

DDOE Energy Performance Benchmarking for Privately Owned Buildings Glossary for District of Columbia Benchmarking Disclosures, 2011 & 2012

DC Real Property ID: The Square-Suffix-Lot, Parcel, or Complex (Square-Suffix-Regime) number assigned by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue that uniquely identifies the property. The first four digits are the “square,” or the tax block. Leading zeros are added if needed. Some IDs have a “suffix,” which is N, S, E, or W for North, South, East, and West. Most IDs have no suffix. In non-condominiums, the second four digits are the tax lot. Condominiums have a Complex number, which consists of a square and suffix, and then a four-digit “regime” code that is assigned to a condominium association upon incorporation. Certain old, large lots have a “parcel number” instead, which is represented by PAR followed by an 8-digit number. In the disclosure, a “*” after the number indicates a reported ID that DDOE has not matched to a lot recorded by the tax office. The spaces and dashes have no meaning.

Address of Record: Address as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue

Owner of Record: Owner as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue

Ward: Ward as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue

Property Name: Name of property as reported by owner

Address 1: Address as reported by owner

City: Washington

State: DC

Postal Code: Zip Code as reported by owner

Primary Property Type: The Primary Use of the Property, as selected by owner.
List of all property types: <http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager/identify-your-property-type>

Year Built: The year property was constructed, as reported by owner

Reported Building Gross Floor Area (ft²): The Gross Floor Area as reported by owner. The Gross Floor Area is the total size, as measured between the principal exterior surfaces of the enclosing fixed walls of the building(s). This includes all areas inside the building(s) such as: occupied tenant areas, common areas, meeting areas, break rooms, restrooms, elevator shafts, mechanical equipment areas, and storage rooms.

Tax Record Building Gross Floor Area (ft²): The Gross Floor Area as recorded by the DC Office of Tax and Revenue

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Site EUI (kBtu/ft²): Site Energy Use divided by property square footage. Site Energy is the annual amount of all the energy the property consumes on-site, as reported on the utility bills and converted into a single number by

Weather Normalized Source EUI (kBtu/ft²): Source Energy Use divided by property square footage, normalized for weather. Weather-normalization is based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather data for the zip code. Source Energy Use is the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate the property. In addition to what the property consumes on-site, source energy includes losses that take place during generation, transmission, and distribution of the energy, thereby enabling a complete assessment of energy consumption resulting from building operations. For this reason, Source EUI is the best way to quantify the energy performance of commercial buildings. More: <http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/tools-and-resources/portfolio-manager-technical-reference-source-energy>

ENERGY STAR Score: The 1-100 score calculated by ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager that measures how well the property is performing relative to similar properties, when normalized for climate and operational characteristics. The 1-100 scale is set so that 1 represents the worst performing buildings and 100 represents the best performing buildings. A score of 50 indicates that a building is performing at the national median, taking into account its size, location, and operating parameters. A score of 75 indicates that at a property is performing in the 75th percentile and may be eligible to earn ENERGY STAR Certification.

Total GHG Emissions (MtCO₂e): Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions are the carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases released into the atmosphere as a result of energy consumption at the property. GHG emissions are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), a universal unit of measure that combines the quantity and global warming potential of each greenhouse gas. Total Emissions is the sum of Direct Emissions (emissions associated with onsite fuel combustion) and Indirect Emissions (emissions associated with purchases of electricity, district steam, district hot water, or district chilled water. These emissions occur at the utility plant, but they are a result of the property's energy consumption and therefore contribute to the overall GHG footprint).

Electricity Use - Grid Purchase and Onsite (kWh): The total annual electricity consumed by the property, both sourced from the electrical grid and generated from any onsite renewable energy generation systems (if applicable), in kilowatt-hours (kWh)

Natural Gas Use (therms): The total annual natural gas consumed by the property, in therms (1 therm equals 100,000 British Thermal Units (BTU))

Water Use (kgal): Total annual water consumption in kilogallons (1,000 gallons)

District Steam Use (kBtu): Total annual energy consumption from District Steam, in kBtu (1,000 British Thermal Units)

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Other Fuel Use (kBtu): Total annual energy consumption from other fuels, inclusive of fuel oil no. 1, fuel oil no. 2, fuel oil no. 4, fuel oil no. 5 and no. 6, diesel, kerosene, and propane

X-Coordinate (ESRI): The east-west coordinate from the DC Geographic Information System (DCGIS)

Y-Coordinate (ESRI): The north-south coordinate from DCGIS

Metered Areas (Energy): The portions of the building for which energy use was reported, when only partial building data was reported. In 2013, DDOE allowed multifamily building owners to only benchmark using meters they had access to, such as only benchmarking using common areas, or benchmarking using whole-building gas but common area electricity. Building owners were instructed to indicate their metering configuration when submitting partial building data. In cases where a partial metering configuration was reported, DDOE has separated out those buildings onto a separate tab. However, many buildings did not indicate a metering configuration and so some of the multifamily buildings in the main tab might also only reflect partial energy data. All other building types were required to report whole building data.

DDOE Release notes: Notes on DDOE disclosure, indicating the reason why energy benchmarking data for this property is not included in the disclosure for the calendar year. The major reasons are:

- No report has been received by DDOE for that year. This does not necessarily indicate an official determination that the building is not in compliance.
- No report received for the prior calendar year, so data for this year is not yet subject to public disclosure, since disclosure begins with the second year of data.
- No report required because the building was bought in 2012, sold in 2012, or is exempt for another reason.
- Report received but the building is under the size threshold for disclosure for this year.

For definitions of all ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® terminology, see <https://portfoliomanager.energystar.gov/pm/glossary>