

Washington, DC Building Energy Performance Standards Delays

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Meet Our Speakers



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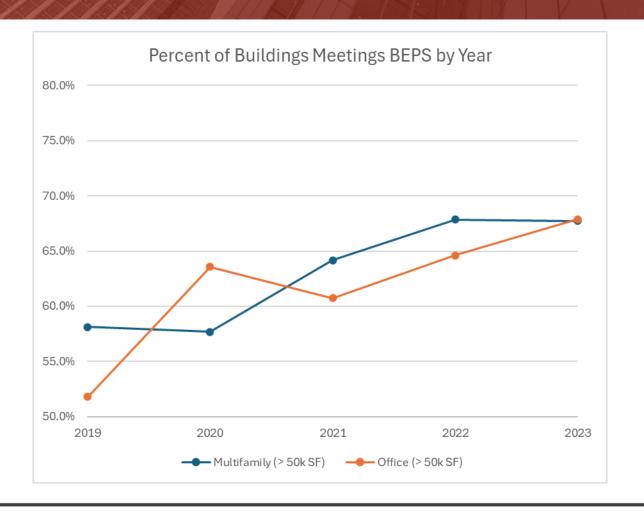


Agenda

- Scene-setting
- BEPS Delays
- FAQs from Members
- Open Q&A



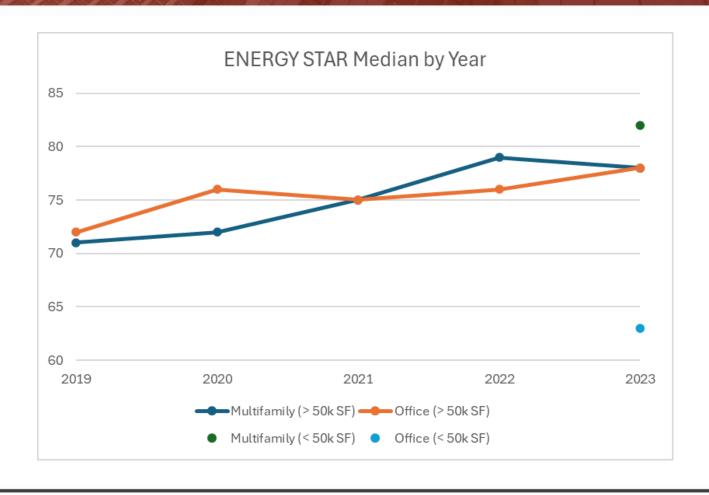
Year-over-Year BEPS Performance



Have any questions? Submit them via chat



Year-over-Year ENERGY STAR Medians



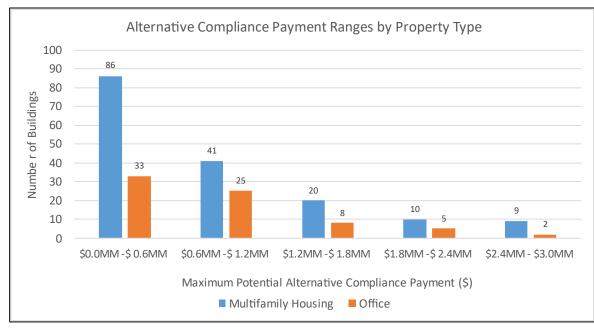
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Alternative Compliance Payment Exposure

Based on November 15, 2024 Data

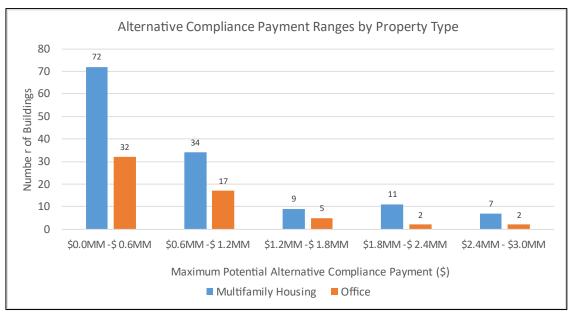
	Mean	Median	Count
Multifamily Housing	\$1,087,984	\$666,630	181
Office	\$1,051,754	\$665,723	78



Graph shows 239 of 259 properties

November 15, 2024 Data with a 5% site EUI Reduction

	Mean	Median	Count
Multifamily Housing	\$954,913	\$556,009	139
Office	\$858,123	\$586,947	62



Graph shows 191 of 214 properties



Setting the Stage: 2025

- Implement what you can
- Look into delays if it's not enough
- Have a real conversation on if delays are enough

Have any questions? Submit them via chat



Have you looked into BEPS delay mechanics before? Have any questions? Submit them via chat

Member Questions – Financial Distress

• Based on legislation pending from Council, will financial distress delays be converted into financial distress exemptions if the legislation passes?

• What are older, rent controlled properties or properties that have affordable covenants to do if they can't meet the new BEPS standards?

• To qualify as "Financial Distress" per BEPS regs would be to admit an inability to pay operating expenses. How will DOEE safeguard this issue?



Member Questions – Implementing Measures

 What happens if you implemented a plan to reach your 20% site EUI reduction as written out in your Energy Audit but you fall short?

 If buildings are actively pursuing energy efficiency measures, will this reduce fines for that property if they haven't hit their energy efficiency goals?

 What if I'm in the middle of implementing an energy efficiency measure in 2026?

Member Questions – Other Questions around Delays

How do benchmarking reporting errors factor into BEPS delays?

What should we look for to determine if a delay may be applicable?

• Who do we communicate with to ensure the delay is acknowledged?

 How will DOEE approach potential changes in ENERGY STAR in 2025, and will these changes impact any delays?



What one thing would you like to know more about?

Have any questions? Submit them via chat



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Delays of Compliance





DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – INTRODUCTION

- All buildings may request a delay of up to 3 years
 - COVID-19 PHE delay uses 1 year up to 2 more available in Cycle 1*
- DOEE is more likely to approve a delay request if building has demonstrated some compliance efforts
- Qualifying affordable housing may request more than 3 years of delay
- Delays will not change:
 - The start of the following BEPS Period
 - The start of a new Compliance Cycle

Postponements

Cannot meet a reporting deadline = Extension (up to 6 months)

Eligible circumstance makes it practically infeasible to meet energy performance by end of Cycle = Delay



^{*} Current BEPS amendment bill would change this

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – DEFINITION

Building owner must demonstrate good cause by providing evidence that:

- a) A qualifying circumstance exists; and
- The circumstance makes meeting energy performance requirements practically infeasible

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – ELIGIBLE CIRCUMSTANCES

Financial Distress*

Change of Ownership

Major Renovation

Unoccupied Building*

Pending Demolition

Change in Property Type

Historic Building

Innovative Approach

^{*}BEPS amendment bill will allow for full-cycle exemption

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – FINANCIAL DISTRESS

Financial distress means a building owner cannot honor financial obligations, including payment of ordinary and necessary business and/or living expenses, that would prevent timely compliance with energy performance requirements.

Examples of Documentation

Audited financial statements for the most recent three years

Evidence of a current tax lien on the building/property or a lien removed within the

two years prior to the delay request

Evidence of a court-appointed receiver in control of the building/property

Evidence of a financial institution owning the building/property due to default by the

owner

A deed that has been acquired in lieu of foreclosure within the two years prior to the delay request

A notice of default on the mortgage

Evidence of pursuing support options with the DCSEU, the DC Green Bank, the Building Innovation Hub and finding them to be insufficient

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

Must show how sale of property creates unavoidable circumstances which prevent a building from achieving the energy performance requirements

Examples of Documentation

<u>Change of Ownership Disclosure Acknowledgement Letter</u> signed by both the buyer and seller

Completed Sale of Property Disclosure Report

Narrative explaining, to the satisfaction of DOEE, building owner's inability to comply on time

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – MAJOR RENOVATION

Must affect
multiple core
building systems
and cost at least
25% of the value
of the building
(as determined
based on the
District's Office of
Tax and Revenue
records)

Examples of Documentation

Alteration permit approval from DOB

≥75% Construction Documents

Financial commitment statement from a public-funding agency, investor, or financial institution demonstrating formal intention to complete a major renovation within the current BEPS Period or, at the latest, within the timeframe established by the delay request.

Other detailed evidence of pending major renovation including executed tenant lease agreements, design documents, scopes of work, owner's project requirements, etc.

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – UNOCCUPIED BUILDING

Occupancy must fall below thresholds described in Appendix B of BEPS Guidebook

Examples of Documentation

Third Party Verified Benchmarking Results and Compliance Report

Documentation from District Government agencies, including DOB, DC's Office of Tax & Revenue (OTR), or the Executive Office of the Mayor (EOM), showing the building is registered as vacant

Site visit by DOEE staff

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – PENDING DEMOLITION

An owner planning to demolish a building within three years after the end of a Cycle may apply for a delay. Upon demolition, the building would then be granted an exemption in accordance with Section 2.8.

Examples of Documentation

DOB Raze Permit or Application

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – CHANGE IN PROPERTY TYPE

Building undergoes a modification that would alter its Property
Type in Portfolio
Manager

Examples of Documentation

Use Change Certificate of Occupancy, permits, or other documentation from DOB

Third Party Verified Benchmarking Results and Compliance Report

Site visit by DOEE staff

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – HISTORIC BUILDING

Buildings that are on the

or are designated as contributing to a historic district that experience a delay in project implementation due to historic preservation

Examples of Documentation

Property must be included on list of DC Inventory of Historic Sites

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Buildings pursuing innovative
EEMs or strategies that have not been widely implemented by the local building industry, which result in delays inherent to novel design (note that electrification projects may be an eligible approach)

Examples of Documentation

Building owner has identified, in detail, the benefits of the innovation, the novelty of the project, demonstrated that the EEM has not been widely implemented by the local building industry, and why delays are anticipated and/or cannot be avoided

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – OWNER PROCESS

Building owner submits a Delay of Compliance Request Form that:

- Documents eligible circumstance(s)
 - Include supporting documentation proving that the circumstance(s) exist
- 2. Demonstrates infeasibility
 - the building owner must provide a narrative that clearly connects the submitted documents to demonstrate that BEPS implementation is practically infeasible without additional time

DOEE will consider whether there are circumstances beyond the control of the building owner that:

- would impose a significant burden on the building's ability to meet the energy performance requirements during the Compliance Cycle, OR
- render compliance not possible without significant burden that could be avoided if a delay is approved.

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – DOEE PROCESS

DOEE will consider whether there are circumstances beyond the control of the building owner that:

- would impose a significant burden on the building's ability to meet the energy performance requirements during the Compliance Cycle, OR
- render compliance not possible without significant burden that could be avoided if a delay is approved.

DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – TIMELINE



Delay of Compliance Decision Letter will include the following:

- status of the decision
- length of the delay granted
- any modifications to existing performance or reporting/verification requirements
- any additional requirements as necessary.

BEPS DEFINITIONS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable Multifamily Housing as defined by the CEDC Act:

buildings that are primarily residential, contain 5 or more dwelling units where: use restrictions or other covenants require that at least 50% of all of the building's dwelling units are occupied by households that have household incomes of less than or equal to 80% of the area median income; or the building owner can demonstrate that at least 50% of the dwelling units rent at levels that are affordable to households with incomes less than or equal to 80% of the area median income.

o Qualifying affordable housing:

a building that is primarily residential, contain 5 or more dwelling units, and can
demonstrate that: use restrictions or other covenants require that at least 50% of
the building's dwelling units are occupied by households have household income
of less than 50% of the area median income (AMI); or at least 50% of the dwelling
units rent at levels that are affordable to households with incomes less than or
equal to 50% of the area median income; or the building is a Limited-equity
Cooperative (LEC).

Rent-controlled:

a multifamily housing building that, for the duration of the applicable BEPS Period, has active registration number(s) filed with the Rental Accommodations Division (RAD) of the District's Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) applying to greater than 50% of the total number of dwelling units in the building(s) in question and active registered exemption number(s) filed with RAD applying to less than 50% of the total number of dwelling units.

Affordable Multifamily Housing (<80% AMI) Qualifying affordable housing (<50% AMI, LEC) Rent-controlled

Rent-controlled (no AMI threshold, only RAD-registered)



EXTENDED DELAY – PROCESS

Step 1: determine if building meets the definition of qualifying affordable housing

Step 2: An extended delay may be requested if the building:

- meets one or more of the delay eligible circumstances described earlier,
- can demonstrate practical infeasibility as described earlier in this presentation after taking advantage of available BEPS support resources to make progress toward compliance during the Cycle, and
- completes an Extended Delay Milestone Plan to demonstrate it has sought compliance assistance and to propose a plan and milestones for moving forward.

DOEE will only approve an extended delay request equal to one (1) Compliance Cycle in length to help maintain Cycle alignment.

EXTENDED DELAY – INFEASIBILITY NARRATIVE

The narrative should include:

- what efforts were made to attempt on-time compliance,
- why they were unsuccessful and/or why they left needs unmet,
- what technical and/or financial assistance from at least three of DOEE's supporting partners were pursued to avoid or minimize the need for an extended delay, and
- why a delay would enable compliance better than any alternative.

REMINDER: supporting documentation is still required!

Supporting partner examples: DC Green Bank, DCSEU, Building Innovation Hub, other utility-led energy efficiency incentive programs, etc.)

EXTENDED DELAY MILESTONE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

- Proposed savings target the building will achieve by the end of the extended delay
 - Must be equal to or greater than a 20% Site EUI reduction
- Narrative (as described earlier)
- List of proposed interim cost-effective EEMs that will be implemented throughout the Cycle, including timeline and description of the funding strategy.

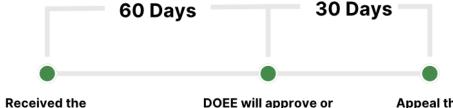
Limit the Plan to 10 pages

Important to identify how the building plans to address future Compliance Cycles

Submit through the Portal



EXTENDED DELAY OF COMPLIANCE – TIMELINE



Received the Request disapprove or

Delay of Compliance Decision Letter Appeal the Decision

Building Owners have 30 days to appeal decision

Delay of Compliance Decision Letter will include the following:

- status of the decision
- length of the delay granted
- any modifications to existing performance or reporting/verification requirements
- energy performance and reporting/verification requirements for each Cycle
- deadlines for the Milestone Reports that provide DOEE with an update on progress with supporting documentation requirements
- deadline for the final Milestone Report submitted at the end of the applicable Cycle with supporting documentation requirements on completed actions and final savings achieved
- any additional requirements as necessary

QUESTIONS?



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