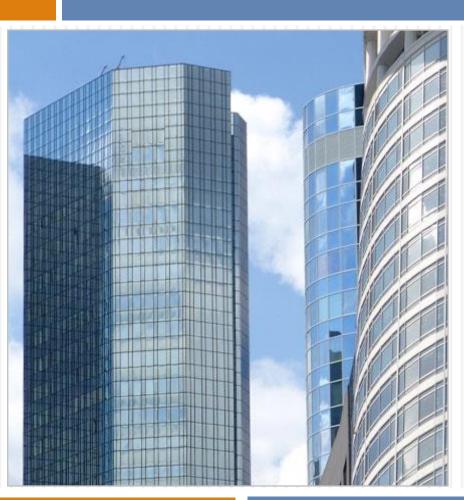
GSA NATIONAL OFFICE OF LEASING: SME 2 YOU TRAINING SERIES



INTRODUCTION TO ENERGY STAR IN FEDERAL REAL ESTATE LEASE PROCUREMENT

MARCH 19, 2013

Complying with the Energy Independence and Security Act's requirement for Energy Star buildings for spaced leased by the Federal Government

Lessons

- 1. ENERGY STAR® Concepts
- 2. Federal ENERGY STAR® Leasing Requirements
- 3. Cost-Effective Energy-Efficiency Improvements
- 4. ENERGY STAR® Tools and Resources

Lesson 1

ENERGY STAR® Concepts



Lesson 1 Learning Objectives

Identify basic ENERGY STAR® concepts and terminology

Recognize how buildings earn the ENERGY STAR® Label

Identify the characteristics of the "Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR®" certification

ENERGY STAR Program

ENERGY STAR[®] is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

Developed 20 years ago by the EPA, it is a recognized labeling program to identify energy-efficient products and buildings.

ENERGY STAR® Products

- Over 18,000 products in 60 product categories are ENERGY STAR® labeled
- ENERGY STAR® -qualified products use 30-75 percent less energy than other products









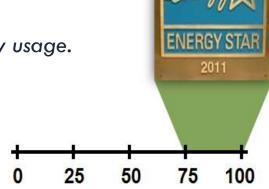
ENERGY STAR® Buildings

- Over 1.2 million new homes have the ENERGY STAR[®] Label
- Over 21,000 commercial and industrial buildings, representing approximately 3 billion square feet, have the ENERGY STAR® Label

ENERGY STAR® Label for Buildings

The ENERGY STAR[®] Label identifies the level of the building's energy performance.

The EPA analyzes a building's past twelve months of energy usage.



Buildings achieving a score of 75+ (on a 100-point scale) are eligible for the label. This represents the top 25 percent of buildings measured.

ENERGY STAR® Commercial Building Types



Bank/Financial
Institutions



Courthouses



Data Centers



Dormitories



Hospitals



Hotels



Houses of Worship



K-12 Schools



Medical Offices



Office Buildings



Retail Stores



Supermarkets



Warehouses



Multi-Family



Senior Care

21,000 Buildings in the U.S. are ENERGY STAR[®] Labeled, with only 7,000 Energy Star Office Buildings

Benchmarking

Benchmarking through ENERGY STAR allows for comparison of a building against a national sample of similar buildings. Buildings within the <u>fifteen</u> building type categories can be benchmarked.

The Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) serves as the national database against which buildings are compared. The current system was established in 2003 and will be updated in 2014.





ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager

EPA's ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager
☐ Free Online Benchmarking Application — use of tool to track building performance is mandatory when seeking ENERGY STAR®
☐ Using monthly utility data, Portfolio Manager generates a score from to 100, with considerations made to building type and climate.
A score of 75
☐ Eligible for the ENERGY STAR® label.
☐ Building operators can continue to use the Portfolio Manager tool to track changes in energy and water use, as well as CO2 emissions, to achieve greater cost savings and environmental performance over time.

Benchmarking in Portfolio Manager: Required Information

- Building Identifiers
 - Name, street address, and zip code
- Space Data
 - Space type, total floor area, age, occupancy
 - Office: square footage, hours of operation, personnel, number of computers, percentage of gross floor area that is air-conditioned/heated
- Energy Use
 - Building-specific invoice information from all purchased energy
 - At least 12 consecutive months to start, to be updated with monthly usage data

Documents Required to Achieve ENERGY STAR® Label

Three key documents are needed to achieve the ENERGY STAR®:

☐ ENERGY STAR® Data Checklist

A summary of a building's physical information, operating statistics, and total energy consumption. This information must be validated by a professional engineer or registered architect putting their seal onto the data.

☐ Letter of Agreement

This letter summarizes the requirements of the ENERGY STAR® label and the building's qualifications therefore and commits the building owner/manager to those provisions.

☐ Statement of Energy Performance

This document is a computer printout of the results from the Portfolio Manager tool of a building's energy performance information.

ALL OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH PORTFOLIO MANAGER



Energy STAR Label For Buildings Achieve ENERGY STAR Label

Statement of Energy Performance (SEP)

Data Checklist Application
Letter / Letter of
Agreement



ENERGY STAR® Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings VALUE AS ENTERED IN VERIFICATION QUESTIONS the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip 1234 Main Street, Arlington, Has the property maintained an average occupancy of 50% or higher across the 12 month period being assessed? Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs annot be submitted for multiple-building ampuses (with the exception of acute care or Single Structure Single Facility children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted a representing only a portion of a building VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER VERIFICATION QUESTIONS CRITERION this the total gross floor area measured betw Is this the total gross foor area measured between principal cartesia surfaces of the endosing flood walls, including all supporting functions for the collection of the colle Gross Floor Area 780 Sq. Ft aces that support the data center. upply (UPS) supports only IT equipment. (Preferred) s this the level of redundancy of the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)? If there is no UPS system, is this the redundancy for the PDU Meters that support the IT Load? UPS System Redundancy N(Optional)

I hereby nominate, on behalf of the building's owner, the following building for award of the Office Sample Facility 1234 Main Street Arlington, VA 22201 I have provided a copy of the Licensed Professionals Guide to the ENERGY STAR Label for Commercial Buildings (available at http://www.energystar.gov/ia/business/evaluate_performance/pm_lp_guide.pdf) to our Licensed Professional for reference. As documented by the attached Statement of Energy Performance, the aforementioned building meets the conditions necessary to qualify as ENERGY STAR: . Energy performance in the top 25 percent of similar existing buildings, as indicated by a minimum rating of 75 out of 100 determined through EPA's Portfolio Manager. . Thermal comfort in accordance with the provisions in American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 55, Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy. . Indoor air quality in accordance with the provisions of ASHRAE Standard 62, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality. . Illuminance levels in accordance with the Illuminating Engineering Society of North 4:20 PM 4 start ■ 🖾 🕾 🖉 📵 🔘 🕽 🗗 👣

Statement of Energy Performance (SEP)

- Communicates info about energy performance
- Validated by a licensed
 Professional Engineer or
 Registered Architect
- Does not represent an official ENERGY STAR® Score

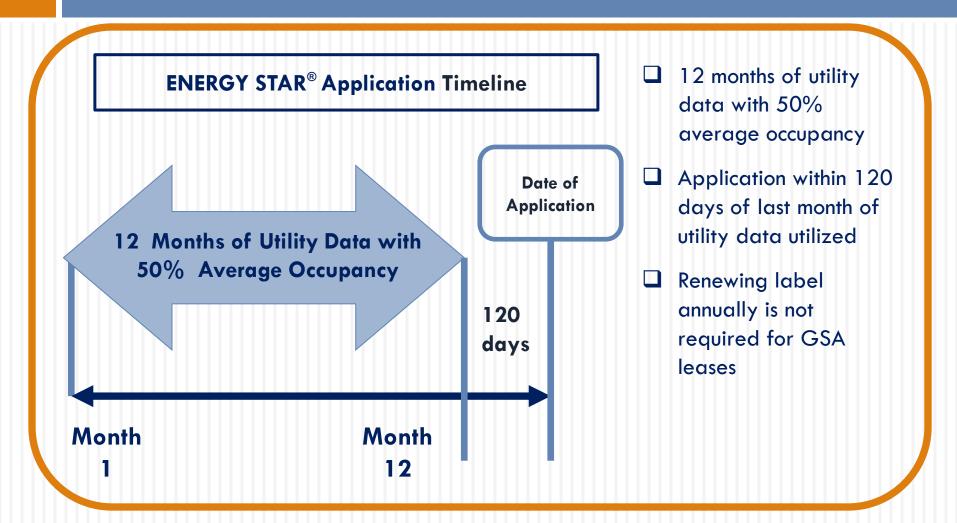


ENERGY STAR® Label Application Steps



- Obtain Energy Performance Score
 of 75-100 from Portfolio Manager
- Have data verified by Professional Engineer or Registered Architect
- Submit three documents
 - Statement of Energy Performance (SEP)
 - Data Checklist
 - Letter of Agreement

ENERGY STAR® Utility Data and Occupancy Requirements



Target Finder Tool

EPA's Target Finder is a tool that provides an estimated ENERGY STAR score for a planned or existing building.

Design projects that earn a score of 75 or higher are eligible for the "Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR" certification.

Target Finder normalizes for factors that affect energy use intensity such as climate, building size, and occupancy level.



"Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR®"

- Certification given to a to-be-built building or building under construction designed by an architect to achieve high energy performance
 - Building must earn a score of 75 or higher in Target Finder
 - Architects and owners can set energy targets and receive an ENERGY STAR® estimate during the design process

energystar.gov/targetfinder

Summary

- ENERGY STAR[®] is an EPA and DOE program that identifies energyefficient products and buildings
- ENERGY STAR[®] Portfolio Manager is a free, online tool used to benchmark buildings and portfolios
- Buildings earn the ENERGY STAR[®] Label by scoring 75+ in Portfolio Manager
- Building owners must submit a Statement of Energy Performance, a Data Checklist, and a Letter of Agreement to apply for the ENERGY STAR[®] Label
- □ Target Finder is a free, online tool that assigns an estimated ENERGY STAR® score to buildings in design or under construction
- Buildings in design or under construction can achieve the "Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR" certification by scoring 75+ in Target Finder

Lesson 2

Federal ENERGY STAR® Leasing Requirements



Lesson 2 Learning Objectives

Recognize the origins of ENERGY STAR® requirements for federal leasing

Identify key ENERGY STAR® requirements related to federal leasing

Origins of ENERGY STAR® Requirement for Leasing

The ENERGY STAR[®] requirement addresses Section 435 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007, Public Law 110-140.

Effective December 19, 2010, all federal agencies must lease from buildings that have earned the ENERGY STAR® in the most recent year.

Key Points about ENERGY STAR® and Federal Leasing

- EISA is a federal law
- ENERGY STAR® requirement supports GSA sustainability goals
- ENERGY STAR® RLP paragraphs are a key part of mandatory green language required for compliance with Guiding Principles

Proof of ENERGY STAR® Label





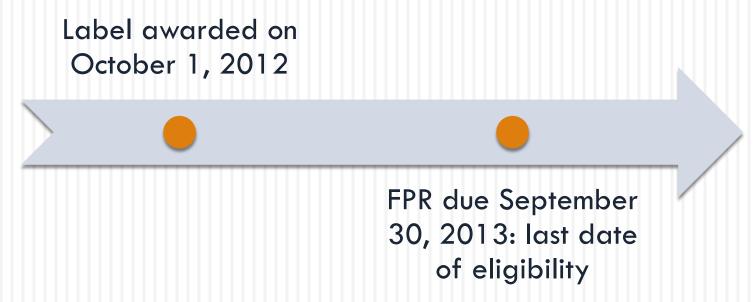


- Building owner must indicate whether offered building has earned ENERGY STAR[®] label (and exact date label was granted)
- Offeror must provide proof of ENERGY STAR[®] label by due date of Final Proposal Revision (FPR)
- EPA Certificate of Achievement or Notification Email required



ENERGY STAR® Leasing Requirement: Time Frame

Buildings must have earned the ENERGY STAR[®] label within 12 months prior to the due date of the FPR. Note that this is the exact date of the notice of award from the EPA, not the year on the label itself.





Exceptions to ENERGY STAR® Requirement

No ENERGY STAR[®] space is available in the delineated area that meets the agency's functional needs, including location.

The agency is remaining in a building they currently occupy.

The lease will be in a building of historic, architectural, or cultural significance (verified or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places).

The size of the lease is 10,000 rentable square feet or less.

In Lieu of ENERGY STAR® ...

Under the four exceptions, in lieu of ENERGY STAR®, the Lessor must make Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements.

Insufficient Occupancy Issues

- □ The RLP allows up to 18 months to achieve the ENERGY STAR® Label for buildings with 50% average occupancy or less.
- The Offeror must show specified evidence of the capability to achieve the ENERGY STAR® Label.
- If the Offeror uses Target Finder, they must provide a Statement of Energy Design Intent (SEDI) reflecting a score of 75 or higher or obtain the "Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR®" certification.

Summary of ENERGY STAR® and Leasing

Every new lease in existing or new space must be in an ENERGY STAR® -Labeled building unless it meets one of the four exceptions.

For buildings to earn an ENERGY STAR[®] Label, a score of 75+ is required within 12 months prior to the FPR.

If a building meets one of the four exceptions, Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency and conservation improvements are required.

ENERGY STAR® Requirement: New Construction

The ENERGY STAR[®] Label is required for New Lease Construction projects greater than 10,000 sf. The label must be obtained within 18 months of occupancy. The "Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR[®]" certification is required prior to issuance of a building permit. Projects 10,000 sf or less require ENERGY STAR[®] or Cost-Effective Improvements.



When ENERGY STAR Is Not Required

ENERGY STAR® is not required for certain leases:

- 1. Short-term extensions (generally 6-18 months)
- 2. Expansions "within the scope of the lease" (refers to the materiality of the expansion to the original space)
- 3. Evaluated or unevaluated renewal options

Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements are encouraged (though not required).

Summary

- □ The ENERGY STAR® requirement addresses EISA.
- All federal leases must be in ENERGY STAR® space unless one of four exceptions applies.
- If an exception applies, the Offeror must commit to making
 Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements.
- The ENERGY STAR® Label is required for New Lease Construction projects greater than 10,000 sf.
- The ENERGY STAR® Label is not required for three leasing situations.

Lesson 3

Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements

Lesson 3 Learning Objectives

Recognize when Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements are required

Define Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements

Identify example improvements

Exceptions to ENERGY STAR® Requirement

No ENERGY STAR[®] space is available in the delineated area that meets the agency's functional needs, including location.

The agency is remaining in a building they currently occupy.

The lease will be in a building of historic, architectural, or cultural significance (verified or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places).

The size of the lease is 10,000 rentable square feet or less.

In Lieu of ENERGY STAR® ...

Under the four exceptions, in lieu of ENERGY STAR®, the Lessor must make Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements.

Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements

A building owner must indicate whether the offered building has earned the ENERGY STAR Label (and the date the label was granted). If no label is earned within 12 months prior to FPR, the owner must commit to Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements.

The owner must also indicate in writing (typically on the offer Form 1364) which energy efficiency improvements they are willing to make. The energy efficiency and conservation improvements must be cost-effective over the firm term of the lease.

Offeror's Required Commitment to Making Improvements

"If one or more of the statutory exceptions applies, and the offered space is not in a building that has earned the ENERGY STAR[®] Label within one year prior to the due date for final proposal revisions, Offerors are required to include in their lease proposal an agreement to renovate the building for ALL energy efficiency and conservation improvements that it has determined would be cost effective over the firm term of the lease, if any, prior to acceptance of the space (or no later than one year after the Lease Award Date of a succeeding or superseding lease)."

Definition of "Cost Effective"

"The term 'cost effective' means an improvement that will result in substantial operational cost savings to the landlord by reducing electricity or fossil fuel consumption, water, or other utility costs. (An improvement must pay for itself, including interest costs, in expected energy savings during the firm term of the lease.)"

"If no improvements are proposed, the Offeror must demonstrate to the Government using the ENERGY STAR

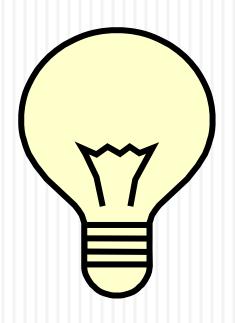
Online Tools why no energy efficiency and conservation improvements are cost effective. If such explanation is unreasonable, the offer may be considered technically nonresponsive."

Examples of Improvements

- HVAC systems
- Lighting
- Building envelope
- Chilled and hot water, steam distribution
- Renewable energy systems
 - The length of the firm term of the lease will significantly impact what will be cost-effective

- Water and sewer conservation systems
- Electrical peakshaving/load shifting
- Changes in metering
- Process improvements

First Example of Lighting Improvement: Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)



- Install CFLs and eliminate incandescent bulbs
 - Simple, low-cost (\$10-20 each)
 - 30-60% energy savings
 - Required by Government
 - Incandescent bulbs being phased out

Lighting Improvement: Merchandise Mart in Chicago

- Common area light retrofit
 - Project cost: \$80,300
 - Energy reduction: 887,700 kwh/year
 - Return on Investment (ROI): 1 year
- Exit lights retrofit
 - Project cost: \$23,200
 - Energy reduction: 98,110 kwh/year
 - ROI: 2.5 years

Second Example of Lighting Improvement: Occupancy Sensors

Install occupancy sensors in restrooms,
 conference rooms, hallways, offices

Cost: \$200-800 each

Merchandise Mart restrooms

Project cost: \$15,400

Energy reduction: 423,430 kwh/year

■ ROI: 0.5 year



Example of HVAC Improvement: Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs)



- Install control in motors, mechanical equipment, pumps
 - Cost: \$800-1,000 each
- Merchandise Mart
 - Project cost: \$207,900
 - Energy reduction: 553,340 kwh/year
 - ROI: less than 4 years

Examples of Building Envelope Improvements

- Window re-caulking
 - Reduces air leaks to ensure a tight envelope
 - □ Cost: \$100/window
- Roof insulation
 - Install higher R-value (higher R-value=better insulation)
 - Reduces energy loss through roof
- Window replacement
 - Reduces air and water leaks
 - Install high-efficiency or ENERGY STAR windows

Summary

- In lieu of an ENERGY STAR® label, an Offeror must commit to making Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency Improvements.
- "Cost Effective" means that the improvement must pay for itself in energy savings through the firm term of the lease.
- Examples of improvements include improvements to lighting,
 HVAC, and the building envelope.

Lesson 4

ENERGY STAR® Tools and Resources



Lesson 4 Learning Objectives

Identify tools and resources with information about ENERGY STAR®, pursuing the ENERGY STAR® label, and ENERGY STAR® buildings

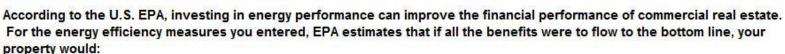
ENERGY STAR® Training Resources

- Live webinars
- Self-guided modules
- Recorded presentations

www.energystar.gov/benchmark
www.energystar.gov/eslabel
www.energystar.gov/financialevaluation
www.energystar.gov/buildingstraining
www.gsa.gov/leasing
www.eere.energy.gov/femp
1-877-337-3463 FEMP Help Desk

ENERGY STAR® Building Upgrade Value Calculator





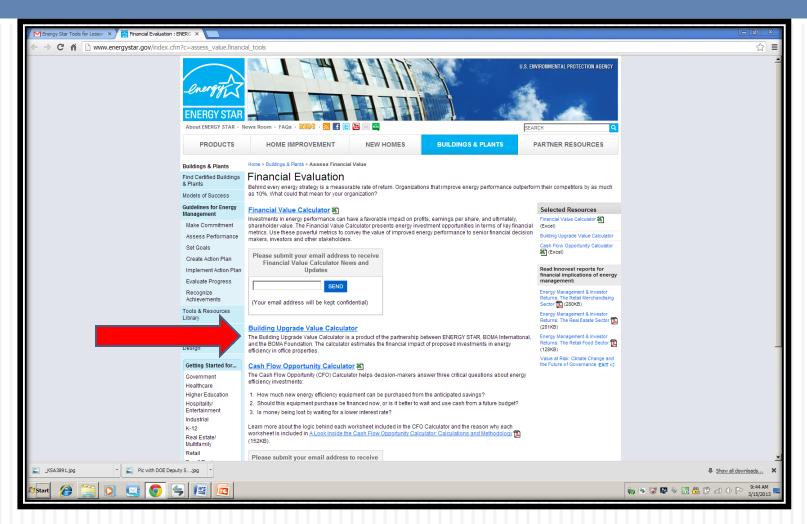
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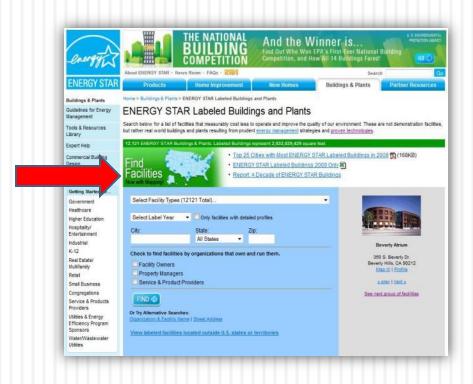
Print

- Helps real estate and operations professionals assess the financial value of energy efficiency investments
- Includes net investment, reduction in operating expenses, energy savings, return on investment (ROI), internal rate of return (IRR), net present value (NPV), and impact on asset value

Location of the Building Upgrade Value Calculator on EnergyStar.gov



ENERGY STAR® Building Database



ENERGY STAR's labeled Buildings database identifies ENERGY STAR -Labeled buildings. The site is updated regularly to reflect newly labeled buildings and facilities.

Over 21,000 buildings are listed and searchable by facility type, label year, location (city, state, zip), owner, street address, and building name.

Find ENERGY STAR®-Labeled Buildings on CoStar



The CoStar[®] subscription database is a major provider of commercial real estate information, with over 2 million properties. The database identifies ENERGY STAR[®] and LEED[®] buildings, including their space availability and pricing.

www.costar.com

Summary

- ENERGY STAR® has training resources available on its website.
- The ENERGY STAR® Building Upgrade Value Calculator helps real estate professionals assess the financial value of energy efficiency improvements.
- Real estate professionals, including Leasing Specialists, can locate ENERGY STAR® -labeled buildings through the ENERGY STAR® database and CoStar.