Federal Procurement of Energy-Efficient Products

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- 42 USC 8259b & 8262g
- FAR 23.203 & 52.223-15
- EO 13834 §2g

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Home » Facility & Fleet Optimization » Energy-Efficient Products and Energy-Saving Technologies

The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) provides information about energy-efficient products and energy-saving technologies that can help agencies meet federal laws and requirements.

Energy-Efficient Product Procurement

Five legal authorities require agencies to procure energy-efficient products. By procuring and properly installing energy- and water-efficient products, agencies can meet their federal efficiency program requirements, reduce energy and water consumption, and save money.

Get Started

- Find covered product categories that meet federal procurement requirements.
- Get contract language for product purchases.
- Use energy and cost savings calculators.
- Search for low standby power computers.
- Review federal product efficiency programs.

Savings Potential: >\$500 million per year



LBNL-42719

ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

Estimated Savings from Energy-Efficient Federal Purchasing

Francis X. Johnson and Jeffrey Harris **Environmental Energy Technologies Division**



ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

Program Potential: Estimates of Federal Energy Cost Savings from Energy Efficient Procurement

LBNL-5898e

Prepared for the Federal Energy Management Program by: Margaret Taylor and K. Sydny Fujita

Environmental Energy Technologies Division

September 2012

Procurement Guidance

Purchasing Energy-Efficient Water-Cooled Electric Chillers

ion » Energy-Efficient Products » Product Search » Purchasing Energy Efficient Water-Cooled Electric Chillers

The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) provides acquisition guidance for water-cooled electric chillers, a product category covered by FEMP efficiency requirements. Federal laws and requirements mandate that agencies purchase ENERGY STAR-qualified or FEMP-designated products in all product categories covered by these programs and in any acquisition actions that are not specifically exempted by law.

FEMP's acquisition guidance and efficiency requirements apply to water-cooled chillers that provide space cooling in federal buildings. Product performance must be measured in accordance with AHRI 550/590 tes procedures. Free-cooling, condenserless, and combination chiller-heat pump units are excluded.

This acquisition guidance was updated in July 2018.

Find Product Efficiency Requirements

Federal purchases must meet or exceed the minimum efficiency requirements in Table 1

| Chiller Type | Canacity | Full-Load Optimized Applications (products must meet both levels) | | Part-Load Optimized Applications (products must meet both levels) | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Capacity (tons) | Full Load Efficiency | Integrated Part- Load Value (IPLV) | Full Load Efficiency | Integrated Part- Load Value (IPLV) |
| Positive Displacement | < 75 | 0.736 | 0.600 | 0.780 | 0.500 |
| | 75 to 149 | 0.715 | 0.560 | 0.750 | 0.490 |
| | 150 to 299 | 0.651 | 0.540 | 0.680 | 0.440 |
| | 300 to 599 | 0.610 | 0.520 | 0.625 | 0.410 |
| | ≥ 600 | 0.560 | 0.500 | 0.585 | 0.380 |
| Centrifugal | < 150 | 0.610 | 0.550 | 0.695 | 0.440 |
| | 150 to 299 | 0.610 | 0.550 | 0.635 | 0.400 |
| | 300 to 399 | 0.560 | 0.520 | 0.595 | 0.390 |
| | 400 to 599 | 0.560 | 0.500 | 0.585 | 0.380 |
| | > 600 | 0.560 | 0.500 | 0.585 | 0.380 |

Make a Cost-Effective Purchase: Reduce Operating Costs by Buying a **FEMP-Designated Product**

FEMP has calculated that a 125-ton water-cooled positive displacement chiller meeting the required 0.715 kW/ton efficiency level saves money if priced no more than \$8,200 above the less efficient model. The best available model saves the average user more: \$13,000 above the less efficient model. Table 2 compares three types of product purchases and calculates the lifetime cost savings of purchasing efficient models. Federal purchasers can assume products that meet FEMP-designated efficiency requirements are life cycle costeffective. FEMP provides cost calculators that enable comparison between the cost-effectiveness of chillers of different efficiency levels.

| Performance | Best Available | Required Model | Less Efficient |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Full Load Efficiency (kW/ton) | 0.702 | 0.715 | 0.737 |
| Annual Energy Use (kWh) | 175,500 | 178,800 | 184,300 |
| Annual Energy Cost (\$/yr) | \$15,800 | \$16,100 | \$16,600 |
| Lifetime Energy Cost (23 years) | \$282,100 | \$287,300 | \$296,200 |
| Lifetime Energy Cost Savings | \$13,000 | \$8,200 | |

View the Performance and Model Assumptions for Table 2

Determine When FEMP-Designated Products Are Cost-Effective

An efficient product is cost-effective when the lifetime energy savings (from avoided energy costs over the life of the product, discounted to present value) exceed the additional up-front cost (if any) compared to a less efficient option. FEMP considers up-front costs and lifetime energy savings when setting required efficiency levels. Federal purchasers can assume that ENERGY STAR-qualified products and products that meet FEMP designated efficiency requirements are life cycle cost-effective. In high-use applications or when energy rates are above the federal average, purchasers may save more if they specify products that exceed federal efficiency requirements, as shown in the Best Available column above.

Claim an Exception to Federal Purchasing Requirements

Products meeting ENERGY STAR or FEMP-designated efficiency requirements may not be life cycle cost-effective

This cost calculator is a screening tool that estimates a product's lifetime energy cost savings at

various efficiency levels.

Learn more about the calculator assumptions and definitions.

Project Type Energy Cost Savings •

| You save \$53,022! | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | You Can Spend • |
| | |
| | Up to \$53,022 more per unit |
| | You save \$53,022! |

A chiller of the efficiency you specified will save \$53,022 in

lifetime avoided energy costs.

Performance Factors

| Wha Ne whe new des | ign | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|
| condition? O Full Load O Par Load | tial | BASE MODEL | FEMP MIN. EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT | BEST AVAILABLE | YOUR CHOICE | |
| What is the coolin capacity of the ne | | \$282,355 | \$229,333 | \$174,725 | \$229,333 | |
| chiller? 101 tons | ANINILIAL | \$17,280 | \$14,035 | \$10,693 | \$14,035 | |
| What is the full-loa efficiency of the ne | ENEDCY LISE (K)A/U) | 192,000 | 155,945 | 118,812 | 155,945 | |
| chiller? | EFFICIENCY (EER) | 12.5 | 15.39 | 20.2 | 15.39 | |
| 10. EER | LIFETIME ENERGY COST SAVINGS* | \$0 | \$53,022 | \$107,630 | \$53,022 | |

What is the partial-load efficiency of the new chiller? 15. EER

*Note that these savings have been discounted to present value and non-discounted savings would be higher.

Cost Factors

What is the current cost of energy? \$ 0.09 per kWh What are the annual hours of operation in equivalent full-load

hours? 2000 hours

Electric Chillers, Air-Cooled and Water-Cooled

The table below includes minimum efficiency requirements for the following FEMP-designated covered product categories: electric chillers, air-cooled; and electric chillers, water-cooled.

These ASHRAE 90.1-2013 Table 6.8.1-3 equipment types are excluded: air-cooled absorption, single effect; water-cooled absorption, single effect; absorption double effect, indirect fired; and absorption double effect, direct fired chillers.

| WATER-CHILLING PACKAGES: MINIMUM | EFFICIENCY REQU | JIREMEN15 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| | Size Category | Units | Minimum Efficiency | | |
| Equipment Type | | | Path A (Full-Load Optimized Applications) | Path B (Part-Load Optimized Applications) | |
| Air-cooled | <150 t | EER (Btu/W) | ≥10.40 FL | ≥9.70 FL | |
| | | | ≥13.69 IPLV | ≥15.81 IPLV | |
| Air-cooled | ≥150 t | EER (Btu/W) | ≥10.50 FL | ≥9.70 FL | |
| An-cooled | | | ≥14.00 IPLV | ≥16.10 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | <75 t | kW/t | ≤0.73 FL | ≤0.78 FL | |
| positive displacement | | | ≤0.60 IPLV | ≤0.50 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥75 t and <150 t | kW/t | ≤0.72 FL | ≤0.75 FL | |
| positive displacement | | | ≤0.56 IPLV | ≤0.49 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥150 t and | kW/t | ≤0.65 FL | ≤0.68 FL | |
| positive displacement | <300 t | Kw/t | ≤0.54 IPLV | ≤0.44 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥300 t and <600 t | kW/t | ≤0.61 FL | ≤0.62 FL | |
| positive displacement | | | ≤0.52 IPLV | ≤0.41 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥600 t | kW/t | ≤0.56 FL | ≤0.58 FL | |
| positive displacement | | | ≤0.50 IPLV | ≤0.38 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | <150 t | kW/t | ≤0.61 FL | ≤0.69 FL | |
| centrifugal | | | ≤0.55 IPLV | ≤0.44 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥150 t and <300 t | kW/t | ≤0.61 FL | ≤0.63 FL | |
| centrifugal | | | ≤0.55 IPLV | ≤0.40 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥300 t and <400 t | | ≤0.56 FL | ≤0.59 FL | |
| centrifugal | | | ≤0.52 IPLV | ≤0.39 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ed ≥400 t and <600 t | kW/t | ≤0.56 FL | ≤0.58 FL | |
| centrifugal | | | ≤0.50 IPLV | ≤0.38 IPLV | |
| Water-cooled, electrically operated | ≥600 t | kW/t | ≤0.56 FL | ≤0.58 FL | |
| centrifugal | | | ≤0.50 IPLV | ≤0.38 IPLV | |

CALCULATE

Download table

Solicitation Review

Annual FAR Compliance





Number of Solicitations & Compliance by Agency

Procurement Community Survey

• Objective

- Gather information to improve FEMP resources for supporting energy-efficient procurement practices
- Goals are to identify
 - Key participants (*roles*) in procurement process
 - Who participates in the procurement process?
 - What impact do they have on the energy-efficient-related aspects of the process?
 - *Rules* that guide procurement behavior
 - What rules does each participant take into account when making decisions that impact energy-efficient procurement practices?
 - *Tools* that inform acquisition practices
 - What tools/resources do the participants in the procurement process use and why do they use them?
 - How could these tools/resources be improved?
 - What other tools/resources would participants like to have access to?

Project Timeline

- Pilot phase (ongoing until March/April 2019)
 - 5 to 10 30-minute interviews
 - Responses are being used to refine survey design
- Survey phase (April August 2019)
 - Anonymous online survey (paper version available by request)
 - Aimed at broad federal procurement community
 - Procurement officers
 - Specifiers (e.g., project managers who specify items for procurement)
 - Other roles identified during pilot phase

You Can Help!

- Participate in pilot interviews
- Recommend key procurement actors
- Publicize and support the effort within your networks