

Seattle Building Emissions Performance Standard

GHGI Targets & Emissions Factors (APRIL 2024)

Seattle's new Building Emissions Performance Standard (BEPS) policy, <u>signed by</u> <u>Mayor Harrell on December 13, 2023</u>, establishes carbon emissions targets that larger existing buildings must meet over the next two to three decades. This factsheet lists the greenhouse gas intensity targets and emissions factors for the requirements.

	GHGITs (KGCO2e/SF/YR) by compliance interval			
Building Activity Type	2031-2035	2036-2040 ¹	2041-2045 ^{1, 2}	2046-2050 ^{1, 3}
College/University	2.69	1.57	0.00	0.00
Entertainment/Public Assembly	1.18	0.69	0.00	0.00
Fire/Police Station	2.23	1.30	0.00	0.00
Hospital	4.68	2.73	0.00	0.00
Hotel	2.06	1.20	0.00	0.00
K-12 School	0.95	0.56	0.00	0.00
Laboratory	6.30	3.68	0.00	0.00
Multifamily Housing ^{3,4}	0.89	0.63	0.37	0.00
Non-Refrigerated Warehouse	0.77	0.45	0.00	0.00
Office	0.81	0.47	0.00	0.00
Other	2.48	1.45	0.00	0.00
Recreation	3.22	1.88	0.00	0.00
Refrigerated Warehouse	0.98	0.57	0.00	0.00
Residence Hall/Dormitory	1.16	0.68	0.00	0.00
Restaurant	5.73	3.34	0.00	0.00
Retail Store	1.03	0.60	0.00	0.00
Self-Storage Facility	0.31	0.18	0.00	0.00
Senior Living Community	2.11	1.23	0.00	0.00
Services	1.36	0.79	0.00	0.00
Supermarket/Grocery Store	3.42	2.00	0.00	0.00
Worship Facility	1.20	0.70	0.00	0.00

BEPS Greenhouse Gas Intensity Targets (GHGITs)

1 – Targets may be revised by future rule, per subsection 925.070.A.

2 – Net-zero emissions by 2041-2045 for nonresidential.

3 – Net-zero emissions by 2046-2050 for multifamily housing.

4 – Pursuant to Section 22.925.110, owners of low-income housing, human service use, and low-rent housing may receive an extension from meeting the GHGITs in 2031-2035 but still must meet benchmarking verification and all other reporting obligations for 2031-2035.

Target Updates

The building stock and technology will inevitably change and grow over the next two to three decades, and other variables, like the impact of the Climate Commitment Act (CCA) and Clean Energy Transformation Act (CETA) requirements on emissions factors will, in turn, impact both GHGIs and GHGITs. To accommodate such changes, the legislation sets *required* targets only for the 2031-2035 interval. The Director has the authority to revise the GHGITs for 2036-2040 and later by rule based on building performance data, evolving technology, new regulations, or other relevant factors.¹ Revising GHGITs would include stakeholder engagement via rulemaking.

Targets Analysis Background

To analyze Seattle's energy benchmarking data and develop the Standard GHGITs as well as the emissions reduction trajectory, Seattle worked with SBW Consulting, the same firm that helped the State establish the <u>Washington Clean Buildings Performance Standard</u> (WA CBPS) energy use intensity targets (EUIt). To inform the trajectory, SBW reviewed Seattle's baseline emissions, climate action goals and used an analysis from Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL) to inform how other requirements like Building Tune-Ups and the WA CBPS would impact emissions over time. SBW reviewed energy benchmarking and reporting data from 2019, 2020 and 2021 as part of their analysis. Ultimately 2019 was selected to inform the targets as it was the most consistent and recent year of energy data that was not impacted by the Covid-19 Pandemic's influence on building energy use and occupancy.²

GHG Emissions Factors

A qualified person³, working on behalf of the building owner, would calculate the greenhouse gas intensity (GHGI) of a covered building to determine if it meets the GHGIT. The GHGI is calculated using the total building consumption of each energy fuel type multiplied by the fuel type's emissions factor divided by the square footage of the building. The legislation includes emissions factors for the baseline GHGI, and provisional factors for 2031-2035, listed in the table below. As the emissions factors for energy sources may change over time, the 2031-2035 factors may be revised by December 31, 2027 by rule. Emissions factors for 2036 and later compliance intervals will also be determined by rule.

Table B for 22.925.070: Greenhouse gas emissions factors				
	Emissions factors (kgCO2e/kBtu)			
Energy source	For baseline GHGI (2019-2028)	For compliance GHGI (2031 – 2035) (Provisional)		
	.0058	.0029		
Seattle City Light electricity	.0058	.0029		
Puget Sound Energy natural gas	.053	.053		
CenTrio district thermal energy	.081	.081		

Other fossil fuels: Emission factors for fuels such as heating oil, propane, etc. will reference the US EPA.⁴

¹ The laboratory GHGIT for 2031-2035 and later intervals shall be revised by rule based on further evaluation of the unique characteristics of laboratory spaces, evolving technology, and any relevant national standards.

² For more about target setting analysis, review the *Seattle BEPS Targets Analysis Memo* Appendix in the *BEPS Director's Report*.

³ A "qualified person" means a person having training, expertise and at least three years professional experience in building energy use analysis and one of several certifications or licenses. Please refer to the legislation definitions for details.

⁴ See <u>https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub</u> and this PDF for the 2022 factors: <u>https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-04/ghg_emission_factors_hub.pdf</u>.

Portfolio Manager Building / Space Types Included in Building Activity Types

This table lists the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager (ESPM) space types that are included in the Building Activity types shown in Table A as of the legislation adoption. For example, if the ESPM space is a Convention Center, that space should use the GHGIT for Entertainment/Public Assembly. As part of rulemaking and program design, OSE will create reference tables and map ESPM space types that are currently not mapped where possible.

Building Activity Types	Portfolio Manager Building / Space Types Included		
College/University	College/University		
Entertainment/Public	Convention Center, Lifestyle Center, Movie Theater, Other - Entertainment/Publi		
Assembly	Assembly, Social/Meeting Hall, Performing Arts, Museum, Transportation		
	Terminal/Station, Stadium (Open), and Pre-school/Daycare		
Fire/Police Station	Fire Station, Police Station		
Hospital	Hospital (General Medical & Surgical), Other/Specialty Hospital		
Hotel	Hotel, Other-Lodging/Residential		
K-12 School	K-12 School		
Laboratory	Laboratory		
Multifamily Housing	Multifamily Housing		
Non-Refrigerated	Non-Refrigerated Warehouse, Distribution Center		
Warehouse			
Office	Office, Medical Offices, and Other-Financial Offices		
Other	Courthouse, Adult Education, Other – Education, Prison/Incarceration, Other,		
	Other – Utility, and Energy/Power Station, Outpatient Rehabilitation/Physical		
	Therapy, Urgent Care/Clinic/Other Outpatient.		
Recreation	Fitness Center/Health Club/Gym and Other – Recreation		
Refrigerated Warehouse	Refrigerated Warehouse		
Residence	Residence Hall/Dormitory		
Hall/Dormitory			
Restaurant	Restaurant, Food Service, Other - Restaurant/Bar		
Retail Store	Retail Store, Automobile Dealership, Bank Branch, Enclosed Mall, Other – Mall,		
	Strip Mall		
Self-Storage Facility	Self-Storage Facility		
Senior Living Community	Senior Living Community, Residential Care Facility		
Services	Library, Repair Services (Vehicle, Shoe, Locksmith, etc.), Other – Services, Other -		
	Public Services, Mailing Center/Post Office, and Personal Services (Health/Beauty,		
	Dry Cleaning, etc.)		
Supermarket/Grocery	Supermarket/Grocery Store		
Store			
Worship Facility	Worship Facility		

Learn more about BEPS

Contact <u>cleanbuildings@seattle.gov</u> or visit <u>seattle.gov/building-performance-standards</u>.