



IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS

Using Building-Level Data to
Improve Energy Efficiency

Kelly Crandall

PUTTING DATA
TO WORK

TOOL





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ABOUT IMT

The Institute for Market Transformation (IMT) is a national nonprofit organization focused on increasing energy efficiency in buildings to save money, drive economic growth and job creation, reduce harmful pollution, and tackle climate change. IMT ignites greater investment in energy-efficient buildings through hands-on expert guidance, technical and market research, policy and program development and deployment, and promotion of best practices and knowledge exchange. For more information, visit imt.org.

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PUTTING DATA TO WORK

This resource was developed as part of [*Putting Data to Work*](#), a three-year pilot project aimed at using building performance data and asset information to help efficiency program implementers better target their outreach to building owners and increase the number of projects executed within these programs. The project used building performance data generated by city policies to improve energy efficiency program design and delivery in the District of Columbia and New York City, and developed a toolkit of resources to enable local governments, utilities, and program implementers to learn from activities to replicate successes.

This guide describes how energy efficiency program administrators can use data about buildings' energy equipment, consumption, and performance to deliver high-impact services while reducing their costs, increasing their ability to engage with their customers, and continuing to meet high energy-savings goals. By collaborating with local governments, program administrators can leverage these new and robust datasets about building energy performance to increase participation in energy efficiency by identifying and more effectively targeting leads.



Introduction

Energy efficiency program administrators can improve the cost-effectiveness and rate of customer acquisition for energy efficiency programs by using data about energy equipment, consumption, and performance at the building level to generate leads and increase program participation. Local governments that implement voluntary energy challenges or energy benchmarking and transparency requirements generate new and robust building-level datasets. Staff of utilities and contractors who design and implement energy efficiency programs can collaborate with cities to use this building-level data to:



- engage directly with their customers about energy-saving opportunities;
- identify and prioritize customer leads to decrease costs of participant acquisition and increase participation rates;
- develop tailored messaging based on building energy systems, equipment, and occupancy; and
- design high-impact, energy-saving services.

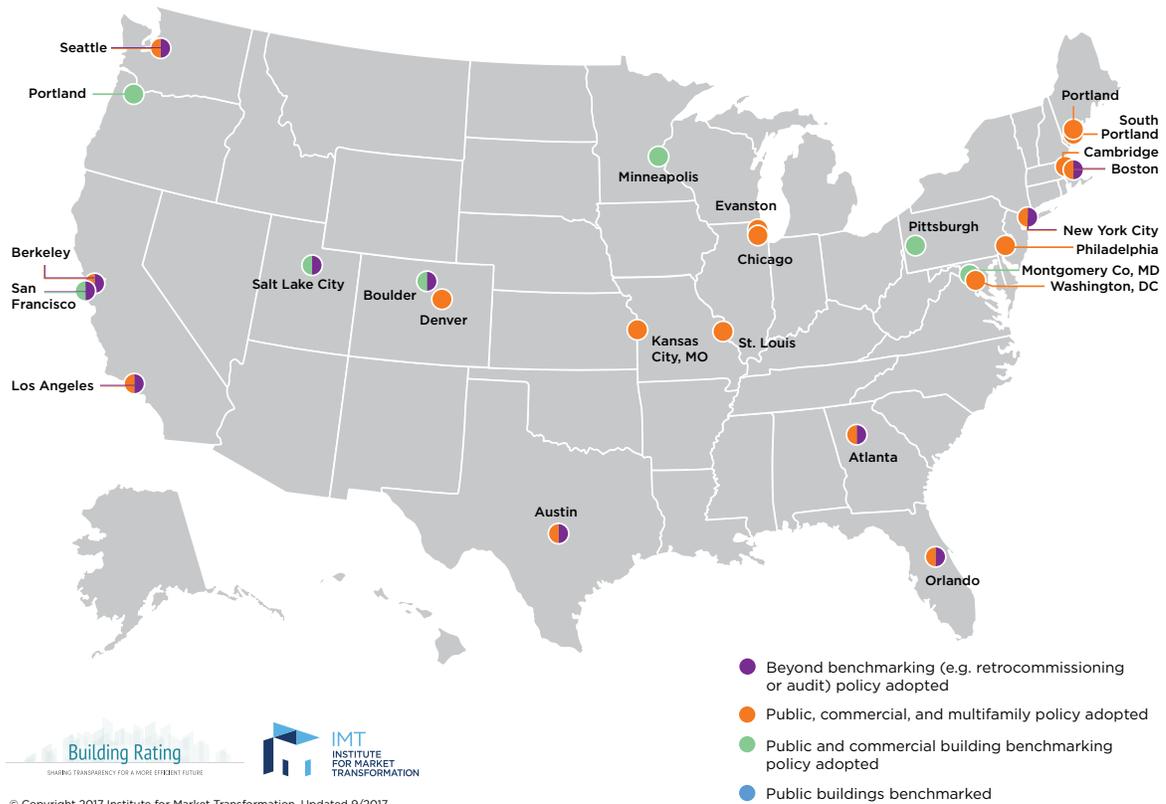
In addition to describing key benefits that can be obtained by using building-level data, this guide includes important steps that program administrators can take internally to prepare themselves to generate, use, and share building energy data, and overviews key factors to consider in developing a plan for evaluation, measurement, and verification.

How Program Administrators Can Use Data from City Building Performance Policies to Drive Demand for Energy Efficiency

An increasing number of cities and counties are implementing building performance policies that look at ways to increase the efficiency of the built environment, through voluntary or mandatory programs. Local building performance policies often take two forms that generate different kinds of data. First, they may require or incentivize building owners to obtain the total energy consumption of their buildings and benchmark their buildings against others of similar types using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, sometimes providing the results publicly.

Currently, 24 cities, two states, and one county¹ have put these requirements in place. Second, they may require or incentivize building owners to report on building energy systems or equipment, or to take particular actions such as conducting energy audits. Eleven cities have implemented “beyond benchmarking” requirements in this vein. While mandatory benchmarking programs or beyond-benchmarking requirements often focus on larger commercial and multifamily buildings over 50,000 square feet, some jurisdictions set requirements for buildings as small as 5,000 square feet.

U.S. City Policies: Building Benchmarking, Transparency, and Beyond



Building performance policies implemented by cities generate multiple types of data that can help program administrators make their outreach about energy efficiency programs more effective. For example, benchmarking and transparency policies generate data about whole-building energy usage and energy performance, including ENERGY STAR scores and energy use intensity. These policies may also generate data about building characteristics such as ownership and management, occupancy rates, fuel sources, types of building energy systems and equipment, and recommended future upgrades. Program administrators can use this information

¹ Institute for Market Transformation, “BuildingRating.org,” <http://www.buildingrating.org>

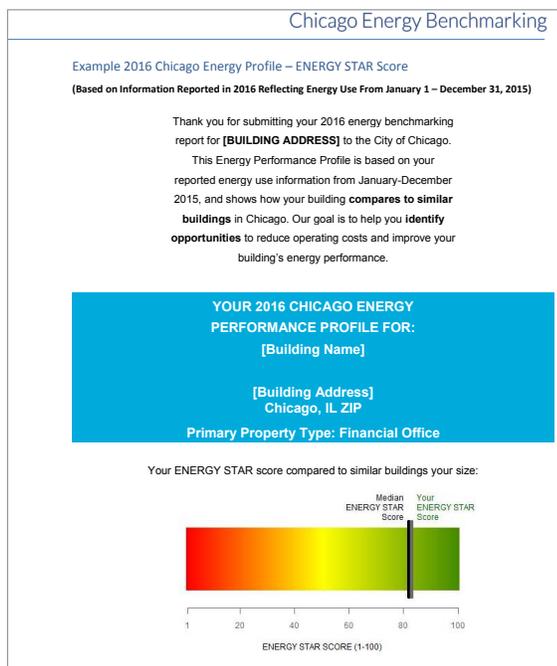
to build awareness of efficiency programs, to increase origination and targeting of customers, and to make energy efficiency offerings more tailored to market needs. This section examines ways in which program administrators can use the increasing amount of data generated through City building performance policies to drive demand for energy efficiency.



Build Awareness of Energy Efficiency Programs through City-Led Outreach

Cities that implement building performance policies may engage with the owners of covered buildings through tailored materials that can incorporate information about energy efficiency programs.² One such example is scorecards that are sent to building owners complying with building benchmarking policies. The City of Chicago, seen below, for example, has developed scorecards that compare building owners’ ENERGY STAR scores to that of other buildings and make them aware of energy-savings opportunities, including utility efficiency programs. Program administrators can provide information about how to participate in relevant energy efficiency programs that cities can then include in outreach materials. Furthermore, program administrators that are implementing business energy reports that allow commercial customers to compare their energy usage³ to that of others could integrate metrics such as an ENERGY STAR score or energy use intensity for those customers’ buildings, which could be derived from data collected by cities.

Sample City of Chicago Benchmarking Scorecard. See full example in Appendix A.



² Amy Jewel et al., “Using Nudges and Energy Benchmarking to Drive Behavior Change in Commercial, Institutional, and Multifamily Residential Buildings” (ACEEE 2016), https://aceee.org/files/proceedings/2016/data/papers/8_271.pdf.

³ A number of utilities are implementing business energy report pilots. See, for example, Baltimore Gas & Electric, “Understanding Your Small Business Energy Report,” <https://www.bge.com/WaysToSave/ForYour-Business/Pages/UnderstandingYourSmallBusinessEnergyReport.aspx> (last visited January 10, 2018).



Generate Leads Based on Lists of Building Owners and Decision Makers

Cities that implement building performance policies develop and vet lists of buildings that are covered by their ordinances, as well as lists of those buildings' owners and property managers. These individuals are often in the position to make decisions regarding energy efficiency investments. Program administrators could work with cities to set up data-sharing agreements that would allow building owners to consent to release their information to the program administrators to be contacted about energy efficiency opportunities. This would allow the program administrator to respond directly to decision makers with information about relevant programs, such as in-person or virtual audits, or direct install options.

Moreover, city policies can provide an avenue for program administrators to engage with commercial and multifamily building owners directly, generating new leads. For example, cities that implement building performance policies often develop services or materials that help building owners with compliance. By supporting those services through staffing or funding, utilities can engage directly with building owners and property managers, many of whom they would not have traditionally worked with. This is important because effectively engaging with customers around energy efficiency can improve those customers' perceptions of their utility's performance.⁴ Utilities have taken a number of steps to support building owners with compliance with local ordinances, many of which drive participants to utility programs.

- Eversource provided an on-site staff liaison to the City of Boston who helps building owners with troubleshooting utility data requests.
- Xcel Energy has participated in benchmarking “jam sessions” with the City and County of Denver to work with customers one-on-one and help them understand and improve the performance of their buildings.
- Portland General Electric conducts ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager trainings for building owners and property managers in the City of Portland, Ore.
- The District of Columbia Sustainable Energy Utility (DCSEU) developed an outreach strategy using the District's benchmarking data, and can direct customers to tailored energy efficiency options. See the *Putting Data to Work* tool, “[Increasing Customer Engagement with Data: District of Columbia Sustainable Energy Utility](#)” for more information about the DCSEU's use of benchmarking data.

Because these partnerships provide an avenue for program administrators to reach customers who may be primed to consider energy efficiency due to their participation in a local challenge program or benchmarking ordinance, they could be cost-effective alternatives to other types of marketing designed to increase awareness of energy efficiency programs.

⁴ Fredrick Leuthauser & Edward M. Weaver, “Leveraging Customer Satisfaction through Energy Efficiency” (ACEEE, 2006), https://aceee.org/files/proceedings/2006/data/papers/SS06_Panel5_Paper20.pdf.



Prioritize Leads Based on Information about Energy Performance or Building Characteristics

Program administrators can use building energy performance and building characteristics, such as fuel types or energy systems, to prioritize outreach to building owners. Cities that implement building performance policies may require building owners to submit, on an annual basis, the results of benchmarking their buildings using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager—such as ENERGY STAR scores or energy use intensity. Several cities, such as Washington, D.C., have opted to publish building energy performance information through online maps. Program administrators could use this data to, for example, reach out to owners of buildings that might be close to achieving an ENERGY STAR certification to inform them about energy efficiency programs. The San Francisco Department of the Environment uses lists of building owners and information about how building energy usage changes year-to-year to prioritize buildings for direct outreach. Under a non-disclosure agreement with Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), the agency can receive interval meter data to inform specific energy efficiency recommendations and to analyze the realized savings enjoyed by program participants. In addition to the



NEW YORK CITY AND CON EDISON PARTNER TO ENHANCE STEAM EFFICIENCY

New York City's Local Law 87 (LL87) requires covered buildings to submit inventories of equipment, such as heating and cooling systems, and recommended energy savings measures.¹ The NYC Retrofit Accelerator, run by the New York City Mayor's Office of Sustainability, uses information about these building systems to run targeted outreach energy efficiency campaigns and generate leads, which are then directed to relevant programs run by Con Edison or the New York State Energy Research & Development Authority (NYSERDA). Moreover, the Retrofit Accelerator supplements information on building performance and systems with other indicators such as the prevalence of floodplains or urban heat islands, so that it can reach out directly to underserved or vulnerable populations in support of City resilience goals. As of late 2017, the Retrofit Accelerator had engaged with decision makers in over 2,300 properties, with over 600 completing or starting construction on projects. Those 600 properties contain over 1,500 buildings that have implemented or started construction on energy or water efficiency projects.

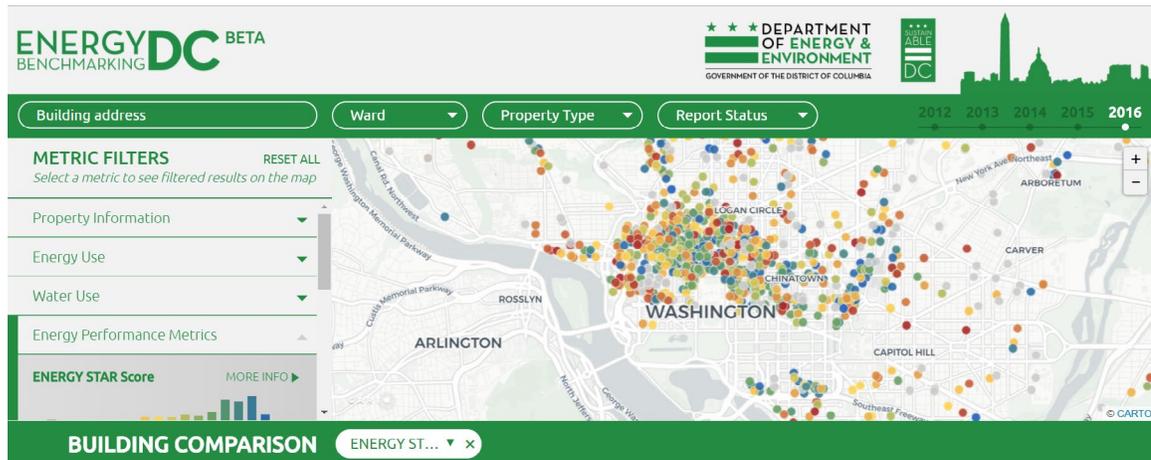
Data collected through local building performance policies can also be used to modify existing rebate offerings using "on-the-ground" findings. Based on the information received under LL87, New York City shared the prevalence of steam heating distribution systems with Con Edison, leading the utility to modify some of its rebate offerings to target buildings with those systems for gas energy efficiency programs. In particular, Con Edison enhanced a pilot incentive for affordable housing buildings with one-pipe steam distribution systems to incorporate further boiler room upgrades that would make the entire offering more effective. Con Edison was also able to leverage a qualified contractor list developed by the Retrofit Accelerator. Based on the success of the pilot, Con Edison is making the one-pipe measure one of its standard offerings and adding further "packages measures" for steam heating systems.²

See the *Putting Data to Work* case study, "[Successful Partnerships to Accelerate Efficiency: NYC Retrofit Accelerator](#)," for additional information.

¹ New York City Mayor's Office of Sustainability, Energy Efficiency Report (EER), last visited December 28, 2017, http://www.nyc.gov/html/qbee/html/plan/ll87_eer.shtml.

² Consolidated Edison, Energy Efficiency Transition Implementation Plan (ETIP) 2017-2020, filed in Docket 15-M-0252 (New York Department of Public Service, June 1, 2017).

Screenshot from the District of Columbia’s building energy performance data visualization platform, <http://energybenchmarkingdc.org>. For additional information on cities’ visualization platforms, reference Chapter 1 of the report “[Putting Data to Work: How Cities are Using Building Energy Data to Drive Efficiency.](#)”



City’s program, PG&E customers can provide 15-minute resolution data to any engineer or software via the “one-click” Share My Data program. This data-sharing model could potentially be replicated in other states.



Tailor Energy Efficiency Marketing and Offerings to Local Needs

Collaboration with cities on building energy performance policies creates significant opportunities to enhance energy efficiency services by learning more about building stock in a given area and using that information to market more effectively, refining existing energy efficiency offerings, or creating new rebates or programs. Information on building stock can come from City policies, like that of the City of Los Angeles, which requires reporting on building systems along with receiving audits or retrocommissioning. Utilities can also receive data about building characteristics when they electronically transfer whole-building energy usage data to Portfolio Manager on behalf of a building owner.

Program administrators can use this information to tailor their offerings to local needs. For example, they could stretch their marketing dollars further by running local campaigns based on the types of energy systems and equipment that are common within a particular city, or based on the types of upgrades that energy auditors commonly recommend. Furthermore, they can use this information to refine their energy efficiency offerings based on the prevalence of certain types of energy systems, as in the case of New York City and Con Edison (see “New York City and Con Edison Partner to Enhance Steam Efficiency”, on page 7 of this report.)

How Program Administrators Can Help Create Building-Level Data That They Can Use to Spur Energy Efficiency

This section highlights four actions that program administrators can take to support the creation of building-level data. For utility staff who are program administrators, these may be internal functions. Program administrators who are external to or contractors of utilities may need to support or encourage utilities to enact some of these practices, such as the development of data request processes.



Engage with Cities on Building Performance Policies to Advise on Data Usefulness

Where cities implement building performance policies, they are frequently advised by stakeholders ranging from building owners to energy consultants to chambers of commerce. These stakeholders may help the City establish requirements for building owners to report particular data, such as energy use intensity or the presence of particular types of energy equipment. By participating in these kinds of advisory groups, program administrators can understand and help shape what sort of information the City may collect from building owners as part of a voluntary program or to comply with an ordinance.



Establish Data-Sharing Arrangements with Cities

Program administrators should consider how to develop data-sharing arrangements with cities. While a number of cities produce online maps that include ENERGY STAR scores for buildings, program administrators may wish to consider arrangements that provide for more detailed, bidirectional exchanges of data. These data-sharing agreements must address cities' own concerns around data privacy. For example, a program administrator could work with City staff to include within compliance documentation an opportunity for a building owner to consent to have information about their energy equipment and systems shared with their program administrator or utility.



Develop Practices That Enable Building Owners to Request Data

Program administrators who wish to use whole-building data will be reliant on utilities to make that data available to building owners. In many cases, tenants within a building are separately metered and billed customers, and sharing their data with the owner of their building may raise privacy concerns. Utilities must implement a process to protect tenant privacy associated with energy consumption while providing the building owner with information about the energy consumption of the entire building in a user-friendly format. To date, most utilities have opted to aggregate data where there are at least 2–5 tenants within a building.⁵

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Interactive maps for energy benchmarking data, programs, and policies: Find utilities that provide energy data for benchmarking," accessed December 22, 2017. https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/owners_and_managers/existing_buildings/use_portfolio_manager/find_utilities_provide_data_benchmarking.



Identify a Process to Map Meters to Create Whole-Building Data

Along with creating a path for building owners to request data, program administrators who wish to use whole-building data will be reliant on utilities to ensure that data is accurately calculated.⁶ Mapping meters is the term for identifying which meters, customers, tenants, or premises are located within a physical building so that the total energy usage of the building can be calculated. Utilities have approached meter mapping in multiple ways. For example, utilities including Commonwealth Edison (ComEd) and Xcel Energy have adopted a “utility-led” approach to meter mapping,⁷ by which they have developed tools that allow them to affirmatively assess which customers, meters, or premises may be located at a physical address. In some cases, utilities work with contractors like program administrators to map meters to respond to building owner requests.

The utility-led approach (as opposed to a customer-led approach in which building owners must submit meter numbers for their buildings) can produce customer service benefits where it can be leveraged to make it easy for building owners to ensure the data is accurate and to reduce the time between making a request and receiving data. Because this utility-led approach often requires integrating multiple databases or systems, it also creates the potential to use and share the information internally for purposes other than energy efficiency programs. The Putting Data to Work report, “[Emerging Uses for Building Energy Data for Utilities](#),” describes these other opportunities.

Considerations for Effective Evaluation, Measurement and Verification, and Program Design

Depending on state law or regulation, program administrators often must be able to demonstrate that energy efficiency programs are cost-effective compared to new power supply. Moreover, they often must show that the energy efficiency actions that customers take are attributable to their actions and beyond what market forces would already have encouraged. Building performance policies have largely come about within the last few years, and they create unique considerations around evaluation, measurement and verification (EM&V), and program design for program administrators to navigate. This section discusses options program administrators have for EM&V associated with the use of building performance data and how that data can be used to continuously improve program design by driving more realistic energy savings goals and budgets.

6 U.S. Department of Energy, “Best Practices for Providing Whole-Building Energy Data: A Guide for Utilities” (Energy Data Accelerator, 2016), <https://betterbuildingssolutioncenter.energy.gov/sites/default/files/attachments/Best%20Practices%20for%20Providing%20Whole-Building%20Energy%20Data%20-%20Guide%20for%20Utilities.pdf>.

7 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “The Importance of Aggregate Whole-Building Data for Benchmarking” (ENERGY STAR Data Access Network Module 3, 2017), available for download at https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/program_administrators/commercial_and_industrial_program_sponsors/energy_star_data_access_network.



Assess Energy Savings from Benchmarking Programs Using Emerging Methodologies

New methodologies are emerging that may help program administrators more accurately assess the energy savings associated with whole-building benchmarking and other building performance programs. Program administrators commonly consider benchmarking to be an informational service that is a precursor to building owners making energy efficiency upgrades. Accordingly, they may treat costs associated with providing benchmarking—such as the development of electronic systems to map meters and transmit data to building owners—as market transformation or marketing initiatives that improve customers’ awareness and ability to make decisions about future participation in energy efficiency programs. This approach has so far been accepted by regulators but emerging methodologies may provide more opportunities to assess and attribute energy savings.

Utilities that have taken this approach of treating benchmarking as foundational include Xcel Energy, which has treated energy benchmarking as an “indirect” (non-savings) program,⁸ and ComEd, which has treated it as a market transformation initiative.⁹ Moreover, Arizona Public Service Company requires commercial customers in existing buildings to benchmark in order to set a baseline against which to measure energy savings derived from other types of technical assistance, such as retrocommissioning.¹⁰ This approach is supported by studies such as one conducted on behalf of the California Public Utilities Commission in 2012, in which the majority of building owners who were surveyed indicated that they used the results of whole-building benchmarking to prioritize buildings within their own portfolio for upgrades and that they planned to undertake energy efficiency upgrades after undergoing benchmarking.¹¹ Program administrators that adopt this approach may find it useful to identify and track other metrics besides energy savings, such as whether they have experienced increases in energy efficiency leads or higher conversion rates for rebate programs associated with more targeted outreach.



8 Xcel Energy, “Summary of 60-Day Notice: Energy Benchmarking” (February 25, 2016), <https://www.xcelenergy.com/staticfiles/xcel/PDF/Regulatory/CO-DSM/CO-Regulatory-DSM-Energy-Benchmarking-2016.pdf>.

9 See, e.g., Commonwealth Edison Company’s 2018-2021 Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Plan, filed in Docket 17-0312 (Illinois Commerce Commission, June 30, 2017).

10 Arizona Public Service Company, “APS Solutions for Business Program Policies and Procedures” (May 31, 2017), https://www.aps.com/library/solutions%20for%20business/S4B_Policies_and_Procedures.pdf. APS, “How to Apply,” technical assistance application download, <https://www.aps.com/en/business/savemoney/businesssolutions/Pages/how-to-apply.aspx> (last visited January 10, 2018).

11 NMR Group, Inc. & Optimal Energy, Inc., “Statewide Benchmarking Process Evaluation: Volume 1: REPORT” (California Public Utilities Commission 2012), http://www.calmac.org/publications/Statewide_Benchmarking_Process_Evaluation_Report_CPU0055.pdf

To set up a rigorous EM&V approach, program administrators may want to consider two factors. The first factor is the question of how to calculate before-and-after energy savings associated with whole-building benchmarking. The *Benchmarking & Transparency Policy and Program Impact Evaluation Handbook* (2015), funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, provides recommendations on how to assess the energy and non-energy benefits associated with benchmarking policies, based on practices derived from the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol and the Uniform Methods Project. The handbook includes summaries of methods that could be used by utilities and are consistent with practices for other efficiency programs. For further discussion, [see the *Putting Data to Work* tool, “Impact Assessment: A Guide for City Governments to Estimate the Savings from Energy Benchmarking and Energy Efficiency Programs.”](#)

The second factor is how to attribute energy savings associated with whole-building benchmarking to the program administrator’s work, as opposed to other factors. This issue can be complex where cities require building owners to benchmark their buildings or perform energy actions like audits. Program administrators may want to look to states such as Arizona for solutions, as Arizona utilities can receive a portion of energy savings attributable to their support for local energy code compliance and adoption.¹² Actions discussed above, like participating in city advisory groups and providing customer support through help desks, may help demonstrate program administrators’ influence.



Continuously Improve Energy Savings Goals and Budgets with Building Performance Data

Information about common energy systems, equipment, and upgrades may help program administrators set and achieve realistic energy savings and participation targets, and it can help them manage their budget over time. For example, they could use this information to refine demand-side management potential studies based on what types of energy efficiency opportunities exist within a city. They may be able to refine budget cycles to ensure that rebates are available when building owners may be interested in applying for them, such as immediately before or after a compliance deadline where they receive an ENERGY STAR score. While information from building performance policies may be specific to a city, a program administrator may be able to extrapolate some types of data, such as the frequency of a particular type of equipment within a particular type of building or industry, to a region or service territory. The availability of building performance data on an annual or semi-annual basis through city policies also means that program administrators can continuously improve their projections.

¹² Christopher Wagner & Diana Lin, “Leveraging State Energy Office-Utility Partnerships to Advance Building Energy Codes” (National Association of State Energy Officials 2012), https://www.naseo.org/data/sites/1/documents/publications/NASEO_Report_Leveraging_SEO-Utility_Partnerships_on_Building_Energy_Codes.pdf.

Conclusion

Working with state and local governments that have implemented building performance policies can help energy efficiency program administrators serve customers more effectively while achieving regulated energy-savings goals. These city energy policies collect new types of data about commercial and multifamily buildings that are complementary to that which is collected by program administrators and utilities, and can be used to promote direct customer engagement, generate and prioritize leads to reduce customer acquisition costs and increase participation rates, target outreach to building owners, and refine energy efficiency offerings based on actual data. As cities engage on energy efficiency programs, it will be important to foster effective data-sharing practices with program administrators and to track new metrics that can be used to assess how the collaboration increases customer participation in energy efficiency. Ultimately, cities' interest in energy efficiency creates new opportunities for program administrators to deliver high-impact services while reducing their costs and increasing their ability to engage with their customers. ●

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Appendix A: Chicago Benchmarking Scorecard

Chicago Energy Benchmarking

Example 2016 Chicago Energy Profile – ENERGY STAR Score

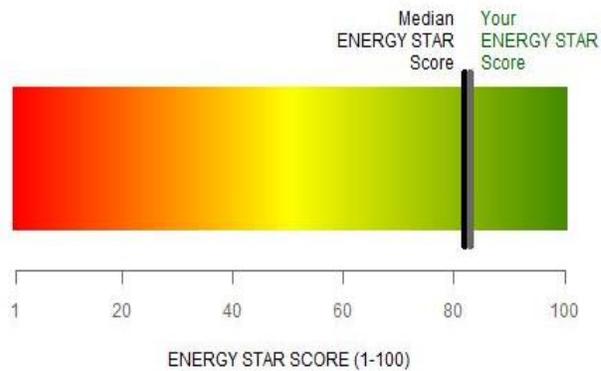
(Based on Information Reported in 2016 Reflecting Energy Use From January 1 – December 31, 2015)

Thank you for submitting your 2016 energy benchmarking report for **[BUILDING ADDRESS]** to the City of Chicago.

This Energy Performance Profile is based on your reported energy use information from January-December 2015, and shows how your building **compares to similar buildings** in Chicago. Our goal is to help you **identify opportunities** to reduce operating costs and improve your building's energy performance.

YOUR 2016 CHICAGO ENERGY PERFORMANCE PROFILE FOR:
[Building Name]
[Building Address]
Chicago, IL ZIP
Primary Property Type: Financial Office

Your ENERGY STAR score compared to similar buildings your size:



Chicago Energy Benchmarking

22%

Potential Energy Savings for
[Building Name]*

Your Building Can Save Approximately

\$172,928 Per Year*

Congratulations! Your building's ENERGY STAR score is 83 and is above the median for similar buildings your size

Even high-performing buildings may find significant energy savings

""Similar Buildings" are: Bank branches and financial offices in Chicago larger than 50,000 ft²

ACT NOW TO IMPROVE YOUR BUILDING'S ENERGY PERFORMANCE

1. **Uncover Savings Opportunities:** Schedule a free energy assessment

Call ComEd at (855)433-2700 or click [here](#) to learn more. If your property uses natural gas, call Peoples Gas at (855)849-8928 or click [here](#) to learn more

2. **Train Your Team:** Learn how to capture savings through energy efficient operations.

Learn more at: bit.ly/TrainYourTeam

3. **Take the Challenge:** Develop a longer-term commitment to energy improvements

Join the Retrofit Chicago Energy Challenge, a free, voluntary program available to any building team Chicago. Learn more at: www.RetrofitChicago.net

Chicago Energy Benchmarking

4. **Get Recognized:** Your property may be eligible for the national ENERGY STAR certification

Learn more about the ENERGY STAR award at: [this link](#).

For information on energy benchmarking, upgrade opportunities, and more, please visit the City's website on [Taking Action to Improve Energy Efficiency](#). For questions about the information in this Energy Profile, please email: ChicagoEnergyBenchmarking@CityofChicago.org

*The information in this Profile is based on self-reported data from your building's energy benchmarking report. Estimated energy and cost savings are based on lowering your energy use per square foot to 69 kBtu/ft², which is the 75th percentile for similar buildings your size in Chicago. Estimated cost savings assume average values of \$0.076/kWh for electricity and \$7.501/ft³ of natural gas.

What is an ENERGY STAR score? A 1-100 ENERGY STAR score rates energy performance, while taking into account operating hours, occupancy, climate, and other factors. A score of 100 represents a top performer, while a score of 1 indicates low performance. What is energy use per square foot? This is a building's reported site energy use divided by its gross floor area. The site energy use is the annual amount of all the energy consumed by the building on-site, as reported on utility bills. The ENERGY STAR score and the energy per square foot in this Profile reflect your building's information reported for calendar year 2015.

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