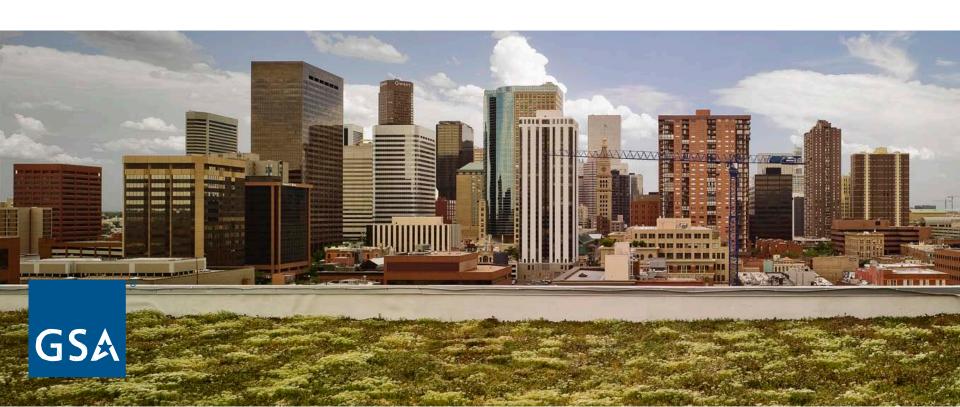
Assessing Building Performance

Lessons from the Field

Erika Larsen, National Sustainability Program Specialist U.S General Services Administration / Public Building Service, 3.08.2012



Agenda



GSA Public Buildings Service

GREEN BUILDING PERFORMANCE

A POST OCCUPANCY EVALUATION OF 22 GSA BUILDINGS



- Drivers
- Key Findings
- Whole Building Performance Measurement
- Lessons Learned

 $9,6\overline{24}$ Owned and Leased Assets

1 million

Tenants in 400 different federal agencies

\$5.2 billion

Investment Underway to Green Inventory



Our Targets

37%

Energy Use Intensity, by 2020
Over 2003 levels

26%

Water Use Intensity, by 2020 Over 2007 levels

28%

Scope 1 and 2 GHGs, by 2020 Over 2009 levels



Executive Order 13514, 2009

Energy Independence and Security Act, 2007

MOU on High Performance and Sustainable Buildings, 2006

Energy Policy Act, 2005

www.wbdg.org/references/federal mandates.php

GSA's Leadership in Sustainability



1973

-2011









Do sustainably designed buildings deliver the performance they promise?









Key Findings Green Buildings

- Use less energy & water
- Cost less to operate
- Support occupant satisfaction
- Emit less CO2 emissions
- Help meet federal mandates
- Mileage May Vary



KEY FINDINGS:

Compared to national averages, buildings in this study have:

25% Less energy use (66 kBtu/sf/yr vs. 88 kBtu/sf/yr)

19%
Lower aggregate operational costs (\$1.60/sf vs. \$1.98/sf*)

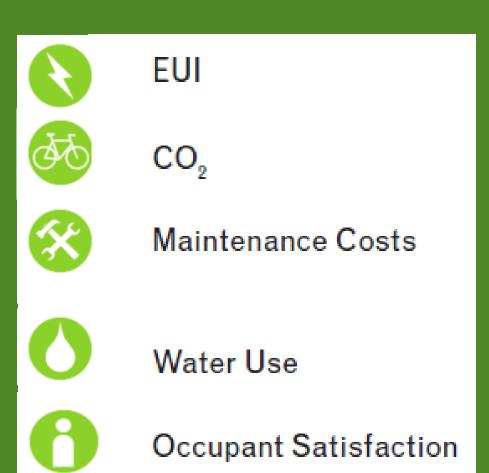
27% Higher occupant satisfaction

36% Fewer CO₂ emissions

Whole Building Performance Measurements POE of 22 Sustainably Designed Buildings



Key Performance Indicators



Key Performance Indicators



EUI

BTU/ GSF



CO

Employee Commuting Building energy use



Maintenance Costs

General, grounds, janitorial



Water Use

Gallons / GSF



Occupant Satisfaction

office layout & furnishings, thermal comfort, air quality, lighting, acoustics, cleanliness

Normalizing Performance Metrics Site & Building characteristics

Omaha NPS

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	Building Location	601 Riverfront	Omaha
		Nebraska	68102-4226
	Building Function	Federal Building	
	Project Type	New Construction	
	Design Certification	LEED-NC Gold	
	Year Built	2004	
	# of Floors	3	
	Gross Square Foot	68,00	
	Rentable Square Foot		62,772
	Usable Square Foot		0
	Weekly Operating Hours		70
И	Regular Occupants		125
	Average Daily Visitors (FTE)	5	
	Electronic Equipment	140	
	Site Cost		N/A
И	Design Cost		N/A
	Construction Cost		\$8,500,000
	Management & Inspection		N/A
	Total Cost \$27,864,0		\$27,864,000

Annual Performance Metrics

1,783 \$4.87 3.51 \$0.01 67 \$1.17

5.81

\$0.66

\$0.90

\$0.14

0.62 1937

\$0.02

\$11.21

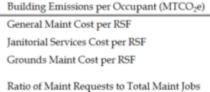
1.70

0%

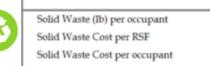


Gallons per occupant	
Water Cost per occupant	
Gallons per GSF	
Water Cost per RSF	
Energy Use (kBTU) per GSF	
Energy Cost per RSF	









transit, biking and/or walking





8	% Recycle of Total Waste Generation	8%
	Survey Return Rate	68%

Commute Emmisions per occ (MTCO₇e)

% of Occupants who commute using mass

Benchmarking Industry National Averages



EUI CBECS National Survey of Commercial Buildings

constructed between 1990 and 20033

\$

Energy Cost BOMA⁴ 2008 All Sector Total Building Rentable Area —

Utility (less water)

Ø₽

CO₂ ENERGY STAR baseline⁵, late 2009/early 2010



Maintenance Costs IFMA⁶ facilities less than 5 years old and BOMA⁴ 2008 All

Sector Total Buildings Rentable Area - Roads/Grounds

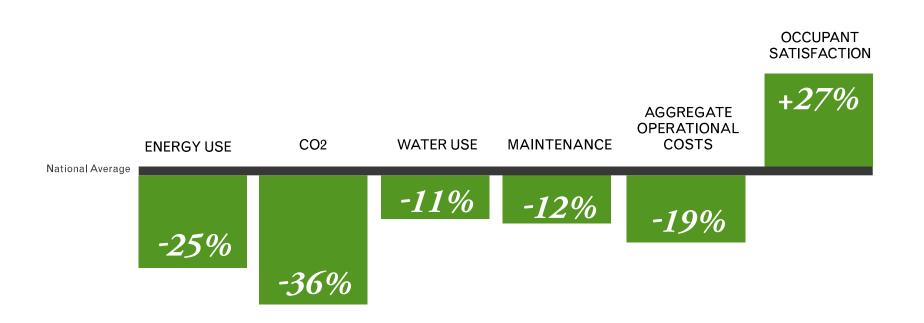


Water Use IFMA⁶ 50th Percentile, 2009

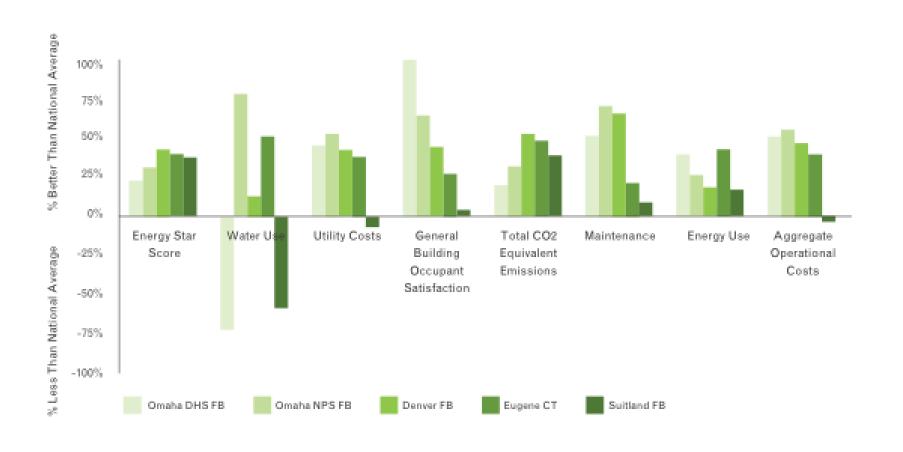


Occupant Satisfaction Center for the Built Environment, UC Berkeley, 20097

Green Building Study POE of 22 Green Buildings



Design Intent is Important; not a Guarantee Lessons Learned



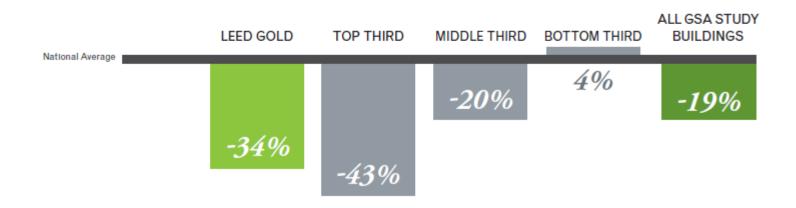
Operations & Maintenance Matters Lessons Learned

Figure 4: Aggregate Operational Costs: Performance of Study Buildings Compared to National Average

Source of National Average: BOMA

Aggregate Operating Costs:

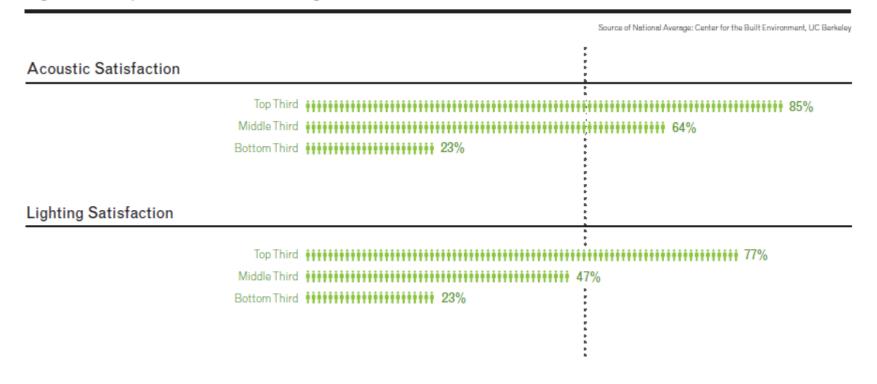
water utilities, energy utilities, general maintenance, grounds maintenance, waste and recycling, and janitorial costs



Lighting & Acoustics Matter Lessons Learned

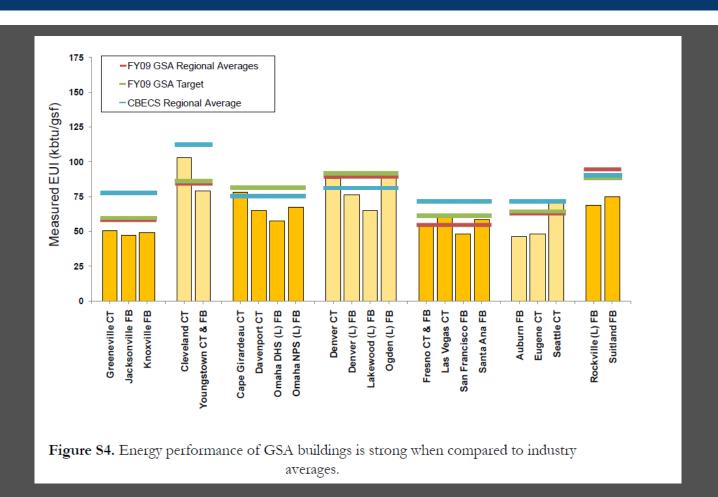
OCCUPANT SATISFACTION SURVEY

Figure 7: Compared to National Average



Baselines Matter

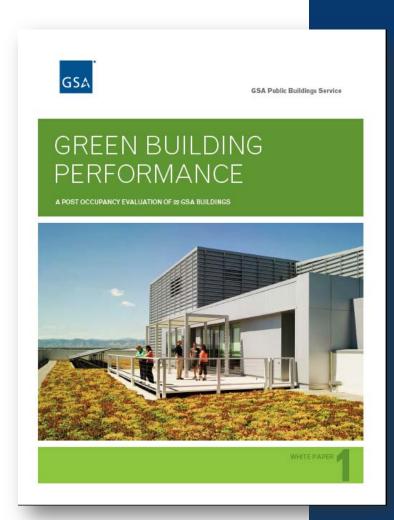
Lessons Learned







Leadership in Sustainability, Commitment to Performance.



Download a copy of *Green Building Performance*: gsa.gov/sustainability

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Table 4. Baseline Values and References

Metric	Value	Units	Source
Water	15	gal/gsf	IFMA # 32 50th Percentile (2009 pg 59)
	13	gal/gsf	, 10 ,
	0.19	\$/rsf	BOMA 2008 All Sector Total Building Rentable Area - Utility Water/Sewer
Energy	2.53	\$/rsf	BOMA 2008 All Sector Total Building Rentable Area - Utility (less water)
	88	kBTU/gsf	EIA CBECS Table C12 Office 1990-2003
Maintenanœ -			
Grounds	0.45	\$/rsf	BOMA 2008 All Sector Total Building Rentable Area - Roads/Grounds
Maintenanœ -			
Preventative	0.75	Ratio	IFMA #32 Facilities less than 5 years old (2009 pg. 47)
Maintenanœ -			
Service	0.25	Ratio	IFMA #32 Facilities less than 5 years old (2009 pg. 47)
Waste	0.05	\$/rsf	IFMA #25 (2004 pg. 27)
Recyding	0.01	\$/rsf	IFMA #25 (2004 pg. 27)
	4.42		CDT 2000 C I D 7 I C C C
Occupant	1.13		CBE 2009 Survey Average Score - General Building Satisfaction
Satisfaction	1.23		CBE 2009 Survey Average Score - LEED General Building Satisfaction
Transportation		MTCO2e/	
	2.3	occ/year	EPA Climate Leaders Guidanœ (2008) and DOT Travel Survey (2001)

	Annual Costs (US\$)					
Building Name	Aggregate Maintenance	Waste & Recycle	Total Water	Total Energy	Aggregate Operating Cost per RSF	
Greeneville CT	\$394,936	\$829	\$6,352	\$176,042	\$4.25	
Jacksonville FB	\$1,026,012	-	\$24,555	\$427,075	\$4.93	
Knoxville FB	\$464,084	\$4,380	\$16,061	\$198,759	\$5.69	

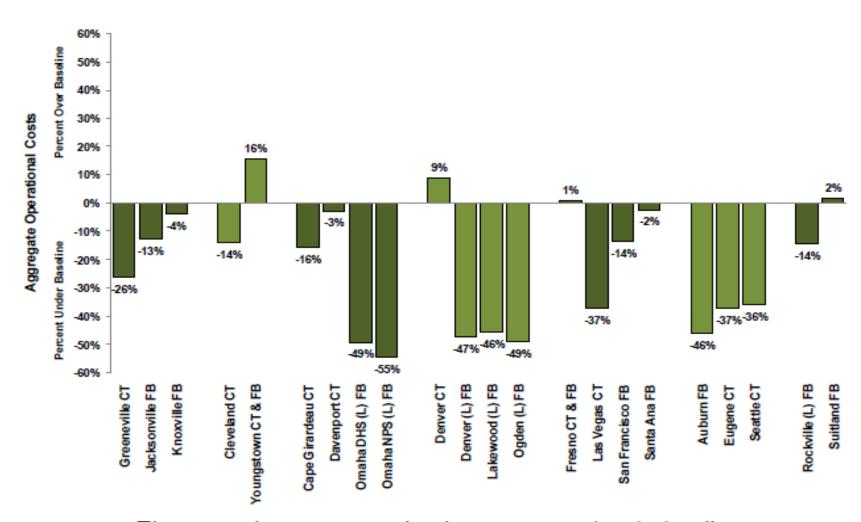


Figure 45. Aggregate operational costs compared to the baseline

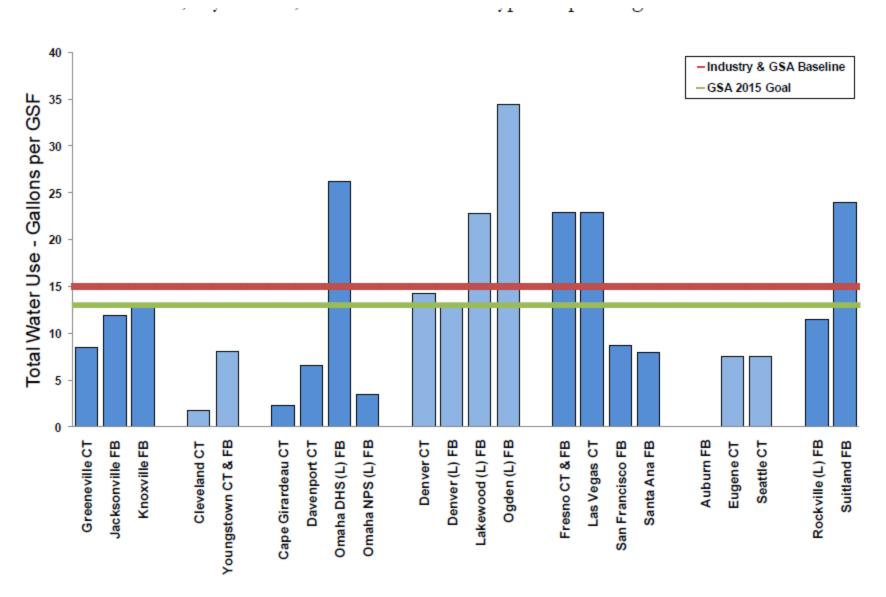


Figure S5. Two-thirds of the GSA buildings use less water than the GSA baseline.

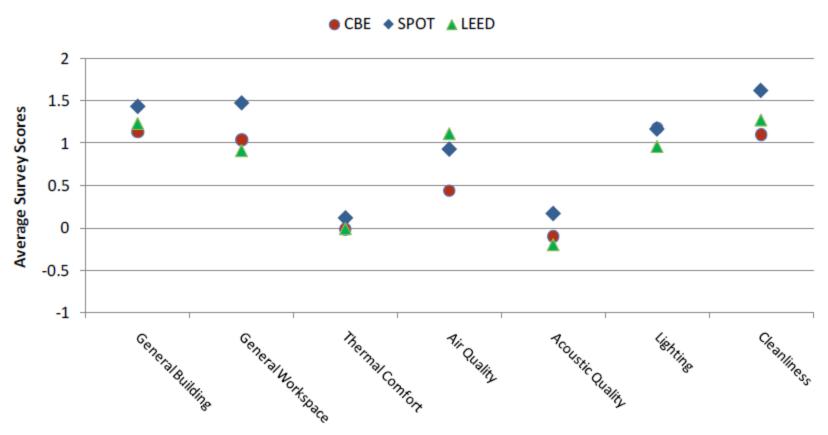


Figure S6. On average, the study building occupants are more satisfied with the buildings than those in the CBE database.

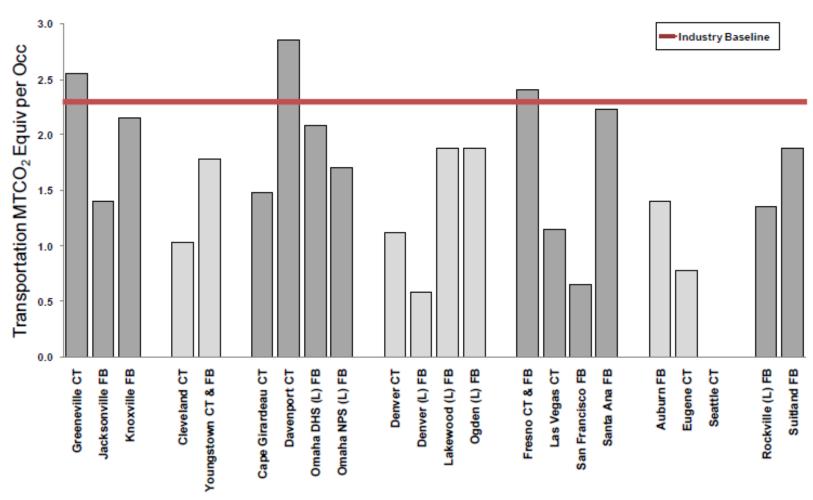


Figure S8. Lower emissions as a result of building occupant commute for most buildings.

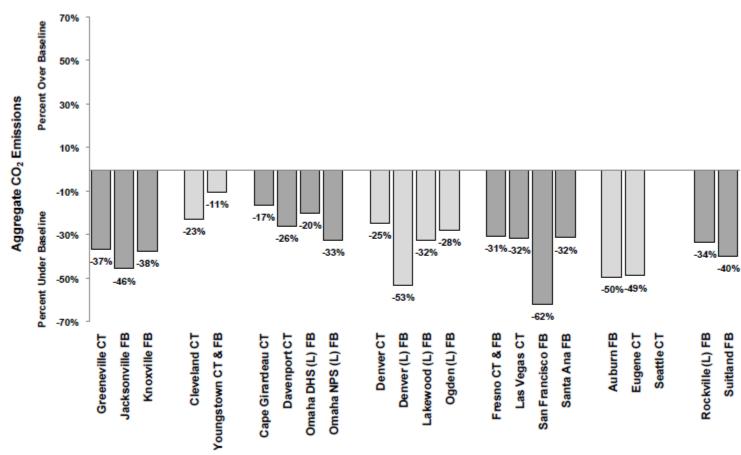


Figure S9. Emissions as a result of building energy performance and occupant commute.

Federal Laws, Policies, and Executive Orders on Sustainability



2000 2006 2012