



2026

DFW HOME COMFORT & ENERGY SAVINGSREPORT

A practical, evidence-based guide to healthier, safer, more comfortable and more energy-efficient homes across North Texas.

PREPARED BY

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Serving homeowners throughout Dallas, Fort Worth, Frisco, Southlake, Plano, Grapevine and surrounding communities.

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PUBLICATION NOTE

About This Report

The 2026 DFW Home Comfort & Energy Savings Report is an independent-style homeowner education resource prepared by Berkeys Plumbing, A/C & Electrical. It translates guidance from government agencies, standards organizations and energy authorities into practical actions for North Texas homes. The report is not a substitute for a site-specific engineering assessment, medical advice, code review or licensed inspection.

EDITORIAL PRINCIPLE

Comfort is a whole-home outcome. Equipment efficiency matters, but so do airflow, moisture, insulation, controls, electrical protection, plumbing integrity, ventilation and homeowner behavior.

How to Use the Report

- Begin with the Executive Summary and Key Findings to identify the highest-value priorities.
- Use the chapter checklists to inspect symptoms, collect utility data and prepare questions for qualified professionals.
- Use the calculators for rough planning only; actual savings depend on rates, weather, building condition, installation quality and household behavior.
- Revisit the Annual Maintenance Calendar at the start of each season.

Evidence and Citation Method

Bracketed reference numbers throughout the report point to the source list at the end. Statistics are drawn primarily from ENERGY STAR, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), ASHRAE, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO).

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01

Executive Summary

North Texas homeowners face an unusually demanding combination of prolonged summer heat, sharp weather swings, occasional winter freezes, high cooling loads, severe thunderstorms, expanding electrical demand and year-round indoor-air concerns. A reliable home-comfort strategy therefore cannot be reduced to buying a high-efficiency air conditioner. The home must be treated as a connected system: enclosure, HVAC, ductwork, ventilation, humidity, electrical service, plumbing, water heating, controls and occupant practices.

ENERGY STAR reports that nearly half of household energy use goes to heating and cooling. DOE estimates that drafts, air leaks and outdated systems may waste hundreds of dollars per year in a typical home, while targeted air sealing can produce material savings and improved comfort. [1] [2]

The largest opportunities in DFW usually fall into four groups: first, fixing defects such as duct leakage, low airflow, refrigerant or combustion problems, plumbing leaks and damaged insulation; second, improving controls and maintenance; third, upgrading inefficient equipment at the right time; and fourth, preparing for weather and grid disruptions before an emergency.

THE CENTRAL CONCLUSION

The best-performing home is not necessarily the home with the newest equipment. It is the home in which the enclosure, mechanical systems, controls and maintenance practices work together.

Priority Sequence for Most Homes

1. Measure before replacing: document utility use, temperature differences, humidity, airflow complaints and equipment condition.
2. Correct safety and moisture problems first: electrical hazards, combustion risks, active leaks, drainage failures and mold-supporting moisture.
3. Restore system performance: filters, coils, drains, airflow, duct integrity, refrigerant charge and controls.
4. Improve the enclosure: attic air sealing, insulation continuity, weatherstripping and solar-heat management.
5. Upgrade equipment only after loads and distribution problems are understood.
6. Add resilience: surge protection, generator planning, freeze protection, shutoff readiness and emergency supplies.

02

Key Findings

Heating and cooling dominate the opportunity.

Nearly half of home energy use is associated with space conditioning, making HVAC performance, ductwork, insulation and controls the primary efficiency targets. [2]

Airflow defects often masquerade as equipment problems.

ENERGY STAR notes that 20% to 30% of air moving through typical duct systems can be lost through leaks, holes and poor connections. [3]

Indoor air deserves the same attention as outdoor air.

EPA reports that people spend about 90% of their time indoors and that some indoor pollutant levels are often several times higher than outdoors. [4]

Humidity is a health, comfort and building-durability issue.

CDC recommends keeping indoor humidity no higher than 50% to discourage mold growth and emphasizes fixing moisture sources. [5]

Small water leaks are financially meaningful.

EPA WaterSense estimates that average household leaks can waste more than 9,300 gallons annually and that easy repairs can reduce water bills by about 10%. [6]

Texas homes are highly electrified.

EIA reports that electricity is the primary heating fuel for about 60.5% of Texas households, above the national share. [7]

Rebates require verification.

As of May 19, 2026, Texas SECO stated that HOMES and HEAR rebates had not yet launched and warned consumers not to contract based on claims of approved participation. [8]

Resilience is part of efficiency.

A home that protects controls, compressors, electronics, plumbing and occupants during severe weather avoids costly failures and unsafe improvisation.

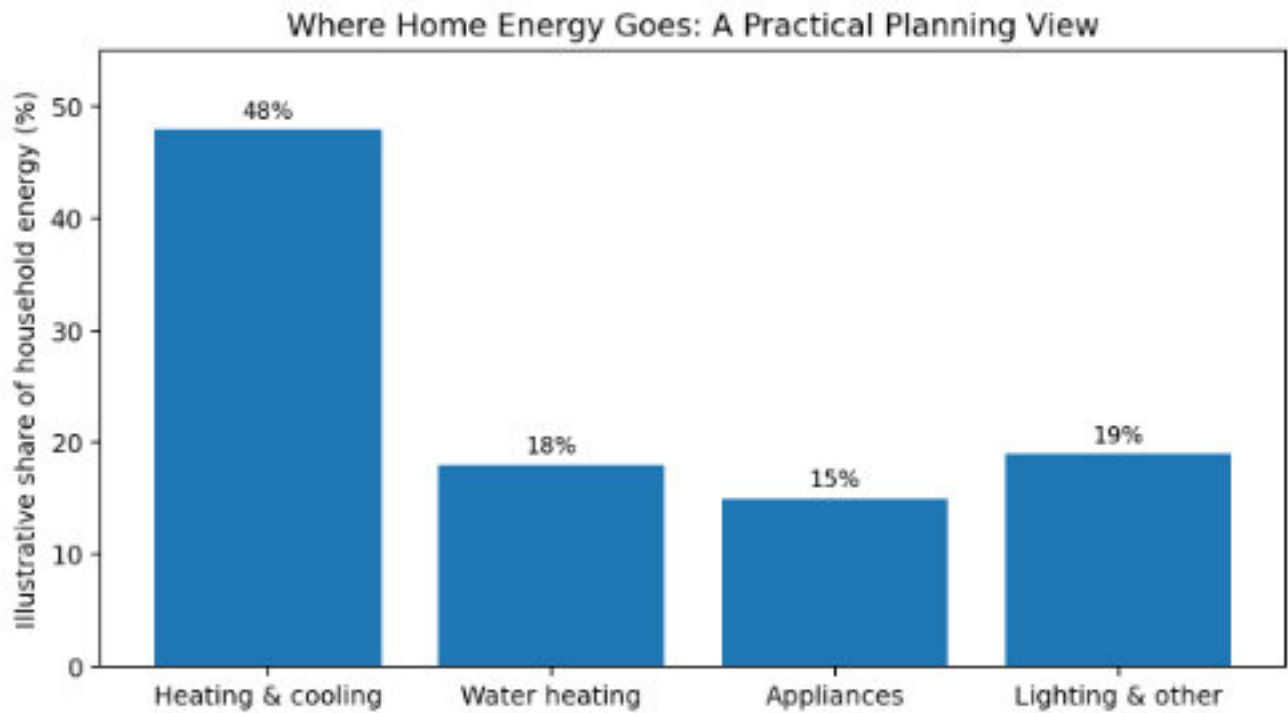


Figure1. Illustrative planningview based on federal household energyguidance; actual shares vary by home, climate, fuel and behavior.

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What Makes a Comfortable Home?

Thermal comfort is influenced by more than thermostat temperature. Air temperature, surface temperature, humidity, air speed, clothing, activity and personal preference all affect how a space feels. A room can read 74°F and still feel uncomfortable if supply air is weak, humidity is high, windows are hot, attic bypasses radiate heat, or pressure imbalances pull outdoor air into the home.

The Six Comfort Variables

Variable	What homeowners notice	Common root causes
Air temperature	Too warm, too cool, slow recovery	Load, equipment capacity, controls, infiltration
Humidity	Clammy air, static, condensation	Oversizing, moisture entry, ventilation, drainage
Air movement	Stuffy rooms, drafts, noisy registers	Duct restrictions, balancing, fan settings
Surface temperature	Hot walls/windows, cold floors	Insulation gaps, solar gain, thermal bridging
Air quality	Odors, dust, irritation	Sources, filtration, ventilation, moisture
Consistency	Room-to-room differences	Duct design, envelope leakage, zoning, sun exposure

A Whole-Home Diagnostic Mindset

A useful diagnosis asks three questions: Is the home gaining or losing too much heat? Is the system producing enough conditioned air? Is that air reaching each room in the correct quantity? Replacing equipment without answering these questions can preserve the original defect at a higher capital cost.

HOMEOWNER TEST

On a hot afternoon, record the thermostat setting, indoor humidity, outdoor temperature and temperature in three rooms. A pattern is more useful than a single reading.

04

Indoor Air Quality

Indoor air quality is the condition of air inside the home as it affects health, comfort and building performance. EPA identifies source control, ventilation and filtration as core strategies. Typical sources include cooking, cleaning products, furnishings, attached garages, pets, tobacco or vaping, combustion appliances, renovation dust, outdoor pollution and moisture-related biological growth. [4]

The IAQ Hierarchy

7. Control the source. Repair leaks, vent combustion appliances, isolate garage pollutants, choose lower-emitting products and avoid indoor smoking.
8. Ventilate appropriately. Use functioning bath and kitchen exhaust, and consider balanced or controlled outdoor-air strategies when needed.
9. Filter circulating air. Select a filter the system can handle without excessive pressure drop.
10. Manage moisture. Keep relative humidity controlled, drain condensate properly and dry wet materials quickly.
11. Verify. Carbon monoxide alarms, humidity meters and professional testing can help identify specific risks.

Common Warning Signs

- ☐ Persistent musty or chemical odors
- ☐ Visible condensation on windows or supply registers
- ☐ Recurring dust shortly after cleaning
- ☐ Headaches or irritation that improve away from home
- ☐ Mold growth or water staining
- ☐ Backdrafting, soot, or combustion odors
- ☐ Excess pet dander or renovation dust
- ☐ Filter loading unusually quickly

MEDICAL CAUTION

IAQ improvements may reduce exposure, but they do not diagnose or treat illness. Seek medical advice for persistent or severe symptoms.

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Humidity Control

Relative humidity changes with temperature and moisture load. In North Texas summers, outdoor moisture can enter through air leakage, open doors, duct defects and ventilation. Oversized cooling equipment may satisfy the thermostat quickly without operating long enough to remove sufficient moisture. In winter, very dry indoor air can increase static and discomfort, although humidification must be used carefully to avoid condensation.

CDC advises keeping indoor humidity no higher than 50% to help prevent mold growth. Wet materials should be dried within 24 to 48 hours, and plumbing, roof and envelope leaks should be repaired promptly. [5]

Practical Humidity Targets

Condition	Suggested homeowner response
45%-50% RH in summer	Generally comfortable; continue monitoring
51%-60% RH	Investigate runtime, infiltration, ventilation and moisture sources
Above 60% RH	Promptly identify cause; risk of condensation and biological growth rises
Below 30% RH in winter	Check over-ventilation, infiltration and comfort; humidify cautiously if appropriate
Localized condensation	Find cold surface, air leak or supply-air issue; do not treat only the symptom

Moisture Sources Often Missed

- Unvented or poorly vented bathroom exhaust fans
- Dryer vents leaking into attics or wall cavities
- Negative pressure drawing humid attic or outdoor air indoors
- Condensate drain restrictions or poorly insulated drain lines
- Irrigation or grading that keeps foundations and walls wet
- Plumbing leaks inside cabinets, walls, pans or slab areas

HVAC System Performance

HVAC efficiency ratings describe equipment under defined test conditions. Installed performance depends on sizing, airflow, ductwork, refrigerant charge, controls, maintenance and the home itself. A premium system connected to undersized return air, leaking attic ducts or poor insulation can underperform a less expensive system installed correctly.

Performance Indicators

Indicator	Healthy pattern	Concern pattern
Runtime	Longer steady cycles in peak heat	Rapid cycling or continuous operation without control
Temperature split	Consistent with system and conditions	Very low/high split without explanation
Airflow	Strong, quiet and balanced	Weak rooms, whistling, door movement
Humidity	Stable, generally at or below 50%	Clammy home or register condensation
Condensate	Drains reliably	Overflow, algae, rust or water staining
Energy use	Predictable weather-adjusted trend	Sudden unexplained increase
Noise	Normal fan/compressor sound	Grinding, buzzing, rattling, repeated starts

Maintenance That Protects Performance

ENERGY STAR recommends checking filters monthly during heavy-use seasons and replacing them at least every three months, or more often when dirty. Dirty filters reduce airflow, increase system effort and can contribute to equipment problems. [2]

- ☐ Confirm correct filter size, orientation and fit
- ☐ Keep outdoor coil clear of vegetation and debris
- ☐ Inspect condensate pan, drain and overflow protection
- ☐ Verify thermostat operation and schedules
- ☐ Inspect accessible ducts and insulation
- ☐ Schedule professional cooling and heating checks before peak seasons

The Hidden Cost of Poor Airflow

Airflow is the transportation system of comfort. Low airflow can reduce capacity, impair humidity removal, increase noise, elevate operating pressure, create coil icing risk and shorten equipment life. Excess airflow can increase noise and reduce dehumidification. Room imbalance can pressurize or depressurize spaces, driving infiltration through the enclosure.

ENERGY STAR estimates that 20% to 30% of air moving through a typical duct system can be lost through leaks and poor connections. Sealing and insulating ducts can improve system efficiency by as much as 20% in some homes. [3]

Symptoms and Likely Investigations

Symptom	Possible airflow-related causes
One room always hot	Low supply, high solar gain, closed damper, duct damage, inadequate return path
Whistling at filter	High pressure drop, undersized filter rack or return
Doors move when system starts	Pressure imbalance and inadequate return pathway
Ice on refrigerant line/coil	Restricted airflow or refrigeration issue; shut down and diagnose
Noisy registers	Excess velocity, damper restriction, grille sizing
Dust near registers	Duct leakage, filtration bypass or dirty surfaces

Expert Recommendation

Before increasing equipment size, request measurements: total external static pressure, blower airflow, room-by-room delivery, duct leakage where appropriate, and load calculations for major replacements. Measurements convert comfort complaints into solvable engineering questions.

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Energy-Saving Opportunities

The most cost-effective plan usually begins with no-cost and low-cost corrections, then progresses to enclosure and system improvements, and finally to equipment replacement. DOE notes that reducing drafts may save roughly 5% to 30% annually depending on the home, while ENERGY STAR modeling estimates lower whole-house savings in southern climate zones from comprehensive sealing and insulation than in colder regions—but still meaningful comfort gains. [1] [9]

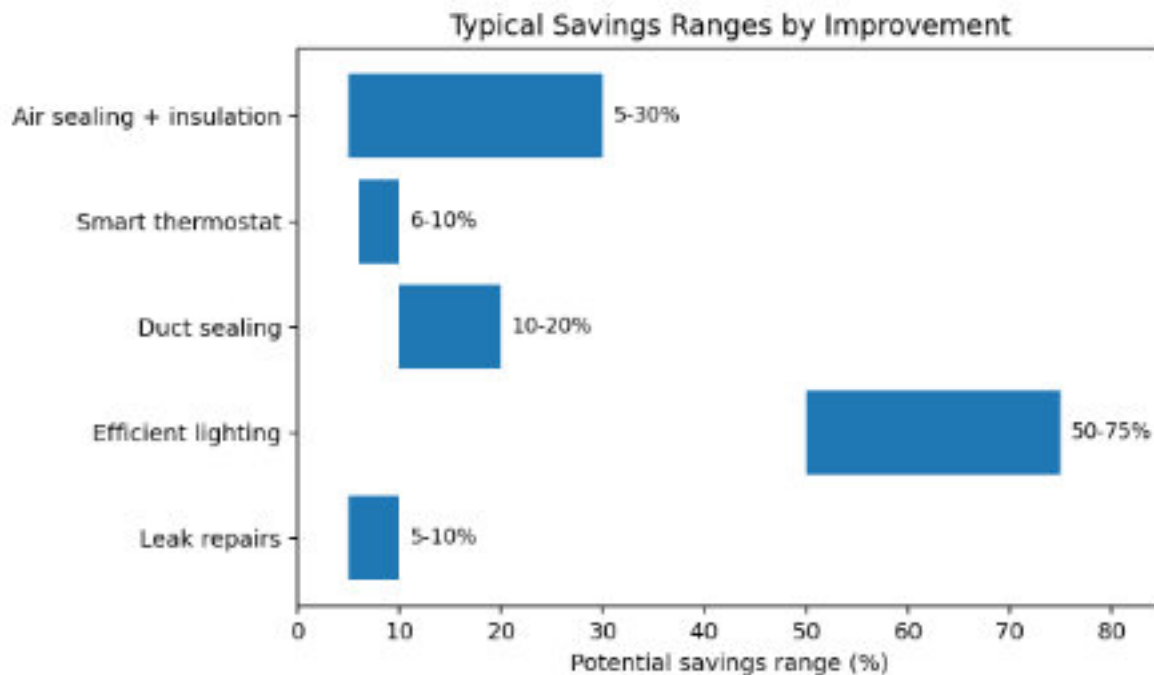


Figure2. Published ranges are not additive and should not be interpreted as guaranteed savings.

A Simple Prioritization Matrix

Priority	Examples	Decision rule
Immediate safety	Panel defects, CO risk, active leaks, overheating conductors	Correct promptly
Fast payback	Filters, thermostat schedules, leak repair, air sealing	Do now when defect is confirmed
Comfort restoration	Duct repair, balancing, insulation gaps	Bundle with diagnostics
Planned replacement	HVAC, water heater, panel, generator	Replace at end of life or when economics justify

Resilience	Surge protection, shutoff valves, backup power	Install before severe-weather season
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Home Insulation and Air Sealing

Insulation slows heat flow; air sealing controls uncontrolled air movement. The two measures work best together. In a vented North Texas attic, common leakage points include plumbing and wiring penetrations, top plates, attic hatches, recessed fixtures, dropped soffits and chases. Adding insulation before sealing major bypasses can hide defects and reduce the effectiveness of the project.

Attic Evaluation Checklist

- ☐ Insulation depth is reasonably uniform
- ☐ No large voids, compressed areas or wind washing
- ☐ Attic hatch is insulated and weatherstripped
- ☐ Bath fans discharge outdoors, not into attic
- ☐ Duct insulation is intact and dry
- ☐ Recessed fixtures and penetrations are safely sealed
- ☐ Soffit vents are not blocked
- ☐ Roof or flashing leaks are absent

Calculator: Rough Annual Savings

Estimated annual savings = annual utility cost × applicable savings percentage. Example: \$3,000 annual utility cost × 8% = \$240 per year. This is a screening estimate only; do not add multiple percentage estimates without an energy model because measures interact.

SEQUENCE MATTERS

Air seal first, then insulate to the locally appropriate level, then verify ventilation and combustion safety.

Smart Thermostats

A smart thermostat is a control strategy, not a substitute for a functioning HVAC system. ENERGY STAR-certified models are evaluated using field data and may provide scheduling, occupancy detection, remote control, equipment alerts and utility-program compatibility. ENERGY STAR estimates average heating-and-cooling savings above 8%, or roughly \$50 annually, with greater savings possible in homes unoccupied much of the day. [10]

Best Uses

- Consistent setbacks during sleep and unoccupied periods
- Remote correction when schedules change
- Runtime monitoring and abnormal-condition alerts
- Demand-response participation where available and acceptable
- Control of compatible multi-stage or heat-pump equipment

Avoid These Mistakes

- Aggressive setbacks that trigger inefficient auxiliary heat
- Installing an incompatible thermostat or omitting required common-wire power
- Using remote sensors to conceal unresolved airflow problems
- Frequent manual changes that defeat learning schedules

PLANNING BENCHMARK

DOE has historically noted that temperature setbacks for extended periods can reduce heating and cooling costs, but the optimal strategy depends on equipment type, humidity and occupancy. [1]

Electrical Efficiency

Electrical efficiency combines reduced consumption with safe delivery. LED lighting, efficient motors and appliances, smart controls and reduced standby loads can lower usage. But electrical safety and capacity must come first, especially as homes add EV charging, heat pumps, induction cooking, pool equipment, backup power and more electronics.

High-Value Actions

- ☐ Replace frequently used incandescent or halogen lamps with LEDs
- ☐ Use occupancy or vacancy controls where lights are commonly left on
- ☐ Enable sleep settings on computers, displays and entertainment systems
- ☐ Inspect pool-pump schedules and variable-speed settings
- ☐ Evaluate old refrigerators, freezers and dehumidifiers with plug-load meters
- ☐ Correct warm outlets, flickering lights, nuisance trips and damaged cords
- ☐ Label the electrical panel accurately
- ☐ Review service capacity before major electrification projects

Electrical Load Planning

A load calculation considers existing and proposed loads, demand factors and service capacity. It is more reliable than counting empty breaker spaces. Panel condition, grounding, bonding, conductor size and utility service also matter.

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Water Heater Efficiency

Water heating is typically the second-largest home energy use after space conditioning. Savings can come from reducing hot-water demand, repairing leaks, lowering excessive setpoints, insulating appropriate piping, improving distribution and selecting efficient replacement technology. [11]

Technology Comparison

Type	Strengths	Considerations
Conventional tank	Simple, familiar, lower initial cost	Standby losses, finite stored volume
Tankless	Compact, long draws when sized correctly	Gas/electrical capacity, maintenance, minimum flow
Heat pump water heater	High efficiency, can dehumidify surrounding space	Needs suitable location, condensate, airflow and recovery planning
High-efficiency gas tank	Improved combustion efficiency	Venting and condensate requirements vary
Point-of-use	Reduces wait for remote fixtures	Adds equipment and electrical load

Calculator: Hot-Water Savings

Annual savings $\approx$ current water-heating cost $\times$ expected reduction. If water heating is estimated at \$600 per year and combined fixture, temperature and equipment changes reduce use by 25%, the planning estimate is \$150 per year. Confirm assumptions with actual fuel rates and manufacturer data.

Plumbing Maintenance

Plumbing maintenance protects water, structures, indoor air quality and continuity of service. Small defects can become cabinet damage, microbial growth, slab concerns or emergency shutoffs. A yearly visual inspection is inexpensive compared with restoration after a concealed leak.

Annual Plumbing Review

- ☐ Exercise accessible fixture shutoff valves
- ☐ Inspect supply hoses and connections
- ☐ Check toilet movement, seals and continuous running
- ☐ Inspect water heater pan, drain, valve and venting
- ☐ Look beneath sinks for staining or corrosion
- ☐ Confirm exterior faucets and vacuum breakers are sound
- ☐ Observe water pressure and unexplained changes
- ☐ Inspect irrigation for overspray, pooling and broken heads
- ☐ Know the location and operation of the main water shutoff

Water Pressure

Excess pressure can accelerate wear, increase fixture flow and stress hoses and valves. Low pressure can result from restrictions, municipal conditions, regulator problems or leaks. Because pressure varies, measure static and dynamic conditions before selecting a remedy.

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Leak Detection

EPA WaterSense reports that average household leaks can waste more than 9,300 gallons annually; fixing readily correctable leaks can reduce water bills by about 10%. [6]

Three Levels of Detection

Level	Method	Best use
Routine observation	Meter check, toilet dye test, visual inspection	Low-cost monthly prevention
Point sensors	Sensors near heaters, sinks, laundry and appliances	Early warning at known risk locations
Whole-home monitoring	Flow analysis and optional automatic shutoff	Vacant homes, high-value properties, broad protection

Meter Test

12. Turn off all intentional water use, including irrigation and ice makers if practical.
13. Record the meter reading or leak indicator.
14. Wait at least 30 minutes without water use.
15. Recheck the meter. Movement suggests consumption that should be investigated.

VACANCY RISK

Homes that are empty for extended periods benefit from remote water alerts, temperature alerts and a clearly documented shutoff plan.

Water Conservation

Water conservation also saves energy because water must be pumped, treated and—when hot—heated. EPA WaterSense notes that bathrooms account for more than half of indoor water use and that WaterSense-labeled fixtures can reduce water and energy costs. [12]

High-Impact Measures

- Repair toilet flappers and fill-valve problems promptly.
- Install WaterSense-labeled showerheads and faucet aerators where appropriate.
- Run full dishwasher and laundry loads; wash clothes in cold water when suitable.
- Use weather-based or WaterSense-labeled irrigation controls.
- Adjust irrigation to prevent pavement runoff and overspray.
- Select climate-appropriate landscaping and maintain mulch.

Calculator: Leak Cost

Annual gallons = leak rate in gallons per minute × 525,600. Even a 0.01 gpm continuous leak equals about 5,256 gallons per year. Multiply gallons by the combined water and sewer rate per gallon to estimate cost.

Whole-Home Surge Protection

Surges can originate outside the home—from utility switching or nearby lightning—and inside the home when motors and compressors cycle. Plug-in protectors can help at individual devices, but a layered strategy begins with a properly installed service-level surge protective device, correct grounding and bonding, and point-of-use protection for sensitive electronics.

What Surge Protection Does—and Does Not Do

Helps reduce risk from	Does not guarantee protection from
Transient voltage spikes	A direct lightning strike to the structure
Utility switching events	Sustained overvoltage or wiring defects
Motor/compressor switching	Flood, fire or mechanical failure
Repeated small surges	Improper grounding or poor installation

Homeowner Questions

- ☐ Is the device listed for the application?
- ☐ What is the surge-current rating and protection mode?
- ☐ Does the device have a visible status indicator?
- ☐ Is grounding and bonding compliant and intact?
- ☐ Are HVAC, networking and communication lines also considered?
- ☐ What inspection or replacement is recommended after a major event?

Generator Readiness

Backup power improves resilience only when fuel, placement, transfer equipment, maintenance and load priorities are planned. Improvised generator connections can electrocute utility workers, damage equipment or create carbon monoxide exposure. FEMA and public-safety agencies consistently emphasize operating portable generators outdoors, away from openings, and never in garages—even with doors open. [13]

Generator Planning Steps

16. Define essential loads: refrigeration, medical needs, lighting, communications, HVAC or selected circuits.
17. Calculate starting and running wattage.
18. Choose portable or permanently installed equipment and an approved transfer method.
19. Plan fuel storage and replenishment consistent with safety requirements.
20. Install and test carbon monoxide alarms.
21. Exercise the system and follow maintenance schedules.

Portable Generator Safety Checklist

- ☐ Operate outdoors only
- ☐ Keep away from doors, windows and vents
- ☐ Use approved transfer equipment—never backfeed through an outlet
- ☐ Keep dry and follow manufacturer clearances
- ☐ Allow cooling before refueling
- ☐ Test CO alarms and smoke alarms
- ☐ Store fuel safely and legally

Healthy Indoor Air and Air Filtration

Filtration removes particles carried through the return-air system. It does not replace source control, moisture repair or ventilation. Filter effectiveness depends on media efficiency, fit, system airflow, runtime and whether pollutants reach the return path.

ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2025 establishes minimum residential ventilation and source-control requirements and updated its prescriptive filtration requirement from MERV 6 to MERV 11. System compatibility remains essential because higher-efficiency media can increase pressure drop if filter area is inadequate. [14]

Filtration Selection Framework

Question	Why it matters
What contaminants are of concern?	Particles, gases and biological sources require different controls
Can the system handle the pressure drop?	Airflow loss can reduce comfort and efficiency
Is the filter sealed in the rack?	Bypass air avoids filtration
How often does it load?	Pets, construction and smoke shorten service intervals
Is outdoor air controlled?	Uncontrolled infiltration can overwhelm filtration

Portable Air Cleaners

Portable HEPA units can be useful for bedrooms or specific zones when sized for the room and operated at an acceptable noise level. Avoid ozone-generating devices. Verify clean-air delivery rate, room size and filter replacement cost.

Heat Pump Technology

Heat pumps move heat rather than creating it through electric resistance. Modern air-source systems can provide efficient cooling and heating, including during colder weather, but design details matter: equipment capacity at low temperatures, auxiliary heat controls, ductwork, defrost behavior and thermostat strategy.

Where Heat Pumps Fit in DFW

- Replacing aging electric-resistance heating paired with central cooling
- Adding efficient conditioning to additions or problem zones with ductless systems
- Improving shoulder-season efficiency
- Supporting electrification where service capacity is adequate

Questions Before Selection

- ☐ Was a load calculation performed?
- ☐ What is heating capacity at local design temperature?
- ☐ How is auxiliary heat staged and controlled?
- ☐ Does existing ductwork support required airflow?
- ☐ What are rated efficiency and sound levels?
- ☐ How will condensate be managed?
- ☐ What rebates or tax credits are confirmed and currently available?

REBATE CAUTION

Texas SECO reported in May 2026 that state HOMES and HEAR rebates were still in design and not yet available. Verify official status before signing any rebate-dependent agreement. [8]

Preparing Homes for Texas Summers

North Texas summer readiness begins before sustained heat. Peak-day failures are more disruptive, parts and labor may be constrained, and a small airflow or condensate defect can become an emergency under prolonged load.

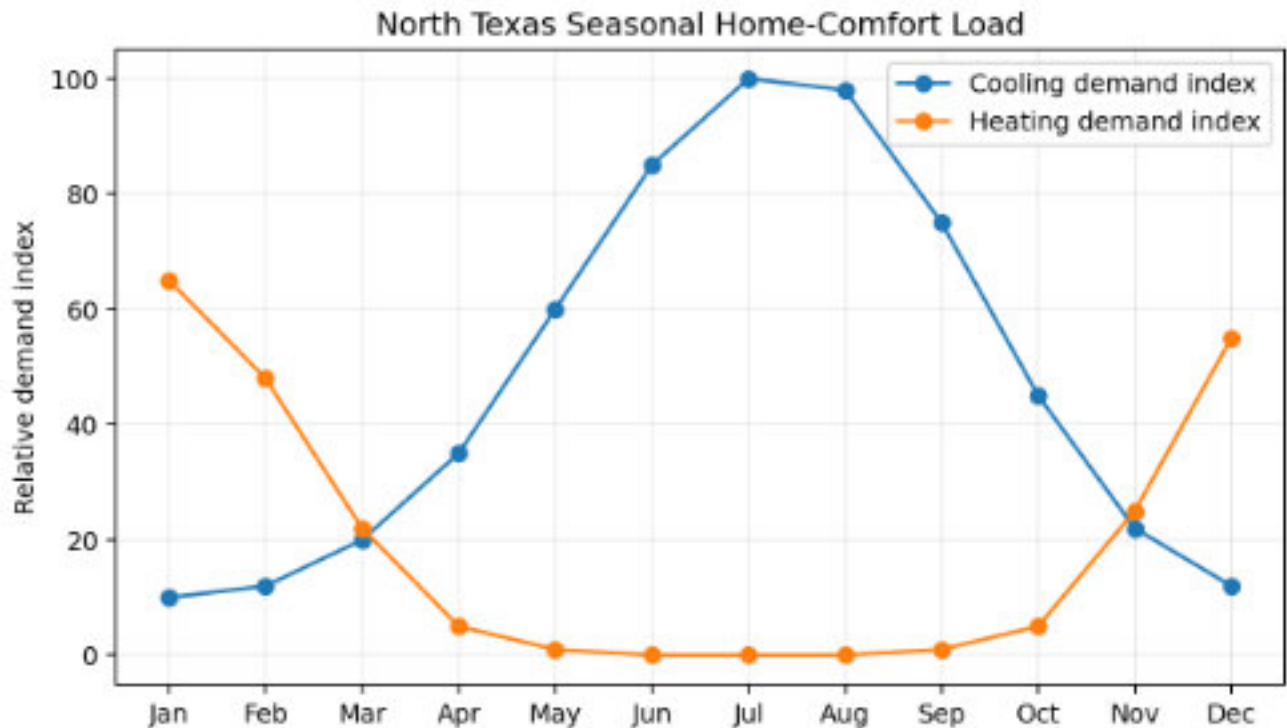


Figure3. Relative seasonal planning index for North Texas; not a weather forecast.

Pre-Summer Readiness

- ☐ Cooling system professionally checked before peak heat
- ☐ Filters stocked and replacement schedule posted
- ☐ Outdoor units clear with adequate airflow
- ☐ Condensate drains and overflow protection verified
- ☐ Attic insulation and duct condition reviewed
- ☐ Thermostat schedules and batteries checked
- ☐ Ceiling fans set for summer circulation
- ☐ Window shading used on high-solar-gain exposures
- ☐ Emergency contacts and warranty information accessible

During Extreme Heat

- Avoid large thermostat changes; steady operation may be normal.
- Reduce internal heat from ovens, dryers and unnecessary lighting during peak hours.
- Keep doors and windows closed and use shades.
- Watch vulnerable occupants for heat illness and follow public-health guidance.
- Do not ignore burning odors, repeated breaker trips, water overflow or ice formation.

Preparing Homes for Winter Cold Snaps

DFW winter events are usually shorter than summer heat but can produce rapid pipe freezing, high electric demand, auxiliary-heat operation and unsafe use of combustion devices. Preparation should focus on plumbing exposure, heating-system function, backup plans and carbon monoxide safety.

Freeze Checklist

- ☐ Know main water shutoff location
- ☐ Insulate exposed pipes and hose bibs
- ☐ Disconnect garden hoses
- ☐ Seal obvious drafts near plumbing
- ☐ Confirm heating system operates in all zones
- ☐ Test smoke and CO alarms
- ☐ Protect backflow and irrigation components as appropriate
- ☐ Maintain safe space-heater clearance
- ☐ Never use ovens or outdoor grills for space heating
- ☐ Plan for pets, medications and vulnerable occupants

Heat Pump Note

During cold weather, auxiliary heat may operate. A thermostat showing “aux heat” briefly can be normal; extended or unexpected operation deserves review. Avoid dramatic manual setbacks that can trigger high auxiliary demand.

Annual Maintenance Calendar

Month	Homeowner actions
January	Review freeze protection; inspect exposed plumbing; check heating performance and CO alarms.
February	Review winter utility bills; inspect water heater; test main shutoff and fixture valves.
March	Schedule cooling maintenance; check irrigation leaks; inspect attic before peak heat.
April	Clean outdoor-unit area; verify condensate drains; set summer thermostat schedules.
May	Replace filters; inspect surge protection status; test generator or transfer equipment.
June	Monitor humidity and room temperatures; reduce solar gain; check pool-pump schedules.
July	Inspect filters monthly; watch condensate and electrical loading; avoid deferred repairs.
August	Compare weather-adjusted energy use; document hot-room complaints and airflow symptoms.
September	Schedule heating check; inspect weatherstripping; review water-use trends.
October	Prepare exposed plumbing; test smoke/CO alarms; clean dryer vent and exhaust fans.
November	Confirm freeze supplies; inspect generator fuel plan; exercise shutoff valves.
December	Review annual utility totals; build next-year efficiency and replacement plan.

Quarterly Data to Record

- ☐ Electricity kWh and cost
- ☐ Natural gas use and cost

- ☐ Water use and cost
- ☐ Indoor humidity range
- ☐ Filter changes
- ☐ Service events and repairs
- ☐ Major weather events
- ☐ Comfort complaints by room

Top 25 Ways to Lower Utility Bills

01. Use thermostat schedules that match occupancy and equipment type.
02. Replace dirty HVAC filters and eliminate filter bypass.
03. Seal major attic and enclosure air leaks.
04. Restore damaged, disconnected or leaking ductwork.
05. Add or correct attic insulation after air sealing.
06. Keep outdoor HVAC coils unobstructed.
07. Use ceiling fans for comfort and turn them off in empty rooms.
08. Close shades on sun-exposed windows during summer afternoons.
09. Use LEDs in the most frequently operated fixtures.
10. Enable sleep modes on electronics and office equipment.
11. Measure and optimize pool-pump runtime and speed.
12. Repair running toilets, dripping faucets and irrigation leaks.
13. Install WaterSense-labeled fixtures when replacement is needed.
14. Wash suitable laundry in cold water.
15. Run full dishwasher and washing-machine loads.
16. Avoid over-drying clothes; use moisture sensing.
17. Set water-heater temperature to a safe, appropriate level.
18. Insulate accessible hot-water piping where beneficial.
19. Correct excessive water pressure.
20. Use smart power strips for entertainment and office clusters.
21. Weatherstrip doors and attic access panels.
22. Maintain bath and kitchen exhaust fans.
23. Select right-sized, high-efficiency equipment at replacement.
24. Verify official incentives before purchase.
25. Track usage monthly and investigate unexpected changes.

Homeowner Checklists

15-Minute Monthly Check

- ☐ Read indoor humidity
- ☐ Inspect HVAC filter
- ☐ Look beneath sinks and around toilets
- ☐ Check water-heater area
- ☐ Confirm no unusual panel or equipment odors/noises
- ☐ Review utility bill for unexplained change
- ☐ Check surge protector status light
- ☐ Verify thermostat schedule

Before Calling for Service

- ☐ Write down symptoms and when they occur
- ☐ Record thermostat setting, room temperature and humidity
- ☐ Note unusual sounds, smells, leaks or breaker activity
- ☐ Check accessible filter and thermostat batteries
- ☐ Photograph visible conditions safely
- ☐ Locate model and serial numbers
- ☐ Gather recent utility bills and prior service records

Major Replacement Decision

- ☐ Obtain load or capacity analysis
- ☐ Confirm duct and electrical compatibility
- ☐ Compare installed—not just rated—performance
- ☐ Review maintenance and filter requirements
- ☐ Understand warranty labor and registration terms
- ☐ Verify permit and code requirements
- ☐ Confirm current rebates from official sources
- ☐ Consider resilience, humidity and noise—not only efficiency

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Home Comfort Scorecard

Rate each category from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). Scores below 3 identify investigation priorities; they do not diagnose a specific defect.

Category	1	2	3	4	5
Room-to-room temperature consistency	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Summer humidity control	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Airflow and noise	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Indoor odors and dust	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Energy-bill predictability	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Plumbing reliability	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Electrical reliability and protection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Weather and outage readiness	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Action Planning

Lowest-scoring category: _____

Evidence or symptoms: _____

Immediate safety concern? ☐ No ☐ Yes: _____

Professional evaluation requested: _____

Target completion date: _____

Energy-Savings Calculators

Calculator A: Measure Payback

Simple payback (years) = net installed cost ÷ estimated annual savings. Example: \$1,200 net cost ÷ \$240 annual savings = 5 years. Simple payback ignores financing, maintenance, utility escalation, comfort and equipment-life benefits.

Calculator B: HVAC Share

Estimated HVAC cost = annual electricity and fuel cost × assumed HVAC share. For screening, federal guidance suggests nearly half of household energy goes to heating and cooling, but use detailed billing or submeter data when available. [2]

Calculator C: Weather-Normalized Comparison

Cost alone can mislead when rates change. Compare kWh or therms and note weather. A simple index is current-period use ÷ prior-period use for similar weather and occupancy. Professional analysis can use cooling-degree days and heating-degree days.

Calculator D: Leak Volume

Annual gallons = gallons per minute × 525,600. Annual cost = annual gallons × combined per-gallon water and sewer rate.

Calculator E: Replacement Economics

Net present planning value should consider installed cost, incentives actually available, annual energy savings, maintenance differences, expected life and discount rate. Use manufacturer performance data at local conditions rather than headline efficiency alone.

Suggested Infographics

The following concepts are intended for Berkeys' design team. Each can be produced as a full-page or half-page visual while preserving the evidence-based tone of the report.

Infographic	Visual concept	Core message
The Whole-Home Comfort System	Cutaway house with enclosure, HVAC, ducts, plumbing and electrical layers	Comfort failures cross trade boundaries
Where Energy Goes	Household energy-use wheel	HVAC and water heating dominate opportunities
Airflow: Supply, Return, Pressure	Room diagram with arrows and pressure zones	Air must reach rooms and return freely
Humidity Pathways	Outdoor air, showers, leaks, ducts and condensate	Control moisture at the source
Layered Surge Defense	Utility/service/panel/device layers	No single device eliminates all risk
DFW Seasonal Readiness	12-month timeline	Prepare before peak heat, freezes and storms
The Leak Escalation Curve	Drip to restoration timeline	Early detection limits damage
Efficiency Upgrade Ladder	Maintenance → repairs → enclosure → controls → equipment	Fix defects before replacing systems

Frequently Asked Questions

What thermostat setting is best in summer?

There is no single setting for every household. Choose the highest setting that maintains health and comfort, then use fans, shading, humidity control and schedules to reduce load.

Should the HVAC run continuously on very hot days?

Long runtimes can be normal near design conditions. Concern is warranted when the home cannot maintain a reasonable temperature, humidity rises, airflow is weak, or operation changes suddenly.

Does a higher MERV filter always improve air quality?

Not automatically. Higher particle efficiency can help, but only if the system can move the required airflow and the filter rack prevents bypass.

Why is one room always hotter?

Common causes include solar gain, duct restrictions, inadequate return path, insulation defects, leakage, room use and equipment balancing.

Will a bigger air conditioner cool better?

Oversizing can produce short cycles, poor humidity control and uneven comfort. Correct sizing and airflow are more important than extra nominal capacity.

Are tankless water heaters always more efficient?

Performance depends on fuel, usage, installation and maintenance. They reduce tank standby loss but may require gas, venting or electrical upgrades.

Do I need whole-home surge protection if I use power strips?

A layered strategy is stronger. Service-level protection addresses surges at the panel; point-of-use devices add local protection.

Is a portable generator safe in a garage with the door open?

No. Operate portable generators outdoors and away from openings; carbon monoxide can accumulate even with a garage door open.

How often should filters be changed?

Inspect monthly during heavy use and replace when dirty. ENERGY STAR recommends at least every three months as a general minimum, but homes vary. [2]

How can I tell whether I have a water leak?

Use a meter test during a no-use period, inspect fixtures and monitor bills. Whole-home monitors can add remote alerts and shutoff capability.

Should I wait for Texas rebates before upgrading?

Do not assume availability. SECO stated in May 2026 that HOMES and HEAR rebates were not yet launched. Verify official status and eligibility. [8]

What should I do first if bills are high?

Compare actual energy use, rates, weather and occupancy; then inspect maintenance, airflow, leaks and enclosure defects before selecting equipment.

Expert Recommendations

Adopt a measurement-first policy.

Require objective information—utility data, humidity, static pressure, airflow, temperature, pressure, leak or load measurements—before major decisions.

Treat moisture as urgent.

Active leaks, persistent humidity and condensation threaten health, finishes and building materials.

Bundle related work.

Air sealing and insulation; HVAC replacement and duct correction; water-heater replacement and piping improvements; panel upgrades and surge protection often deliver better outcomes when coordinated.

Design for maintenance.

Accessible filters, drains, shutoffs, service clearances, labels and documentation reduce lifecycle cost.

Plan for extremes, not averages.

DFW homes must perform through prolonged heat, severe storms and short but consequential freezes.

Verify incentives independently.

Use official government or utility sources; avoid sales claims based on programs that have not launched or that require preapproval.

Prioritize installation quality.

The gap between rated and delivered performance is often determined by sizing, airflow, commissioning and controls.

Maintain a home systems file.

Keep permits, model numbers, warranties, load calculations, manuals, photos, utility records and service history in one location.

Resources

Organization	Use
ENERGY STAR	Home energy, HVAC, insulation, smart thermostat and product guidance.
U.S. Department of Energy Energy Saver	Home energy assessments, air sealing, insulation, water heating and efficiency education.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Indoor air quality and WaterSense resources.
U.S. Energy Information Administration	Texas energy consumption, prices and electricity profiles.
ERCOT	Grid conditions, seasonal assessments and conservation information.
ASHRAE	Ventilation, filtration, thermal comfort and building standards.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Mold, humidity, carbon monoxide and health guidance.
NOAA / National Weather Service	Climate normals, forecasts, heat and freeze safety.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Emergency preparedness, backup power and severe-weather guidance.
Texas State Energy Conservation Office	Texas energy codes, incentives and rebate-program status.

OFFICIAL-SOURCE RULE

For rebates, tax credits, emergency guidance and code requirements, verify the current official source at the time of action. Programs and requirements can change.

References

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16. Electric Reliability Council of Texas. Seasonal assessments and grid-condition resources, consulted for 2026 planning context.
17. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / National Weather Service. Dallas-Fort Worth climate and extreme-weather preparedness resources.
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Editorial Notes

Statistics represent the cited publication at the time accessed in July 2026. Some agency pages update periodically. Savings estimates are general and are not guaranteed for a specific home. Local utility rates, weather, building age, installation quality and occupant behavior materially affect results.

CLOSING WORKSHEET

Berkeys Homeowner Action Plan

Use this final worksheet to convert the report into a practical 12-month plan.

Priority	Observed issue or goal	Next action	Target date
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Documents to Gather

- ☐ 12–24 months of electric, gas and water bills
- ☐ HVAC and water-heater model/serial numbers
- ☐ Filter sizes and replacement dates
- ☐ Service records and warranties
- ☐ Electrical panel directory
- ☐ Generator and transfer-equipment instructions
- ☐ Main water shutoff and irrigation shutoff locations
- ☐ Photos of attic, ducts, equipment and visible concerns

Closing Perspective

A healthier, safer and more efficient DFW home is built through disciplined maintenance, verified measurements, thoughtful upgrades and preparation for regional weather extremes. The highest-value action is rarely a single product. It is a plan that addresses the entire home, in the correct sequence, with performance verified after the work is complete.

2026 HOMEOWNER STANDARD

Measure. Correct defects. Improve the enclosure. Optimize controls. Replace wisely. Verify performance. Prepare for extremes.

Prepared by Berkeys Plumbing, A/C & Electrical

2026 DFW Home Comfort & Energy Savings Report