

Commercial Buildings Asset Rating/Labeling White Paper

January 18, 2010

Agenda

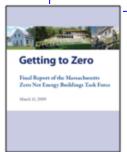
- DOER Presentation 30 Minutes
- Stakeholders Comments & Questions 90 Minutes



Massachusetts Context

- Building energy consumption accounts for almost half of the state's GHG emissions
- Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA)
 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy and Protocol 2008
- Green Communities Act 2008
- Clean Energy and Climate Plan for 2020
- Nation-leading three-year energy efficiency plans
- ZNEB Task Force Report
- NEEP/ Dunsky Building Rating Report
- ASHRAE Building EQ Pilot

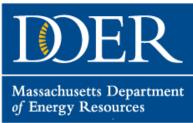






Building Labeling White Paper

- National Governors Association Policy Academy on State Building Efficiency Retrofit Programs – MA awarded technical assistance
- Massachusetts private-public team monthly meetings
- Progress report submitted to NGA in the Summer of 2010
- White Paper published for public comment (until February 12th): "An MPG Rating for Commercial Buildings: Establishing a Building Energy Asset Labeling Program in Massachusetts"



Massachusetts Team

John Bolduc, City of Cambridge

Francis Boucher, National Grid

Robert Bucey, Jacobs Consultancy

Penelope Conner, NStar John Ballam, DOER

Darien Crimmin, WinnDevelopment Marc Breslow, EEA

Jared Eigerman, Goulston & Storrs Ian Finlayson, DOER

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Sarah Hamilton, MASCO Frank Gorke, DOER

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James Hunt, City of Boston Lawrence Masland, DOER

Benjamin Rivers, National Grid Alissa Whiteman, DOER

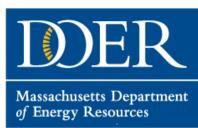
Chris Schaffner, The Green Engineer

Mark Walsh-Cooke, Arup



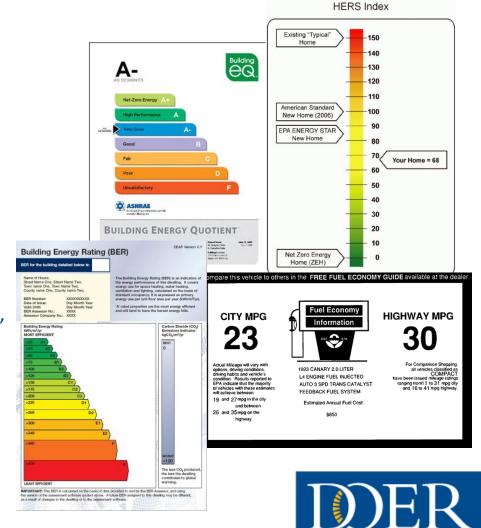
Moving Forward

- Public feedback on White Paper (Until February 12, 2011)
- DOER to Review comments and amend the strategy as appropriate
- Collaborate with a number of stakeholders to design a commercial building labeling pilot program
- Implement label pilot in Boston, Cambridge and Merrimack Valley



Labeling Program Goals

- Establish a commercial building energy rating systems that measures the energy performance of building assets to:
 - Directly compare energy use between buildings irrespective of tenant operations;
 - Enable market valuation of energy performance in buildings, and;
 - Combined with operational data, provide comprehensive building energy performance information and motivate efficiency investments.



Massachusetts Department

of Energy Resources

Existing Building Rating Systems

- Operational rating, which uses energy data to provide an energy performance rating, allows comparison of actual building energy use, which can be affected significantly by tenancy
 - EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager (EPSM)
 - LEED EB rating
- An Asset rating uses energy modeling to predict the energy use of a building. LEED NC is an asset rating, which rates a building's energy performance against itself and does not allow for comparisons of energy performance across commercial buildings
- ASHRAE bEQ (Pilot phase of operational rating and asset rating)
- Residential Sector ahead of the Commercial Sector with well developed Asset rating programs (e.g. HERS)







Why an MPG for buildings?

- An operational rating with an asset rating together can provide a comprehensive view of a building's energy performance and help identify EE priorities.
- Building Energy Comparative Asset Rating
 - Facilitate direct comparisons of the potential energy performance between similar buildings
 - Evaluate the energy performance of a building's "assets," such as the thermal envelope (e.g. insulation, windows) and mechanical and electrical systems
 - Independent of tenant behavior



Pathway to EE investments

Energy Label

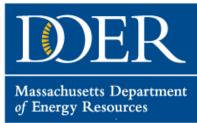
Energy Understanding and Recognition

Energy Understanding Market Valuation Motivation

Energy Label

Market Valuation Motivation

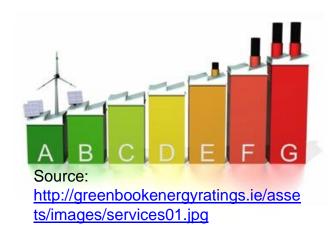
EE



Design Elements

Three Key Design Elements:

- 1. The **process** by which the data is collected and used (i.e. information/data gathering, modeling, etc.);
- 2. The **nature of the rating scale** (i.e., placing a building's energy performance on a continuum); and
- 3. The means by which a rating is communicated (i.e., the **label**).

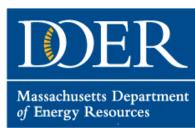




Main Recommendations

Assessment Process

- On-site assessment, provide recommendations
- Integrate recommendations with utility incentives and other financing opportunities
- Retrofit, and then post-retrofit rating for final label and utility incentives
- Data Collection and Modeling Guidelines for consistency and reliability
- Quality assurance
- Energy rating standard



Main Recommendations

Rating Scale

- Use of a technical rating scale
- Use of two metrics: Site EUI and GHG Emissions Metric
- Adjusting the asset rating scale to different building categories
- Use standardized guidelines for inputs



Statistical scale based on population sample

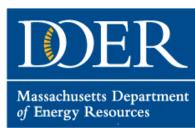
Comparison of Technical and Statistical Scales, Source: "ASHRAE Building Energy Labeling Program: Implementation Report (FINAL DRAFT)"



Main Recommendations

Label Information

- There are several ways to present the information: letter grade, number, symbol, etc.
 - Possible adoption of a letter grading system based on modeled EUI that makes building to building comparisons easy to understand for the intended audience
- Effective Communication (clear message)
- BTUs, GHGs, \$



Discussion

