





Mobilizing Benchmarking Data to Create New Outcomes

Overview



Seattle Policy Landscape

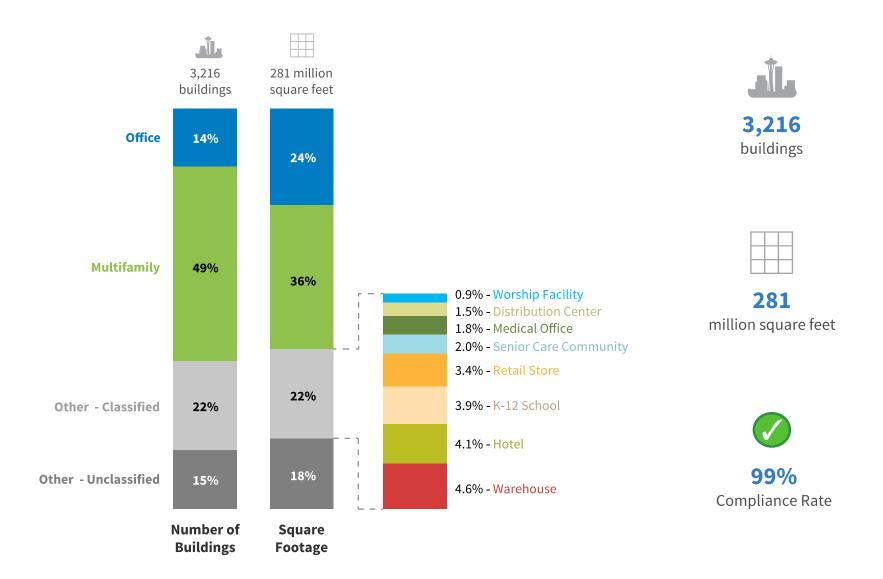
- Climate Action Plan
 - Carbon Neutral by 2050
- Annual Energy Benchmarking
 - Commercial & multifamily buildings 20,000 sf +
- Building Tune-ups
 - Commercial buildings 50,000 sf+ every 5 years





Benchmarking Dataset





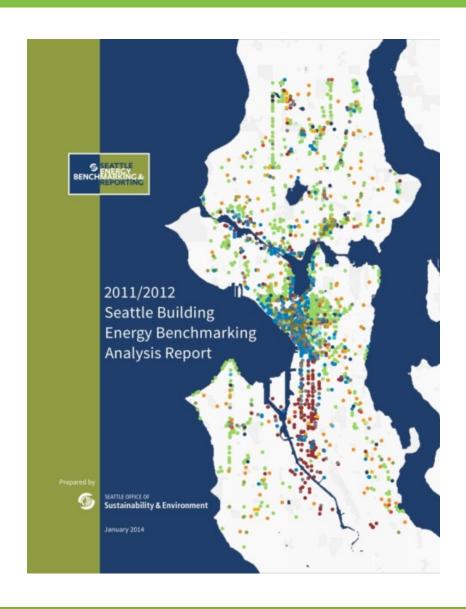
Performance Ranges



	2014 Annual Energy Use Intensity (Site EUI in kBtu/sf)								EPA
Type of Building	Medlan	Lowest Use (1st Quartile)	Medium-Low (2nd Quartile)	Medium-High (3rd Quartile)	Highest Use (4th Quartile)	Number of Buildings		Size (median sf)	STAR (median)
Low -Rise Multifamily ²	29.6	≤24	25-30	31-37	≥38	937	1978	29,816	74*
Mid-Rise Multifamily ²	33.2	≤27	28-33	34-44	≥45	467	1997	52,101	70*
High-Rise Multifamily ²	47.7	≤40	41-48	49-59	≥60	87	1981	140,241	49*
Small- to Mid-size Office ³	54.9	≤38	39-55	56-72	≥73	303	1962	37,500	70
Large Office ³	58.1	≤49	50-58	59-76	≥77	145	1983	204,993	81
Warehouse	25.7	≤14	15-26	27-46	≥47	187	1964	39,600	57
Distribution Center	28.6	≤20	21-29	32-43	≥44	54	1967	46,355	54
Self-Storage Facility	17.0	≤12	13-17	18-30	≥31	23	1956	38,959	NA
Refrigerated Warehouse	47.2	≤31	32-47	48-99	≥100	11	1955	27,200	81
K-12 School ⁴	42.5	≤36	37-43	44-52	≥53	127	1961	54,986	81
Retail Store	61.8	≤42	43-62	63-92	≥93	98	1966	41,881	68
Hotel/Motel	80.0	≤55	56-80	81-100	≥101	70	1977	88,468	57
Worship Facility	35.4	≤24	25-35	36-46	≥47	68	1952	26,298	70
Medical Office	82.5	≤66	67-83	84-112	≥113	41	1984	66,588	50
Senior Care Community	67.8	≤51	52-68	69-105	≥106	40	1981	87,550	53
Hospital	208.2	≤169	170-208	209-222	≥223	10	1960	428,993	53
Supermarket	272.3	≤206	207-272	273-304	≥305	36	1997	42,104	38
Restaurant	145.8	≤97	98-146	147-192	≥193	13	1919	31,020	NA

Data Analysis





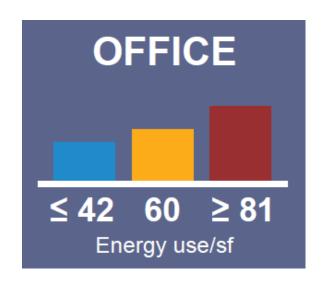


Inform Owners: Encourage Action



How does your building stack up?

- Energy Management
- Connect to Incentives



Seattle Office Building Energy Performance

LOWEST USE 42 or less MEDIUM-LOW 43-60 MEDIUM-HIGH 61-80 HIGHEST USE 81 or more

Your Building's EUI:



Potential Savings



\$55 million

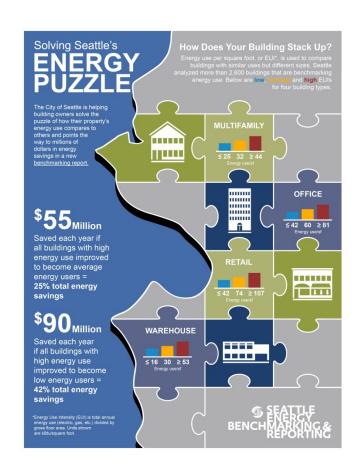
saved each year if all buildings with high energy use improved to become average energy users

= 25% total energy savings.

\$90 million

saved each year if all buildings with high energy use improved to become low energy users

= 40% total energy savings.



Market Research



Ethnography

Interviews

Focus groups

Surveys



Feedback Loops





Support Property Managers



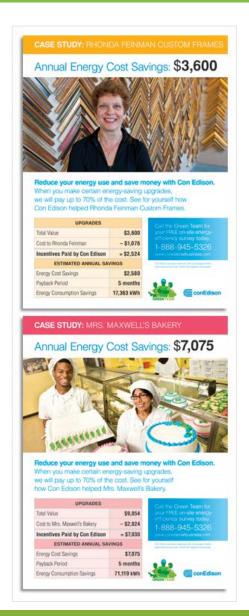
Relatable similar scenarios

Financial incentives

Data visualization

Give us personalized support

Share peer success stories



Data Access





BENCHMARKING DASHBOARD

How does your building stack up?

Compare your building's energy performance to similar buildings in Seattle. To see if your building is a low, average, or high energy user, select your building type and input its *site EUI* and *ENERGY STAR Score* (if available). Your building will appear as a dotted line on the performance charts below.

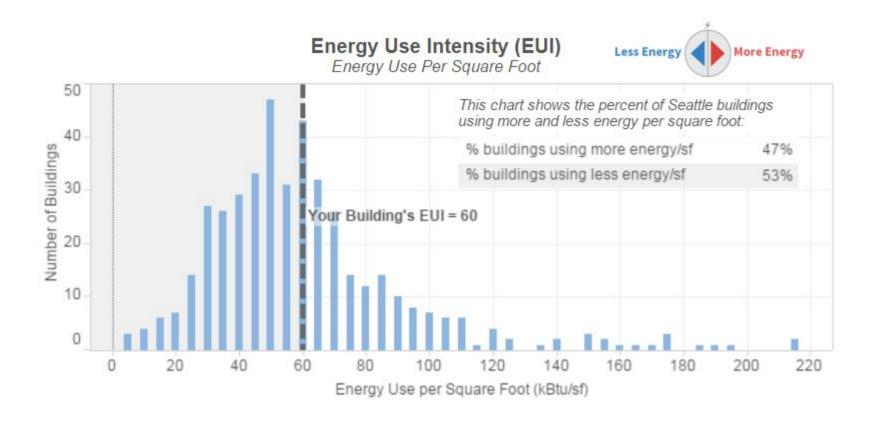
Enter your building's information below:

	Your Building Type		Your Building's EUI	ENERGY STAR score	(where applicable
	(All)	•	0	None	
a mo	ore refined comparison, sel	ect th	ne vintage of your buildir	ng (available for some build	ding types only):
	Date Constructed (option	nal)			
	(All)	*			

For

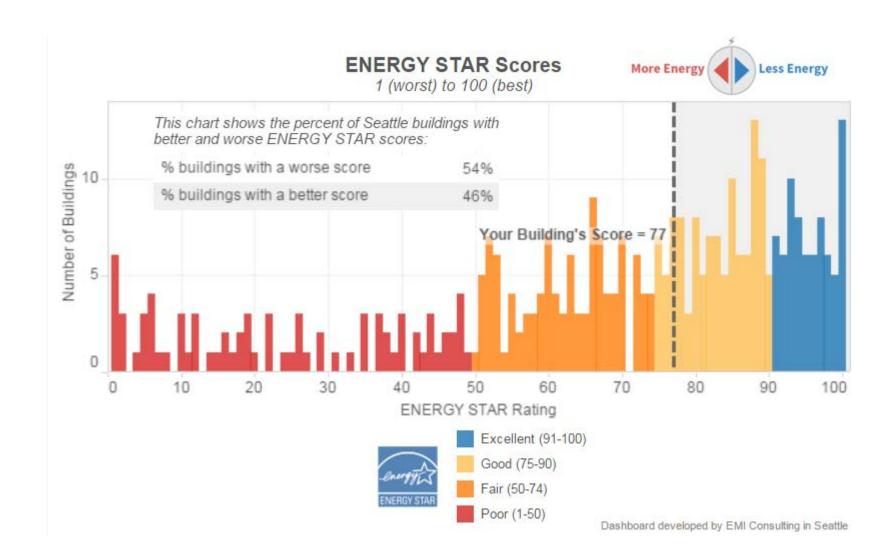
Seattle Dashboard





Compare Building Scores





Performance Profiles



Prepared for office and multifamily buildings by size:

• Large office 100K+ SF

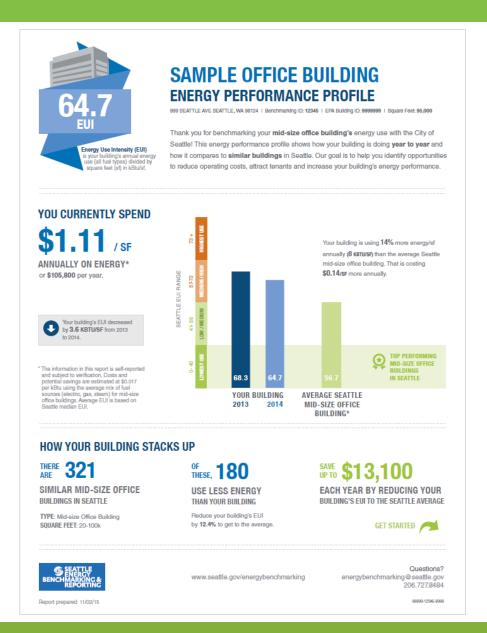
Mid size office 20-100K

Low rise multifamily 1-4 stories

Mid rise multifamily 5-9 stories

High rise multifamily 10+ stories

SAMPLE SENT TO BUILDINGS WITH EUIS HIGHER THAN 25TH PERCENTILE (FRONT)



Performance Profiles



Utility incentives and workshops were promoted on the back.

SAMPLE SENT TO BUILDINGS WITH EUIS HIGHER THAN 25TH PERCENTILE (BACK)

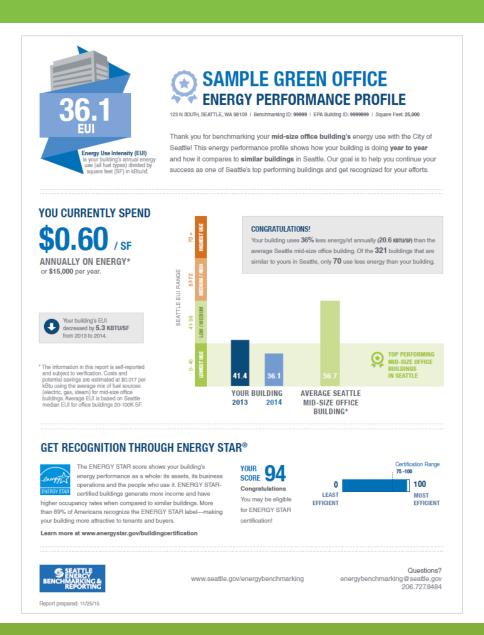


Performance Profiles



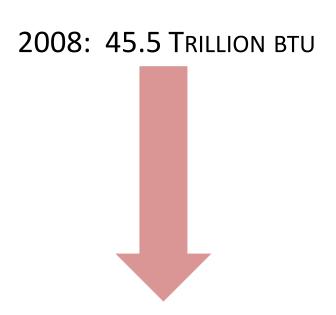
Highest performing office buildings were sent version that specifically promoted ENERGY STAR certification.

SAMPLE SENT TO BUILDINGS WITH EUIS IN 25TH PERCENTILE (EXCLUDING OUTLIERS)



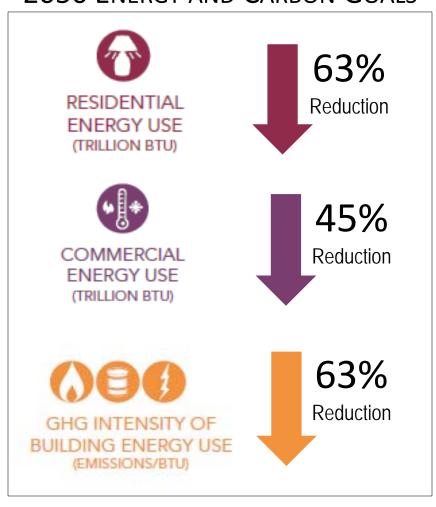
Climate Action Plan Goals





2050: 21.7 TRILLION BTU

2050 ENERGY AND CARBON GOALS



Energy & GHG Targets



Seattle is establishing energy & GHG targets by building type to track progress toward meeting Climate Action Plan goals.



Policy Design



Tracking progress toward Energy & GHG targets by building type will guide potential policy focus areas.



Impact Evaluation



Using benchmarking data to measure impact of implemented policies and guide future policy focus areas and approaches.



Q & A





Rebecca Baker

Benchmarking Program Manager Rebecca.baker@seattle.gov 206-615-1171



Mobilizing Benchmarking Data to Create New Outcomes: The Chicago Experience

May 10, 2016

Anne Evens



We promote smarter energy use for all.



We give people the resources they need to make informed energy choices.



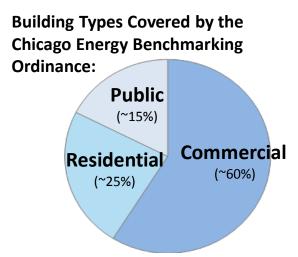
We design and implement efficiency programs that lower costs, and protect the environment.



We ensure the benefits of energy efficiency reach those who need them most.

Chicago Ordinance

- Buildings larger than 50,000 ft² are required to
 - 1. Track whole-building energy use (annually)
 - 2. Verify data accuracy (every three years)
 - 3. Report to the City by June 1 (annually)
- Reports are submitted through ENERGY STAR
 Portfolio Manager a standard, free online tool
- The ordinance is phased in over 3 years



Duilding costs		Benchmarking Timeline:					
Building sector	Building size (ft ²)	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Non- Residential	≥ 250,000	*			*		
	≥ 50,000		*				
Residential	≥ 250,000		*				
	≥ 50,000			*			



= Years in which verification is required (every 3 years, ongoing)

In 2015, a five fold increase in participation reveals potential savings of \$184 million

More than 1840 properties, spanning over 600 million square feet, reported through Portfolio Manager

- 242 properties reported voluntarily
- 75 properties received a temporary exemption
- 84% reporting rate representing 92% of covered square footage

Overall, buildings reported energy performance scores higher than national medial levels

- Median ENERGY STAR Score of 58 out of 100
- Multi-year data indicated a slight decrease in weather normalized site energy use

Improving buildings' energy intensity to average or above-average levels (by sector) could yield:

- 13%–24% reduction in site energy use
- \$100–184 million in energy cost savings
- 795,000–1,400,000 tons of avoided greenhouse gas emissions (equivalent to removing 167,000–306,000 cars from the road)
- More than 2,000 jobs from investments to achieve these savings



Chicago Energy Benchmarking Role

Elevate leads the efforts to:

- Identify buildings that are covered by the ordinance
- Notify individuals associated with each covered building
- Create written resources to help building representatives
- Respond to question via phone, email and webform
- Monitor compliance with the ordinance and follow up with questions
- Analyze the energy data

Elevate supports efforts of the Mayor's Office, C40, City Energy Project, USGBC-Illinois and other partners to:

- Provide weekly trainings
- Connect building representatives that need additional help with service providers
- Enlist others to help raise awareness of the ordinance
- Disseminate results

Engaging non-energy efficiency stakeholders

Outreach During Compliance Period

- 20 Industry or trade associations
- 2 Labor unions
- 75 Neighborhood Business Development Centers
- Pro-bono "Data Jams" for Chicago Housing Authority



Engaging stakeholders beyond compliance

Housing Officials

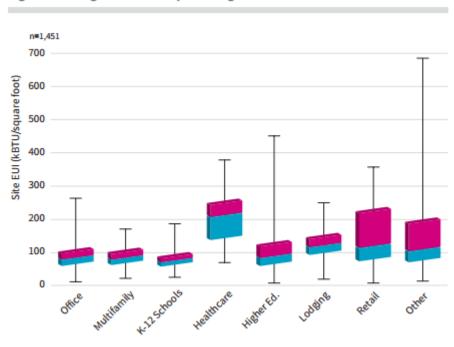
Economic Development Offices

Public Health Researchers



Driving to Action: The Opportunity

Figure 19: Range of Site EUI by Building Sector



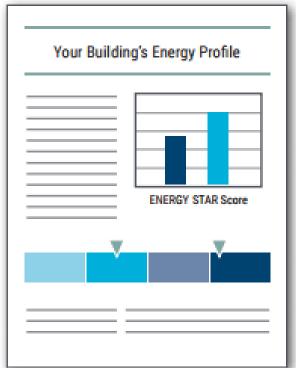
Source: City of Chicago 2015 Benchmarking Report

Data informed customer service



50th - 75th Percentile
 25th - 50th Percentile

Building Owner Engagement





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- @elevate_energy
- Facebook/elevateenergy
- in LinkedIn

MOBILIZING BENCHMARKING DATA TO CREATE NEW OUTCOMES

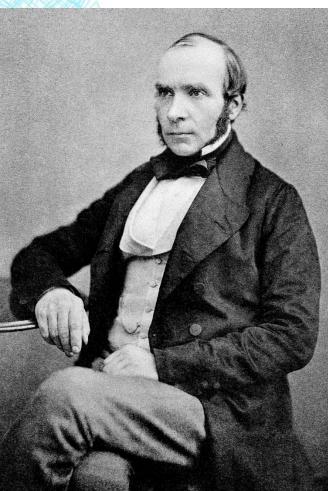
Eric R. Coffman Chief – Office of Energy and Sustainability Montgomery County Department of General Services





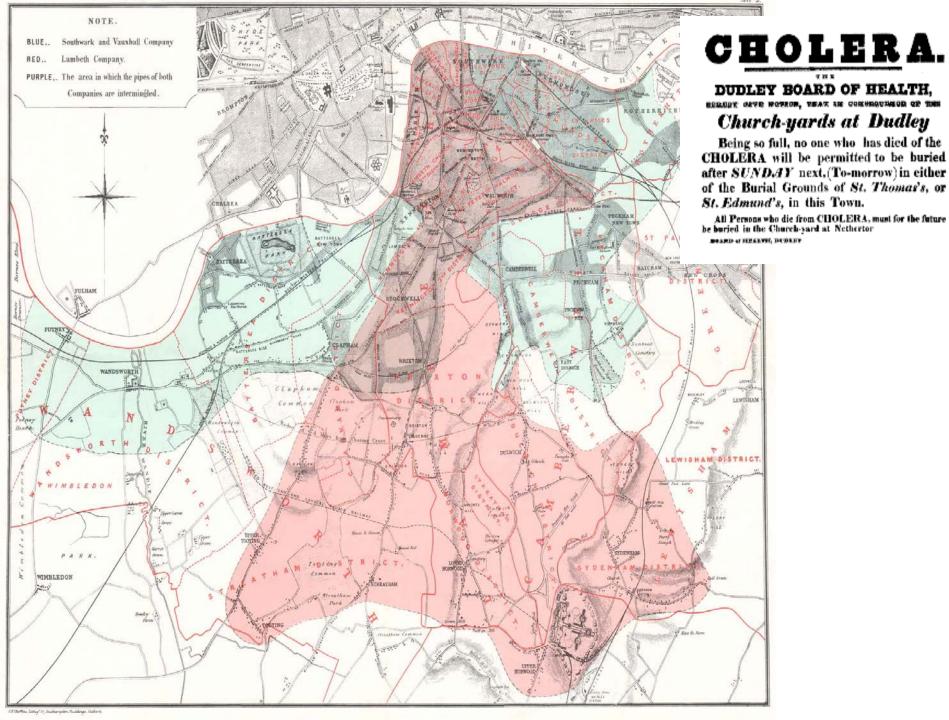








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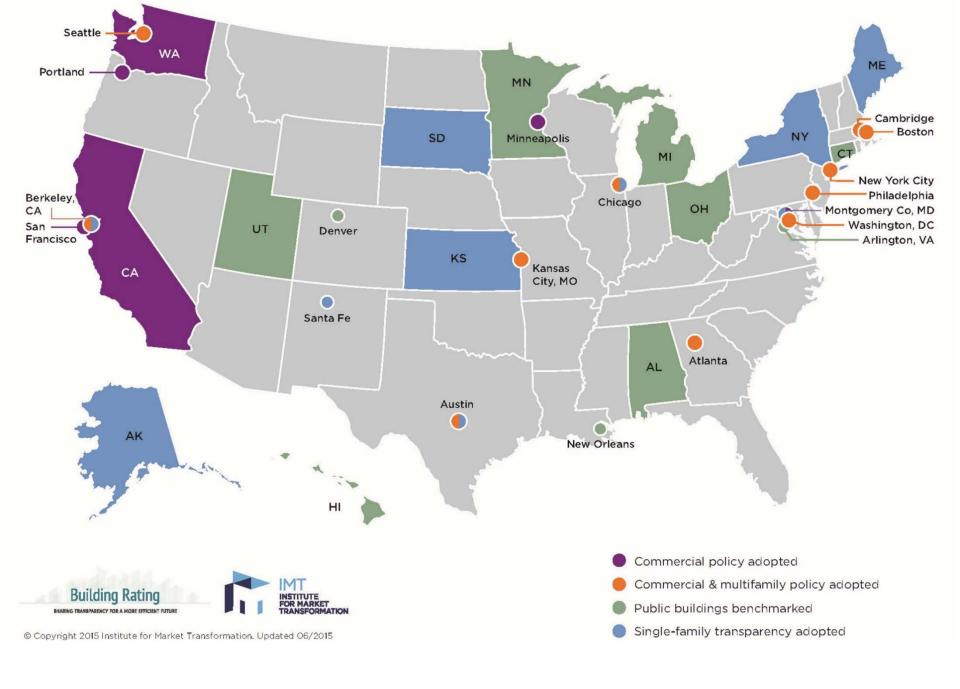


Energy Performance Benchmarking and Disclosure

- Requires building owners to measure building energy performance by a common method (e.g. ENERGY STAR)
- Disclose data publically on a scheduled basis or as part of a transaction
- Public data can be available through government portals and open data initiatives
- Powerful dataset on building performance across a community

Energy Performance Benchmarking

- Creates transparency in the building sector
- Enables awareness of energy consumption
- Promotes market competition and consumer choice
- Drives investment by highlighting energy savings opportunities
- Creates jobs in energy services sector, building trades
- Enables smarter government and utility programming



Montgomery County Benchmarking Law

- County and certain non-residential buildings 50,000 square feet and greater
 - County government buildings benchmarked first, leading by example
 - County and private commercial (no multi-family/residential buildings)
- Benchmark in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager
 - Building characteristics and energy data only; no water data
- Verification required
 - Montgomery County and Chicago are the only jurisdictions to require this
- Report to the County for public disclosure
- Work groups to develop/improve requirements and regulations including 70 stakeholders (utility, building owners, energy service companies, non-profits and associations).

Early Montgomery County Law Successes

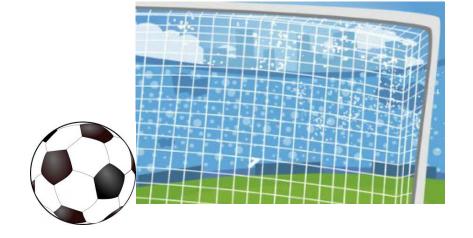
- Benchmarking of Public Buildings
- Benchmarking Ambassador network
- Recognition of Early Bird Benchmarkers (Hughes Networks, JBG, Montgomery College and more)
- Local Partnerships with AOBA, Chamber of Commerce, USGBC and others
- Open office hours and other touchpoints with building community
- Outreach/promotional opportunities for early adopters





Partnerships and Collaboration

- Benchmarking requirements drive national and regional collaboration amongst organizations with common goals.
- Local Workgroup
- Institute for Market Transformation
- ENERGY STAR
- Department of Energy
- LBNL
- DC Department of Energy and Environment
- Sierra Club
- Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce
- More.....



Montgomery County Financing and EE Programs

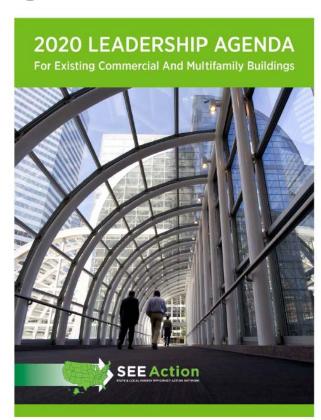
Benchmarking is essential to other energy programs:

- PACE: Property-Assessed Clean Energy financing
 - Up to 100% financing, 20 year periods, competitive rates
- County's Green Bank
 - Work Group process started in October 2015
- Utility Energy Efficiency Incentives
 - Retrocommissioning and Ongoing Performance incentives
- County Incentive Programs
 - Recognition programs, profiles, case studies

2020 Leadership Agenda for Commercial Buildings

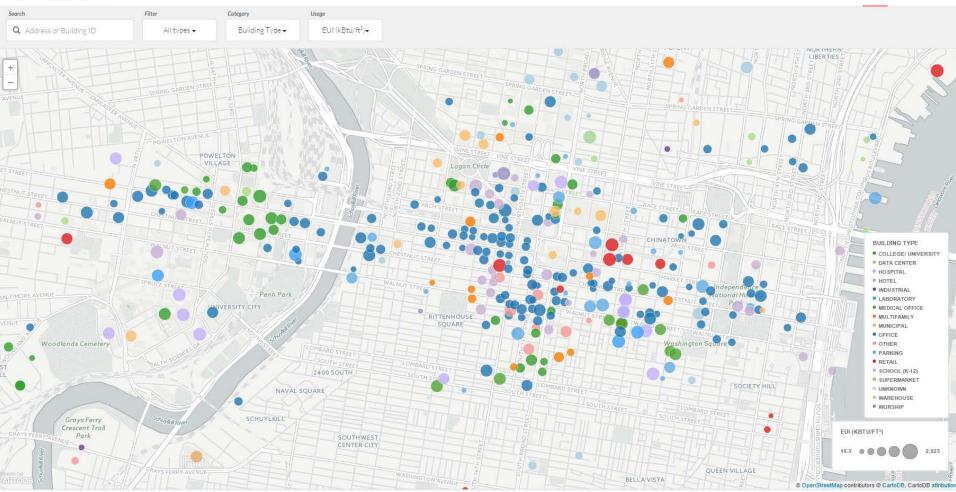
Agenda of replicable programs to enable robust state and local government energy programs

- Strengthen demand for energy efficiency
- Unlock data related to buildings and energy
- Expand public-private partnerships and intergovernmental collaboration
- Improve access to capital for energy efficiency improvements
- Improve the energy efficiency of publicly owned facilities
- Adopt and implement strong building energy codes



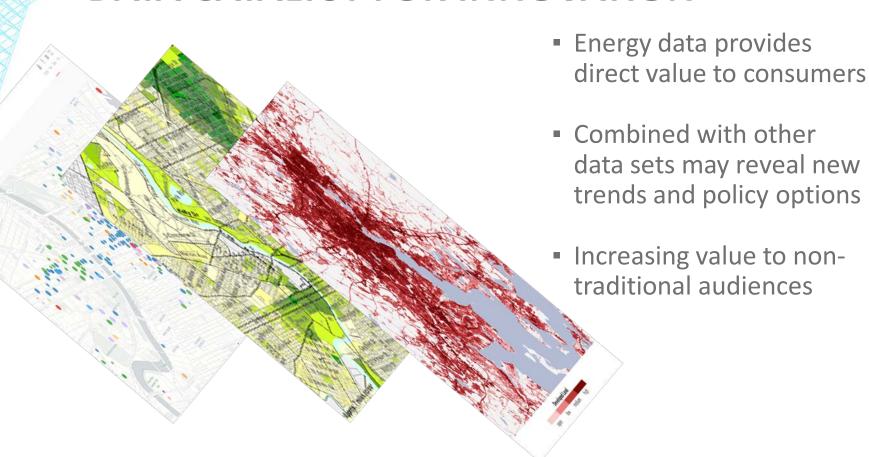






Source: City of Philadelphia Office of Sustainability





Leveraging Energy Data for Non Traditional Audiences

SEEA Commercial Building Working Group is examining how energy benchmarking and other energy data can be used for non-traditional audiences including:

- Health professionals
- Economic developers
- Performance managers
- Resiliency and emergency management professionals
- Planners
- Entrepreneurs



SEE Action Resources





Be name skip is the process of comparing input, processes, or outputs within nor text-even organisations, often within an intower an motivating per formance improve ment the entire ring hybrid in reasons per performance using as indicators per common until a g., cost per unit prod used | which allower the comparison over time, to other, or to an applicable to related.

- end it evaluate, disclosure of such ratings can over dimore a rangy afficiant buildings.
- reacting? early to find building energy use and roughly 20% of enhousegas emissions in the United States."¹⁷ metry 20% more onegy-intensive than non-engy-expend intensive see ago more than 6% per verame at buildings." and king energy a cost worth
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mens uring building energy efficiency.

- Bench marking public buildings is a low-cost way to identify buildings that are good candidates for e neigy and its and
- Local governments can lead by example with their own buildings, then phase in benchmarking and disclosure for the private
- sector.
- d isclosure policies can facilitate market-based competition and drive investment in energy efficiency, creating loca

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A Regulator's Privacy Guide to Third-Party Data Access for Energy Efficiency

Customer Information and Behavior Working Group



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December 2012

The State and Local Energy Efficiency Action Network is a state and local effort facilitated by the federal government that helps states, utilities, and other local stakeholders take energy efficiency to scale and achieve all cost-effective energy

Learn more at www.seeaction.energy.gov

What's Proper Renchmarking

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SEE Action Energy Benchmarking, Rating, and Disclosure for Regulators of

Ratepayer-Funded Programs

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• Energy benchmarking is a standardized method for

measuring building energy

Benchmerking public buildings is a low-cost way to identify buildings that

are good candidates for e ne rey a ud its a nd

Program ad ministratos can use benchmarking as a nentry point for

recruiting participants for energy-efficiency

Benchmerking end dis-c bsure policies cen

efficiency, thus creating

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