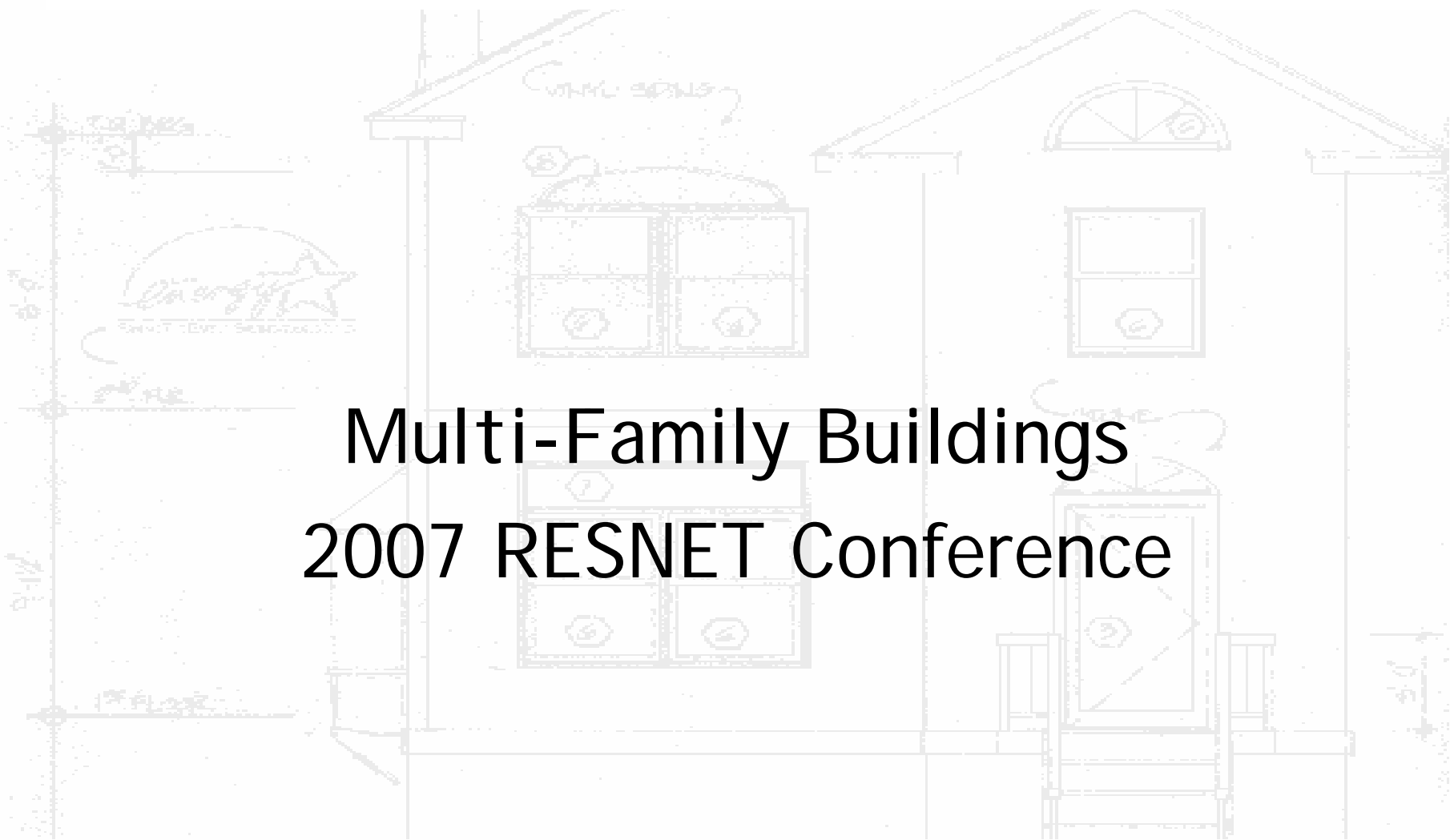


ENERGY STAR and Multi-family



Multi-Family Buildings 2007 RESNET Conference



2003 Multi-Family Conference



- Presented reasons for “not” labeling multi-family, high rise as ENERGY STAR
 - Appliances and water heating dominated energy budget
 - ENERGY STAR already covered more than 70% of multi-family
 - Multi-family, high rise at intersection of 2 ENERGY STAR Programs
 - Difficult modeling issues to be resolved
 - Who is qualified to look at multi-family, high rise
- Proposed “ENERGY STAR equipped”
- The audience was not impressed



What happened next?



- Challenged the assembled group to propose an alternative scheme
- CEE helped form the National Working Group
- A lot of work was done
 - National Working Group tried to insert benchmarking into definition of ENERGY STAR
 - Experimented with differing labels
 - Various proposals submitted to EPA
 - Three areas were selected for piloting approach
- Endured endless ribbing from Duncan Prahl

This brings me to the RESNET 2007 Conference



Requirements for Pilots



- The pilots may use
 - the ENERGY STAR Certification mark
 - A modeling approach that achieves
 - A certain percentage or more above a standard
- or
 - A defined target on the benchmark tool developed by ORNL



Requirements for Pilots



- The National Working Group shall
 - Define a "standard" building, creating a stable benchmark through the modification of Appendix G
 - Demonstrate the energy target is an energy efficient building
 - Demonstrate that all models used are used consistently across all projects nationally
 - Require that installed HVAC systems are sized properly

What is EPA looking for in Pilots



- What is an energy target that represents high energy efficiency, is cost-effective, and includes all end-uses
- Are there prescriptive packages that could define ENERGY STAR?
- Air infiltration and stack effect?
- What is the role of commissioning?
- What should be the qualifications of program managers and third-party managers