BEPSDC Task Force





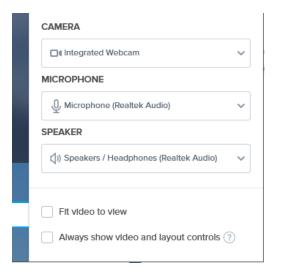
ONLINE MEETING ETIQUETTE

- The meeting is being recorded and will be posted to our website
- Questions and Comments throughout the meeting:
 - All attendees will control their own mute function but could be muted by the facilitator due to background noise
 - Task Force Members can comment at any time
 - Non-Task Force Members please use the chat box to request to talk
- Attendance
 - Non-Task Force Member please use the chat box at this time to register your name, organization and email to "sign in"
 - Task Force Members roll call (will also use this for voting)

BLUEJEANS TOUR







ROLE OF TASK FORCE

- Advise DOEE on creation of an implementation plan for the Building Energy Performance Program;
- Recommend amendments to proposed regulations issued by DOEE;
- Recommend complementary programs or policies.

- If topic needs in-depth discussion, anyone can suggest moving to a committee
- This is an open meeting everyone is allowed to participate

OVERALL SCHEDULE



Future Agenda Items for Discussion/Feedback

- Cost/Benefit Study (prescriptive path)
- Guidance Documents (alternative comp. path, campuses, reporting/verification, etc.)
- Green Bank/DCSEU feedback sessions

AGENDA

- Administrative Items
- Sub-committee update
- Cost/Benefit Study Discussion
- Alternative Compliance Path Discussion
- Announcements

HIGHER ED/HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE UPDATE

- Met July 29
- Reviewed previous standard proposals
- Discussed standard proposal for hospitals
- Discussed standard proposal for higher education
- Reviewed possible benchmarking changes needed institutions
 reviewing square footage of high intensity spaces on their campuses
- August 12 compliance paths

COST/BENEFIT STUDY









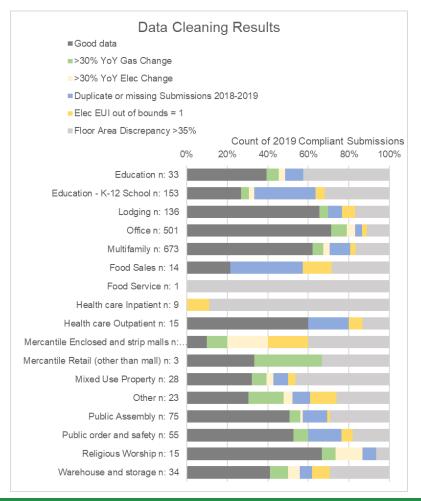
INTEGRA

MARKET SEGMENTATION ANALYSIS

- Reviewed 2019 benchmarking data
- Cleaned data to eliminate errors
- Organized to identify patterns on energy usage

DATA CLEANING RESULTS

- Major swings in electricity or natural gas usage year over year
- Duplicate or missing submissions
- Electricity EUI out of reasonable bounds
- Large discrepancy between reported square footage and publicly reported square footage





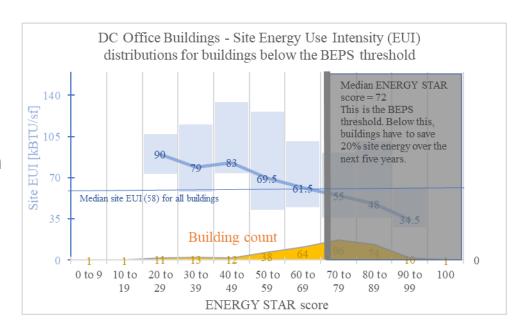
MARKET SEGMENTATION

- Over 80% of submitted represented by Office, Multifamily, Lodging (Hotels), K-12 Schools
- Year of construction highlighted changes in EUI and fuel types:
 - Pre-1940
 - 1940-1970
 - 1970-2000 Fossil fuel usage drops, signifying a switch to electric heating
 - Post-2000
- Size above and below 100,000 SF ("small" and "large")
- Selected 12 specific typologies for review

OFFICE

All data shown is from the CBA cleaned datasets only; medians listed are solely for the Cost-Benefit Analysis and may not represent the actual standard for BEPS 1.

- 365 Buildings, Median ENERGY STAR Score = 72
- Fossil fuel drops after 1970
- Highest ENERGY STAR Scores in newer buildings
- ENERGY STAR Score and site EUI correlate, most intensity driven by electricity



OFFICE

1. Pre-1940, Small

Lowest ENERGY STAR scores

2. 1940-1970, Any Size

Representative of fossil-fuel using systems

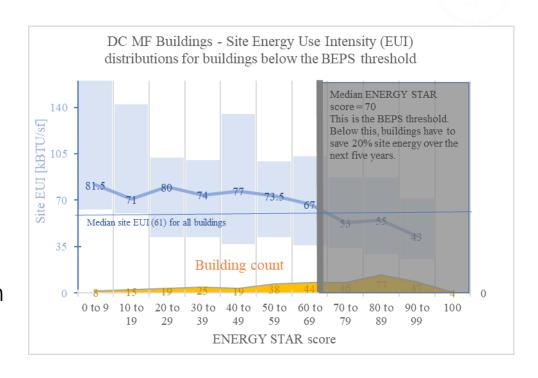
3. 1970–Present, Large

• The largest single typology in the data, represents post 1960s electric systems buildings. The median ENERGY STAR score is relatively high, but this group is a large portion of the office typology.

MULTIFAMILY

All data shown is from the CBA cleaned datasets only; medians listed are solely for the Cost-Benefit Analysis and may not represent the actual standard for BEPS 1.

- 417 Buildings, 70 Affordable, Median ENERGY STAR Score = 70
- Fossil fuel drops after 1970
- 64% built before 1940
- Highest ENERGY STAR Scores in pre-1970 buildings, though have higher fossil fuel usage



MULTIFAMILY

4. Pre-1940, Small, Affordable Housing

Second most common building typology in DC

5. 1960s, Large, High EUI, Market Rate

 Some of the worst ENERGY STAR scores and highest site EUIs in the dataset

MULTIFAMILY

6. Post-2000, Any Size

- Site EUI and ENERGY STAR scores distinct from pre-2000s buildings
- Investigating unitized systems rather than central

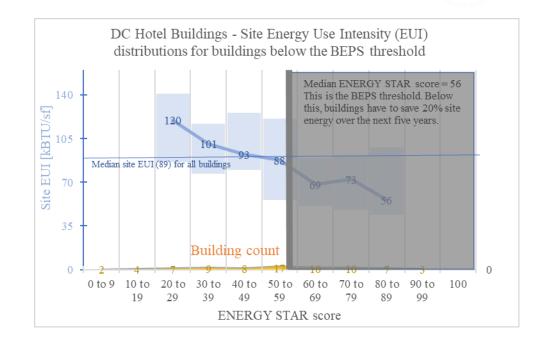
7. 1940-1970, Affordable, Any Size

The largest grouping of affordable housing. Considering DCHA property

LODGING (HOTELS)

All data shown is from the CBA cleaned datasets only; medians listed are solely for the Cost-Benefit Analysis and may not represent the actual standard for BEPS 1.

- 89 Buildings, Median ENERGY STAR Score = 56
- Fossil fuel drops after 1970
- 52% built before 1970
- Low ENERGY STAR Scores throughout ages and sizes – appears to be the typology most impacted by BEPS



LODGING (HOTELS)

8. Pre-1970, Any Size

 Higher fossil fuel usage prior to 1970 indicates similarity in system types, older buildings targeted for more "budget" amenities if possible.

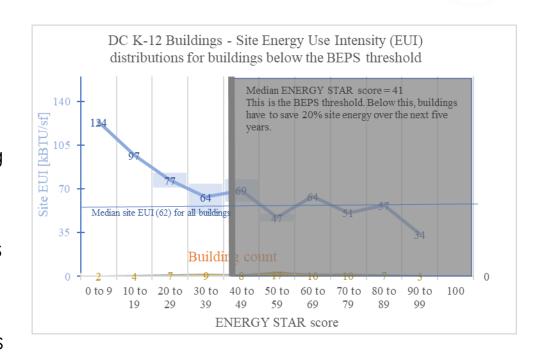
9. Post 1970 to Present, Any size

 Lower fossil fuel usage after 1970 indicates similarity in system types, newest buildings assumed to have more luxury amenities.

K-12 SCHOOLS

All data shown is from the CBA cleaned datasets only; medians listed are solely for the Cost-Benefit Analysis and may not represent the actual standard for BEPS 1.

- 41 Buildings, 25 public, 9 charter, 7 private), Median ENERGY STAR Score = 41
- Initial data cleaning eliminated a large number of schools – SWA reviewing updated benchmarking data
- DCPS schools undergo modernization – ensuring buildings reviewed before and after this process
- Ensure charter and private schools are identified



K-12 SCHOOLS

10. Pre-1940, Any Size, Public School

- Over half of the buildings in the dataset were built prior to 1940
- Select 1 pre-renovation project
- Select 1 post-renovation project

K-12 SCHOOLS

11. Pre-1940, Any Size, Private School

Rationale: Private schools are well represented in this data set

12. Post-2000, Any Size, Charter School

 Rationale: Charter schools are well represented in this small set and have low ENERGY STAR Scores

EEM Considerations

Pillars of Equity

- Affordability
- Workforce Development
- Health
- Climate Resiliency

EEM Considerations

Non-energy Benefits

- Electrification
- Weighting Considerations
 - Should each EEM be scored against non-energy benefit criteria?
 - What is right weighting scale?

Task

 Develop a comprehensive outreach and engagement plan for BEPS to be implemented by DOEE and its partners.

Purpose

- A comprehensive education plan can help structure a successful rollout of BEPS by identifying:
 - What information is needed by whom
 - Where there are gaps in resources available
 - When resources are needed
 - Where resource can be found

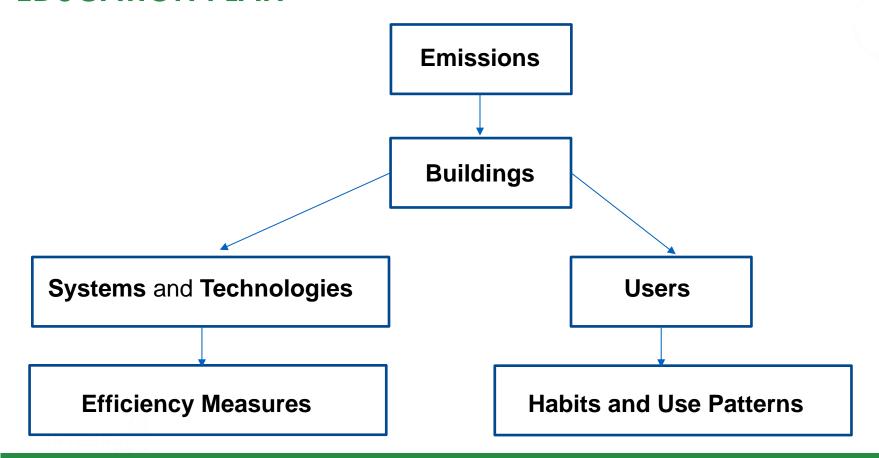
Structure

- Three primary time-bound periods
 - Immediate Actions (2020 pre-launch)
 - Year One Actions (2021)
 - Compliance Actions (2022-2026)
- Identifies education needs per audience
- Identifies delivery methods and partners
- Includes recommendations for future compliance cycles

Target Audiences

- Decision Makers (Building owners, Developers, etc.)
- Operators (Facility and Property managers, Building engineers)
- Designers (Architects, Engineers, Consultants)
- Building Users (Residents, Commercial Tenants)
- Contractors (GCs, Trads, Vendors)
- General Public
- Future Buildings

What is BEPS and why is DC using it? Who is impacted? When and how am I impacted? What can I do to succeed? Where can I find Resources?



Possible Outputs

- Media Outreach
 - Media Toolkit
 - Press Releases
 - Social Media posts
 - Features on BEPS / building success stories (TV, Radio, Print, Web)
- Web resources
 - Virtual Trainings
 - Interactive simulators
 - Centralized BEPS Hub
 - Case Studies
- In-person
 - Trainings and seminars (interactive and audience-dependent)

ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PATHS

- Process
- Intent
- Pre-Approved
- Core Criteria
- Optional Criteria

ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PATHS PROCESS

- Custom ACP can be proposed through an RFI process.
 - Will solicit ideas before the compliance pathway selection process and then publish the approved pathways.
 - Then building owners can select these pathways when they report their pathway.

ACP INTENT

- Target and receive compliance for energy savings beyond the 3 base pathways;
- Adjust base compliance pathways due to special circumstances for a given building; or
- Meet legal requirements of BEPS (i.e. secondary education and hospital campuses).

PRE-APPROVED ACPS

- Deep Energy Retrofit
- Single Owner Portfolio
- Higher Education/Hospital
- Affordable Housing

CORE CRITERIA FOR CUSTOM ACP PROPOSAL CONCEPT

- Achieves energy savings comparable or greater than the base compliance paths
- Addresses barriers in buildings that make it hard to comply with existing pathways
- Address inequities in the built environment for DC residents
- Is technically achievable and cost effective for buildings in the District
- Is measurable and verifiable by DOEE

ADDITIONAL/OPTIONAL CRITERIA

- Helps the District achieve its Sustainable DC energy goals
- Utilizes an innovative approach to energy conservation
- Address issues unique to the affordable housing sector

FEEDBACK ON ACP PROPOSAL CONCEPT

 How do we make this process manageable for DOEE and beneficial for the District in the long run?

MONTHLY WEBINAR UPDATE

DOEE hosting a live <u>monthly webinar</u> to update the public on the progress of BEPS (and associated programs) implementation

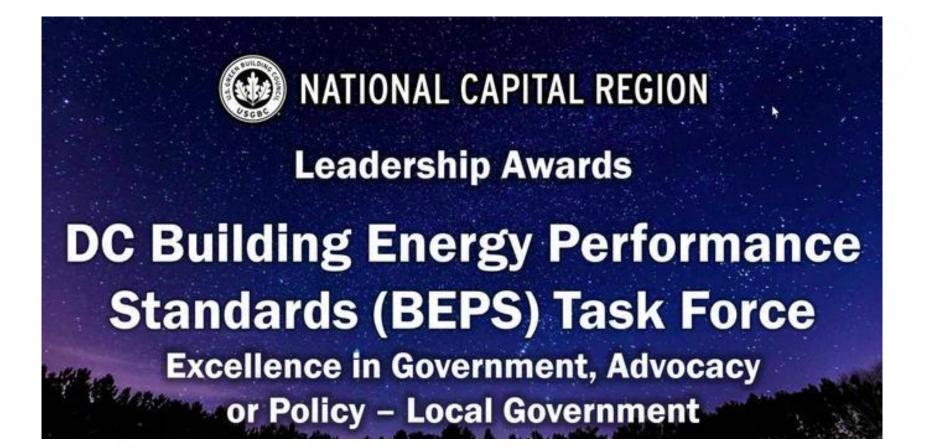
July 30 August 27 Sept 24 Oct 29 Dec 10

July 30, 2020

- Slide Deck
- · Timing of video
 - 0:00 Overview and BEPS framework
 - 12:49 Adjustments & implementation timeline
 - 19:01 Complementary program updates
 - 27:30 30 minutes of Q&A!

- 125 attendees over 200 signed up!
- Added 100+ new people to our contacts
- Turned into a great <u>video</u> for basic understanding of BEPS
- Help us promote future sessions!





NEXT MEETING

August 18, 2:30 – 4:30pm

- Sub-committee update
- Possible follow-up from cost/benefit study
- Other guidance document information?
- · 5



ANNOUNCEMENTS

