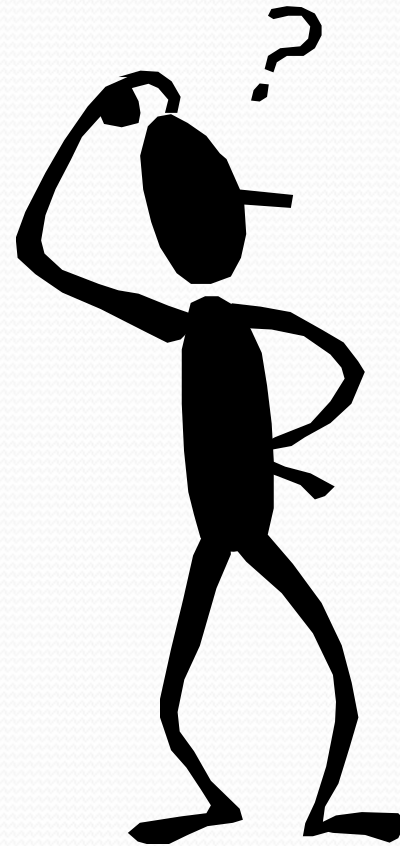


# Overview of Energy Benchmarking

September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2014

# What is Energy Benchmarking?

- Comparing energy use of one building with a database of buildings
- As more buildings submit data, more useful comparisons can be drawn
- Energy use updated monthly will help track performance over time
- Ends mystery of “Is my building’s energy performance good or bad?”





# Why Benchmark?

- Market transparency
- Identifies opportunities for reducing energy costs
- Assist municipal long-term energy infrastructure planning
- Help the City of Madison in achieving long-term sustainability goals
- Efficient Buildings = more comfortable = happy tenants

# Benchmarking

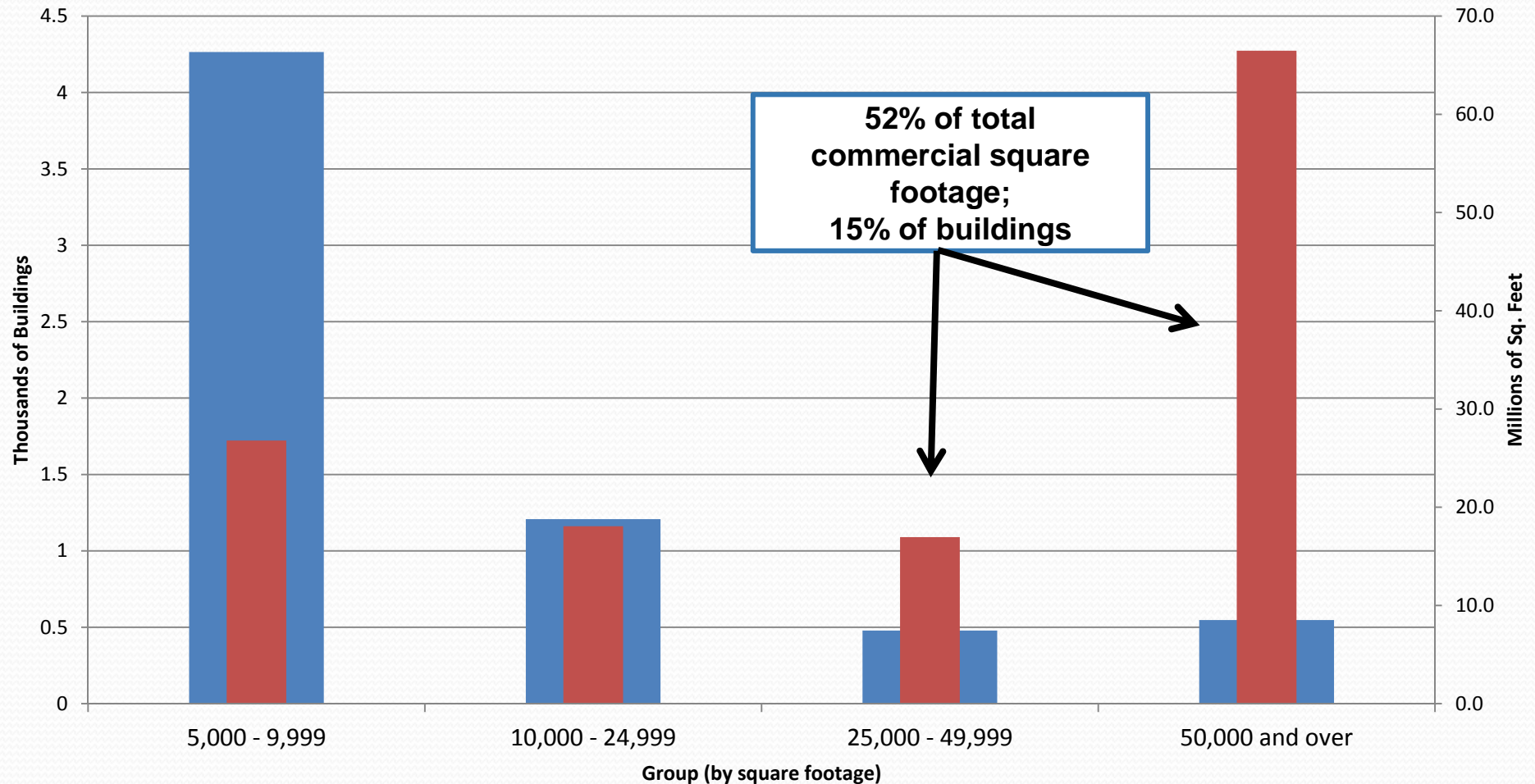
- **Target Audience**
  - Building Owners, Potential Buyers, Renters and Brokers
- **Goals**
  - Acceleration of energy efficiency
  - Market-Driven energy performance
  - Energy performance and water use measurement
- **Submission**
  - Annual energy use data in Energy Star Portfolio Manager
- **Incrementally Phased Reporting**
  - Grace period

# Benchmarking

- Inputting energy bills into Energy Star's Portfolio Manager, along with a few property details, to obtain an Energy Star Score (1-100) that acts as a comparison to similar buildings



# City of Madison Buildings



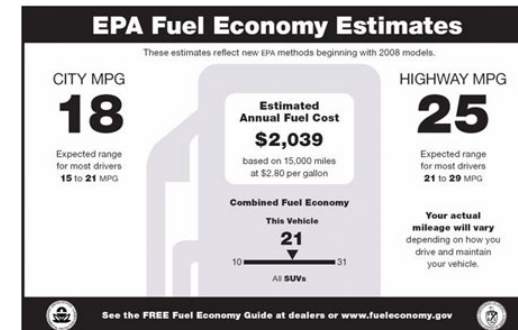
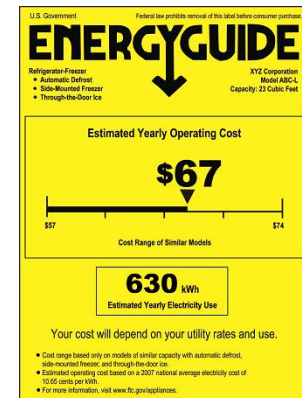
Benchmarking commercial buildings over 25,000 sq ft has potential to save **215 billion Btu's** per year



**Why employ a market-based approach for energy efficiency?**

	Calories	Platters
Hot Cakes	450	Hot Cakes
Hot Cakes	600	Hot Cakes
Big Breakfast	580	Big Breakfast
Deluxe Breakfast	660	Deluxe Breakfast
Breakfast	560	Breakfast
	570	

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 cup (228g)	
Servings per Container 2	
Amount Per Serving	Calories from Fat 10
Calories 200	
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 13g	20%
Saturated Fat 5g	25%
Trans Fat 2g	
Cholesterol 2mg	10%
Sodium 660mg	26%
Total Carbohydrate 31g	10%
Dietary Fiber 3g	0%
Sugars 5g	
Protein 5g	
Vitamin A 4%	Vitamin C 2%
Calcium 15%	Iron 4%
Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of other people's misdeeds.	
Calories: 2,000 2,500	
Total Fat	Less than 65g 80g
Sat Fat	Less than 20g 25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg 300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g 375g
Fiber	25g 30g
Calories per gram:	
Fat 9	Carbohydrate 4 Protein 4

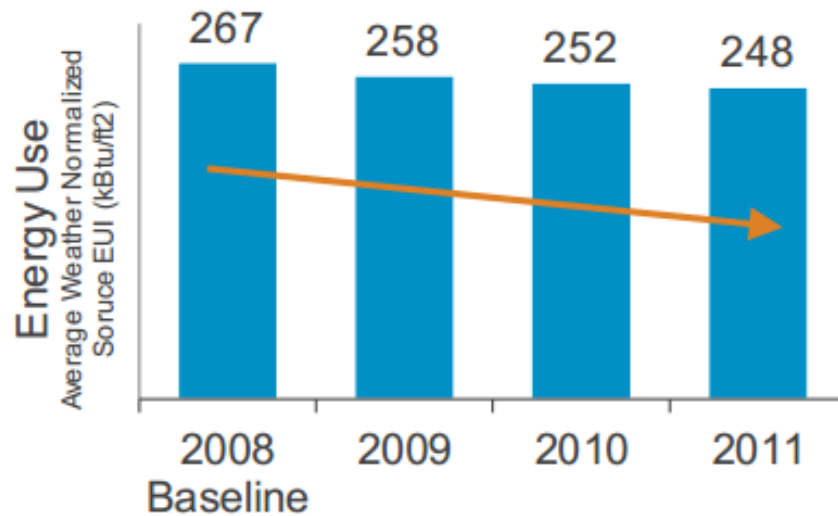


## Governments are assessing what drives demand and competition in other industries

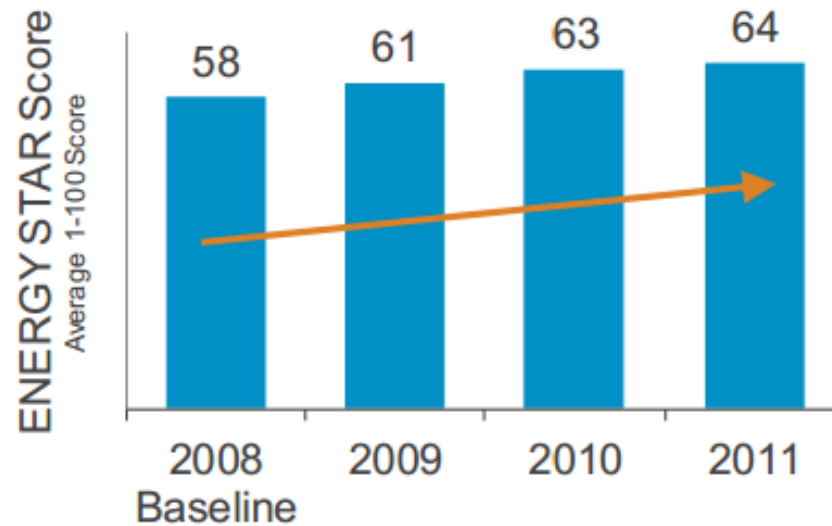
- How can markets work more effectively?
- How can demand for energy efficiency be increased?
- How can policy help reduce energy costs for businesses and consumers and create jobs?
- How can greenhouse gas reductions be achieved in existing buildings?



According to a 2012 EPA analysis, buildings that used Portfolio Manager to track energy usage between 2008 and 2011 realized an annual energy savings of 2.4% and a total energy savings of 7%.

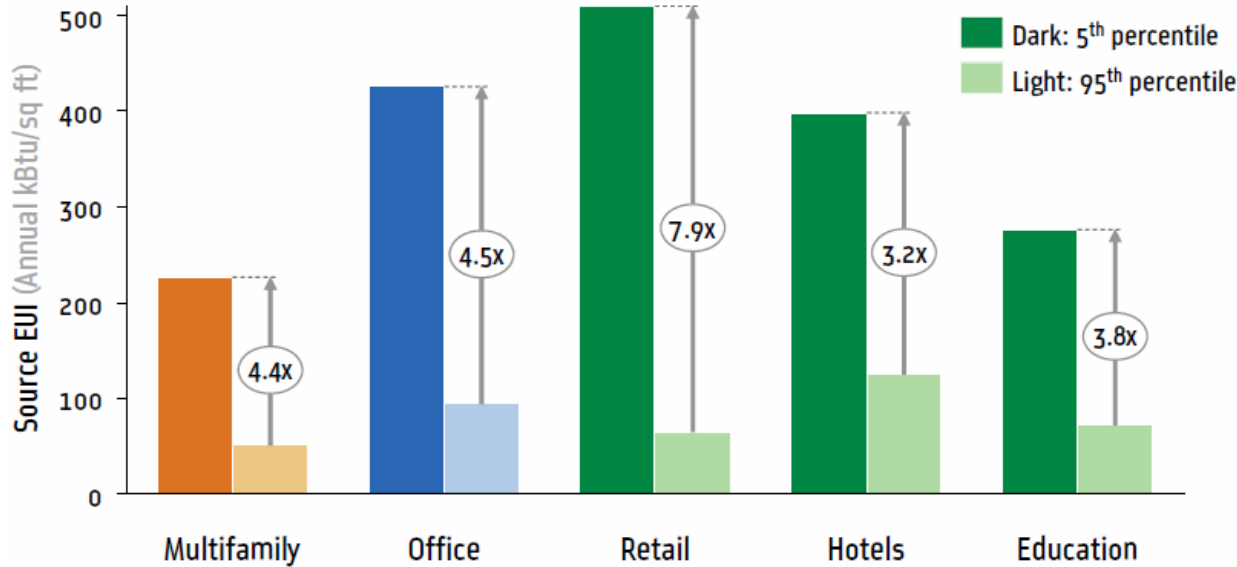


**7% Savings**



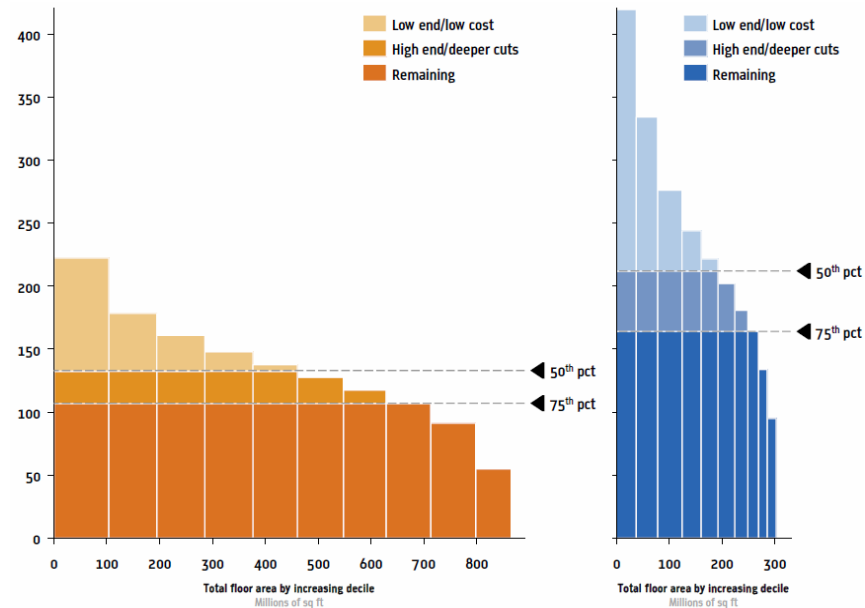
**6 point increase**

# Early Energy Intensity Findings in New York City



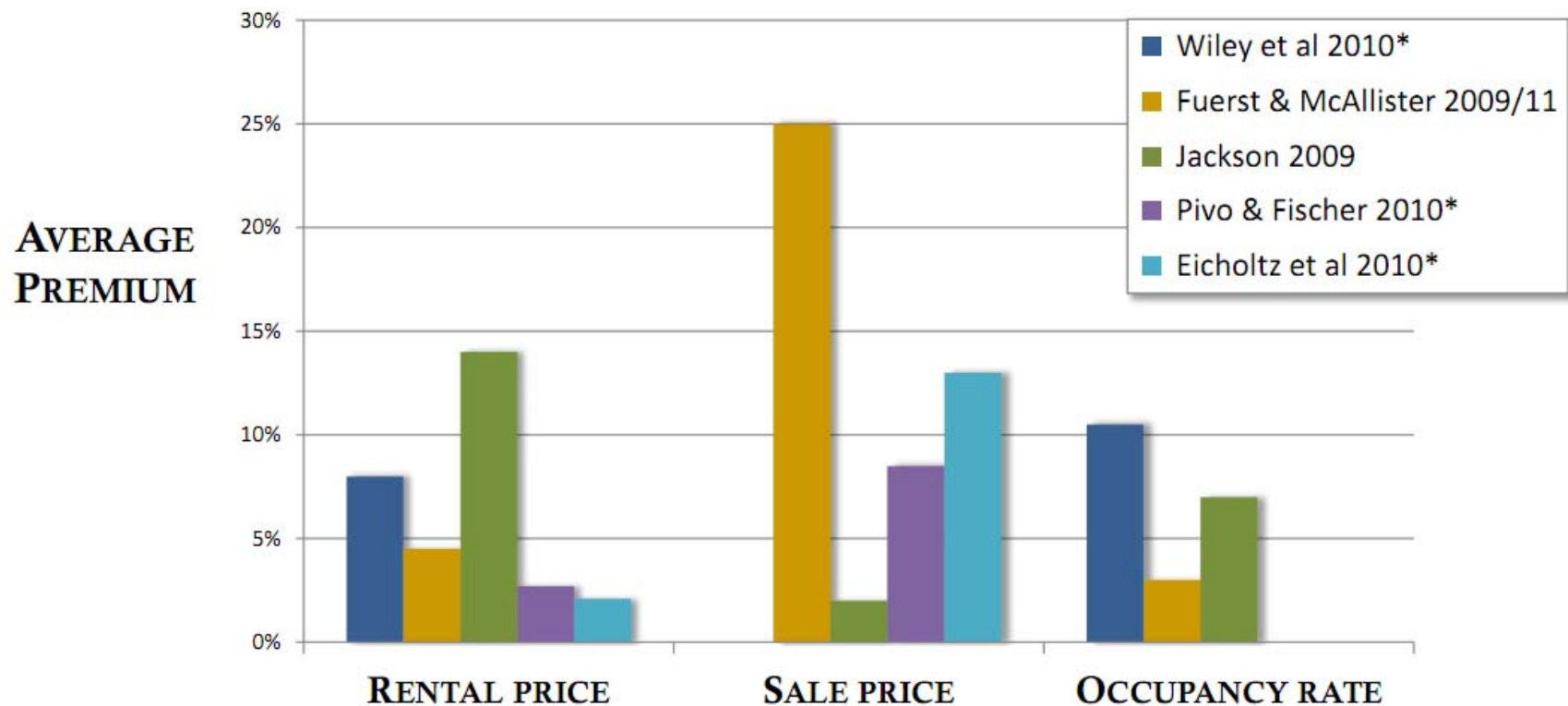
The poorest performing buildings **use 4 to 8 times the energy** of the highest performing buildings.

By improving the poor performers **citywide energy reductions of 18% to 31%** could be achieved.

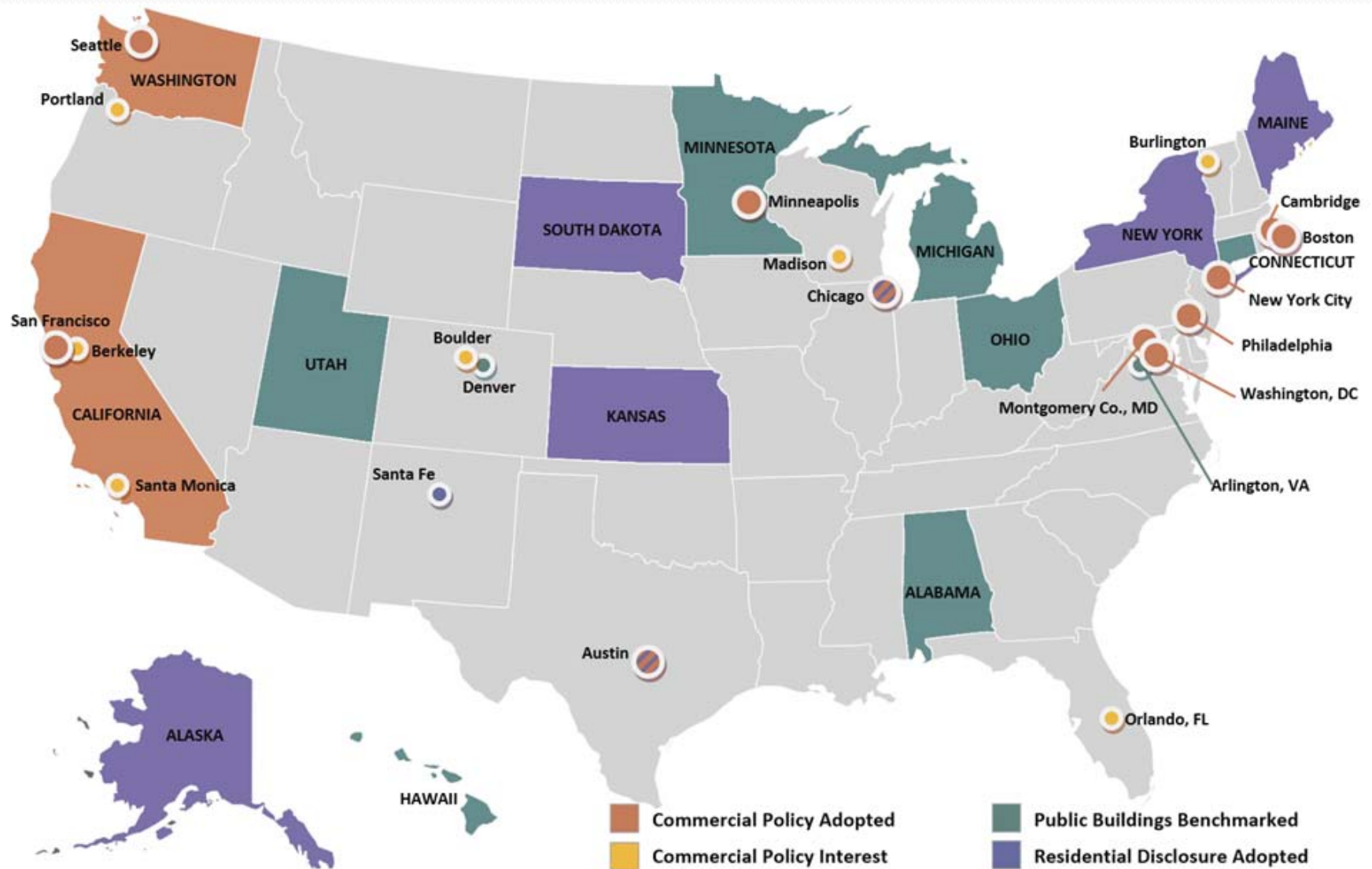


Many studies now correlate Energy Star-certified buildings to rental and occupancy premiums, increasing net operating income for owners

### Added Value of ENERGY STAR-Labeled Commercial Buildings in the U.S. Market



# Experience in Other Cities



# Mandatory State & Local Benchmarking Policies

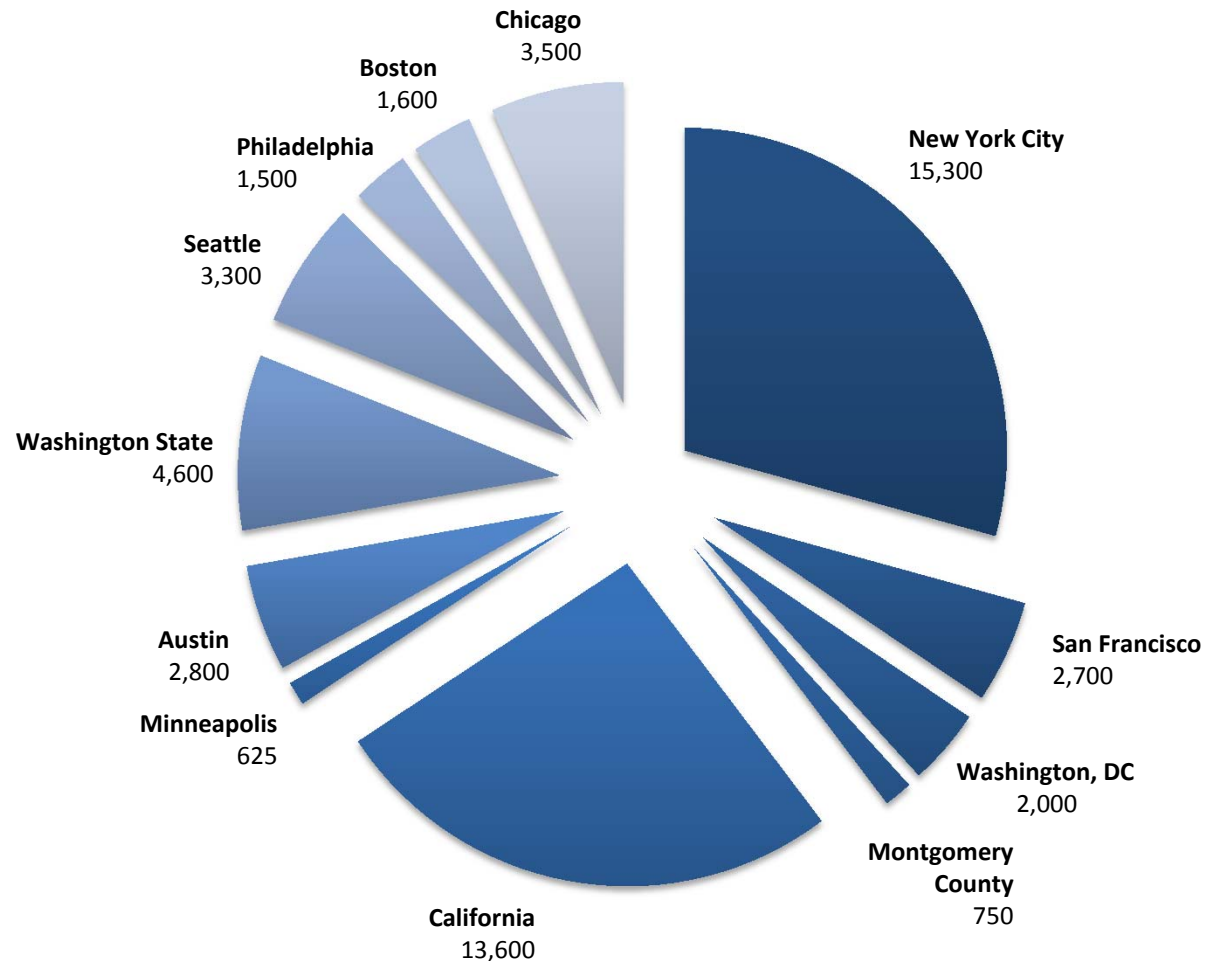
Jurisdiction	Enacted	Public Buildings	Private Buildings	Disclosure	Utility Requirement
Chicago, IL	Sep 2013	√	√	Annual	
Boston , MA	May 2013	√	√	Annual	
Minneapolis, MN	Feb 2013	√	√	Annual	
Philadelphia, PA	June 2012	√	√	Annual	
Austin, TX	June 2011	√	√	Transactional	
San Francisco, CA	Feb 2011	√	√	Annual	
Seattle, WA	Jan 2010	√	√	Transactional	√
New York, NY	Dec 2009	√	√	Annual	
Washington	May 2009	√	√	Transactional	√
District of Columbia	July 2008	√	√	Annual	
California	Oct 2007	√	√	Transactional	√

Each year,  
existing policies  
will impact  
more than  
**51,000**  
properties

A Madison  
ordinance would  
include approx.  
**1,000 properties\***

\*Based on available data from  
2012 property tax roll. Needs  
further refinement.

Number of Properties Covered Annually



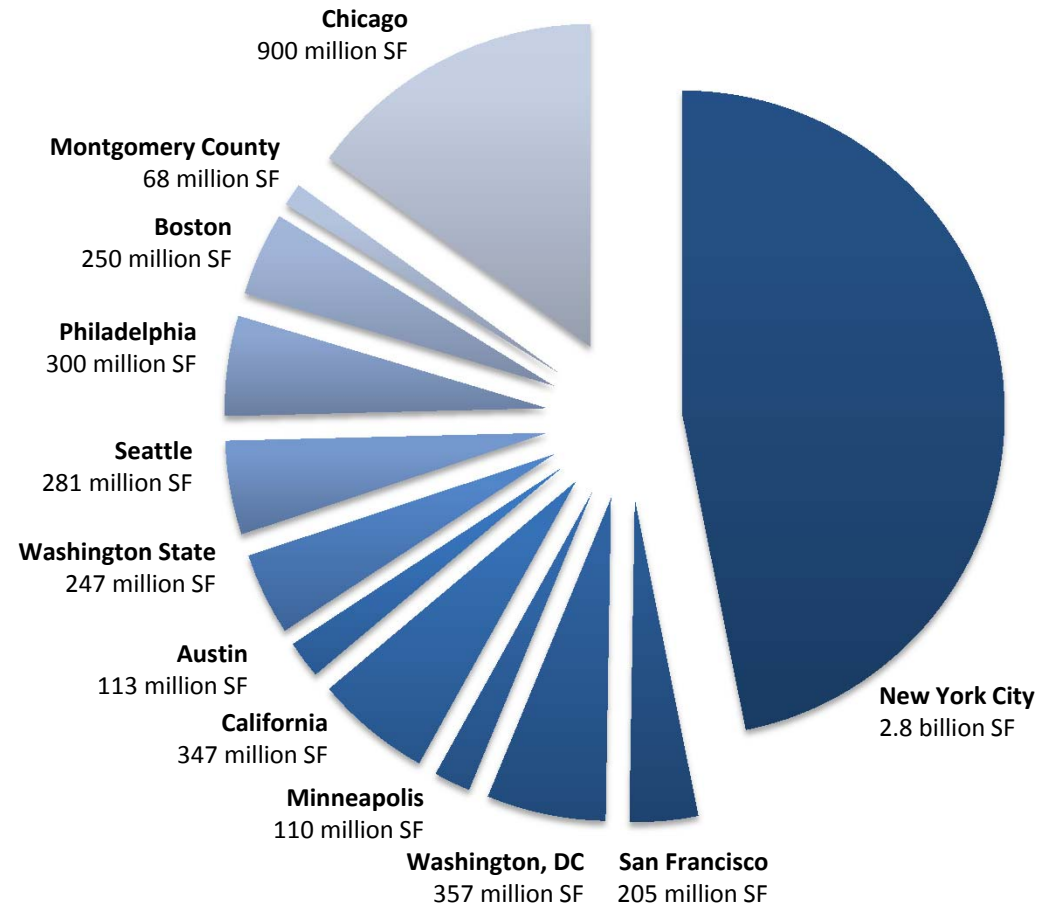
Source: IMT

Totaling  
approximately  
**5.8 billion SF**  
of floor space in  
major real estate  
markets

A Madison ordinance  
would include approx.  
**84 million SF\***

\*Based on available data from  
2012 property tax roll. Needs  
further refinement.

## BUILDING AREA (IN SQUARE FEET) COVERED ANNUALLY



# Overview of “Placed on File” Ordinance

## Energy Benchmarking

- Public and Commercial Buildings  $\geq$  25,000 SF required to track energy consumption
- Multi-Family Residential Rental Buildings > 35 units
- Energy data entered into Energy Star Portfolio Manager (free, web-based)
- Phased implementation based on building size. Benchmark 1 year energy use. Report by:
  - City owned buildings:  
**starting May 1, 2014**
  - Buildings  $\geq$  50,000 SF: **2015**
  - Buildings  $\geq$  25,000 SF: **2016**
  - Multi-Family Rentals > 35 units: **2017**

## Data Verification

- Every 3 years, building energy data to be verified by City of Madison
- Verification improves data quality and levels the playing field
- No cost to building owner for data verification

## Reporting and Disclosure

- Buildings report energy use annually, using automated Portfolio Manager tool
- City reports annually to the public on energy efficiency trends
- City makes energy scores public after 2 year grace period; allows time to improve scores.
- Disclosure schedule:
  - City owned buildings:  
**starting July 30, 2014**
  - Buildings  $\geq$  50,000 SF: **2016**
  - Buildings  $\geq$  25,000 SF: **2017**
  - Multifamily residential buildings > 35 units: **2018**





# Portfolio Manager Demo



**Questions?**