

Purpose:

Buildings are the single largest user of energy in the State of New York. The poorest performing buildings typically use several times the energy of the highest performing buildings – for the exact same building use. This Local Law D of 2016 will use Building Energy Benchmarking to promote the public health, safety, and welfare by making available good, actionable information on municipal building energy use to help identify opportunities to cut costs and reduce pollution in the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson.

Collecting, reporting, and sharing Building Energy Benchmarking data on a regular basis allows municipal officials and the public to understand the energy performance of municipal buildings relative to similar buildings nationwide. Equipped with this information, the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson is able to make smarter, more cost-effective operational and capital investment decisions, reward efficiency, and drive widespread, continuous improvement.

Results:

The results listed here can be interpreted as follows;

1. The building address, primary usage, and gross floor area for the municipal buildings including Village Hall, Public Library, James Harmon Community Center, Department of Public Works Garage, Uniontown Fire Department, Riverview Fire Department, Protection Fire Department, Hook and Ladder Fire Department, and the Ambulance Corp.
2. Total energy used, meaning electricity, natural gas, oil for heating fuel, and water for all municipal buildings.
3. Annual summary statistics which include site EUI, Weather Normalized Source EUI, annual GHG emissions, and an Energy Performance Score, if applicable.
4. When available, a comparison of annual summary statistics will be reported.

Definitions:

Source EUI: the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate your property. In addition to what the property consumes on-site, source energy includes losses that take place during generation, transmission, and distribution of the energy, thereby enabling a complete assessment of energy consumption resulting from building operations. For this reason, Source EUI is the best way to quantify the energy performance of commercial buildings. Use it to understand the complete energy impact of your property, and to compare the energy performance of properties across your portfolio

Site EUI: the annual amount of all the energy your property consumes onsite, as reported on your utility bills. Use Site Energy to understand how the energy use for an individual property has changed over time. The Site Energy Use divided by the property square foot.

Weather Normalized Source EUI: see Source EUI

GHG Emissions: the carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases released into the atmosphere as a result of energy consumption at the property. GHG emissions are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), a universal unit of measure that combines the quantity and global warming potential of each greenhouse gas

Energy Performance Score (where available): a measure of how well your property is performing relative to similar properties, when normalized for climate and operational characteristics. The ENERGY STAR scores are based on data from national building energy consumption surveys, and this allows Portfolio Manager to control for key variables affecting a building's energy performance, including climate, hours of operation, and building size. What this means is that buildings from around the country, with different operating parameters and subject to different weather patterns, can be compared side-by-side in order to see how they stack up in terms of energy performance.