



# **ENERGY STAR** Update

Tools for Tracking GHG Emissions

RealPage Energy Summit March 2, 2023

**SEPA**

# Agenda

- Extremely Brief GHG Emissions Overview
  - Tracking in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager
- ENERGY STAR Building Emissions Calculator
- ENERGY STAR NextGen Preview





# **Overview of Scopes**

Scope 1: Direct emissions from controlled activities (e.g., owner-paid natural gas, fleet vehicles.)

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from controlled electricity consumption (e.g., common area electric, parking lot lighting)

Scope 3: Indirect emissions from "induced" activities (e.g., tenant-paid utilities, employee commuting, business travel, embodied carbon)



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# Tracking GHG Emissions in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager

#### Portfolio Manager allows you to...

- Track the combined direct and indirect GHG Emissions of your properties
  - This includes assuming fuel-specific emissions factors for each primary energy product (direct), and regional emissions factors for indirect emissions from the power plant
- Track emissions benefits of on-site Green Power
  - Energy that is generated at your property via solar photovoltaic panels or wind turbines
- Track the purchase of Offsite Green Power from your local utility or third-party supplier
- Download GHG Emissions performance reports from the Reporting Tab

Please visit <u>https://energystar.gov/buildings/training</u> for trainings and webinars on GHG emissions tracking, reporting, and more!





# Portfolio Manager GHG Inventory: Direct Emissions (Scope 1)

- **Direct emissions** result from the on-site use of primary energy products at a property, such as natural gas, fuel oil, or propane
- Portfolio Manager calculates direct emissions using a default fuel analysis approach, which assumes fuel-specific emissions factors for each primary energy product
- This approach only accounts for emissions at your building – any emissions from extracting or delivering these fuels are excluded







# Portfolio Manager GHG Inventory: Indirect Emissions (Scope 2)

- Indirect emissions result from the purchase of energy delivered by a utility, such as electricity or district heat.
- In this case, emissions occur at the plant where the heat/electricity was originally produced.
- Indirect emissions include:
  - Electricity
  - District steam
  - District hot water
  - District chilled water







## Summary of the Portfolio Manager GHG Inventory

#### **Direct Emissions**

(from the on-site use of primary energy products, such as propane, natural gas, or fuel oil, at a property)



### **Indirect Emissions**

(from the purchase of a utility-supplied energy product such as electricity or other district fuels)







## **Emissions Benefits from Onsite Green Power**

- Portfolio Manager can track energy that is generated at your property via solar photovoltaic panels or wind turbines
- If RECs are retained:
  - · You own the environmental claims to this energy, and it is considered Green Power
  - The energy you generate onsite and use onsite is counted as zero emissions in your inventory
  - PM will also calculate Avoided Emissions associated with this onsite Green Power
- If RECs are sold:
  - You no longer own the environmental claims to this energy, and it is no longer considered Green Power
  - The energy you generate onsite and use onsite is treated the same as grid electricity in your emissions inventory
  - No Avoided Emissions calculated







### **Emissions Benefits from Offsite Green Power**

(RECs)

- Portfolio Manager allows you to track the purchase of Offsite Green Power (kWh + RECs) from your local utility or third-party supplier
- · Portfolio Manager calculates the emissions benefit of Offsite Green Power as "Avoided Emissions," based on the location where the accompanying **RECs** were generated







## How does Green Power impact metrics?

#### Onsite

Site Energy – No effect

Source Energy – Decreases since renewables are more efficiently generated and used

Score - Increases since score is based on source EUI

**Emissions** – Decreases only if you maintain the RECs. If you sell them, electricity is treated as grid purchased

### Offsite

Site Energy – No effect since you are using the same energy as always
Source Energy– No effect since the renewables aren't tied to the building
Score – No effect since source energy isn't affected by renewables
Emissions – Does not affect total emissions, but contributes to Avoided Emissions metric







## **Reporting and Goal Setting Features**





# Building Emissions Calculator (BEC)





### Features

- Estimates Past, Current and Future Emissions
  - Baseline annual emissions, track changes over time, and evaluate the impacts of anticipated changes in energy use, fuel mix, green power, and emissions factors.
- Leverages Your Portfolio Manager Data
- Allows Entry of Multiple Emissions Factors
  - National, regional, supplier-provider, or locality-specified factors, such as those required under New York City's building performance standard.
- Complies with GHG Accounting Protocols
- Supports a Single Building or Entire Portfolios







## **Calculator Interface**

- View property or portfolio performance
- View baseline emissions, adjusted for market or locality-based factors
- Forecast emissions for one future year for each building
  - Adjust assumptions for anticipated future changes, such as reductions in energy use, % of green power etc.
- Save and download results in excel











# Net-Zero Economy by 2050 Requires 3 Interdependent Pathways



## **Objectives of NextGen Certification for Buildings**

- Continue to encourage greater efficiency of commercial and multifamily buildings
- Recognize role buildings play in renewable energy investments
- Reward transition to efficient electrification
- Strive to keep it simple
- Leverage foundation of ENERGY STAR and Portfolio Manager





## **Proposed Criteria**







**Requirement: ENERGY STAR certification** 

Why?

- Ensures energy efficiency
- Well-understood and accepted
- Includes review of building data and verification
- Leverages existing ENERGY STAR infrastructure
- Can easily increase stringency over time

### Consideration

• Restricts NextGen recognition to buildings eligible for ENERGY STAR certification





Requirement: 30% of total energy use from renewable sources

- Sources can include onsite renewable generation, renewable electricity certificates (RECs), renewable fuels, and/or renewable thermal certificates
- Total amount of RECs cannot exceed amount of electricity consumed
- Does not credit renewables that contribute to standard grid electricity

### Why?

- Motivates buildings to procure renewable energy
- Does not penalize for lack of renewables on grid
- Single, national requirement keeps it simple

### Consideration

- Does not account for low carbon grid
- Requires better tracking in Portfolio Manager





Requirement: Direct (i.e., onsite) emissions limit

### Why?

- Encourages progress toward efficient electrification and
- Recognizes fully electrified, efficient buildings

### Consideration

- Fuels such as natural gas are predominantly used for space and water heating, so more is needed in cold climates for occupant comfort and safety
- Multifamily and other residential buildings need to use fuel throughout the day/have greater hot water and cooking needs
- EPA determined that normalization for climate/weather and building type is necessary



# Normalizing Direct Emissions

- Heating Degree Days (HDD) measure the need for heating and are specific to a building's location
- EPA analyzed data from ENERGY STAR certified buildings (excluding 100% electric buildings) to determine the median direct GHGi per HDD for each type of building
- The medians are relatively consistent across regions
- These medians or "GHGi Factors" -- can be used to normalize the NextGen Direct GHGi Targets

Proposed Factors for Calculating NextGen Direct GHGi Targets

Property Type	Proposed GHGi Factor (g CO2e/ft2/HDD )	
Data Center	0.15	
Retail Store	0.14	
Warehouse	0.18	
Office (incl. Office, Bank, Courthouse, Financial)	0.25	
K-12 School	0.22	
Worship Facility	0.25	
Medical Office	0.24	
Senior Living Community	0.46	
Hotel	0.43	
Multifamily Housing	0.29	
Supermarket/Grocery Store	0.49	
Hospital (General Medical & Surgical)	1.25	





# Determining if a Building Meets Electrification/Emissions Criterion

- Steps in Portfolio Manager:
  - 1. Calculate the building's unique NextGen Direct GHGi Target:
  - 2. GHGi Factor x Actual HDD over the past 12 months
  - 3. Compare the NextGen Direct GHGi Target to building's actual annualized direct GHGi
- If the building's actual direct GHGi is ≤ its NextGen Direct GHGi Target, the building has met the requirement
- EPA will publish the GHGi Factors for each building type
- Portfolio Manager will show monthly progress toward NextGen Direct GHGi Target
- 100% electric buildings have zero direct GHG emissions and would always meet this criterion





# Example NextGen Direct GHGi Target Calculations

	Office DC	Office NYC	Retail Store NYC	Retail Store Atlanta
NextGen Direct GHGi Factor (g CO2e/ft2/HDD)	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.14
Experienced Weather (actual HDD for prior 12 months)	3620	4147	4147	2682
Building's NextGen Direct GHGi Target (kg CO2e/ft²)	0.91	1.04	0.58	0.38



### Recap

- ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager allows you to track and report on your GHG emissions (GHG inventory)
- Portfolio Manager uses a location-based approach, however the BEC allows you to assess and customize for a marketbased approach
- Understanding emissions is 1/3 of the equation for a clean energy economy. Energy efficiency must still remain a priority, and investments in green power need to be made









# Thank you!

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