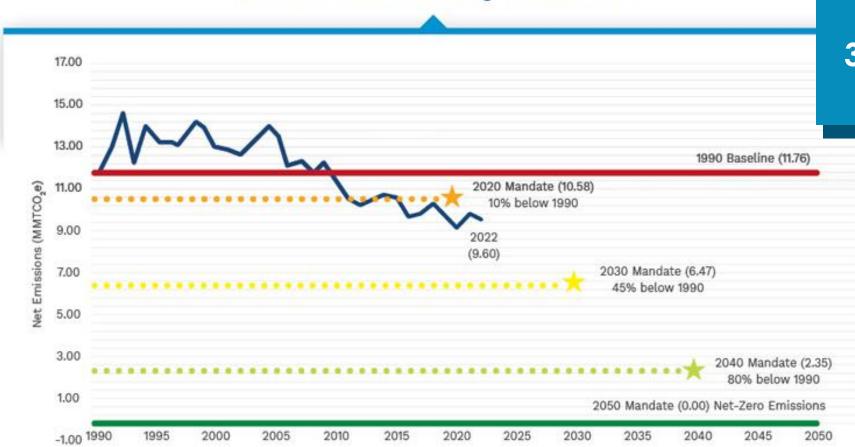


Act On Climate Emissions Reduction Goals

1990-2022 RHODE ISLAND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACT ON CLIMATE REQUIREMENTS



must reduce 2022 emissions by

32.6% Over 8 Years

to meet 2030 target

JR 7617A

- The General Assembly requested that the Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4) prepare a report that includes:
 - "recommendations for the implementation of benchmarking and building performance standards for large existing buildings in Rhode Island, meaning those with at least 25,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area and including both publicly and privately owned buildings"
 - "recommended approaches and implementation
 plans to collect and evaluate" seven key facets of
 this topic

2024 -- H 7617 SUBSTITUTE A

LC005012/SUB A

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2024

JOINT RESOLUTION

RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING THE EXECUTIVE CLIMATE CHANGE COORDINATING COUNCIL (EC4) TO PREPARE A REPORT ON BENCHMARKING AND BUILDING PERFORMANC'S STANDARDS.

<u>Introduced By:</u> Representatives Kislak, Cortvriend, Fogarty, Carson, Speakman, McEntee, Spears, Morales, McGaw, and Felix
Date Introduced: February 15, 2024

Referred To: House Environment and Natural Resource

- 1 RESOLVED, That this General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island hereby
- 2 respectfully requests that the Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council ("EC4") provides
- 3 the Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives and President of the Rhode Island
- 4 Senate, and members of the Rhode Island House Environment and Natural Resources Committee,
- 5 and the Senate Committee on Environment and Agriculture with a report on benchmarking and
- 6 building performance standards; and be it furthe
- 7 RESOLVED, That this General Assembly hereby requests that said report shall include
- 8 recommendations for the implementation of benchmarking and building performance standards
- 9 for large existing buildings in Rhode Island, meaning those with at least 25,000 sq. ft. of gross
- 10 floor area and including both publicly and privately owned buildings; and be it further
- 11 RESOLVED, That said report shall also include recommended approaches and
- 12 implementation plans to collect and evaluate the following, but not be limited to
- A summary of the State's building sector emissions using the best available data on
- 14 what is known about the energy use intensity and emissions from large buildings;
- An inventory of properties that would be subject to benchmarking and building
- 16 performance standard requirements, including building type and size;
- 17 3. A summary of the best available data on current energy sources for large buildings,
- 18 including delivered fuels such as oil, coal, and propane, natural gas, grid electricity, district
- 19 energy systems, and on-site renewable energy;

Research Process

OER consulted with over 13
 organizations to develop
 insights for this report

Regional Organization



Utilities





State Partners









Federal Agencies & Labs

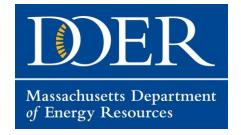


Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory





Peer Jurisdictions

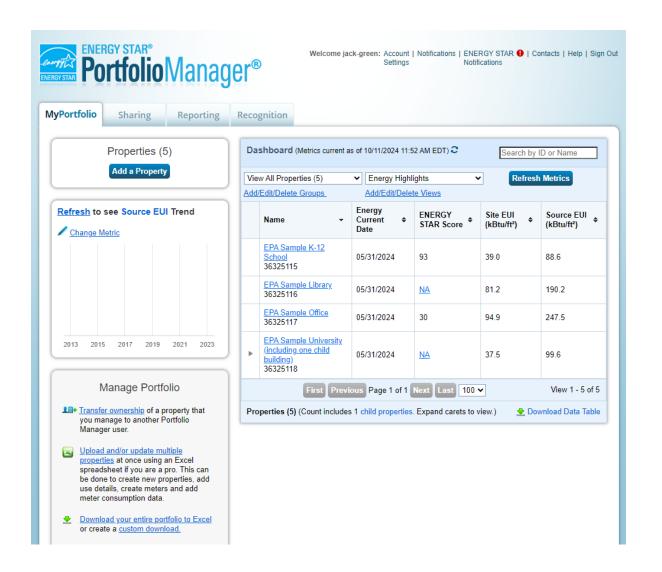






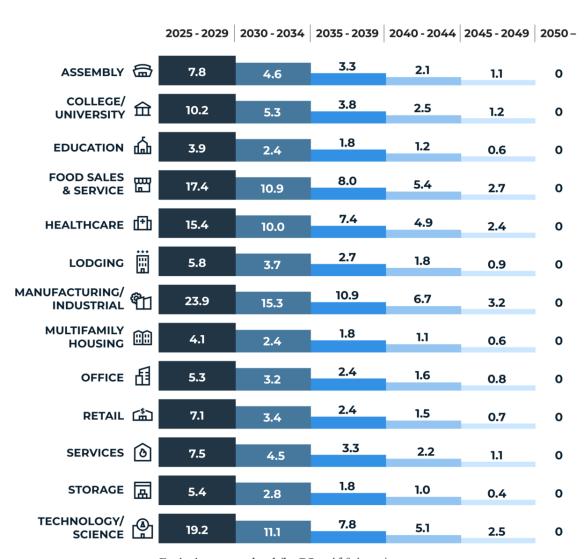
What is Building Benchmarking?

- Tracking and comparing a building's energy and/or water usage to reference values.
- Understanding consumption is the first step in reducing building energy use.
- Many jurisdictions require benchmarking
- Software: EPA's Energy Star Portfolio
 Manager



What are Building Performance Standards (BPSs)?

- Compulsory energy or emissions targets by building type that owners must meet to avoid fines.
- Less common than benchmarking policies
- Targets ratchet down over time, typically every 5 years



Emissions standard (kgCO₂e/ft²/year)

Image Source: Boston BERDO

FINDINGS



1 - Building Sector Emissions

- Scope 1 Emissions
 - From onsite combustion of fuels
- **Scope 2** Emissions
 - From imported energy (electricity, steam)
- No bottom-up data is available for large buildings
- Estimate based on known floor area and modeled fuel usage

best estimate:

Buildings >25k SF

account for

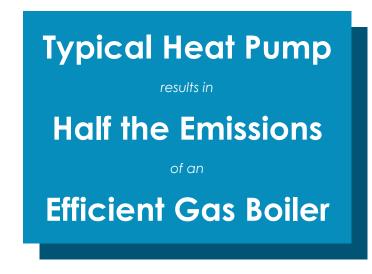
20% of Building Emissions

(including all residential, commercial, and industrial buildings), and roughly

10% of Statewide Emissions

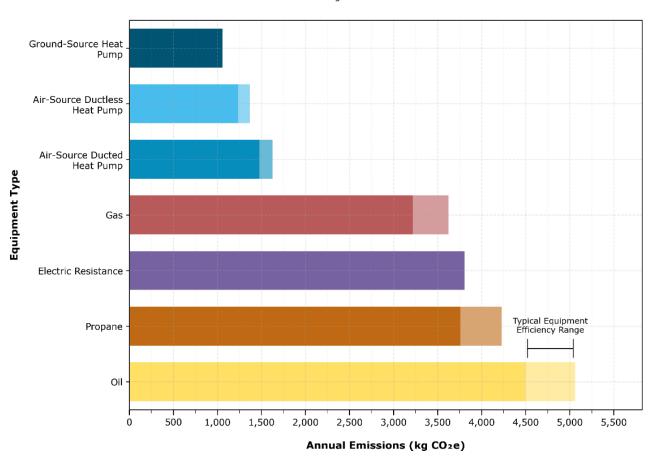
1 – Linking Energy to Emissions

- Emissions determined by:
 - Fuel Usage (Energy Efficiency)
 - Fuel Type/Emissions Intensity
 - Implications of fuel switching to grid electricity?



Annual Space Heating Emissions by System Type

For the Average Rhode Island Residential Heating Load Based on Portfolio Manager and RI DEM Emissions Intensities



1 – Energy Use Intensity Data

- Providence offers only recent building-level data
 - And for municipal buildings only
 - Other data are outdated, anonymized, or aggregated
- Lead By Example benchmarking report on 16 state-owned buildings forthcoming

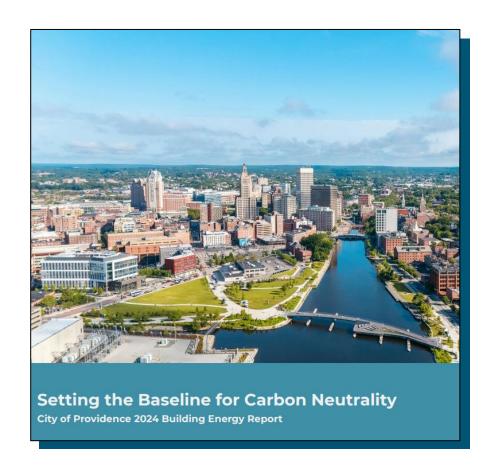
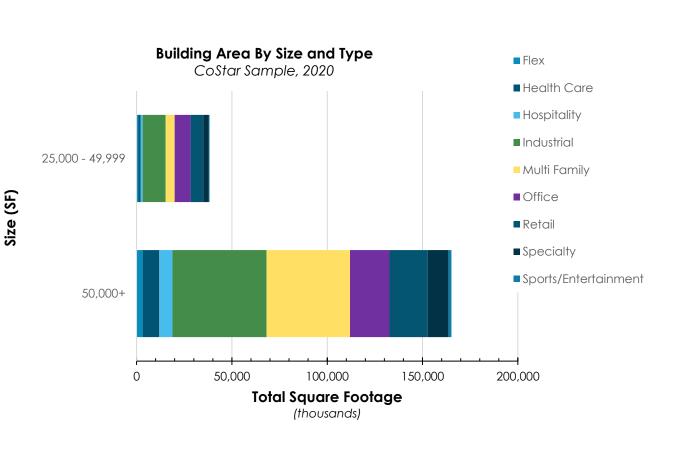


Image Source: Providence BERO

2 – Inventory of Large Buildings

- No comprehensive database currently available
 - Creation would be costly and timeintensive
- Statewide Parcel Model under development
- Available data from commercial real estate database
 - Shows >2,320 buildings over 25,000 SF statewide

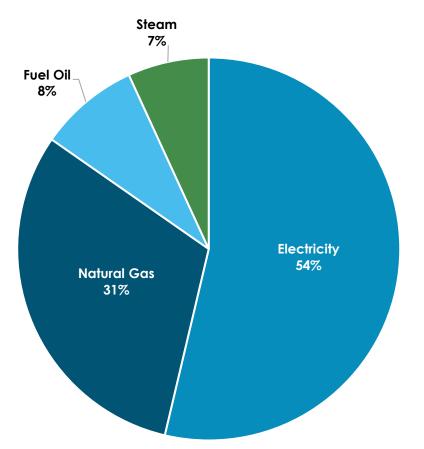


3 - Energy Sources of Large Buildings

- Building-level energy data largely not available
 - Information tracked on meter/account basis
- Half of state-owned large buildings served by district steam
 - Pastore campus accounts for 34% of floor area of stateowned large buildings

Share of Aggregate Large Building Energy Use by Fuel

2018 CBECS: >25k SF, in NE and RI Climate Zones



4 - Cost of Compliance with Benchmarking

- First year: can be challenging to gather building information and set up automatic building energy data reporting systems
 - More support may be necessary for municipalities with large portfolios and limited staff time
- Benchmarking should require fewer
 than 10 hours of staff time per building
 annually



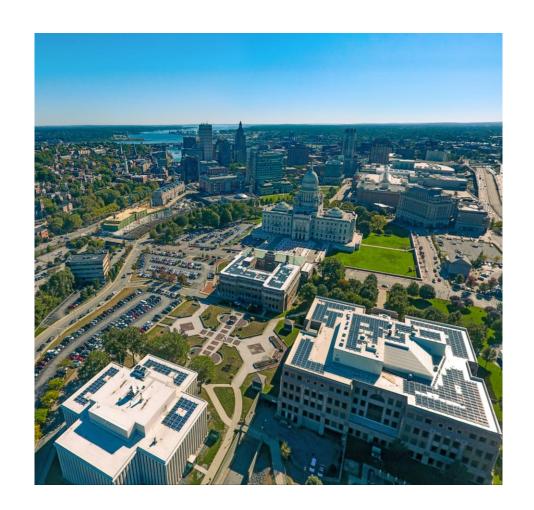
4 – Cost of Compliance with Performance Standards

- Hard construction costs vary substantially by scope of work, building age, type, size, etc.
 - Limited data available from State projects
- Not enough data to produce a benefit-cost analysis
 - Additional soft costs would need to be included



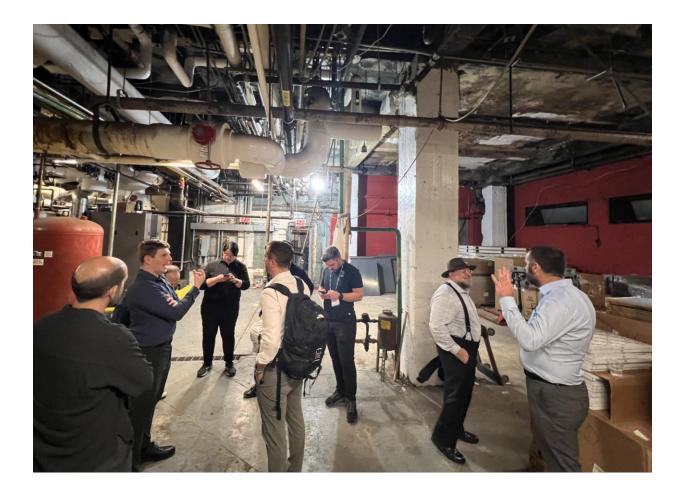
5 – Relevant State Agencies

- Office of Energy Resources (OER) best suited state agency to lead energy benchmarking efforts
 - OER Lead By Example (LBE) team already implementing the benchmarking of state buildings
 - Extensive experience with state, municipal and school building energy retrofit programs and projects
- DOA, DEM, DBR, RIIB, and Building Office may also be involved in supporting OER benchmarking efforts depending on the subject.



6 – Advancing State Energy Benchmarking Program

- Need one full-time employee to be dedicated full-time to benchmarking and performance standards for large state buildings
- Governor McKee's FY26 budget includes a new OER FTE for these efforts



6 – Program for Private Buildings Would Require New Funding

OER STAFF NEEDS

best estimate:

4 Full-Time Employees

- 1 Program Manager
- 1 Policy Analyst
- 2 Compliance Officers

PROGAM BUDGET

initially

\$600,000/year

scaling to

\$1.4 Million/year

annually following rollout of technical support program

- Free Assistance With:
 - Incentives
 - Bidding
 - Execution

7 – Timeline: Addressing Goals

CLIMATE

more emissions reductions required this decade to stay on target

EFFECTIVENESS

benchmarking and BPS take

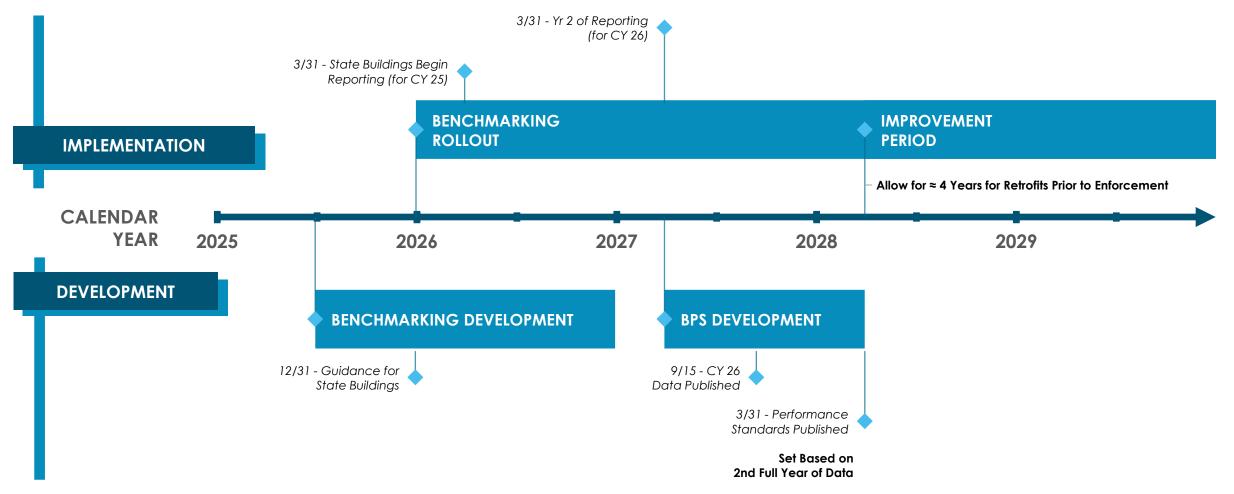
time and resources

to achieve success

Need to balance priorities to achieve a fast yet effective rollout

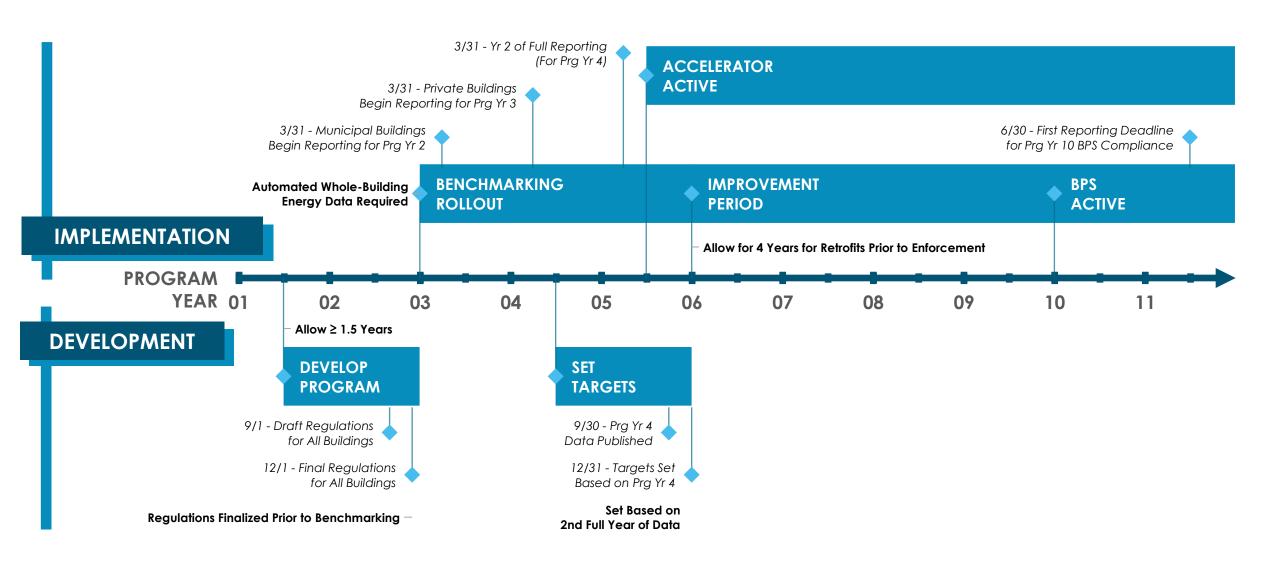
7 – Potential Timeline - State Buildings

Potential Timeline for Ongoing Development and Implementation of Benchmarking and Future BPS for Large State-Owned and State-Occupied Buildings per Gov. McKee's FY26 Budget Article Proposal



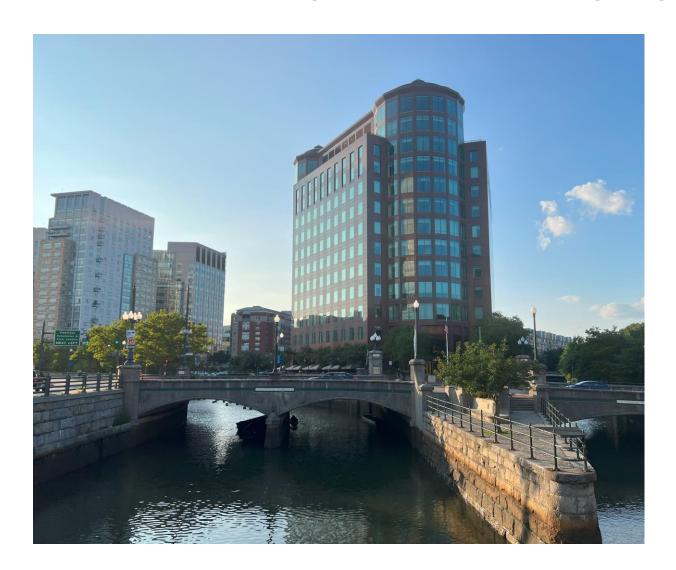
7 – Potential Timeline - Municipal and Private Buildings

Potential Timeline for Development and Implementation of Benchmarking and BPS for Large Municipal and Private Buildings



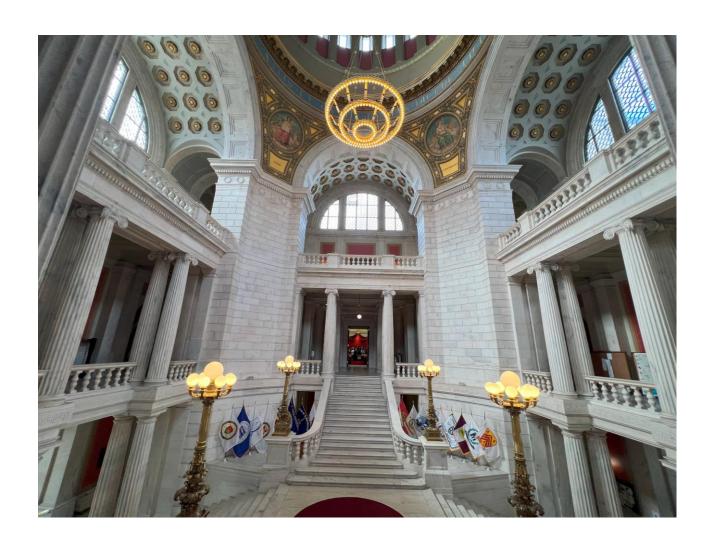
Takeaway: Municipal & Private Sector Program Challenging

- Lack of data on private buildings and thus cost of compliance
- Lack of whole-building energy data infrastructure (RI Energy work in-progress)
- Lack of state infrastructure to manage compliance



Recommendations for 2025 Legislative Session

- Enact Governor McKee's FY26 State
 Budget Article for an expanded state-facility benchmarking and performance standards program
 beyond existing Lead By Example EO
 23-06 activities
- Fund 1 New OER Full Time Employee to enable execution of this expanded program



Questions/Comments

Jack Green

US DOE Energy Innovator Fellow RI Office of Energy Resources

