

Benchmarking Programs and Legislation in Hawaii and Other Jurisdictions

CARE-5

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Kelly Takaya King, Chair
CARE Committee

What is Benchmarking?

Benchmarking is the process of comparing the energy performance of facilities to similar building types across the country or to the same facility over time.

The knowledge generated from tracking enables county leaders to identify inefficiencies in their buildings.

Benchmarking is essential for determining which energy improvements will be most effective, identifying underperforming buildings and verifying efficiency initiatives.

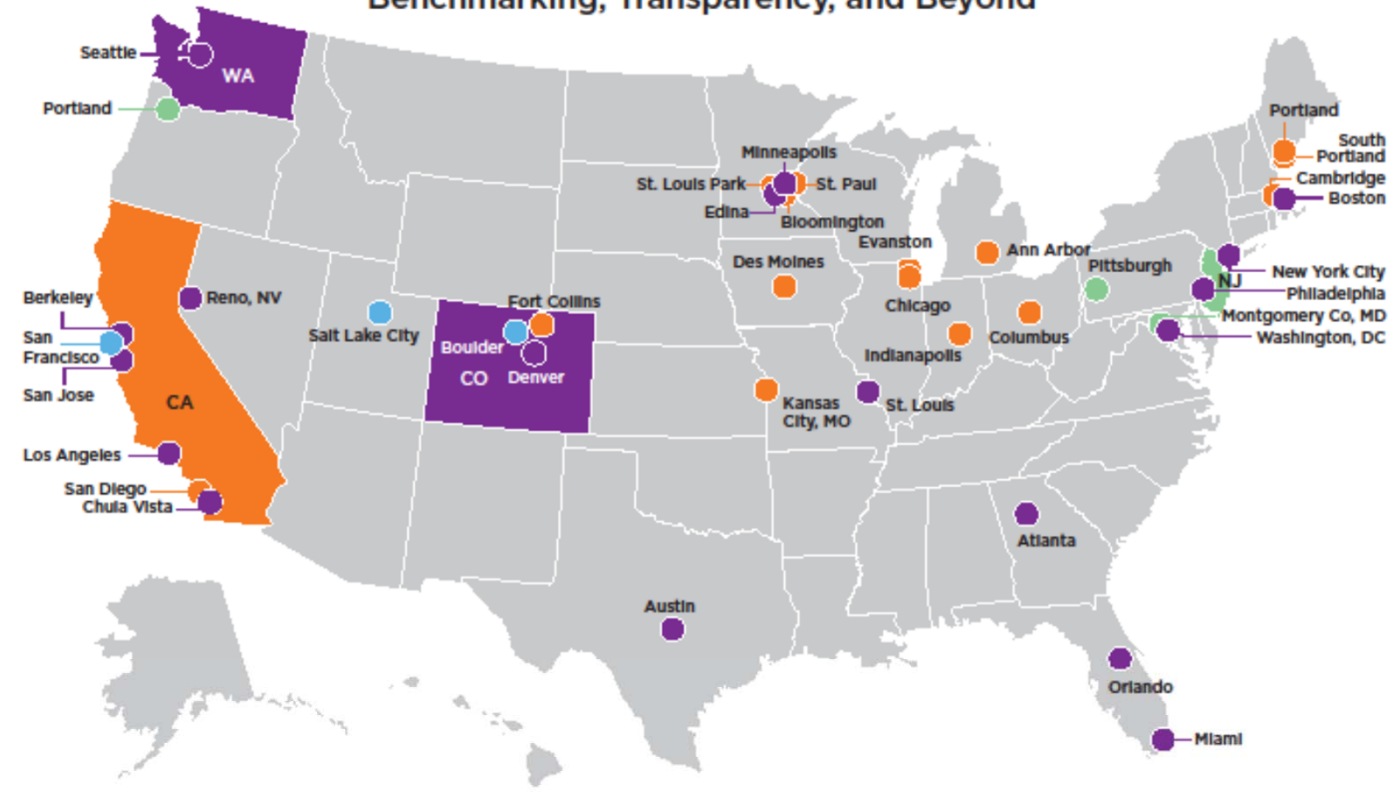
[Energy-Efficient-County-Buildings.pdf \(energystar.gov\)](#)

Benchmarking Programs and Policies (Generally)

- ▶ Federal agencies and state and local governments across the country are taking important steps to protect the environment and lower energy costs by adopting policies that leverage EPA's ENERGY STAR tools to reduce energy use in commercial buildings, through both required policy measures and voluntary campaigns.
- ▶ A Summary of Benchmarking Programs and Policies Leveraging ENERGY STAR dated July 21, 2021 is found at: [Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet_Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)

Examples of Benchmarking Programs and Policies:

U.S. City, County, and State Policies for Existing Buildings: Benchmarking, Transparency, and Beyond



- Benchmarking required for public and commercial buildings
- Benchmarking required for public, commercial, and multifamily buildings
- Benchmarking and additional actions required for public and commercial buildings
- Benchmarking and additional actions required for public, commercial, and multifamily buildings



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State of Oregon

- ▶ Program: State Energy Efficiency Design (SEED) Program 2012
- ▶ Applies to all state-owned buildings
 1. Applicable buildings must track and report their annual energy use using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
 2. Applicable buildings were required to reduce energy use intensity by 20 percent by 2015 compared to a 2000 baseline and will need to further reduce by another 20 percent by 2023.
 3. State agencies must incorporate energy efficient design aspects into the construction or renovation of all applicable buildings.

State of Oklahoma

- ▶ Program: Oklahoma Facilities Energy Program (2014)
- ▶ Applies to all state-owned buildings and higher education buildings.
 1. Applicable buildings must track and report their annual energy use using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
 2. Applicable buildings must improve energy efficiency at least 20 percent by 2020.
 3. Applicable building owners must seek to obtain ENERGY STAR Certification for all eligible facilities.

Benchmarking Ordinances

Benchmarking Ordinances (Generally)

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- ▶ Mandatory energy benchmarking ordinances by definition require buildings to track their energy consumption, comply with local standards and in some cases publicly disclose their energy performance rankings to the public.
- ▶ Across the country, mandatory energy benchmarking ordinances vary by city and state.

Recent Legislation in Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu Ordinance 20-47 (2020)

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- ▶ Sec. 2-_.4 Building energy benchmarking.
(a) There is hereby established a municipal building energy benchmarking policy for the city to measure facilities' energy and water use over time for transparency in energy usage. Under this policy, the city hereby expresses its commitment to increasing the energy efficiency of its building stock to reduce the city's energy usage and its associated costs and carbon pollution.

City and County of Honolulu Ordinance 20-47 (2020)

► The office shall:

- (1) Report the city's energy use data collected in Section 2-.3, water use data collected in Section 2-.6, and any other basic property and usage characteristics necessary to benchmark covered city facilities against other similar properties in an industry-recognized benchmarking tool such as ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager or comparable tool as determined by the executive; and
- (2) Provide training on ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager or comparable tool as needed by the city departments and agencies.

[document-download \(ehawaii.gov\)](#)

City and County of Honolulu Resolution 21-229 (Adopted October 6, 2021)

- ▶ Requests the City Administration work with the Council to establish a Building Benchmarking Program to increase the efficiency and resiliency of commercial and residential buildings on O‘ahu.
- ▶ City Administration is requested to report back in writing to the Council within 60 days of the date of the adoption of this resolution on its plans to work with the Council.

[document-download \(ehawaii.gov\)](#)

Legislation and Programs in Other Jurisdictions

State of Colorado

HB 1286 (2021)

(All buildings more than 50,000 sq. ft.)

- ▶ Benchmarking begins in 2022 with 2021 data. Building owners are required to run data quality checker before submitting report.
- ▶ A task force will develop the performance standards to reach a minimum of 7 percent GHG savings by 2026 and 20 percent GHG savings by 2030 across covered buildings.

[Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet_Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)

Commonwealth of Virginia

Senate Bill 963 (2020)

(State-owned buildings more than 5,000 sq. ft.)

- ▶ Beginning in 2021, state agencies must benchmark a certain percentage of their facilities, starting with 5% in the first year and 100% in 2025.

[Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)

State of West Virginia

HB 2667 (2021)

(State-owned facilities)

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- ▶ Applicable buildings are required to reduce energy use by 25 percent by 2030 compared to a 2018 baseline.

City of New York, NY

Local Law 97 (2019)

(City buildings, and commercial and multifamily buildings more than 25,000 sq. ft.)

- ▶ Established a city-wide greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 40 percent by 2030, and 80 percent reduction by 2050, relative to calendar year 2005.
- ▶ Established municipal greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 40 percent by fiscal year 2025, and 50 percent reduction by calendar year 2030.
- ▶ Beginning in 2024, applicable buildings must comply with emissions limits, as set by the Office of Buildings Energy and Emissions Performance.

[Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet_Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)

City of Chula Vista, CA

Building Energy Savings Ordinance (2021)

(All buildings more than 20,000 sq. ft.)

- ▶ Applicable buildings are required to reduce energy use intensity by 10-30 percent in 5 years and will need to further reduce by another 10-15 percent by 10 years.

[Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)

City of South Portland, ME

Energy and Water Benchmarking Ordinance (2017)

(Municipal, school, and commercial buildings more than 5,000 sq. ft. and residential buildings with more than 10 units)

- ▶ Applicable buildings must complete a five-year comprehensive energy audit by 2023.

[Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)

Indianapolis & Marion County, IN Proposal 185: Benchmarking and Transparency Ordinance (2021)

(City buildings over 25,000 sq. ft. and non-city buildings in the commercial, multifamily, and industrial sectors over 50,000 sq. ft.)

- ▶ In 2026, benchmarking data will be publicly disclosed for applicable buildings via an online database.

[Benchmarking Programs and Policies Factsheet Q2-2021v5 July 2021.pdf](#)