



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



Green Building Certification Final Rule and Fossil Fuel Reduction SNO PR

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Interagency Sustainability Working Group

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AGENDA

Overview

- Both rules/ authority and scope
- Fossil Fuel-Generated Energy Consumption Reduction Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“Fossil Fuel SNOPR”)
 - Definitions and Requirements
- Green Building Certification Final Rule Requirements
 - Energy and Water Performance Verification Requirements

Overview: Fossil Fuel SNOPR, and Green Building Certification Rule

Authorities and Scope:

- Both rulemakings are required by Section 433 of EISA
- Both were published in the *Federal Register* Oct. 14, 2014.
 - Green Building Certification Rule is a Final Rule, effective November 13, 2014.
 - Fossil Fuel SNOPR is a supplemental notice; public comment period ends December 15, 2014.
- Both cover new Federal buildings and major renovations that either:
 1. are “public buildings” (40 U.S.C. 3301) for which a prospectus to Congress is required (40 U.S.C. 3307); or
 2. cost at least \$2.5 million.

Fossil Fuel SNOPR Requirements

- The Fossil Fuel SNOPR is a supplemental notice, out for 60-day public comment closing Dec. 15, 2014.
- Under the rule, agencies will be required to design their new buildings and major renovations to meet fossil fuel-generated energy thresholds that decrease over time, compared to a similar building built in 2003. By 2030, new buildings will be required to use zero fossil fuel generated energy.
- As the thresholds become more stringent, for some buildings, agencies will exhaust their energy efficiency design measures and their ability to install on-site renewable energy projects, and will need to rely on renewable energy certificate purchases (RECS).

Fossil Fuel SNOPR Requirements

Establishes:

- Maximum allowable fossil fuel use, based on climate zone and building type;
- A methodology to determine compliance, based on:
 - Estimated site electricity consumption
 - Direct fossil fuel consumption of proposed building
 - Adjustments for renewable energy and CHP contributions
- Procedures for petitioning DOE for a downward adjustment to the numerical reduction requirements.

Beginning FY 2030, buildings subject to this rule must be designed to consume zero fossil fuel generated energy.



Fiscal Year	Fossil Fuel Use Reduction (compared to 2003 CBECS or RECS)
2010-14	55%
2015-19	65%
2020-24	80%
2025-29	90%
2030+	100%

Green Building Certification Final Rule Requirements

Agencies must ensure that any green building rating system that they select requires energy and water performance verification.

- **Establishes requirements** that “Green Building Certification Systems” (e.g., LEED or Green Globes) must meet before agencies may use them to certify new buildings and major renovations.
- **Does NOT require** agencies to use a green building certification system.
- **Criteria are based in EISA**, except for one:
 - assessors and auditors available to independently verify the criteria and metrics;
 - certification organization can collect and reflect public comment and periodically assess the system;
 - standard developed and revised through consensus-based process;
 - national recognition within the building industry; and
 - **system requires post-occupancy energy and water assessment every four years.**

DOE added this requirement to ensure that systems deliver on their claimed energy and water savings.