT: BrightLeaf Homes

Energy-Saving Improvements	 Air tightness of 1.11-1.26 ACH50 Heat pump space and water heating ENERGY STAR[®] appliances WaterSense[®] plumbing fixtures LED lighting Induction cooktops 3kW solar panels
Estimated Annual Energy Savings	6,000–7,600 kWh per home
Estimated Annual Electric Cost Savings	\$760–970* per home
ComEd Energy Efficiency Program Incentive	\$2,000 per home

*Estimated annual cost savings are based on an electricity rate of 12.76 cents per kWh.

- And to meet these requirements we will need to use Geothermal Systems to make electric heating affordable.
- Getting to "net zero" today is pretty easy with a geo system and a solar array. It's a good match because you get 30% more out of your solar array than with any other system.

RESIDENTIAL GEOTHERMAL EXAMPLE

 Here's an example of a typical home in northern Illinois.

 We're looking at 2 different Geo options, an air source heat pump and a gas furnace

Design Data

Heating Load:	60,000	Btu/hr	Heating Setpoint:	72	Deg F
Htg Load Temp Diff:	82	Deg F	Cooling Setpoint:	75	Deg F
Cooling Load:	25,000	Btu/hr	Begin Cooling At:	70	Deg F
Clg Load Temp Diff:	20	Deg F	Hot Water Setpoint:	125	Deg F
Sensible Cooling:	19,250	Btu/hr	Hot Water Users:	3	
			Continuous Fan:	Yes	
Reference City:	Chicago, II	L			
Winter Design:	-4	Deg F	Annual Heating Load:	91.9	Million Btu
Summer Design:	94	Deg F	Annual Cooling Load:	21.8	Million Btu
Bldg Balance Temp:	59	Deg F	Ann. Hot Water Load:	15.5	Million Btu
Avg Internal Gains:	9,868	Btu/hr	Daily Hot Water Use:	55	Gallons

Estimated Operating Cost Summary

HVAC System Option	Heating Cost	Cooling Cost	Hot Water Cost	Cont. Fan Cost	Total Cost	Monthly Cost
QE 1860 Q-Mode / Vert 1 U-Tube - 0.75"	\$502	\$19	\$84	\$34	\$639	\$53
TE 064B Digital / Vert 1 U-Tube - 0.75"	\$536	\$88	\$273	\$56	\$952	\$79
Gas-91%-Ignitor-Condensing System	\$1,035	\$212	\$240	\$343	\$1,830	\$153

Comments:

Utility Cost	Rate	Summer	Winter
Electric - Geothermal	\$/kWh	.107	.077
Electric - Heat Pump	\$ / kWh	.107	.077
Electric - Furnace	\$ / kWh	.107	.097
Natural Gas	\$ / Ccf	0.90	0.90
Propane	\$ / gallon	1.60	1.60
Fuel Oil	\$ / gallon	2.63	2.63

Due to the variability of weather, system installation and living habits this analysis is to be considered an estimate.

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15 SEER - Scroll - R410a System	\$1,139	\$224	\$412	\$307	\$2,082	\$173

Comments:

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Electric - Heat Pump	\$/kWh	.107	.077
Electric - Furnace	\$/kWh	.107	.097
Natural Gas	\$ / Ccf	0.90	0.90
Propane	\$ / gallon	1.60	1.60
Fuel Oil	\$ / gallon	2.63	2.63

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COMMERCIAL GEOTHERMAL EXAMPLE

 And the numbers work for commercial projects also. Here's a remodel of an existing building in Chiago.

Design Data

Heating Load:	168,400	Btu/hr	Heating Setpoint:	68	Deg F
Htg Load Temp Diff:	78	Deg F	Cooling Setpoint:	75	Deg F
Cooling Load:	166,800	Btu/hr	Begin Cooling At:	70	Deg F
Clg Load Temp Diff:	16	Deg F	Hot Water Setpoint:	125	Deg F
Sensible Cooling:	128,436	Btu/hr	Hot Water Users:	2	
			Continuous Fan:	No	
Reference City:	Chicago, I	L			
Winter Design:	-4	Deg F	Annual Heating Load:	226.3	Million Btu
Summer Design:	94	Deg F	Annual Cooling Load:	104.7	Million Btu
Bldg Balance Temp:	55	Deg F	Ann. Hot Water Load:	11.2	Million Btu
Avg Internal Gains:	29,109	Btu/hr	Daily Hot Water Use:	40	Gallons

Estimated Operating Cost Summary

HVAC System Option	Heating Cost	Cooling Cost	Hot Water Cost	Cont. Fan Cost	Total Cost	Monthly Cost
VE Var Spd Tons / Vert 1 U-Tube - 1.25"	\$1,240	\$226	\$303	\$0	\$1,768	\$147
15 SEER - Scroll - R410a System	\$2,855	\$994	\$303	\$0	\$4,151	\$346
Gas-91%-Ignitor-Condensing System	\$2,451	\$1,132	\$165	\$0	\$3,748	\$312

Comments:

Utility Cost	Rate	Summer	Winter
Electric - Geothermal	\$/kWh	.100	.080
Electric - Heat Pump	\$/kWh	.100	.080
Electric - Furnace	\$ / kWh	.100	.080
Natural Gas	\$ / Ccf	0.85	0.85
Propane	\$ / gallon	1.60	1.60
Fuel Oil	\$ / gallon	2.00	2.00

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ALL ELECTRIC 2.0

 Nothing is really new, we just have to look to our past to understand what worked then, and why, and what will work now and in the future.