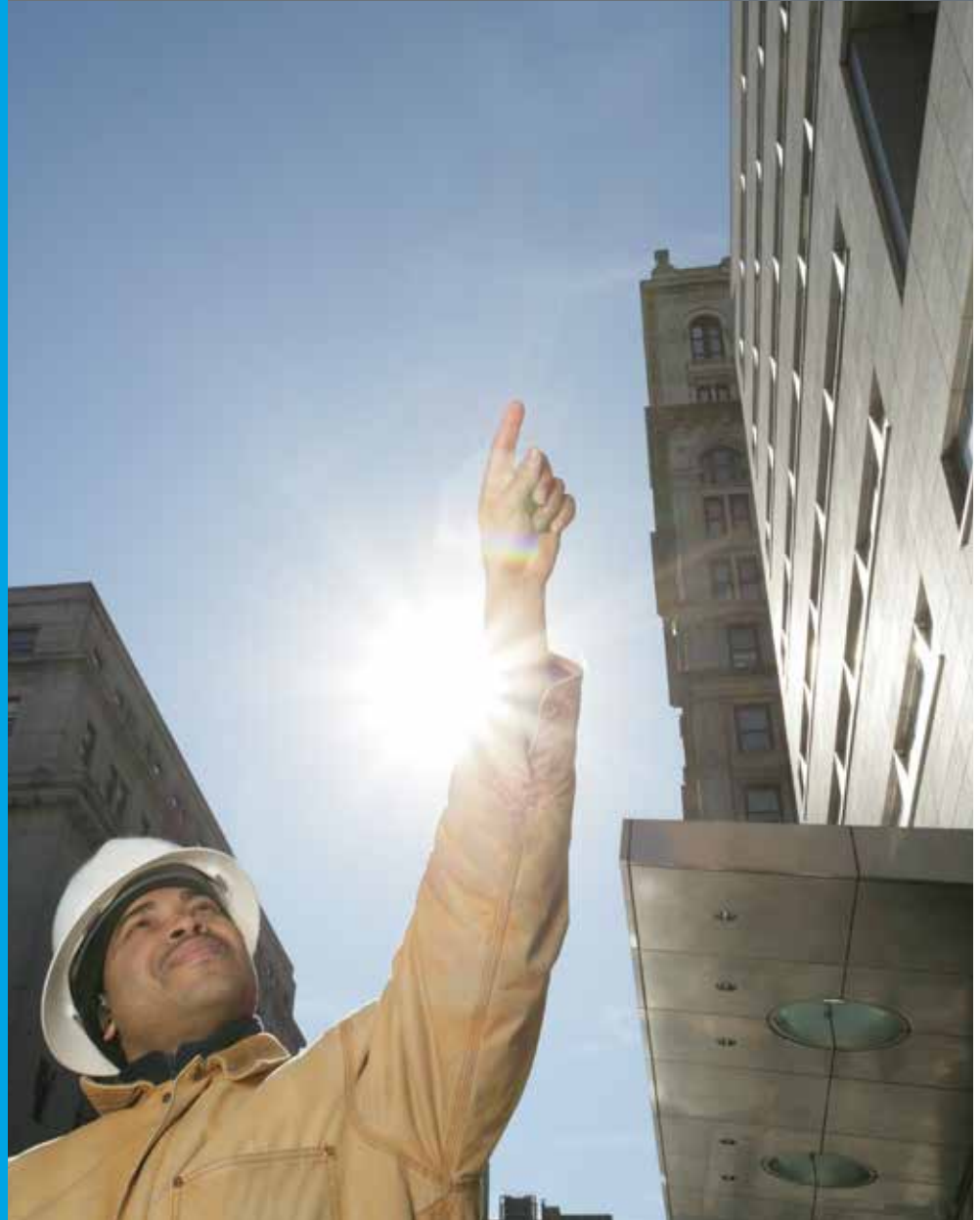


2012 Annual Report

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# Commercial Building Energy Alliance

October 2012





**E**nergy efficiency is a low-cost way to save money, support job growth, reduce pollution, and improve the competitiveness of our businesses. We spend more than \$400 billion each year to power our homes and commercial buildings. These buildings consume more than 70 percent of all electricity used in the United States—about 40 percent of our nation’s total energy bill—and contribute to almost 40 percent of the nation’s carbon dioxide emissions.

Through the National Laboratories and a vast network of research and expert partners, the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy/Building Technologies Program works to continually develop innovative, cost-effective energy-saving solutions—better technologies, better building practices, and better ways to improve existing buildings in which we work, shop, and lead our everyday lives. DOE recognizes the leadership of many commercial real estate organizations and has been working with market partners to advance energy efficiency through the Commercial Building Energy Alliance since 2009. The Alliance plays a crucial role: by committing to

energy efficiency and working together with DOE to accelerate the adoption of better technologies, members help move our country closer to the Administration’s target of 20 percent energy savings by 2020. If we cut the energy use of U.S. buildings by 20 percent from current levels, we could save approximately \$80 billion annually on energy bills, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and create thousands of jobs.

In 2013, we look forward to continuing to work with you to produce impactful, market-ready products that real building owners and operators can use to reduce energy consumption.

Thank you for working with us. Together we will continue to drive greater energy efficiency and security, save costs, and create jobs for U.S. businesses!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arah Schuur'.

Arah Schuur  
Commercial Buildings Program Director  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy  
Building Technologies Program

## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Retailer Energy Alliance.....	7
Commercial Real Estate Energy Alliance.....	9
Hospital Energy Alliance.....	11
Higher Education Energy Alliance.....	13
<b>Education and Outreach.....</b>	<b>14</b>
2012 Highlights.....	14
What to Expect in 2013.....	16
<b>Technology Solutions.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Lighting and Electrical.....	19
Space Conditioning.....	22
Plug and Process Loads.....	24
Refrigeration.....	26
Food Service.....	28
Laboratories.....	30
<b>Market Solutions.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>The Alliance in 2013.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Conclusion.....</b>	<b>36</b>

# CBEA by the NUMBERS

**10** specifications to help members take advantage of high-efficiency lighting, refrigeration, heating, ventilation and cooling technologies—twice as many as last year...p. 18

**\$1 billion** energy savings if all 10- to 20-ton commercial RTUs are replaced with units built to the RTU Challenge specification...p. 18

**5 MANUFACTURERS** participating in the RTU Challenge to meet the specifications for energy savings and performance: Daikin McQuay, Carrier, Lennox, 7AC Technologies, and Rheem...p. 22

**ONE MANUFACTURER** Daikin McQuay designed a model meeting the RTU Challenge specifications: the Rebel...p. 22

**217** CBEA member companies and institutions...p. 5

**66 TWh** energy saved if everyone switched to technologies that meet the Alliance’s five newest specifications...p. 18

**\$16,000–\$52,000** potential annual savings for a single supermarket retrofitting advanced control measures for its RTUs...p. 23

**40%** achievable savings on energy bills for parking structures utilizing the specifications developed by the Lighting and Electrical Project Team...p. 20

**58%** actual energy savings reported by Alliance member Walmart, using LED parking lot lighting meeting Alliance specification requirements, in comparison with conventional lighting meeting ASHRAE Standard 90-1-2010 (for LZ3)...p. 7

**19.2%** reduction in energy intensity achieved by Alliance member GSA...p. 9

**444** individual Alliance participants...p. 5

**2 CASE STUDIES** showcasing best practices in energy-aligned or “green” leasing...p. 32

**\$245,000** yearly savings from retrofitting light fixtures with new lighting technology at Alliance member Gundersen Lutheran Health System...p. 21

**87 TWh** amount of energy lighting troffers use annually, which can be reduced up to 75 percent with the latest technology...p. 18

**15 MINUTES** shortest payback time frame noted in fume-hood sash management case study conducted by Alliance member University of California at Santa Barbara...p. 31

**9 billion** square feet owned or managed by Alliance members ...p. 5

**20 WEBINARS** presented for Alliance members, including Controlling Capital Costs in High-Performance Office Buildings, Tools and Practices for Implementing Green Leasing, Alliance High Efficiency Troffer Specification v3.0, Overview of the Lighting Energy Efficiency in Parking (LEEP) Campaign...p. 15





# INTRODUCTION

Commercial buildings—our offices, schools, hospitals, restaurants, hotels and stores—consume nearly 20 percent of all energy used in the United States.<sup>1</sup> We spend more than \$200 billion each year to power our country’s commercial buildings. Unfortunately, much of this energy and money is wasted: a typical commercial building could save 20 percent on its energy bills simply by commissioning existing systems so they operate as intended.<sup>2</sup>

We spend more than \$200 billion each year to power the places where we work, shop, eat, stay, and learn.

Energy efficiency is a cost-effective way to save money, support job growth, reduce pollution, and improve the competitiveness of our businesses. Through the Commercial Building Energy Alliance (CBEA), members work with the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) exceptional network of

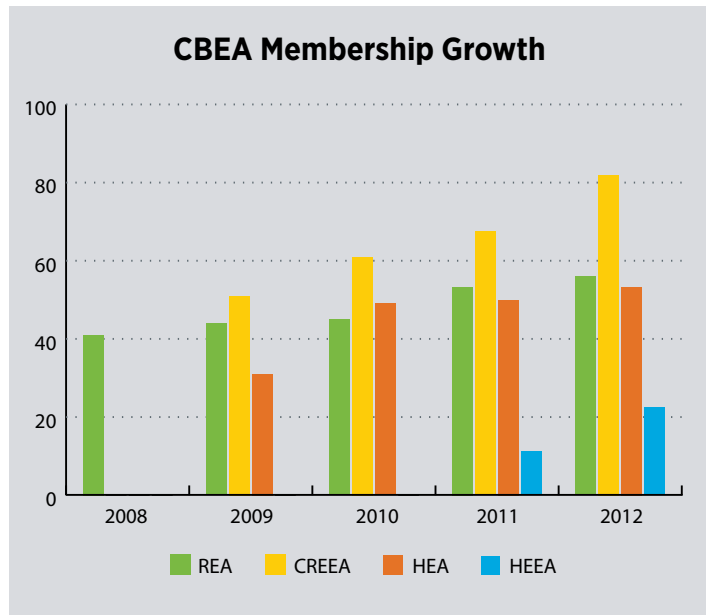
research and technical experts to develop and deploy innovative, cost-effective, energy-saving solutions that lead to better technologies, more profitable businesses, and better buildings in which we work, shop, eat, stay, and learn.

## Join Us

DOE welcomes new building owners, managers, and operators to join the Alliance. New members are asked to set and share an energy-saving goal, join one or more Project Team, and participate in at least one Alliance activity each year. Joining is

easy and free: simply visit [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance).

Since its start in 2008, the Alliance has grown to include more than 200 members in six sectors: retail, food service, commercial real estate, hospitality, healthcare, and higher education. Combined, these members represent over 9 billion square feet of commercial floor space. The 444 Alliance participants representing these member companies offer DOE and industry powerful insights into market drivers for improved efficiency. By focusing on replicable and scalable energy-efficiency solutions, members increase the speed and scale at which efficient technologies and practices are adopted in the U.S. market place.



1. Commercial buildings consumed 17.9 quads of primary energy in 2009, representing 46% of building energy consumption and 18.9% of U.S. energy consumption. <http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/ChapterIntro3.aspx?3>

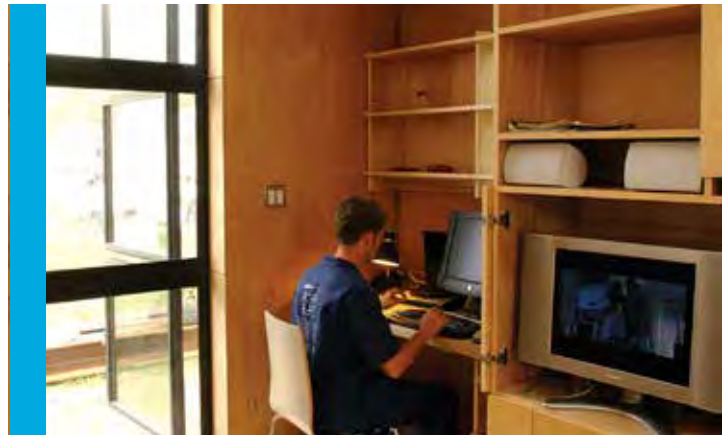
2. EIA.gov - <http://www.eia.gov/oiaf/aeo/tablebrowser/#release=AEO2011&subject=3-AEO2011&table=3-AEO2011&region=1-0&cases=ref2011-d020911a>

## Protecting the Environment

U.S. commercial buildings account for nearly 20 percent of the nation’s energy use, which results in man-made carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur dioxide emissions that contribute to smog, acid rain, haze, and global climate change. Improving the efficiency of the nation’s buildings can play a significant role in reducing pollution.

## More Comfortable Buildings

Energy-efficiency improvements often mean more comfortable buildings. Improvements to lighting, space conditioning, and ventilation technologies, for instance, can improve occupant comfort and reduce the number of complaints associated with building temperature fluctuations.



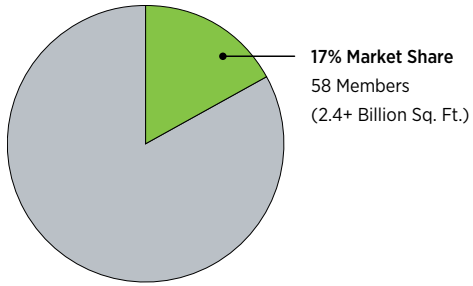
## Supporting the U.S. Economy

Much of the nation’s almost 80 billion square feet of commercial space was constructed before 1980, prior to the existence of today’s efficient products and most equipment standards and building codes. These buildings represent a large potential for energy savings, and this means local jobs. And, money saved on energy costs flows to other sectors of the economy, which can lead to the creation of new jobs.<sup>3</sup>

## Improving Our Energy Security

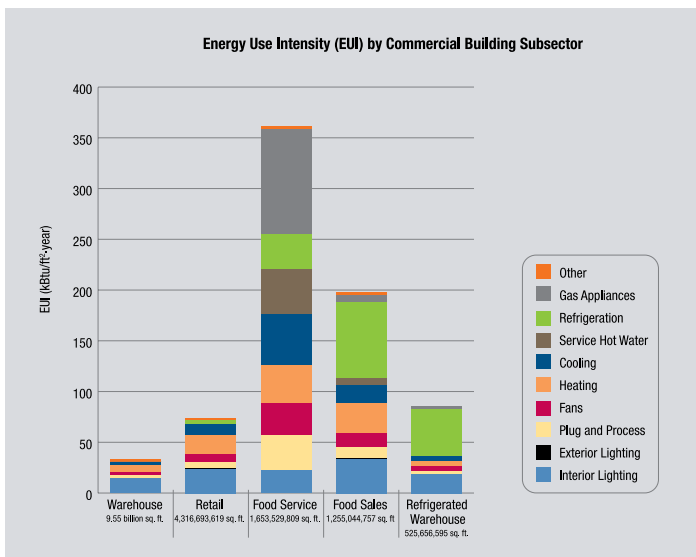
Efficient buildings help us do more with less energy. This alleviates pressure on our electric grid, avoids new power plant construction, and extends our energy resources as we diversify to greater use of renewable, sustainable energy supplies. This helps to ensure we have available, reliable energy supplies well into the future.

3. Unlocking Energy Efficiency in the US Economy, July 2009, McKinsey and Company



### Retail and Food Service

Retail companies spend tens of billions of dollars on energy each year.<sup>4</sup> Retail buildings—including stand-alone stores, malls, and shopping centers—account for over 15 percent of commercial floor space and consume more than 18 percent of all energy used by commercial buildings. Food sales and food service establishments account for less than five percent of commercial building floor space, but consume over 10 percent of commercial building energy due to their energy-intensive operations.<sup>5</sup>



4. [http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=retail.bus\\_retail](http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=retail.bus_retail)  
 5. Source: 2011 Building Energy Data Book <http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/ChapterIntro3.aspx?3>

The Retailer Energy Alliance (REA) was launched in 2008 through an executive roundtable meeting convened by DOE and 12 of the nation’s leading retailers including Walmart, Target, Whole Foods, McDonald’s, Home Depot, Best Buy, Staples, Kohl’s, Walgreens, jcpenny, John Deere, and Macy’s. From this initial dozen, REA has grown to include over 58 members representing 17 percent of retail floor space nationwide.

Through the Alliance Project Teams, members work to identify and adopt energy-saving lighting, space conditioning, refrigeration, and food service technologies and solutions that help them improve the efficiency of their operations. Although they may be competitors, retail members find common ground in energy efficiency: by sharing their experiences and best practices, everyone benefits by saving more.



#### REA Member in Action – Walmart Stores, Inc.

Early in 2012, DOE released the [LED Site Lighting Specification v1.3](#), designed to help building owners cut parking lot lighting energy bills by 40 percent or more by taking advantage of new LED lighting options while delivering additional benefits including long life, reduced maintenance costs, and improved lighting uniformity. The [Walmart Supercenter in Leavenworth, Kansas](#) offered its parking lot as a testing ground for LED lighting to determine if LEDs could meet the specification requirements and still be competitive with conventional lighting systems, after taking maintenance and energy costs into consideration. The test LED system was compared with two other systems: a 1,000 watt (W) pulse-start metal halide (PMH) and a 400-W PMH. While the LED system initially cost more than either PMH system, it had lower costs at the end of the 10-year analysis period. In the two years since this Walmart Supercenter upgraded to LEDs, Walmart redesigned its prototypical design for parking lot lighting, yielding a 21 percent reduction in fixtures and a 12 percent reduction in the number of poles. Walmart now uses lighting that conforms to the specification in all new parking lot sites, with over 300 sites in design or completed as of April 2012. In these facilities, Walmart has reported energy savings of 58 percent compared to ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010 (for LZ3).

# Members

**Owners/Operators:**

A&P  
 Applebee's International, Inc.  
 Arby's Restaurant Group  
 Army & Air Force Exchange Service  
 Belk, Inc.

**Best Buy Co., Inc.**

BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.  
 Boston Market Corp.  
 Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.  
 CKE Restaurants, Inc.  
 Costco Wholesale Corp.  
 Crate and Barrel  
 Einstein Noah Restaurant Group, Inc.  
 Food Lion, LLC  
 Ford Motor  
 Fresh & Easy Neighborhood Market  
 Harris Teeter Inc.  
 jcpenny\*  
 John Deere

**Kohl's Department Stores\***

Lamey-Wellehan Shoes  
 Lowe's Companies, Inc.\*

Macy's, Inc.  
 McDonald's Corp.\*  
 Office Depot  
 OfficeMax Inc.  
 Panda Restaurant Group, Inc.  
 PETCO Animal Supplies, Inc.  
 PetSmart, Inc.  
 Publix Super Markets  
 REI  
 Rutter's Holdings, Inc.  
 Safeway Inc.  
 Sears Holdings Corp.  
 Sonic Corp.  
**Staples, Inc.\***  
**Starbucks Coffee Company**  
**SUPERVALU INC.\***  
 Target Corp.\*  
 The Home Depot, Inc.\*  
 The Stop & Shop Supermarket Co.  
 Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.  
 U.S. General Services Administration  
**Walmart Co.**  
 Walmart Stores, Inc.\*

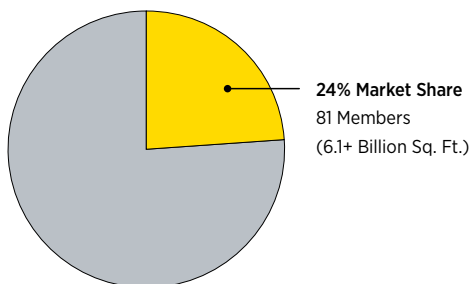
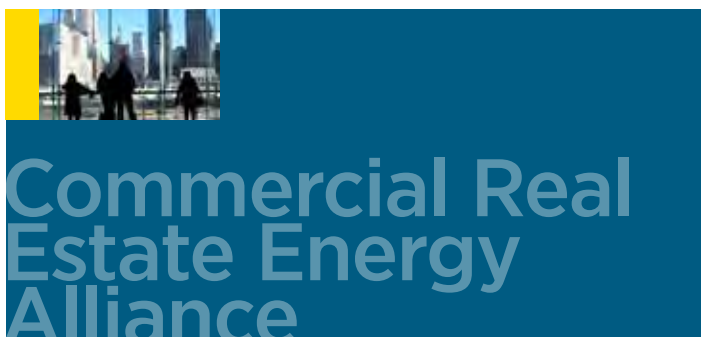
Wawa, Inc.  
 Weis Markets  
 Wendy's Quality Supply Chain Coop, Inc.  
 Whole Foods Market, Inc.\*  
 Yum! Brands\*

**Other Participants:**

American Institute of Architects (AIA)  
 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)\*  
 Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES)\*  
 International Facility Management Association (IFMA)  
 National Association of Convenience Stores  
 Professional Retail Store Maintenance Association  
 Retail Industry Leaders Association  
 Unified Foodservice Purchasing Co-op, LLC

\* Bold type identifies Better Building Challenge participants  
 Asterisk (\*) indicates 2012 REA Steering Committee representative





## Commercial Real Estate and Hospitality



Office buildings account for nearly 20 percent of commercial building sector energy use.<sup>6</sup> Energy is often a property’s single largest operating expense, representing up to 30 percent of a typical

office building’s costs. Fortunately, energy-saving opportunities abound in most commercial office spaces. Studies have shown that it is possible to achieve energy savings of up to 20 percent simply by commissioning existing building systems; some companies have reported energy consumption reductions of 35 percent, solely through changing building operation and management strategies.<sup>7</sup> In addition, energy savings can improve net operating income, increasing asset value.

The Commercial Real Estate Energy Alliance (CREEA) began in April 2009, in direct response to the increasing concerns of many connected to the nation’s commercial real estate market—building owners, occupants, and property representatives—about energy costs and reliability. After taking advantage of no- and low-cost energy savings opportunities, many in the commercial real estate sector began examining innovative technologies and solutions to further reduce energy expenses, environmental

6. Building Energy Databook 201, Ch. 3

7. Unlocking Energy Efficiency in the US Economy, July 2009, McKinsey and Company. ; and [http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=comm\\_real\\_estate\\_bus\\_comm\\_realestate](http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=comm_real_estate_bus_comm_realestate)

impact, and overall operating risk. Because many of these technologies were unproven, posed significant operational integration challenges, or were too costly to meet developers’ and tenants’ expectations, CREEA members recognized and acted upon the potential inherent in a partnership with DOE and top technology experts.

Since its launch, CREEA has grown to include 81 members representing more than 6.1 billion square feet of office and hospitality space. Through the Alliance market and technology solutions project teams, members are working with some of the nation’s leading experts to adopt innovative energy-saving technologies and overcome persistent market barriers such as split incentives.



### CREEA Member in Action – U.S. General Services Administration

As one of the largest managers of commercial real estate in the nation, CREEA member U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is committed to sharing lessons learned as it works to achieve its [energy performance and sustainability goals](#). Working with the DOE and its national labs, GSA is testing out emerging energy-efficient commercial building technologies through its [Green Proving Ground](#) program. By sharing the results of these demonstrations with other Alliance members, federal agencies, and building stakeholders, GSA is helping to reduce uncertainty and accelerate the adoption of promising new technologies. Through the Alliance, GSA also helped to establish [greenleaselibrary.com](http://greenleaselibrary.com), a one-stop shop for building owners, tenants, and brokers seeking to negotiate leases that align energy-efficiency incentives so everyone benefits from efficiency improvements. In 2013, GSA will continue to partner with the Alliance members to demonstrate RTUs that meet the RTU Challenge, and will participate in a plug load study planned by the Alliance’s Plug and Process Loads Project Team. These activities help contribute to GSA’s energy-saving goals, which they are on track to meet or exceed. Most notably, GSA reported in its FY2011 [scorecard](#) an energy-intensity reduction of 19.2 percent against an 18 percent target.

# Members

## Owners/Operators:

AtSite  
 Bank of America  
 Big Rock Partners, LLC  
 Calvert Group, Ltd.  
 Cassidy Turley  
**CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.\***  
 CC Frost Properties, Ltd.  
 Colliers International\*  
 Community Services Agency & Development Corporation  
 Core Properties, Inc.  
 Corporate Office Properties Trust  
 Cushman & Wakefield Inc.\*  
 Dacra Development  
 Denver West  
 Edens & Avant  
 First Potomac Realty Trust  
**Forest City Enterprises, Inc.**  
 GE Capital Real Estate  
 Glenborough, LLC\*  
 Green Leaf Inn, LLC  
 H&R Block Inc.  
 HAL Real Estate Investments, Inc.  
 Hilton Worldwide  
 Hines  
 Hyatt Hotels Corp.  
 IBM  
**InterContinental Hotels Group**  
**Jones Lang LaSalle\***  
 Kimco Realty Corp.

Liberty Property Trust  
 Living City Block  
 Marriott International, Inc.  
 Mesa Lane Partners, LLC  
 MGM Resorts International\*  
 New York Times Company  
 Newmark Grubb Knight Frank Global Corporate Services\*  
 Opus Corp.  
**Prologis Inc.**  
 Prudential Financial, Inc.  
 Regency Centers Corp.  
 Rosemont Realty  
**RREEF America LLC**  
 Ryan Companies US, Inc.  
 Schaad Companies  
 Sharpe Properties Group, LLC  
 Simon Property Group, Inc.  
 Southbrook Church  
 Stream Realty Partners, L.P.  
 Studley  
 Sunset Development Company  
 The JBG Companies  
 The Malcolm Bryant Corp.  
**The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.**  
 The Related Companies, L.P.  
 The Walt Disney Co.\*  
 The Westfield Group  
 Tishman Speyer Properties  
**Transwestern Property Co.**  
 Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.

## **USAA Real Estate Co.\***

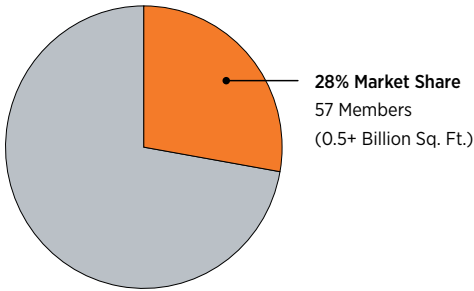
U.S. Department of Energy  
 U.S. General Services Administration\*  
 U.S. Navy CNIC Facilities and Acquisitions  
 Vornado Realty Trust  
 Webster Development, LLC  
 Winstanley Enterprises  
 Wright Runstad & Co.

## **Wyndham Hotels and Resorts, LLC**

## Other Participants:

American Hotel & Lodging Association\*  
 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)\*  
 BOMA International\*  
 Green Parking Council  
 Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES)  
 International Facility Management Association (IFMA)  
 International Council of Shopping Centers  
 NAIOP (Commercial Real Estate Development Association)\*  
 National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT)  
 National Multi Housing Council  
 Sustainability Roundtable Inc.  
 The Bullitt Foundation  
 The Real Estate Roundtable

\* Bold type identifies Better Building Challenge participants  
 Asterisk (\*) indicates 2012 CREEA Steering Committee representative



## Hospitals and Healthcare



Consuming more than eight percent of the total energy used in U.S. commercial buildings, hospitals and other healthcare facilities are on average among the most energy-intensive buildings in the country, spending more than \$8 billion on energy every year. That's enough to

cover the average salary of more than 100,000 registered nurses. With rising energy costs straining already tight budgets, many healthcare facilities are seeking ways to cut costs without compromising the quality of patient care.

Founded in 2009, the Hospital Energy Alliance (HEA) connects its members with an experienced network of hospital energy experts, providing them with the information, tools, training, and resources to help make their buildings more efficient. Since its launch, HEA has grown to include over 57 members representing over 0.5 billion square feet of space—about 28 percent of the sector.

Through HEA, these healthcare organizations are focusing on energy efficiency as a win-win solution to improve facilities, reduce environmental impacts, and save healthcare systems needed resources—resources that can be used to hire staff, purchase medical equipment, and improve patient experience.



Source: <http://www.gundluth.org/green>

### HEA Member in Action – Gundersen Lutheran Health System

Stringent requirements for patient safety and comfort, coupled with energy-intensive medical technologies, make health care facilities a challenging—yet promising—arena for efficiency improvements. Since 2008 Gundersen Lutheran Health System, located in La Crosse, Wisconsin, has reduced energy consumption and improved the efficiency of its facilities by more than 25 percent through performing comprehensive energy audits, implementing a comprehensive energy management plan, and re-commissioning its buildings. Gundersen's actions have helped save over \$1 million a year on energy bills, but it is not stopping there. Gundersen is continuing to invest in renewable energy projects to further offset the health system's energy use. Rather than purchase energy from external suppliers, Gundersen will obtain its energy from on-site or community-sourced renewable energy projects such as wind farms. Gundersen is even investing in a biogas generator that uses methane from a local landfill to produce over eight million kWh of electricity per year—enough to power its entire Onalaska medical campus.

Through HEA, Gundersen is sharing knowledge and expertise with other leading healthcare systems, representing more than 27 percent of the nation's healthcare space. Gundersen's robust approach to energy reduction has helped the organization reduce its energy bills and focus on the primary mission: quality healthcare.



# Members

**Owners/Operators:**

Adventist Healthcare  
 Advocate Trinity Hospital  
 A.O. Fox Memorial Hospital

**Ascension Health\***

Beaumont Health System  
 Bon Secours St. Francis Health System  
 Boulder Community Hospital  
 Catholic Health Initiatives (CHI)  
 CentraCare Health System  
 Clarion Hospital

**Cleveland Clinic\***

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center  
 Dignity Health  
 Geisinger Lutheran Health System  
 Gundersen Lutheran Health System\*  
 Hackensack University Medical Center  
 Health Care-REIT  
 HealthSouth  
 Hospital Corporation of America\*  
 IASIS Healthcare  
 Inova Health System  
 James J. Peters VA Medical Center

Johns Hopkins Health System  
 Jones Lang LaSalle  
 Kaiser Permanente  
 Lake Health  
 Legacy Health System  
 Mayo Clinic  
 Metro Health Hospital  
 NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital\*  
 North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System  
 Palomar Pomerado Health  
 Partners HealthCare  
 PeaceHealth  
 Providence Health & Services\*  
 Rush University Medical Center  
 San Luis Valley Regional Medical Center  
 Sinai Health System  
 St. Mary's Medical Center  
 Summa Health System  
 Texas Children's Hospital  
 Texas Medical Center Central Heating and Cooling Services Corporation (TECO)\*  
 TRICARE Management Activity (TMA)\*

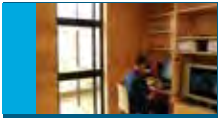
University of Maryland Medical Center  
 University of Pittsburgh Medical Center\*  
 University of South Alabama Medical Center  
 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
 U.S. General Services Administration  
 Veterans Health Administration  
 West Chester Medical Center  
 Yale-New Haven Hospital

**Other Participants:**

American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE)  
 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)\*  
 Health Care Without Harm  
 Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES)  
 International Facility Management Association (IFMA)  
 VHA (formerly Voluntary Hospitals of America)

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\* Bold type identifies Better Building Challenge participants  
 Asterisk (\*) indicates 2012 HEA Steering Committee representative



# Higher Education Energy Alliance

## Colleges, Universities, and Post-Secondary Institutions



CBEA began welcoming higher education members in mid-2011, forming the Higher Education Energy Alliance (HEEA). Higher education spends an estimated \$14 billion annually on energy costs. Colleges, universities, and other post-secondary institutions across the U.S. hold

unique places in their communities—as civic, academic, and cultural stewards, and opinion shapers. Students, staff, alumni, elected officials, and the general public expect higher education institutions to exhibit wise leadership coupled with strong fiscal oversight—a challenge in the best economic times. HEEA members recognize that vetted energy-saving building components and technologies present campuses’ diverse building portfolios with the opportunity not only to reduce current building operating costs and mitigate future cost volatility, but also to demonstrate strong environmental stewardship.



### HEEA Member in Action – University of California at Irvine

The University of California at Irvine (UC Irvine) tackled laboratory inefficiency challenges by developing “[Smart Lab](#)” [design criteria](#) for both new construction and facility retrofits. Smart Labs optimize energy efficiency without sacrificing occupant safety, especially in regard to air-changes per hour (ACH). UC Irvine tested the concept in a pilot of integrated design criteria and performance standards, incorporating real-time air quality sensing; reduced fan, filtration, and duct airspeeds; 50-70 percent less exhaust fan energy; reduced internal heat load; and reduced thermal inputs during setback periods. By integrating all these features in a holistic design, UC Irvine demonstrated an impressive [50 percent reduction in energy use during the pilot](#). Now, it is sharing these results with other Alliance members through the Laboratories Project Team. In October 2012, UC Irvine offered a workshop at the Labs21 conference to share its findings. This Smart Labs showcase presentation provides outreach as part of UC Irvine’s commitment to the Alliance and the Better Buildings Challenge.

# Members

#### **Owners/Operators:**

- Arizona State University\*
- Clark Atlanta University
- Cornell University\*
- Duke University\*
- Grand Valley State University
- Loyola University
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology

- Portland State University\*
- Stanford University\*
- Tulane University\*
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of California, Davis
- University of California, Irvine
- University of California, Merced
- University of California System\***

#### **University of Hawaii at Manoa**

- University of Maryland\*
- University of South Carolina
- University of Utah**
- University of Wisconsin\*

#### **Other Participants:**

- Energy Efficiency Building Hub (EEB Hub)

\* Bold type identifies Better Building Challenge participants  
Asterisk (\*) indicates 2012 CBEA Steering Committee representative



Members of the Commercial Building Energy Alliance are high-level executives and professionals who recognize the value of sharing ideas, best practices, and problem-solving strategies with peers who face similar energy challenges. These members spearheaded a number of initiatives in 2012 to enable their peers to benefit from the success of the Alliances. The Alliance expanded its education, outreach, and information programs in 2012, offering members valuable information, networking, and training opportunities.

## 2012 HIGHLIGHTS

### Hosted Successful CBEA Efficiency Forum

On May 23 and 24, DOE hosted the first-ever CBEA Efficiency Forum at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) in Golden, Colorado. At the May 23 All-Member Meeting, Alliance members challenged participants to identify shared information



on pathways for maximizing the impact of Alliance resources, share energy savings in their facilities attributable to these resources, and provide feedback on 2013 plans. The May 24 gathering built upon the findings of the All-Member Meeting through an Executive Exchange with Commercial Building Stakeholders, where Alliance members sat down with senior commercial building stakeholders whose expertise, products,



and services directly related to key Alliance areas of interest. To facilitate informed discussion, DOE sent registrants brief overviews of all Alliance activities in advance of the Forum. These overviews described the main barriers addressed by each



activity, as well as deliverables, deployment pathways, and metrics for gauging impact. Overall, a total of 141 individuals engaged in the CBEA Efficiency Forum, including 58 CBEA members, 54 industry stakeholders, and 29 technical experts from DOE and its national labs. Following the Forum, key takeaways were published in the [CBEA Efficiency Forum Report](#), which is available along with presentations on the [CBEA website](#).

### Expanded Webinar Series

CBEA webinars provide training and information on a variety of commercial building energy-efficiency topics. Webinars are free and feature experts from industry as well as from DOE's national laboratories. In the past year, the Alliance increased the number of webinars by 50 percent, hosting 20 webinars for Alliance members and interested stakeholders. For details and links to webinars where available, see the "Webinar Presentations" sidebar below.

## Revitalized Website to Enhance Accessibility and Access to Resources

A newly restructured, more dynamic, accessible, and user-friendly website was unveiled in late September to engage members and visitors with stronger graphic elements, clearer language, and enhanced navigability. The new [website](#) and some links to specific resources can be found at:

- Alliance home page—[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance)
- Database of energy information, resources, and publications—[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/resources](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/resources)
- Alliance specifications—[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies)
- Webinars and educational opportunities—[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/webinars](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/webinars)

## Released Important Resources for Retrofit and New Construction

DOE and partners ASHRAE, the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES), and the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) have released free guides to help building stakeholders achieve 50 percent energy savings in the building types listed below. All these guides are available for free download at [ASHRAE.org/AEDG](http://ASHRAE.org/AEDG):

- 50% Medium to Big Box Retail Buildings
- 50% Small To Medium Office Buildings
- 50% K-12 School Buildings
- 50% Large Hospitals

In addition, DOE, PECO and partners released the following guides to help building owners and managers maximize building energy performance during building retrofits and renovations:

- [Advanced Energy Retrofit Guide for Office Buildings](#)
- [Advanced Energy Retrofit Guide for Retail Buildings](#)
- [Advanced Energy Retrofit Guide for Grocery Stores](#)

The retrofit guides can be downloaded for free at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/resources](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/resources).

## Offered Re-tuning Training

CBEA offered the first of several planned building re-tuning trainings on October 2-4 in Washington D.C. The training gave CBEA-member facilities management staffers a chance to improve their knowledge of low-cost, low-hassle measures to reduce energy consumption in commercial buildings. See page 34 for details.



## Commercial Building Energy Alliance Webinar Presentations

[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/webinars](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/webinars)

- [The High Performance Windows Volume Purchase Program](#)—October 12, 2011
- [High Efficiency Troffer Specification](#)—October 25, 2011
- [Controlling Capital Costs in High-Performance Office Buildings](#)—October 31, 2011
- [Direct-DC Power Systems for Efficiency and Renewable Energy Integration](#)—November 3, 2011
- [Restaurant Energy Performance Evaluation: How-To Guide and Spreadsheet](#)—November 16, 2011
- [Assessing and Reducing Plug and Process Loads in Commercial Office and Retail Buildings](#)—November 21, 2011
- [Implementation of the ENERGY STAR® Commercial Kitchen Package](#)—November 30, 2011
- [Designing and Modeling HVAC Systems with SystemOutliner](#)—December 7, 2011
- [The L Prize-Winning LED A19 Replacement—What Commercial Building Owners/Operators Can Expect in 2012](#)—January 18, 2012
- [CBEA High Efficiency Troffer Lighting Specification](#)—February 16, 2012
- [Updating Chicago Properties without Capital Expenditure or Debt](#)—March 8, 2012
- [DOE Commercial Building Energy Asset Rating Pilot Project Information Webinar](#)—March 12 & 15, 2012
- [Tools and Practices for Implementing Green Leasing](#)—March 26, 2012
- [Update on the 2012 Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey](#)—April 10, 2012
- [High Efficiency Troffer Specification v3.0](#)—April 19, 2012
- [Refrigerated Display Case Controls](#)—June 25, 2012
- [Whole Building Energy Modeling—Reducing Modeling Time with the OpenStudio 0.8 User Interface and the Building Component Library](#)—June 28, 2012
- [Hydrocarbon Refrigerants in Self-Contained Commercial Refrigeration Equipment](#)—July 30, 2012
- [Energy-Goal-Based Building Procurement: Achieving 90% Energy Savings in a Parking Structure](#)—August 8, 2012
- [Overview of the Lighting Energy Efficiency in Parking \(LEEP\) Campaign](#)—September 27, 2012

## WHAT TO EXPECT IN 2013

### Introduction of the Technology Performance Exchange



In 2013, DOE will release the first version of its Technology Performance Exchange. The Exchange is meant to be a one-stop shop for specifiers, procurement officials, and other consumers to find information regarding the performance of various energy saving technologies. The goals of the Exchange are to:

1. Empower building owners and operators to reduce their facilities' energy consumption by providing information about cost-effective, energy-efficient technologies and strategies
2. Mitigate the associated risks of using best-in-class, emerging, or otherwise underutilized technologies.

The Exchange will include links to resources such as third party and manufacturer testing results as well as opportunities to compare products and technologies side-by-side. By providing the data necessary to predict credible energy savings, the Exchange will allow end users to evaluate the site-specific performance of various technologies, enabling them to conduct more effective financial analyses and make well-informed procurement decisions.



### Expanded Training Opportunities



DOE and partners will continue to offer free building re-tuning training in 2013 (see page 34). Two re-tuning curricula have been developed, including one for larger buildings with automated energy management systems

and another for smaller, less sophisticated buildings without an energy management system. DOE is also in the process of identifying needs for future trainings, such as advice on specifying efficient technologies and equipment in new build situations. We look forward to providing more opportunities for Alliance members to participate in these training sessions as they are planned and offered around the country.

### Enhanced Resource Center

The Commercial Buildings Resource Database offers a wealth of information, research, case studies, and reports on a variety of energy-saving strategies in building design, construction, operations, and maintenance. In 2013, DOE will be updating this resource to make key resources easier to find, as well as expanding its offerings through the Better Buildings Solution Center—a one-stop shop for commercial building information and resources to help building owners, managers, and occupants identify solutions to common market barriers.

### Efficiency Forum

The Alliance will host the 2013 Efficiency Forum at NREL in Golden, Colorado. Dates will be announced by January 2013—be sure to check [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance) for details.





# TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

Following are reports from each CBEA Project Team on the status of their work at the conclusion of FY2012 on September 30.

Newer, more efficient commercial building technologies have the potential to substantially reduce energy consumption while improving building occupant comfort and saving money. The Energy Information Agency estimates that between now and 2035, commercial buildings could save up to 24.6 quadrillion Btus by using currently available best-in-class technologies. That is equivalent to the energy content of over 12 million rail cars full of coal!<sup>8</sup>

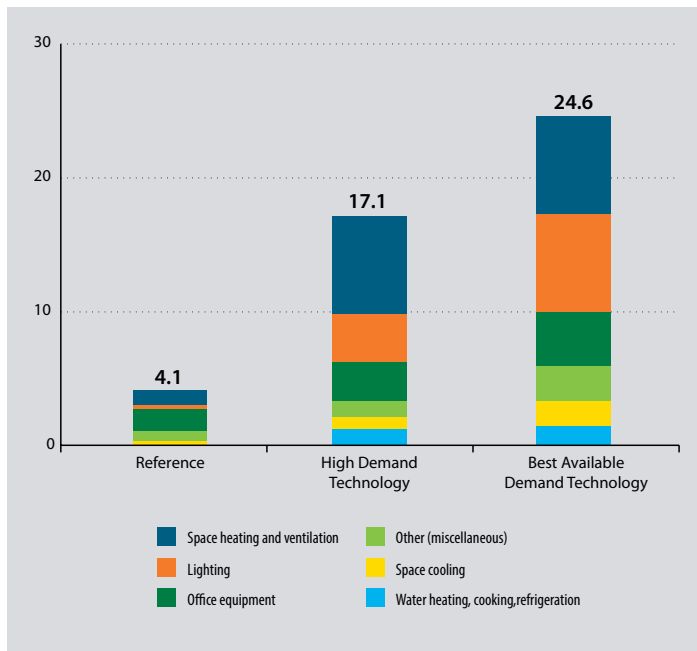
CBEA technology teams are working to help realize these savings by demonstrating high performance technologies, sharing experiences, and developing specifications that catalyze innovation and help members procure higher-efficiency commercial products.

## 2012 Highlights:

- Released five new specifications, doubling the number of CBEA specifications. Nationwide, if everyone switched today to technologies that meet these new specifications, we would save approximately 66 TWh of energy and over \$5.5 billion annually.
- Announced first product to meet the Rooftop Unit (RTU) Challenge, Daikin-McQuay's Rebel.

## What to Expect in 2013:

- Two new Project Teams focused on data centers and energy management systems.
- Two new technology specifications for lighting and wireless sub-meters.
- New Technology Performance Exchange to help commercial building owners and operators compare the efficiency and performance characteristics of alternative technologies.
- Enhanced technology demonstration program coordinated with GSA's Green Proving Ground.



Commercial building energy consumption reduction scenarios, 2011-2035 (quadrillion Btu). Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2012, p. 28

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[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance)

8. Assumes average heat content of coal = 21.92 MMBtu per metric ton and 90.89 metric tons of coal per rail car.

## Technology Specifications

CBEA released five new specifications in 2012, doubling the number of energy-saving Alliance specifications. If everyone switched to technologies that met these specifications today, we would approximately 66 TWh of energy and over \$5.5 billion each year! These customizable specifications can be used in writing requests for proposals (RFPs) from vendors and are used in actual procurement documents used by businesses that participate in the Alliance. Find them online at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies). Additional procurement resources are available at [www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov) and [femp.energy.gov](http://femp.energy.gov).

## Heating, Cooling and Ventilation

**Gas unit heaters.** An older gas-unit heater operated for 2,000 hours a year can cost up to \$5,700 each year in energy costs. A new heater that meets the specification will use 10 percent less energy and could save \$2,900 over five years in a state with a climate like Tennessee and up to \$3,600 in a cold-climate state like New York.

**Rooftop air conditioning units.** RTUs are used in nearly half of all cooling conditioned commercial floor space in the United States. RTUs built according to the specification are expected to reduce energy use by as much as 50 percent compared to the current ASHRAE 90.1 standard, depending on facility location and type.

**Fume hoods.** Replacing a conventional fume hood with one that meets the specification could save up to 50,000 kWh of energy and \$5,000 over five years, while also reducing space-conditioning energy loads.

## Lighting

**Lighting troffers.** Fifty percent of all commercial fluorescent lighting fixtures are recessed troffers in 1'x4', 2'x2', and 2'x4' configurations, in operation for more than 10 hours a day on average and collectively consuming more than 87 TWh of electricity annually. Building owners who use the high-efficiency troffer specification can save 15-45 percent on their lighting energy costs on a one-for-one replacement basis and up to 75 percent with the use of lighting controls.

**Parking lots and structures.** Parking lots and structures frequently have older high-intensity discharge (HID) lighting technology without any energy-saving controls. New lighting technologies with controls can cut parking lot lighting energy bills by 40 percent or more while delivering additional benefits including long life, reduced maintenance costs, and improved lighting uniformity.

**Display cases.** The Refrigerated Display Case Specification delivers approximately 50 percent energy savings compared to a typical display case lighting code.

## Technology Project Teams

- **Lighting and Electrical**  
Lead: Linda Sandahl, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)  
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[Linda.Sandahl@pnnl.gov](mailto:Linda.Sandahl@pnnl.gov)
- **Space Conditioning**  
Lead: Michael Deru, National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)  
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- **Plug and Process Loads**  
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## Refrigeration

**Ultra-low temperature freezers (ULFs).** A typical ULF can use up to 20 kWh of electricity per day—as much as a small house! Replacing it with a unit that meets the specification could save up to 3,000 kWh per year, saving as much as \$1,500 over five years. This specification is expected to be finalized in 2013.

## Plug and Process Loads

**Low voltage distribution transformers.** An older transformer in a typical 45,000-square-foot office building can consume 16,000 kWh and cost more than \$1,500 in electricity costs per year; replacing it with a transformer that meets the specification could save up to \$5,000 over five years.

**Commercial heat pump water heaters.** An older, electric resistance water heater operated in a building with a hot water demand of 500 gallons a day, 365 days a year, can cost more than \$3,500 each year in electricity costs. A new heat pump water heater that meets the specification would use 70 percent less energy and could save \$12,500 over five years.



Commercial lighting uses about 4.0 quads of primary energy per year, which is over 20 percent of total commercial building energy use. Fortunately, lighting often provides some of the easiest, most cost-effective energy-saving opportunities for building owners and occupants. Lighting and Electrical Project Team members reduce lighting energy use by sharing cost-effective solutions to interior and exterior lighting challenges and developing lighting specifications to build demand for higher-efficiency technology.

**2012 Highlights:**

- Released two new lighting specifications and updated three others, with savings potential of up to 102 TWh.
- Launched the Lighting Energy Efficiency In Parking (LEEP) Campaign with BOMA, IFMA, and the Green Parking Council. The lighting team is serving as a technical advisor to the Campaign, which heavily leverages CBEA specifications.
- Helped building owners and managers quickly determine their eligibility for the lighting 179D tax deduction using DOE's new tool, the 179D Calculator at [179d.energy.gov](http://179d.energy.gov). This free tool generates a report that satisfies IRS documentation requirements.
- Lighting specifications applied at nearly 800 member sites as of September 2012, representing projected savings of over 57 million kWh annually.<sup>9</sup>

Walmart used the CBEA Troffer Lighting Specification as the basis to develop bid specifications for these products.

*-Ralph O. Williams, Walmart*

GSA was heavily involved in development of the CBEA High-Efficiency Troffer Specification, and is currently conducting Green Proving Ground demonstration projects to demonstrate the energy-savings potential of these products. If they perform as anticipated, GSA plans to roll out this specification more broadly across its building portfolio.

*-Kevin Powell, GSA*



9. These 793 sites represent projects that are either completed, in construction, or in the design phase. Of the 793 sites, 421 were parking lots (89% of the kWh savings); 8 were parking structures (3% of the kWh savings); and 364 were refrigerated display cases (8% of the kWh savings) for total savings of 57,289,755 kWh annually.

**What to Expect in 2013:**

- Recruiting participants for the LEEP Campaign (see page 20) to help parking lot and structure owners take advantage of low-cost energy saving opportunities in these often-overlooked spaces.
- Update to troffer specification.
- Demonstrations and guidance on adaptive exterior lighting controls, such as bi-level and dimming controls.
- Release of one new lighting specification for exterior lighting.

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## The Lighting Energy Efficiency in Parking (LEEP) Campaign

The CBEA Parking Lot and Parking Structure specifications can deliver energy savings of about 40 percent compared to a typical code and 75 percent or more with controls. Nationwide, if all parking lots and structures switched to high-efficiency lighting that meets the requirements of the specification, we could save over 75 TWh annually.



In 2013, the Lighting and Electrical Project Team expects to significantly expand the use of its exterior lighting specifications and other resources by teaming up with BOMA, IFMA, the Green Parking Council and numerous supporting organizations on the LEEP Campaign. The Campaign encourages businesses to take advantage of lighting energy savings opportunities in their parking spaces. LEEP participants commit to retrofitting or building new parking structures with high-efficiency lighting technology, and the Campaign provides guidance and recognition to participants. Participants will be eligible for a variety of award categories including largest portfolio-wide energy savings, largest number of site upgrades, and best use of controls. The Campaign is planned to run through February 2014. To join, visit [LEEPCampaign.org](http://LEEPCampaign.org).

### Lighting Specifications

The Lighting and Electrical Project Team currently maintains the lighting specifications listed on page 21, with plans to add more in 2013. These customizable specifications can be used to aid in writing RFPs from vendors and are included in actual procurement documents used by CBEA members. Specifications include default recommendations for a variety of lighting characteristics, which you can modify as necessary to suit your building's needs.

Find these specifications and others at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies).

## Lighting and Electrical Project Team Members

### Owners/Operators:

Best Buy Co., Inc.  
 BJ's Wholesale Club, Inc.  
 Boston Market Corp.  
 CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.  
 CC Frost Properties, Ltd.  
 CentraCare Health System  
 Cleveland Clinic  
 Costco Wholesale Corp.  
 Food Lion, LLC  
 Health Care REIT  
 HealthSouth  
 IASIS Healthcare  
 Jones Lang LaSalle  
 Kaiser Permanente  
 Kimco Realty Corp.  
 Kohl's Department Stores  
 Lamey-Wellehan Shoes  
 Legacy Health System  
 McDonald's Corp.  
 MGM Resorts International  
 OfficeMax Inc.  
 PetSmart, Inc.  
 Publix Super Markets  
 Rosemont Realty  
 Ryan Companies US, Inc.  
 Safeway Inc.  
 Sinai Health System  
 Staples, Inc.  
 Target Corp.  
 The Home Depot, Inc.  
 The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.  
 The Related Companies, L.P.  
 University of Maryland

University of Maryland Medical Center  
 USAA Real Estate Co.  
 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
 U.S. General Services Administration  
 Veterans Health Administration  
 Walgreen Co.  
 Walmart Stores, Inc.  
 Wawa, Inc.  
 Whole Foods Market, Inc.

### Other Participants:

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)  
 Green Parking Council  
 Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES)  
 International Facility Management Association (IFMA)  
 Professional Retail Store Maintenance Association

High-Efficiency Troffer (1'x4', 2'x2', 2'x4') Lighting

Specification: Fifty percent of all commercial fluorescent lighting fixtures are recessed troffers in 1'x4', 2'x2', and 2'x4' configurations, in operation for more than 10 hours a day on average and collectively consuming more than 87 TWh of electricity annually. Building owners who use the high-efficiency troffer specification can save 15-45 percent on their lighting energy costs on a one-for-one basis and up to 75 percent with the use of lighting controls. If all troffers were replaced to specification-compliant troffers, 26 TWh of electricity could be saved annually.



LED Site (Parking Lot) Lighting Specification: Most parking lots are illuminated by HID lighting technology without any energy-saving controls. New light-emitting diode (LED) technology with controls can cut parking lot lighting energy bills by 40 percent or more while delivering additional benefits including long life, reduced maintenance costs, and improved lighting uniformity. Nationwide, if all parking lots switched to high-efficiency lighting that meets the requirements of the specification, we could save an estimated 40 TWh annually.



High-Efficiency Parking Structure Lighting Specification:

Parking structures or garages are often lighted by older HID lighting technology without any energy-saving controls. The latest high-efficiency alternatives with energy-saving controls—including fluorescent, induction, and LED options—can save building owners over 40 percent on their parking lot lighting bills compared to typical code while delivering additional benefits, like better-lighted spaces. Additional energy savings are possible from the use of lighting controls and daylighting. Nationwide, if all parking structures switched today to high-efficiency lighting that met the requirements of the specification, businesses could save an estimated 36 TWh annually.



LED Refrigerated Display Case Lighting Specification: The Refrigerated Display Case specification delivers approximately 50 percent energy savings compared to a typical display case lighting code. If all retail refrigerated display cases switched to LED systems today, 2.1 TWh of electricity could be saved annually.



## TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS: Space Conditioning



Commercial space conditioning (heating, cooling, and ventilation) accounts for about 7.0 quads of primary energy per year, or about 40 percent of total commercial use. However, there are many cost-effective opportunities to reduce space-conditioning energy use, such as tuning up existing systems, reducing supplemental energy loads to minimize the burden on heating and cooling systems, and replacing older equipment with new, high-efficiency equipment. CBEA Space Conditioning Project Team members work together with DOE's national laboratories to deploy these and other energy-saving, space-conditioning strategies.

### 2012 Highlights:

- Welcomed participating manufacturers to the RTU Challenge: Daikin McQuay, Carrier, Lennox, 7AC Technologies, and Rheem.
- Announced first product to meet the RTU Challenge, Daikin McQuay's Rebel.
- Released the Gas Heater Specification. If all gas-unit heaters in the United States were replaced with heaters built to the energy requirements in this specification, businesses could save 0.54 billion therms of energy, or about \$400 million in energy costs per year.
- Helped building owners and managers quickly qualify for the 179D tax deduction for energy efficiency improvements using DOE's new tool the 179D Calculator, available at [179d.energy.gov](http://179d.energy.gov).



The RTU calculator was a very successful project and should be advertised and promoted more.

*-Paul Holiday, former Director of Engineering,  
Lowe's Companies, Inc.*

CBEA is a good forum for open discussions between members that can lead to valuable information exchanges...

*-Scott Williams, Target*

### What to Expect in 2013:

- Pilot RTU retirement campaign.
- Demonstrations of High Performance RTU Challenge units.
- Demonstration of advanced RTU controls.
- Demonstrations of advanced gas heater specification.

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## RTU Retirement Campaign

Packaged HVAC units, including RTUs, serve the cooling needs for about 60 percent of commercial building floor space. Many of these RTUs are more than ten years old and still have at least five years of service, but they have a low operating efficiency compared to new units. Replacing these old units with new, high-efficiency RTUs can save up to 50 percent of the RTU energy. Alliance members have come forward as leaders and early adopters, expressing interest in replacing older equipment with high-efficiency RTUs via the RTU Challenge. However, challenges to widespread adoption of efficient RTUs remain, including lack of awareness of the potential savings, lack of trust that savings will actually be realized, hesitance to spend money replacing equipment that has not yet reached the end of its life, and uncertainty regarding technologies best suited for each building's particular needs. The RTU retirement campaign will address these barriers by helping people take advantage of technical and financial assistance, providing compelling case studies, and recognizing significant accomplishments. DOE will provide technical support to the campaign via its National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and welcomes the help of interested stakeholders in identifying resources that can help make this campaign a success. Contact the Space Conditioning Project Team lead for more information.

## Gas Heater Specification

An older gas-unit heater operated for 2,000 hours a year can cost up to \$5,700 each year in energy costs. A new heater that meets the specification will use ten percent less energy and could save \$2,900 over five years in a state with a mild climate such as Tennessee and up to \$3,600 in a cold-climate state like New York. If all gas-unit heaters in the United States were replaced with heaters built to the energy requirements in this specification, businesses could save 0.54 billion therms of energy, or about \$400 million in energy costs per year. The initial cost of a high-efficiency gas-unit heater can be a barrier to implementation. Limited information is available for engineers on the operating characteristics and best practices for sizing and locating high-efficiency gas-unit heaters. To address these additional challenges, the team developed a web page with additional information, guidance on when to use the specification, links to incentives, and energy savings calculators. Find the specification at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies).

## Advanced RTU Control Retrofit Demonstration

Most existing RTUs have constant speed supply air fans and have rudimentary controls, which limit energy performance. Current RTUs do not offer standard on-board communications for performance and control adjustments. Application of an

## Space Conditioning Project Team Members

### Owners/Operators:

Adventist HealthCare  
 Beaumont Health System  
 CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.  
 Hospital Corporation of America  
 Jones Lang LaSalle  
 Legacy Health System  
 Living City Block  
 Mayo Clinic  
 PetSmart, Inc.  
 Publix Super Markets  
 Starbucks Coffee Company  
 Summa Health System  
 Target Corp.  
 Texas Children's Hospital  
 The Home Depot, Inc.

The Walt Disney Co.  
 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs  
 U.S. General Services Administration  
 Walgreen Co.  
 Walmart Stores, Inc.  
 Wawa, Inc.  
 Whole Foods Market, Inc.

### Other Participants:

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)  
 Professional Retail Store Maintenance Association

advanced controller can provide energy savings between 24-35 percent and cost savings of 38 percent. Annual savings of 55 trillion Btus are possible assuming half of RTUs are retrofitted with an average savings of 30 percent. At the [2012 CBEA Efficiency Forum](#), members cited the limited information available for owners and engineers on the savings potential and operational characteristics from newly available solutions on the market. Members are concerned about potential additional O&M requirements and about the impact on the operation of the existing RTU. To address these concerns, DOE is conducting demonstration projects to provide better data on energy savings, costs, and operational characteristics of this technology. In addition, DOE published two reports that investigate various control strategies and provide savings estimates for all U.S. climate zones; these and other reports are available at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/resources](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/resources):

- [Energy Savings and Economics of Advanced Control Strategies for Packaged Air-Conditioning Units with Gas Heat](#)
- [Energy Implications of Retrofitting Retail Sector Rooftop Units with Stepped Speed and Variable Speed Functionality](#)



Commercial plug and process loads—which include computers, printers, fax machines, beverage dispensers and ATM machines—account for nearly four quads of primary energy per year, or about 20 percent<sup>10</sup> of commercial building energy use. In recent years, this has been one of the fastest-growing areas of building energy use. Nevertheless, plug loads can provide some of the easiest, most cost-effective energy-savings opportunities. CBEA Plug and Process Loads (PPL) Project Team members work to develop metering, design, procurement, and operational strategies to improve the efficiency of plug and process equipment and reduce unnecessary use of idle or duplicative equipment.

### 2012 Highlights:

- Provided members with low- and no-cost recommendations to reduce plug load energy use, such as establishing formal plug load management and procurement policies and procuring ENERGY STAR® qualified equipment.
- Increased dissemination of recently published plug load guidance and checklists for office and retail buildings.
- Released a new CBEA specification for distribution transformers. An older transformer in a typical 45,000-square-foot office building can consume 16,000 kWh and cost more than \$1,500 in electricity costs per year; replacing it with a transformer that meets this specification could save up to \$5,000 over five years.



This is a great worksheet! It has concise info and a checklist to follow...It has a lot of very good information and appears easy to use...

*-Feedback from GSA employees on the Assessing and Reducing Plug and Process Loads in Office Buildings fact sheet*

These have been two of the most relevant, useful days I have spent this year.

*-Noah Shlaes, Newmark Grubb Knight Frank, attendee of PPL Project Team breakout sessions at the CBEA Efficiency Forum*

### What to Expect in 2013:

- Continued emphasis on energy-efficient procurement by leveraging resources such as those from ENERGY STAR and the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) [Commit to Efficiency Campaign](#).
- Guidance on plug and process capacity needs for commercial building owners and occupants negotiating tenant leases or planning occupant spaces.
- Updates about DOE and ENERGY STAR work to develop test procedures that can be used to compare energy performance of medical equipment.

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10. Based on 2010 estimates in the 2012 Buildings Energy Databook, Table 3.1.4, including electronics, computers, and other equipment.



## Low- and No-Cost Recommendations to Reduce Plug Load Energy Use

Process and plug loads offer many low- and no-cost opportunities for energy savings. The CBEA PPL Project Team offers tips, guidance, sector-specific checklists, and example strategies from other members on its [web page](#).

## Distribution Transformer Specification

Distribution transformers built for commercial buildings according to the new CBEA specification can reduce energy use by more than 15 percent, compared with typical transformers.<sup>11</sup> An older transformer in a typical 45,000-square-foot office building can consume 16,000 kWh and cost more than \$1,500 in electricity costs per year; replacing it with a transformer that meets the specification could save up to \$5,000 over five years. If all distribution transformers in U.S. commercial buildings were replaced with transformers that met the energy requirements in this specification, businesses could save 3.2 TWh of energy, or about \$310 million in energy costs per year.<sup>12</sup> Find the specification and helpful implementation guidance at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/technologies).

## PPL Capacity Analysis

Commercial building occupants and real estate brokers need better information about realistic PPL capacities when they set infrastructure needs. Industry partners have reported that tenants typically request a PPL capacity of 5-10 W/ft<sup>2</sup> in their lease agreements. Limited initial data suggest that actual PPL densities in leased buildings are substantially lower. Oversizing a building's electrical infrastructure increases upfront capital costs and energy consumption; it may also increase cooling system sizing and subsequently increase HVAC system costs. In 2013, the PPL Project Team will work with members and industry stakeholders to assess commercial office plug and process load needs and provide reliable guidance to address the current information gap.

11. CBEA Fact Book Assumptions: Typical baseline efficiency for 75 kVA unit meets proposed DOE efficiency levels: 98.47% ([DOE Distribution Transformer NOPR](#))

12. CBEA Fact Book Assumptions: cost of electricity: \$0.1019/kWh ([AEO 2012](#)); installed stock: 6,000,000 ([TIAX, 2010](#)); hours of operation per year: 8,760 (scenario assumption); rated capacity: 75 kVA (scenario assumption); loading factor: 35% (scenario assumption)

## Plug and Process Loads Project Team Members

### Owners/Operators:

AtSite

CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.

First Potomac Realty Trust

Glenborough, LLC

Grand Valley State University

Gundersen Lutheran Health System

Hines

Legacy Health System

Newmark Grubb Knight Frank Global Corporate Services

PeaceHealth

Stanford University

The Home Depot, Inc

University of Maryland Medical Center

U.S. General Services Administration

Wawa, Inc.

### Other Participants:

American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE)

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)

## Test Procedures to Quantify Energy Use of Medical Equipment

DOE is in the process of developing and evaluating test procedures for medical equipment in support of the ENERGY STAR program. Consistent, standardized energy test procedures are important because they enable purchasers to compare the energy performance of similar products. While development of a test procedure does not guarantee an ENERGY STAR label for efficient medical equipment, it is an important first step toward improved purchasing practices. The PPL Project Team will provide members with updates about opportunities to provide input on test procedures as they are developed throughout 2013.



Commercial refrigeration equipment collectively accounts for about 1.3 quads of primary energy use per year, which is roughly seven percent of total national commercial energy consumption. In grocery stores, convenience stores, and restaurants, refrigeration can account for up to half of a building's total energy use. CBEA Refrigeration Project Team members work to improve the efficiency of new refrigeration equipment, including display cases, coolers and freezers, compressor systems, and controls. Members also focus on improving the energy efficiency of existing refrigeration systems through operational procedures or retrofit options.

### 2012 Highlights:

- Released guide to best practices for retrofitting doors on open display cases. Approximately 90 percent of all medium-temperature supermarket display cases are open cases. If these cases were all retrofitted with doors today, the national annual energy savings would be nearly 2.5 TWh, with supermarkets saving \$250 million in energy costs.
- Developed refrigeration commissioning technical procedures document. Studies have indicated that supermarkets can achieve up to 25 percent energy savings through commissioning.<sup>13</sup> This document details the procedures necessary to properly commission refrigeration systems.



The CBEA partnership brings together technical and business professionals from competing companies to define and solve industry problems. Serving as a third-party facilitator and technical participant, the DOE Team has developed a very successful private-public voluntary group capable of solving complex issues far more quickly than if each of the parties worked separately. This brings validated solutions to our entire industry sector faster.

*-Richard Heath, SUPERVALU*

### What to Expect in 2013:

- Developing low global-warming-potential (GWP) refrigeration systems case studies. Many members are interested in new, energy-efficient refrigeration systems that also utilize refrigerants with lower global warming potential. A cross-program collaboration to develop case studies on such systems in the field would highlight these benefits to Alliance members.
- Issuing a compressor rack specification. Compressor racks consume an estimated 0.37 quads (108 TWh) of source energy annually and have significant opportunities for improvement that can be encouraged through a specification.
- Working with ASHRAE as they develop a commissioning best practices guide for supermarket refrigeration systems intended for industry use.
- One or more refrigeration technology demonstration projects.

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[Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance)

13. Sources: Portland Energy Conservation, Inc. (PECI); Food Marketing Institute (FMI) presentation for EPA GreenChill program

## Installing Doors on Open Refrigerated Display Cases

Open refrigerated display cases consume a significant amount of energy, using up to three times the energy of similarly configured cases with doors. Today, approximately 90 percent of all medium-temperature supermarket display cases are open cases. Adding doors to open refrigerated display cases can save a typical supermarket more than \$40,000 in energy costs per year. However, if the retrofit is not performed properly, it can adversely impact system operation, leading to poor reliability and system performance. This is complicated by the fact that there are no industry-standard best practices for conducting open case retrofits and adjusting the refrigeration system as needed. The CBEA Guide for the Retrofitting of Open Refrigerated Display Cases with Doors—developed with the input of Project Team members, equipment manufacturers, and experienced refrigeration engineers—helps overcome these challenges by providing guidance and recommendations to maximize energy savings when adding doors to previously open display cases. If all open refrigerated cases were retrofitted today with display doors, the national annual energy savings would be nearly 2.5 TWh, with supermarkets saving \$250 million in energy costs. Look for the guide on the Refrigeration Project Team page at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance).

## Commissioning Supermarket Refrigeration Systems

Studies have indicated that supermarkets can achieve up to 25 percent energy savings through commissioning. This is important because a typical supermarket spends \$180,000 per year on refrigeration energy costs. Assuming an average of ten percent energy savings, supermarkets could see a collective national savings of up to 6.6 TWh of energy, or about \$675 million in energy costs per year by properly commissioning their refrigeration systems. In 2012, the Refrigeration Project Team produced a document that lays out technical procedures for commissioning these systems. Throughout 2013, the Refrigeration Project Team will work with ASHRAE as they develop a refrigeration commissioning guide — helping retailers inside and outside the Alliance benefit from this energy-savings opportunity.

## Compressor Rack Specification

Compressor racks consume an estimated 0.37 quads (108 TWh) of source energy annually and have significant opportunities for improvement. Refrigeration Project Team members represent a

## Refrigeration Project Team Members

### Owners/Operators:

Food Lion, LLC  
 Fresh & Easy  
 Neighborhood Market  
 Harris Teeter Inc.  
 Publix Super Markets  
 Safeway Inc.  
 SUPERVALU INC.  
 Target Corp.  
 Walgreen Co.  
 Walmart Stores, Inc.  
 Wawa, Inc.

Weis Markets  
 Whole Foods Market, Inc.  
 Yum! Brands

### Other Participants:

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)  
 NACS (The Association for Convenience and Fuel Retailing)

sizeable portion of the estimated 140,000 installed base of compressor racks and can help to spur the development of more efficient technologies by developing a performance specification. In 2013, Refrigeration Project Team members will work in consultation with system designers and refrigeration engineers to develop an end-user set of technical requirements that can be provided to equipment manufacturers and vendors during equipment procurement. This will help companies purchase currently available “best-in-class” equipment. Depending on the feasibility and potential cost-effectiveness of further technical improvements, the Refrigeration Project Team may also issue a “challenge specification,” encouraging manufacturers to innovate to a higher level of efficiency than what is currently on the market today.

## Demonstration Projects

The team is considering several possible demonstration projects in 2013. For open case retrofits, the team would find a retail partner to serve as a site for demonstration of the practices included in the guide. Independent verification of energy consumption before and after open case retrofits performed in accordance with these best practices would provide supporting data for future deployment and promotion activities. A field study could also be performed to demonstrate the effectiveness of the procedures outlined in the commissioning guide. If you are interested in participating in a demonstration, contact the Refrigeration Project Team lead.



I've heard a lot of talk about energy management systems for food service, but this is the first time I've been aware of anyone doing anything about it!

-Don Fisher,  
Food Service Technology Center

Commercial food service operations use 0.9 quads of primary energy per year, about five percent of total commercial use. Food Service Project Team members work to improve the efficiency of new food service equipment, and to reduce energy consumption throughout their buildings and operations. Cooking accounts for one-quarter of the total delivered energy use of the commercial food service sector and increases the amount of space conditioning required in the building. Other systems of interest in food service buildings include refrigeration, space heating, water heating, lighting, and miscellaneous plug loads. Current Food Service Project Team members represent many of the nation's most energy-innovative companies with large-scale food service loads.

**2012 Highlights:**

- Released the commercial heat pump water heater specification to help owners purchase higher-efficiency equipment. An older, electric resistance water heater operating in a building with a hot water demand of 500 gallons a day, 365 days a year can cost more than \$3,500 each year in electricity costs. A new heat pump water heater that meets the specification would use 70 percent less energy and could save \$12,500 over five years.
- Began working with EPA to develop more useful benchmarks for food service buildings in Portfolio Manager, with the goal of making restaurants eligible for ENERGY STAR certification.

**What to Expect in 2013:**

- Guidance on Food Service Energy Management Systems.
- Collaboration with ENERGY STAR and the Food Service Technology Center to promote the use of efficient commercial food service equipment and develop better benchmarks for restaurants.

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**Food Service Project Team Members**

**Owners/Operators:**

- Applebee's International, Inc.
- Arby's Restaurant Group
- Army & Air Force Exchange Service
- Boston Market Corp.
- Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.
- CKE Restaurants, Inc.
- Einstein Noah Restaurant Group, Inc.
- Harris Teeter Inc.
- McDonald's Corp.
- Panda Restaurant Group, Inc.
- Sonic Corp.

Wawa, Inc.

- Wendy's Quality Supply Chain Coop, Inc.
- Yum! Brands

**Other Participants:**

- American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
- Unified Foodservice Purchasing Co-op, LLC

## Food Service Building Benchmarking

Businesses can reduce energy use by 20 percent or more by assessing energy performance, setting and pursuing energy savings goals, and regularly evaluating progress. Building-level energy performance benchmarking is an integral part of this process: without benchmarking their buildings, companies will not have the reference points necessary to develop sound energy management practices, nor will they be able to gauge the effectiveness of current efforts.

Unfortunately, food service buildings do not yet have widely-accepted benchmarks for energy use. Peer benchmarks that compare energy used per square foot have been difficult to develop due to the diverse range of cooking equipment types that account for a large percentage of food service energy.

Transaction-based benchmarking approaches (Btu per burger) have been similarly difficult to develop. In 2004, ENERGY STAR attempted to develop a model that would enable peer-to-peer benchmarking, but lack of sufficiently detailed restaurant energy data hampered that effort. However, with better data, it is possible that they could succeed in developing a model that would enable food service building owners to benchmark their buildings' energy use, both within their own portfolio of buildings and against other similar buildings nationwide.

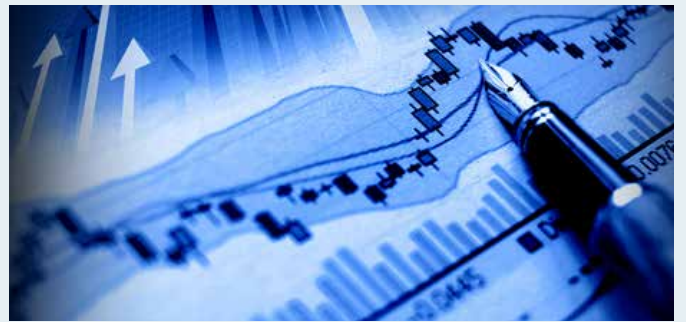
In 2012, the CBEA Food Service Project Team began collaborating with ENERGY STAR to develop a food service building Portfolio Manager model and building certification criteria. Restaurant industry associations are coordinating the collection of good restaurant energy use data, with CBEA serving as a technical advisor. Check in with the Food Service Project Team lead for the latest details.

## Energy Management Systems (EMS) for Food Service

Energy Management Systems (EMS) help building managers reduce energy use by optimizing the operation of various systems and subsystems in a building. A typical restaurant could save up to \$4,000 per year by using an effective EMS. Nationally, restaurants could save up to 0.13 quad (38 TWh) of energy, or about \$1.2B in energy costs per year, by deploying EMS.<sup>14</sup> Food Service Project Team members implementing EMS have realized short payback periods (< 3 yrs) due to energy savings as well as fewer service calls, and reduced downtime and product loss.<sup>15</sup>

14. Assumes overall energy savings at a given site of 15%

15. Wawa, Inc.



### WHAT IS BENCHMARKING?

Energy use benchmarking is a process that either compares the energy use of a building or group of buildings with other similar structures or looks at how energy use varies from a baseline. Benchmarking is a critical step in any building upgrade project because the comparisons inform organizations about how and where they use energy as well as what factors drive their energy use. Through the benchmarking process, energy managers determine the key metrics for assessing performance, establish baselines, and set goals for energy performance. Benchmarking also aids in identifying building upgrade opportunities that can increase profitability by lowering energy and operating costs, and facilitating continuous improvement by providing diagnostic measures to evaluate performance over time.

*Source: Energy Star Building Upgrade Manual*

However, some challenges stand in the way of broader food service EMS deployment: high initial cost can be a challenge, especially for franchised organizations. EMS commissioning and operation can present a learning curve, in particular for more complex systems. Finally, technology is still evolving in this space, since many EMS were initially developed for office buildings, which have much larger footprints and much lower energy use per square foot than restaurants. It can be difficult for organizations to determine which solution will best meet their needs.

In 2013, the Food Service Project Team will help restaurant owners and managers overcome these challenges by developing an EMS guidance package. This package will contain audience-specific guidance for food service organization management, chain-store franchisees, and non-chain restaurant owners; a report featuring food service EMS case studies; and information on where to find EMS technologies currently available on the market suitable for use in buildings with small footprints and high process and plug loads.



Through involvement in the Laboratories Project Team, I look forward to learning and sharing methods to save energy in our lab energy costs. Involvement in programs such as “fume hood sash management” and “optimize minimum air change rates” will help us take advantage of those savings.

*-Michael Ochs, CIH, Assistant Director,  
ASU EH&S Department*

Laboratory facilities are very energy intensive, with usage ranging from 250 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup> to 800 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>, or about 3-8 times as much as an average office building. On a university campus, labs can constitute 40-50 percent of total energy use, even though they may constitute less than 20 percent of the total floor space. Laboratories have many unique efficiency opportunities that require specialized expertise. Laboratories Project Team members reduce laboratory energy use by implementing low-cost operational best practices, developing specifications to build demand for more efficient laboratory equipment, and sharing information on cost-effective energy-efficiency measures.

### 2012 Highlights:

- Kicked off the fume-hood sash management program. A single laboratory fume hood can consume as much energy as three average homes, so a laboratory with dozens of fume hoods consumes as much energy as a small neighborhood!
- Released the fume hoods specification to help members purchase efficient equipment. Replacing a conventional fume hood with one that meets the specification could save up to 50,000 kWh of energy and \$5,000 over five years, while also reducing space conditioning energy loads. If all fume hoods in the U.S. were replaced today with fume hoods that met the energy requirements in this specification, laboratories could save 7.5 TWh of energy, or about \$760 million in energy costs per year.
- Started developing the ultra-low temperature freezer (ULF) specification. A typical ULF can use up to 20 kWh of electricity per day—as much as a small house! Replacing it with a unit that meets the specification could save up to 3,000 kWh per year, saving as much as \$1,500 over five years.

The Laboratories Project Team is a good mechanism for staying current with the state of the art of what other campuses are doing in developing sustainable research laboratories. It is important to understand best practices for, and the savings potential of, our campus program activities, such as the “shut the sash” campaign. Participation in the CBEA program will be an important asset for our lab energy conservation effort.

*-Ralph Stuart, Cornell University*

### What to Expect in 2013:

- Focus on three additional best practices: optimizing minimum air-change rates, reducing simultaneous heating and cooling, and laboratory freezer energy management.
- Demonstration projects to quantify the real-world energy savings from high-efficiency fume hoods and laboratory freezers.



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## Fume Hood Sash Management

A single fume hood in a typical lab can use more than 10,000 kWh per year. Reducing fume hood energy use can be as simple as training laboratory users to shut the sash when not using it. A case study published by DOE showed that fume hood sash management in a laboratory building at the University of California, Santa Barbara, resulted in savings of \$1,300 per hood. The same study estimated that sash management in a laboratory building at University of California, Davis, had a simple payback of 15 minutes!

Although fume hood sash management is a proven energy-saving practice, the challenge of getting laboratory users to close sashes when not in use persists. Many facilities personnel give up on such “behavioral” measures, even when they are proven to very cost effective. By sharing best practices and creating simple to use implementation guides and resources (sash stickers, “shut the sash” competitions), Laboratories Project Team members are increasing adoption of this measure and ensuring that the savings are sustained over time.

Get involved or start your own fume hood sash management challenge by using the resources available on the [Laboratories Project Team web page](#).

## Optimizing Minimum Air-Exchange Rates

Fresh air exchanges in labs are important for safety, but too many air exchanges per hour can negatively impact both safety and efficiency. Optimizing air exchange rates can save a significant amount of money and energy. For example, by optimizing air exchange rates in laboratory buildings, the University of Colorado, Boulder, estimates that it will reduce *campus* energy use by about 15 percent.

## Reducing Simultaneous Heating and Cooling

Simultaneous heating and cooling is as inefficient as it sounds, yet it is a very common practice in today’s commercial buildings. Laboratories Project Team members work to track and reduce simultaneous heating and cooling. A Labs21 study showed that strategies to reduce reheat energy use can result in 11-14 percent total source energy savings.<sup>16</sup>

16. Minimizing Reheat Energy Use in Laboratories. U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, August, 2005. Prepared by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/program/labs21\\_bmp.html](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/program/labs21_bmp.html)

17. Room Temperature Storage of Biological Samples: Labs 21 Technical Bulletin. U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March, 2011. Prepared by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories. [http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/bulletin\\_rtss\\_508.pdf](http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/bulletin_rtss_508.pdf)

## Laboratories Project Team Members

Arizona State University	University of California, Berkeley
Clark Atlanta University	University of California, Davis
Cleveland Clinic	University of California, Irvine
Cornell University	University of Maryland
Duke University	University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Grand Valley State University	
Stanford University	
Tulane University	

## Laboratory Freezer Energy Management

A typical ULF can use as much electricity as a small house! Managing temperature settings and replacing or eliminating older freezers can save thousands of dollars each year. For example, a recent technical bulletin published by the Labs21 program showed that the use of room temperature sample storage can save \$1,320-\$3,250 annually for each ULF replaced.<sup>17</sup>

## Demonstration Projects

Fume hoods and ULFs are among the most energy-intensive equipment in the laboratory setting. While high-efficiency options for these technologies are commercially available, their wider adoption is limited because of uncertainty about return on investment and concerns about reliability. To reduce this uncertainty, DOE will conduct field testing of these technologies across several university and industry sites, focusing on the performance *as operated in actual use*.

Fume hood demonstrations will focus on several new product classes including low flow hoods, low flow hood retrofit kits, and automatic sash closure systems for variable air volume fume hoods. These will be demonstrated with participating Labs21 members through Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). ULF demonstration projects will also be carried out by this team. Laboratories Project Team members interested in taking part in a demonstration of either of these products are encouraged to contact the Laboratories Project Team lead.



# MARKET SOLUTIONS

Often, commercial buildings owners, managers, and tenants are unable to take full advantage of energy-efficiency benefits due to market barriers such as split incentives, difficulty securing financing, lack of transparent building energy data, or insufficient workforce training. Members of the Market Solutions Project Team collaborate with DOE and the wider commercial building marketplace to identify solutions to help overcome these non-technical barriers. The team also works with DOE and external industry partners to increase the speed and scale at which they can improve adoption of building efficiency resources in the market.

## 2012 Highlights:

- Published two detailed case studies and launched the Green Lease Library with seven partner stakeholder organizations; [www.greenleaselibrary.com](http://www.greenleaselibrary.com) is now a top online resource for energy-aligned leasing.
- Trained 22 building professionals at 11 companies to re-tune commercial buildings for energy savings of up to 5-20 percent in HVAC systems alone.
- Launched the LEEP Campaign in cooperation with the Lighting and Electrical Project Team.



The Market Solutions Project Team is one of the most useful programs we have participated in to date. We have found that the team provides useful effective tools and resources, and the level of communication is balanced and responsive.

*-Sara Schoen, Manager, Energy and Sustainability, First Potomac Realty Trust*

I have been to a lot of seminars and trainings in my day and I will say the re-tuning training really focused on actionable steps the operating engineer can take to capture energy savings while maintaining occupant comfort.

*-Vincent Curcio, Grubb & Ellis*

## What to Expect in 2013:

- Helping members replicate successful strategies to overcome barriers identified in Better Buildings Challenge implementation models
- Setting energy-efficiency goals in retrofits and new construction: strategies for success.
- Publishing appraisal case studies that demonstrate how efficiency retrofits impact building value.

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## Leasing and the Split Incentive Barrier

Green leasing (also known as energy-aligned leasing) creates an opportunity for building owners and operators to overcome the “split incentive” barrier to energy efficiency. This practice enables a long-term framework for allocating costs and benefits of efficiency between tenants and landlords. The split incentive barrier occurs when building leases are not structured in a way that promotes energy savings.

- Under most gross leases, for example, tenants have no incentive to save energy in their leased premises because energy costs are based on tenant square footage.
- Under most net leases, building owners have no incentive to invest in efficiency for their building systems because the operating expenses are passed through to tenants, who receive all the energy cost savings.

Green leases present a cost-effective, “win-win” structure for energy-efficiency improvements in leased spaces. They create a structure that allows tenants to pay for the investment through monthly energy savings, then continue to enjoy lower utility bills once the retrofit has been paid back in full. At one building, for example, implementing an energy-aligned lease clause allowed a landlord to install a Building Automation System that ultimately led to the building manager identifying energy savings of roughly 45 percent and a three-year payback.<sup>18</sup>

While green leasing presents an opportunity to overcome this barrier in the commercial buildings sector, the strategy is not implemented widely due to lack of familiarity and awareness on both the tenant’s and landlord’s parts. Either this component of the lease clause does not survive the negotiation process, or landlords are not equipped with the resources to implement the clause. Existing green leasing resources are spread across multiple organization websites and are intended for a variety of audience types with differing scopes, making it difficult for stakeholders to find the resources they need.

To address this issue, the Market Solutions Project Team coordinated with seven partner organizations to create [greenleaselibrary.com](http://greenleaselibrary.com), a one-stop-shop to improve access to green leasing resources. This website aggregates and organizes green leasing resources for all audience types, from building owners and tenants to lawyers and building raters.

The library offers guidance, best practices, and toolkits for developing and implementing green leases. These materials are arranged by category, audience, and building type, and offer sample lease language and case studies in which green leasing has been successfully adopted.

18. Stan Cichocki, Senior Property Manager, Brandywine Realty Trust

## Market Solutions Project Team Members

### Owners/Operators:

AtSite  
Beaumont Health System  
CB Richard Ellis Group, Inc.  
CC Frost Properties, Ltd.  
Colliers International  
Community Services  
Agency & Development  
Corporation  
Cushman & Wakefield Inc.  
Denver West  
First Potomac Realty Trust  
Glenborough, LLC  
InterContinental Hotels  
Group  
Liberty Property Trust  
Living City Block  
Newmark Grubb Knight  
Frank Global Corporate  
Services  
PETCO Animal Supplies,  
Inc.  
Prudential Financial, Inc.  
Rosemont Realty  
RREEF America LLC  
Starbucks Coffee Company

Stream Realty Partners,  
L.P.

The JBG Companies  
Tishman Speyer Properties  
USAA Real Estate Co.  
U.S. Department of  
Veterans Affairs  
U.S. General Services  
Administration  
U.S. Navy CNIC Facilities  
and Acquisitions

### Other Participants:

American Society of  
Heating, Refrigerating  
and Air-Conditioning  
Engineers (ASHRAE)  
Energy Efficiency Building  
Hub (EEB Hub)  
Green Parking Council  
International Facility  
Management  
Association (IFMA)

DOE’s Building Technologies Program hosted a webinar on March 26, 2012, to discuss tools and best practices for implementing green leasing in commercial buildings. The webinar provided an overview of strategies to promote energy efficiency through green leasing and demonstrated how to use the resources in the Green Lease Library. This resource was targeted to a broad audience—from building owners and tenant organizations to lawyers and building raters—and showcased the Green Lease Library.

Visit the Green Lease Library at [greenleaselibrary.com](http://greenleaselibrary.com) or check out the webinar [here](#).

## Workforce Training and Building Re-Tuning

Building re-tuning is a low-cost form of retro-commissioning that building facility staff can implement to improve the operations of a building in terms of saving energy and money. Re-tuning buildings can reduce energy use of HVAC systems by 5-20 percent by providing building operators, managers, and service providers with the necessary skills to systematically and continually identify no- and low-cost operational problems.<sup>19</sup> One study estimates that general commissioning practices like re-tuning can save \$30 billion per year by 2030.<sup>20</sup>

DOE's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) developed a building re-tuning training program, which trains building operators, managers, and businesses that install and service building systems to optimally re-tune large structure (with automation) and small structure (without automation) commercial buildings. PNNL's online interactive curriculum teaches users how to assess buildings' energy needs, identify opportunities for improvement, and implement low-cost changes to reduce overall energy consumption.



The Market Solutions Project Team is promoting upcoming in-person re-tuning trainings to members. The team is also engaging with members who participate in trainings to share results with other members and within their organizations to scale this efficiency solution in the market. Trainings are intended for facilities managers who can train others in their organizations on building re-tuning as a way to deploy this best practice.

Access the free online re-tuning training curriculum at [www.pnnl.gov/BuildingRetuning/](http://www.pnnl.gov/BuildingRetuning/).

19. <http://www.pnnl.gov/buildingretuning/index.stm>

20. Evan Mills. 2009. "Building Commissioning: A Golden Opportunity for Reducing Energy Costs and Greenhouse-gas Emissions"

## Financing Retrofits

A major barrier to implementing energy-saving measures in the commercial buildings market is access to capital and high up-front costs. Innovative financing strategies, such as utility on-bill financing and PACE, provide creative solutions to address the high up-front costs of energy-efficiency projects or equipment upgrades in commercial buildings. Numerous existing financial incentives for energy-efficiency measures are available from utilities, financial and energy services companies (including the Better Buildings Challenge Financial Allies), and government organizations.



The Market Solutions Project Team is connecting CBEA members to existing innovative financing resources including on-bill financing programs and the Better Buildings Challenge Financial Allies. There are eight on-bill financing programs for which commercial buildings are eligible, and 13 Better Buildings Challenge Financial Allies have committed over \$1,675 million to promoting energy efficiency.

Find out more about Better Buildings Challenge Financial Allies at [BetterBuildings.energy.gov](http://BetterBuildings.energy.gov).



In 2013, DOE will continue to build upon the Alliance’s record of accomplishments by expanding our program offerings, recruiting new members, and documenting our energy-saving impacts. Through the Alliance, DOE will continue to offer top-notch information, training, and networking opportunities to drive greater energy and cost savings and U.S. competitiveness. We will also continue to support our action-oriented project teams while expanding our team coverage to new areas—such as data centers and energy management and information systems—that represent large energy-savings opportunities. DOE will be introducing a few changes and enhancements this year, including new sector account managers and simplified member sign-up, as well as benefitting from complementary efforts within DOE’s Better Buildings Initiative.

**Sector Account Managers**

In order to better support our growing membership, DOE is pleased to introduce sector account managers, listed below, for 2013. These individuals will keep partners informed, answer questions, and help identify activities that can contribute to your organization’s energy-saving goals. Please feel free to reach out to them. They will be periodically checking in with you as well.

**Simplified Sign-up**

When organizations sign up for the Alliance, they are asked to assign a representative, share their organization’s energy-saving goal, participate in at least one project team activity annually, and inform DOE of progress. In return, the Alliance commits to work with members to help them overcome efficiency challenges, provide a neutral third party platform for information exchange, and keep members informed through regular communications and information. This information, along with the new member sign-up form, is easily accessible online at [Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance](http://Commercialbuildings.energy.gov/alliance).

**Coordination with Other Efforts of Interest**

In 2013, DOE’s Alliance will be benefitting from a closer connection to other efforts in the Better Buildings Initiative. The goal of the Better Buildings Initiative is to drive 20 percent or greater energy savings in the commercial and industrial sectors by 2020 through innovation, new technologies, and profiling leadership. The Alliance is a cornerstone of the efforts and as such will evolve to the “Better Buildings Alliance.” Better Buildings Alliance members who commit to increased transparency and a minimum of a 20 percent energy improvement goal by 2020 are also eligible for higher-level recognition through the Better Buildings Challenge. For more information, visit [BetterBuildings.energy.gov](http://BetterBuildings.energy.gov).

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## CONCLUSION

**2012** was a great year for the Alliance and for greater energy efficiency in the U.S. Together, we helped to speed energy innovation through product challenges, created quality online resources, and introduced five new specifications that, if widely implemented, could reduce energy use by over 66 TWh per year. These are just a few examples of the many activities in which Alliance members are currently involved—activities that are helping them to set and achieve more aggressive goals and realize even greater savings.

We look forward to working together with you as we continue to increase the impact of the Alliance and all of DOE's program offerings. Together, we can ensure that commercial real estate organizations are leaders in the effort to increase our nation's energy efficiency while making American business and the economy stronger and more competitive.