



The Passive House Program

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What makes the Passive House approach different?

- It's all about energy.
 - Cuts heating and cooling energy use by 90%.
- Focus upon the demand side of the energy equation.
- Affordability.
 - Slightly higher first cost.
 - Drastically lower energy costs:
 - Lower monthly cost of ownership



first Passive House 1991

Key elements

How Does
It Work?

- Improve the building envelope
- Use and control the sun's energy
- Provide ventilation
- Use energy efficient appliances and lighting
- Value engineer through energy modeling

Focus on the envelope

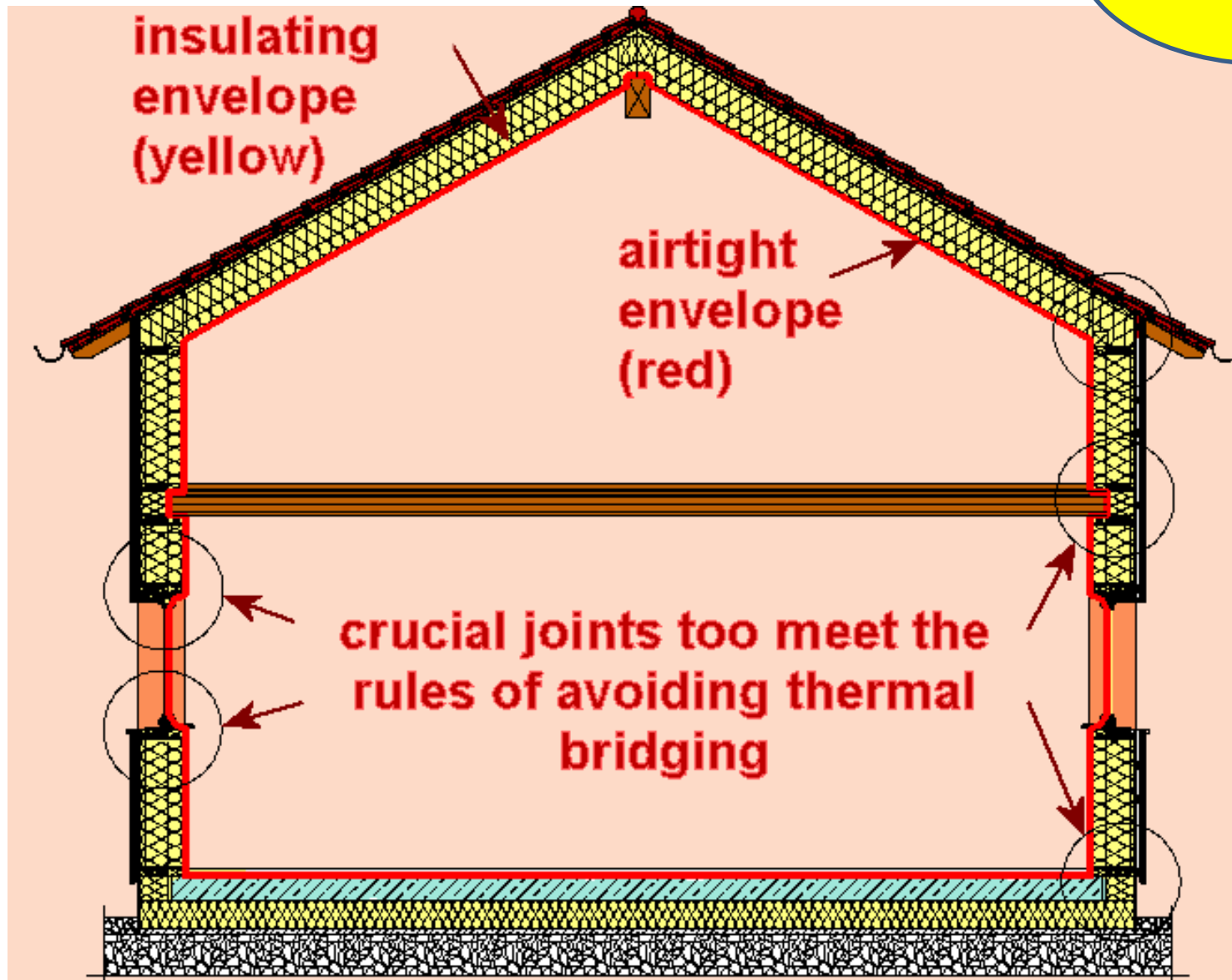
How Does
It Work?

Think of a
Thermos!



Focus on the envelope

How Does
It Work?



Focus on the envelope

How Does
It Work?

■ Insulation

- Walls: R38
- Roof: R45
- Basement: R20



Numbers for
our climate

■ Windows

- Triple glazed
- R7 to R11, with insulated sash and frames

■ Eliminate thermal bridges

■ Airtight construction

- Continuous airtight membrane
- .06 air changes per hour (10x Energy Star)

Use and control the sun

How Does
It Work?

- **Maximize solar heat gain in winter**
 - South facing glass admits winter sun
- **Protect glass in summer**
 - Overhangs at south facing glass
 - Shades or awnings at west facing glass



Provide good ventilation

How Does It Work?

■ Simplified mechanical system



Conditioned fresh air supplied to living spaces

Stale air exhausted from kitchen and bath spaces

High efficiency appliances + lighting

How Does
It Work?

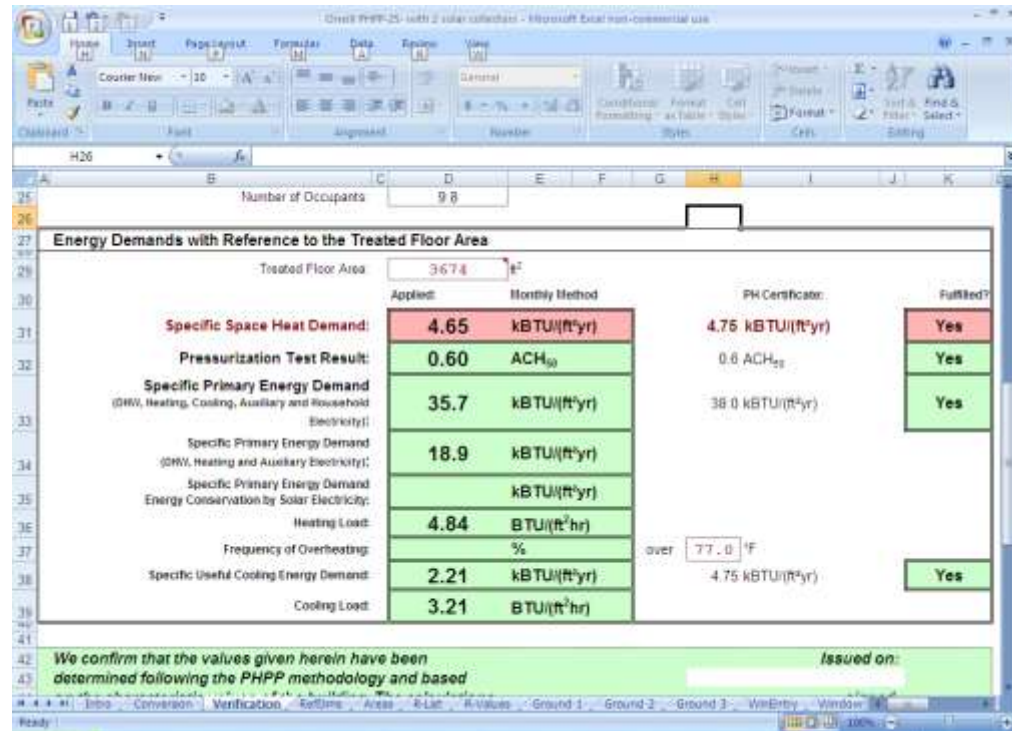
- Reduce internal heat gains
- Reduce overall energy use



Energy Modeling

The PHPP

- The Passive House Planning Package
 - Accessible to architects
 - Excel based
 - Transparent
 - Open source
 - Flexible
 - \$250



The screenshot shows the PHPP software interface with the following data:

Energy Demands with Reference to the Treated Floor Area	Applied	Monthly Method	PH Certificate	Fulfilled?
Specific Space Heat Demand:	4.65	kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)	4.75 kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)	Yes
Pressurization Test Result:	0.60	ACH ₅₀	0.6 ACH ₅₀	Yes
Specific Primary Energy Demand (DHW, Heating, Cooling, Auxiliary and Household Electricity):	35.7	kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)	36.0 kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)	Yes
Specific Primary Energy Demand (DHW, Heating and Auxiliary Electricity):	18.9	kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)		
Specific Primary Energy Demand Energy Conservation by Solar Electricity:		kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)		
Heating Load:	4.84	BTU/(ft ² ·hr)		
Frequency of Overheating:		%	over 77.0 °F	
Specific Useful Cooling Energy Demand:	2.21	kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)	4.75 kBTU/(ft ² ·yr)	Yes
Cooling Load:	3.21	BTU/(ft ² ·hr)		

We confirm that the values given herein have been determined following the PHPP methodology and based on the following assumptions: [redacted] Issued on: [redacted]

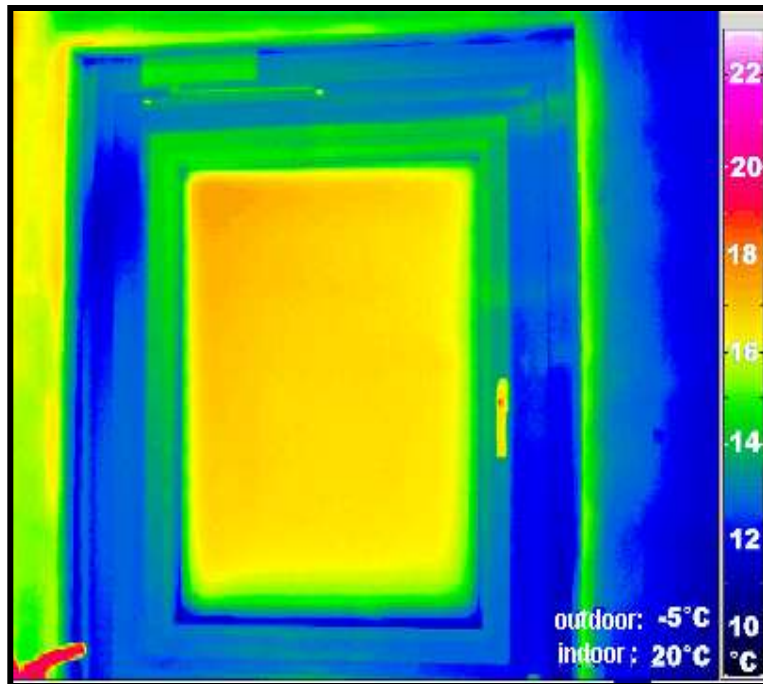
WHO NEEDS BIM?!



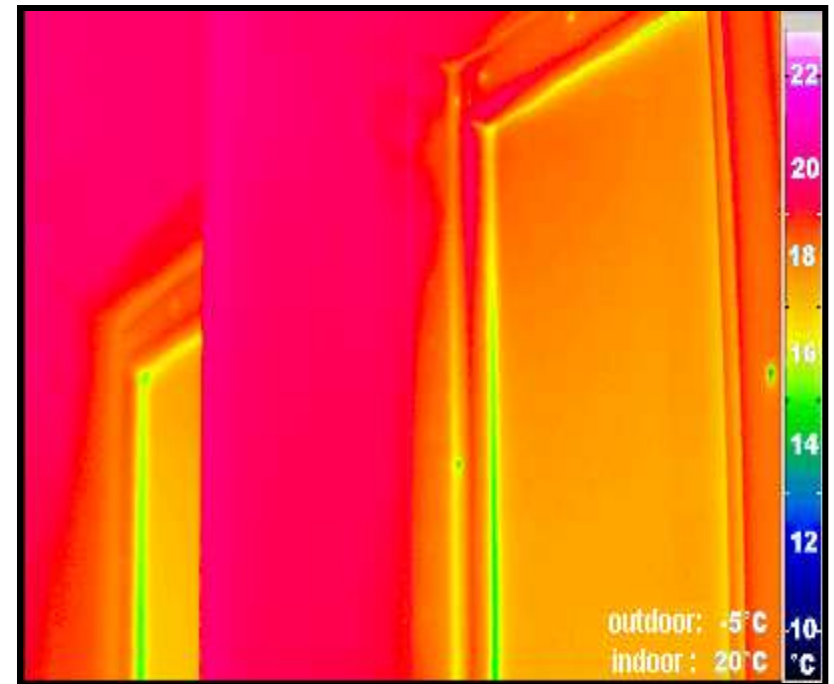
PEABODY
ARCHITECTS

Comfort

- No stratification of air.
- You are not cold in front of a window.



Standard double glazed window



Passive House windows



Health

- **IAQ better than on standard houses.**
 - Lower radon
 - Lower CO₂
 - Less incidence of asthma

**Is it
healthy?**



PHIUS + Certification – An American Standard



- DOE Challenge Certification – a Reach Code
 - Energy efficiency
 - Health
 - Comfort
 - Durability



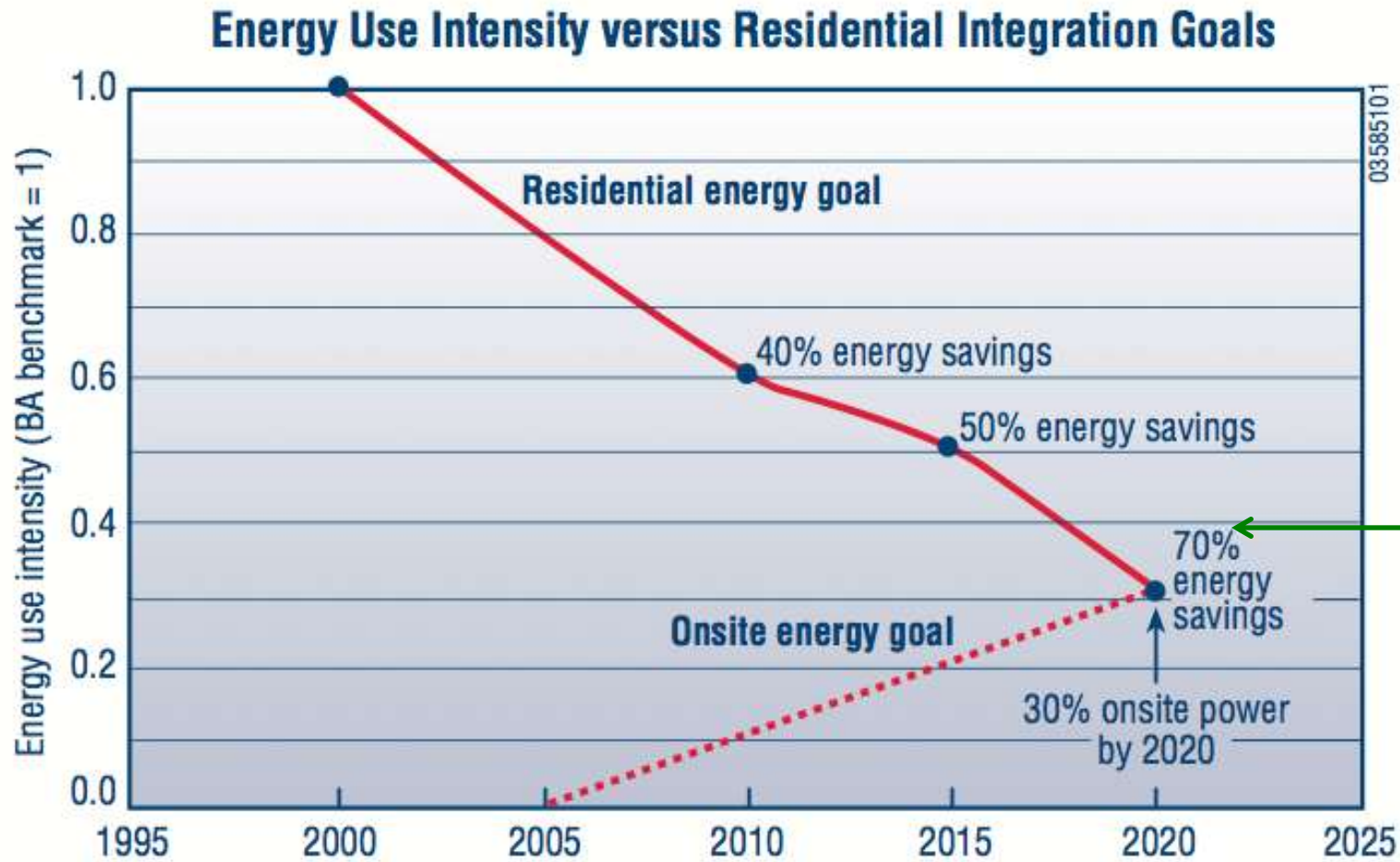
- EPA Energy Star Certification
 - Building envelope efficiency
 - HVAC efficiency
 - Water management



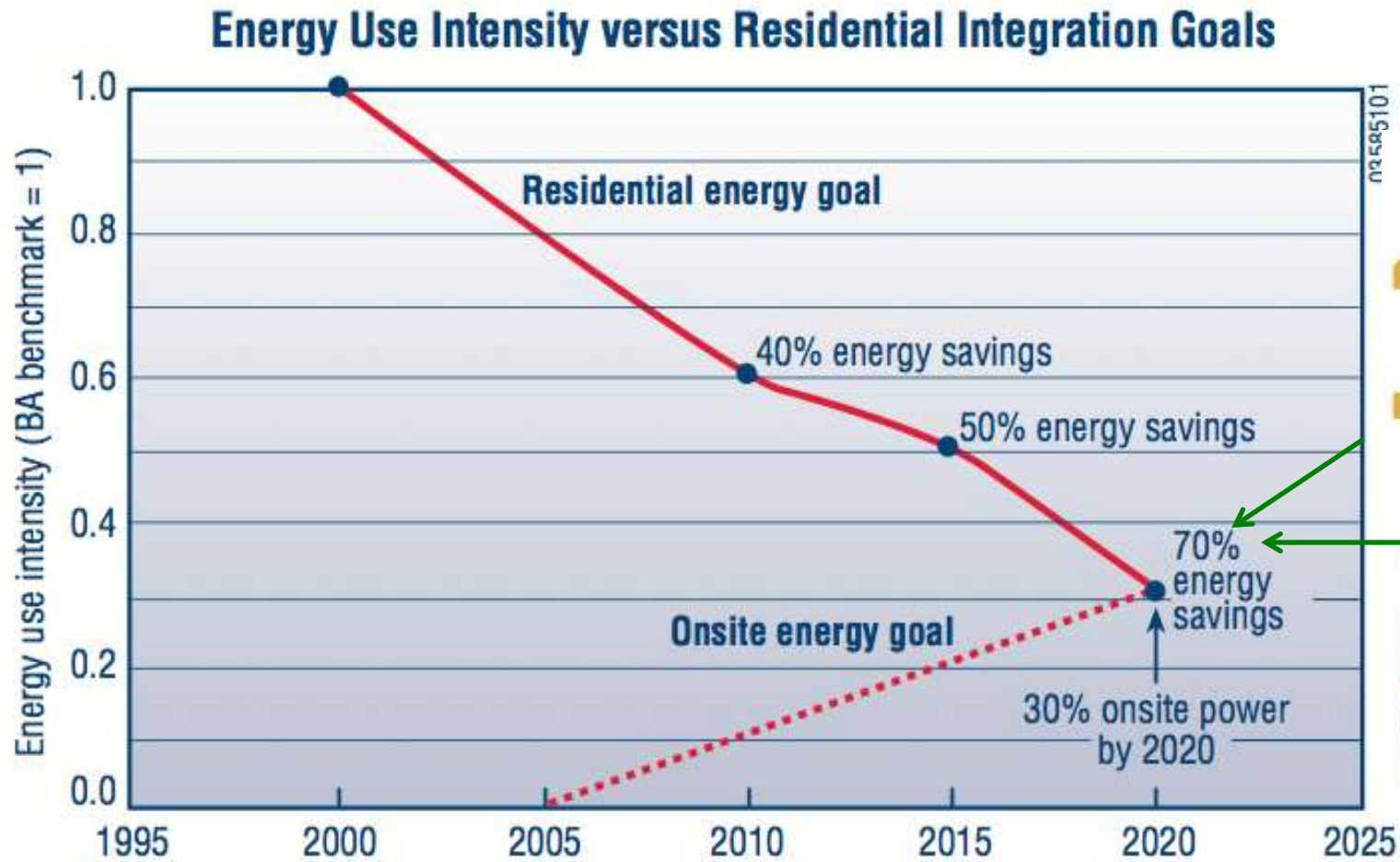
- HERS Rating
- US Passive House Institute Certification



Why did DOE partner with PHIUS?



Why did DOE partner with PHIUS?



Larger buildings are easier



European Apartment Buildings

Larger buildings are easier



German office buildings



PEABODY
ARCHITECTS

Larger buildings are easier



*Charlottesville Passive House School
Adam Cohen, Structures Design/Build, LLC*

Passive House offers Highest ROI

■ Bethesda Passive House

- \$900K = construction cost
- \$90K = upgrades over 2006 code to reach PH
- 15% = PH heating and cooling energy
2006 code house heating and cooling energy
- \$280K = cost of PV system to generate equivalent of annual energy saved by PH.



PV calculation based on source energy saved and costs of array without government incentives.

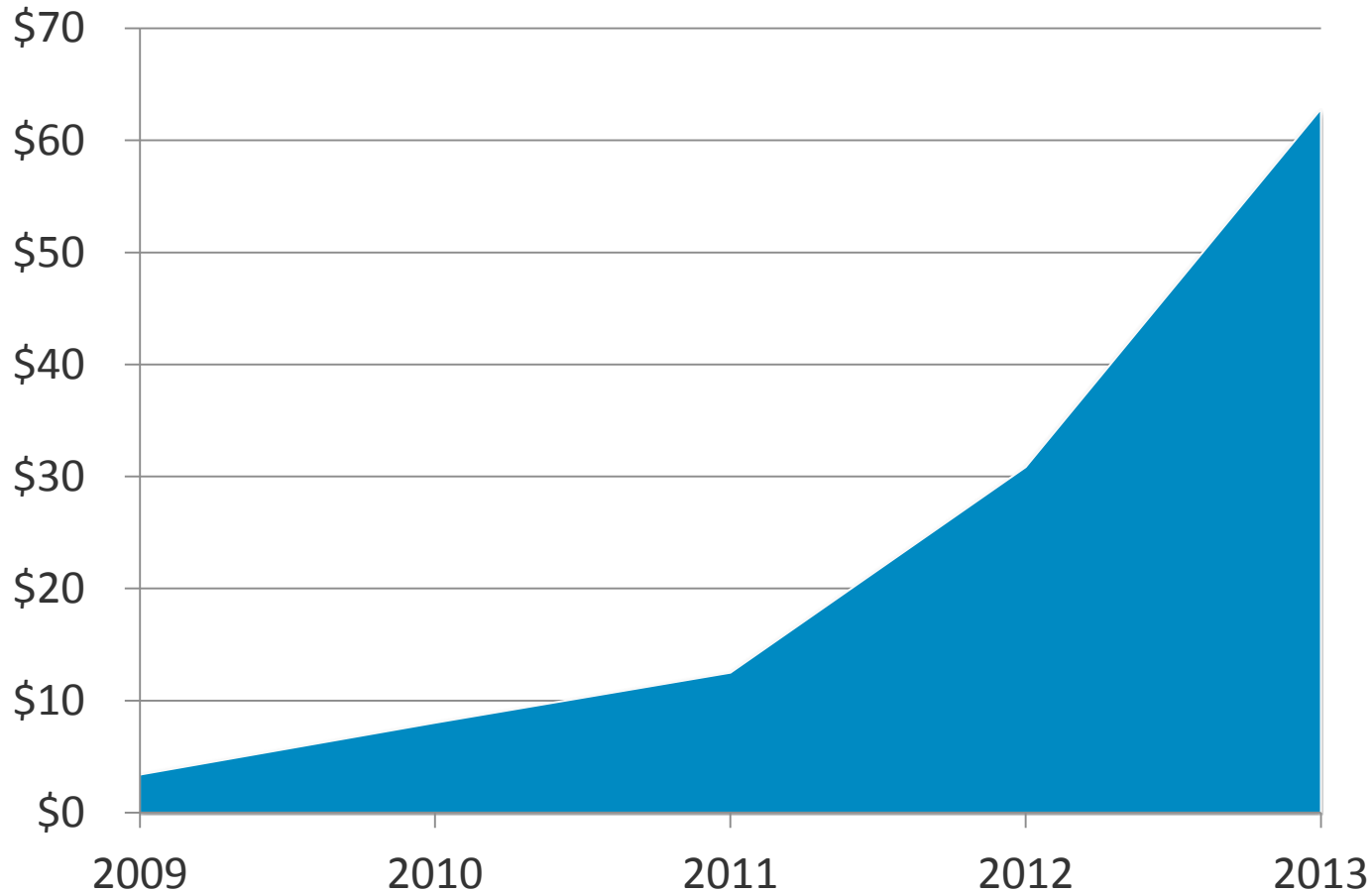
Why is it hard for PH to compete in the market?

- **Unfamiliarity**
 - Perceived as foreign/funny name
 - Threatening to established groups: USGBC; NAHB
 - No lobby in Congress
- **Few incentives available.**
 - \$500 total for energy conservation measures
 - Large rebates for solar and geothermal investment

How can local governments level the playing field?

- Property tax incentives
 - Baltimore County
 - Montgomery County
- Greater density incentives to developers
 - Arlington Metro Corridor
- Require HERS ratings for all local home sales
 - Austin, Tacoma, Seattle
 - WS, MN, CO, NH, ME, VT
- PACE Financing is growing again

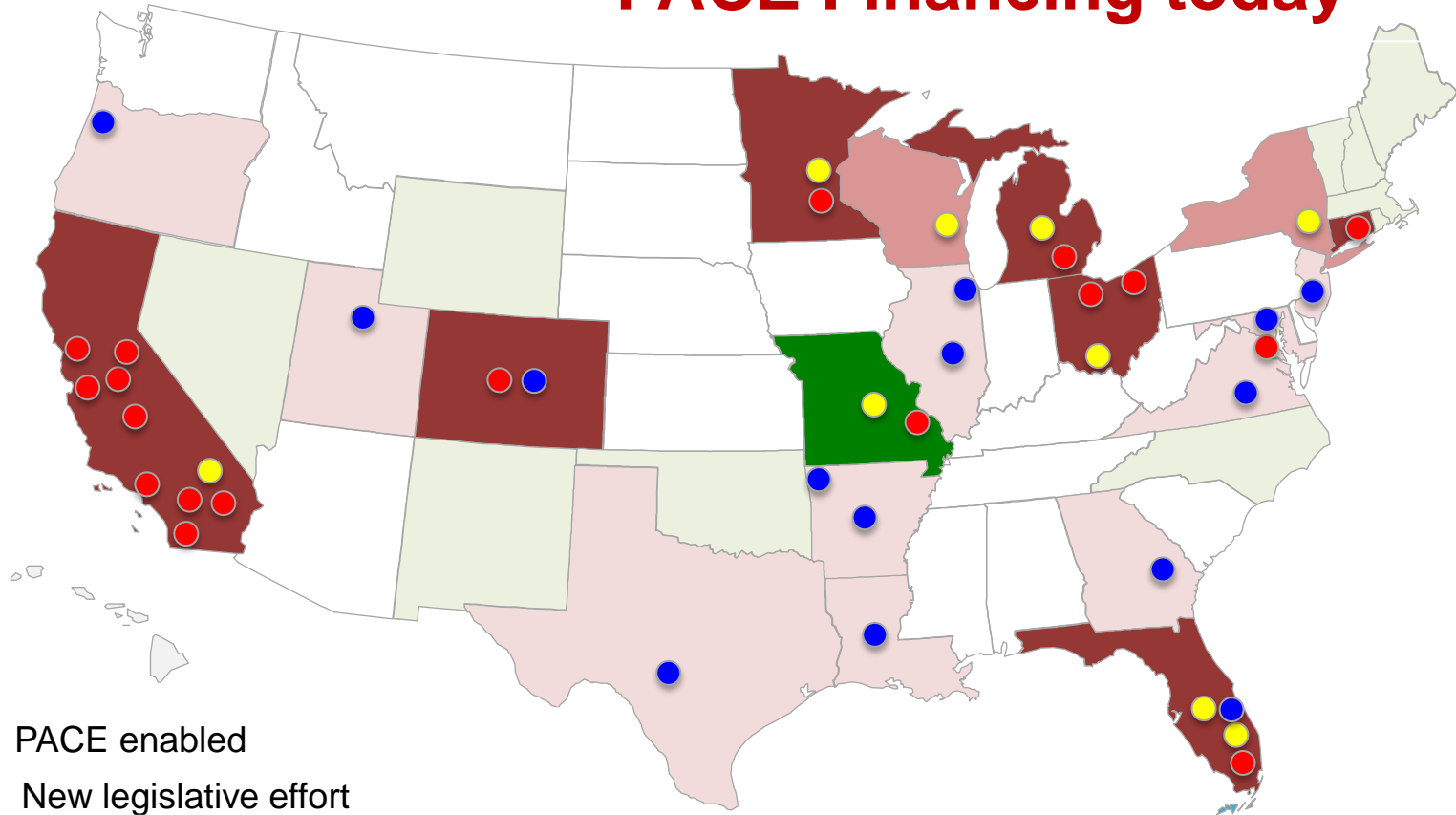
How can local governments level the playing field?



Cumulative PACE Financing, in millions

How can local governments level the playing field?

PACE Financing today



- PACE enabled
- New legislative effort
- Early stage PACE program development
- Launched PACE programs
- PACE programs with funded projects

More than 208 Projects completed = \$63 million
Pipeline Projects = \$220+ million



How can local governments level the playing field?

- Set examples with local government buildings



*TC Williams High School
Moseley Architects*