GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1993

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HOUSE BILL 101*

Committee Substitute Favorable 3/10/93 State Senate Personnel and State Government Committee Substitute Adopted 3/30/93 Fourth Edition Engrossed 4/6/93

Short Title: Energy Policy for State Government.	(Public)	
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		
February 10, 1993		
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED		
AN ACT TO EXPAND THE CURRENT ENERGY POLIC GOVERNMENT TO APPLY TO THE CONSTRUCTION, OF RENOVATION OF STATE FACILITIES AND TO TH OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT	PERATION, AND HE PURCHASE,	
FACILITIES.		

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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Section 1. The title of Article 3B of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"ENERGY POLICY FOR STATE AGENCIES CONCERNING MAJOR **CONSTRUCTION OR RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS. GOVERNMENT."**

Sec. 2. G.S. 143-64.10 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-64.10. Findings of General Assembly.-Findings; policy.

- The General Assembly hereby finds: (a)
 - That the State should take a leadership role in aggressively (1) undertaking energy conservation in North Carolina;
 - (1)(2) That state-owned and assisted facilities State facilities have a significant impact on the State's consumption of energy;
- (2)(3) That energy conservation practices adopted for the design, 19 construction, and utilization-operation, maintenance, and renovation of 20

1			these facilities and for the purchase, operation, and maintenance of
2			equipment for these facilities will have a beneficial effect on the
3			State's overall supply of energy;
4		(3) (4)	That the cost of the energy consumed by these facilities and the
5			equipment for these facilities over the life of the facilities must be
6			considered, in addition to the initial cost of constructing such facilities;
7			and-cost;
8		(4) (5)	That the cost of energy is significant and facility designs must take
9			into consideration the total life-cycle cost, including the initial
10			construction cost, and the cost, over the economic life of the facility, of
11			the energy consumed, and of operation and maintenance of the facility
12			as it affects energy consumption. <u>consumption; and</u>
13		<u>(6)</u>	That State government should undertake a program to reduce energy
14			use in State facilities and equipment in those facilities in order to
15			provide its citizens with an example of energy-use efficiency.
16	(b)	The G	General Assembly declares that it It is the policy of the State of North
17	Carolina to	o insu i	re ensure that energy conservation practices are employed in the design
18	of state-ov	vned a	and assisted facilities. To this end the General Assembly encourages
19	State agen	cies to	analyze the cost of energy consumption of each facility constructed or
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21	initial cons	structi	on or renovation cost. design, construction, operation, maintenance, and
22	renovation of State facilities and in the purchase, operation, and maintenance of		
23			rate facilities."
24		Sec. 3	. G.S. 143-64.11 reads as rewritten:
25	25 " § 143-64.11. Definitions.		
26	26 For purposes of this Article:		
27		(1)	The term 'economic Economic life' means the projected or anticipated
28			useful life of a facility.
29		(2)	The term 'energy-consumption in analysis' means the
30			evaluation of all energy-consuming systems and components by
31			demand and type of energy, including the internal energy load imposed
32			on a facility by its occupants, equipment and components, and the
33			external energy load imposed on the facility by climatic conditions.
34		(2a)	'Energy Division' means the Energy Division of the Department of
35			Commerce.
36		(2b)	'Energy-consuming system' includes but is not limited to the following
37			equipment or measures:
38			<u>a.</u> Equipment used to heat, cool, or ventilate the facility;
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40			 b. Equipment used to heat water in the facility; c. Lighting systems; d. On-site equipment used to generate electricity for the facility;
41			d. On-site equipment used to generate electricity for the facility;
42			e. On-site equipment that uses the sun, wind, oil, natural gas,

liquid propane gas, coal, or electricity as a power source; and

Energy conservation measures in the facility design and 1 f. 2 construction that decrease the energy requirements of the 3 facility. 4 (3) The term 'facility'—'Facility' means any building or facility on which 5 construction is initiated six months or more after July 1, 1975. a building or 6 a group of buildings served by a central energy distribution system or 7 components of a central energy distribution system. 8 **(4)** The term 'initial cost' means the required cost necessary to 9 construct a facility or construct or renovate a major facility. 10 (5) The term 'life-cycle cost' means the cost of a facility including its initial cost, and the cost, over the economic life of the facility, of the 11 12 energy consumed and of operation and maintenance of the facility as it 13 affects energy consumption. 'Life-cycle cost analysis' means an 14 analytical technique that considers certain costs of owning, using, and 15 operating a facility over its economic life, including but not limited to: Initial costs; 16 a. 17 <u>b.</u> System repair and replacement costs: 18 Maintenance costs; <u>c.</u> 19 d. Operating costs, including energy costs; and 20 Salvage value. 21 (6) The term 'major facility' means any building or facility of 40,000 or more gross square feet on which construction or renovation is initiated 22 six months or more after July 1, 1975, and wherein significant energy 23 24 demands will exist. 25 **(7)** The term 'State 'State agency' means the State of North Carolina or any board, bureau, commission, department, institution, or other-agency of 26 27 the State, or any board or governing body of a political subdivision of the 28 State, including any board of a community college, or an agency, 29 commission, or authority of a political subdivision of the State. State. 30 (8) The term 'state-assisted facility' or 'major state-assisted facility' 'State-31 assisted facility means a facility constructed, or major facility 32 constructed or renovated, renovated in whole or in part with State funds 33 or with funds guaranteed or insured by a State agency. 34 (9) The term-'State facility' or 'major State facility' means a facility constructed, or a major facility-constructed or renovated, by a State 35

Sec. 4. G.S. 143-64.12 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-64.12. Authority and duties of State agencies.

agency."

(a) The General Assembly authorizes and directs that State agencies shall carry out the construction and renovation of State facilities, and the construction and renovation of major State facilities, under their jurisdiction or programs for the construction of state-assisted facilities and the construction and renovation of major state-assisted facilities—in such a manner as to further the policy declared herein, insuring that life-cycle cost analyses and energy-conservation practices are employed in new state-owned and assisted facilities

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and in new or renovated major state-owned and assisted facilities. considered and are employed whenever feasible and practicable.

Each State agency having jurisdiction over any state-owned or assisted facilities' construction program shall evaluate each project, and if consistent with good architectural, engineering, and economic practice, require life-cycle cost analysis. Nothing in this Article shall deprive or limit any State agency which has review authority over design or construction plans from requiring a life-cycle cost analysis. The Department of Administration, in consultation with the Energy Division, shall, to the extent feasible and practicable, develop and implement policies, procedures, and standards to ensure that State purchasing practices improve energy efficiency and take the cost of the product over the economic life of the product into consideration. The Department of Administration, in consultation with the Energy Division, shall adopt and implement Building Energy Design Guidelines. These guidelines shall include energyuse goals and standards, economic assumptions for life-cycle cost analysis, and other criteria on building systems and technologies. The Department of Administration shall modify the design criteria for construction and renovation of facilities to require that a life-cycle cost analysis be conducted pursuant to G.S. 143-64.15. The Department of Administration, as part of the Facilities Condition and Assessment Program, shall identify and recommend energy conservation maintenance and operating procedures that are designed to reduce energy consumption within the facility and that require no significant expenditure of funds. State departments, institutions, or agencies shall implement these recommendations. Where energy management equipment is proposed for State facilities, the maximum interchangeability and compatibility of equipment components shall be required.

The Energy Division shall develop a comprehensive energy management program for State government. Each State agency shall develop and implement an energy management plan that is consistent with the State's comprehensive energy management program.

- (c) This life-cycle cost analysis shall include but not be limited to such elements as:
 - (1) The coordination, orientation and positioning of the facility on its physical site;
 - (2) The amount and type of fenestration employed in the facility;
 - (3) Thermal characteristics of materials, and the amount of insulation incorporated into the facility design;
 - (4) The variable occupancy and operating conditions of the facility, including illumination levels;
 - (5) Architectural features which affect energy consumption; and
 - (6) An energy-consumption analysis of the major facility's heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning system, lighting system, and all other energy-consuming systems. The energy-consumption analysis of the operation of energy-consuming systems in the major facility should include but not be limited to:
 - a. The comparison of two or more system alternatives;

b. The simulation or engineering evaluation of each system over 1 2 the entire range of operation of the major facility for a year's 3 operating period; and 4 The engineering evaluation of the energy consumption of e. 5 component equipment in each system considering the operation 6 of such components at other than full or rated outputs. 7 The life-cycle cost analysis performed for each major facility shall provide (d) 8 but not be limited to the following information: The initial estimated cost of each energy-consuming system being 9 (1) 10 compared and evaluated; The estimated annual operating cost of all utility requirements; 11 (2) 12 (3)The estimated annual cost of maintaining each energy-consuming 13 system; and 14 (4) The average estimated replacement cost for each system expressed in 15 annual terms for the economic life of the major facility. 16 The life-cycle cost analysis shall be certified by a registered architect or 17 registered professional engineer, or by both architect and engineer, particularly qualified 18 by training and experience for the type of work involved, and in conformance with the 19 provisions of G.S. 133-1.1. 20 Provided, however, that in order to protect the integrity of historic buildings, 21 no provision of this Chapter shall be interpreted to require such analysis with respect to 22 any property eligible for, nominated to, or entered on the National Register of Historic 23 Places, pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665; any 24 historic building located within an historic district as provided in Chapters 160A or 25 153A of the North Carolina General Statutes; any historic building listed, owned, or 26 under the jurisdiction of an historic properties commission as provided in Chapter 160A 27 or 153A; nor any state-owned or state-assisted historic property. Selection of the optimum system or combination of systems to be 28 29 incorporated into the design of the major facility shall be based on the life-cycle cost 30 analysis over the economic life of the facility." 31 Sec. 5. G.S. 143-64.13 is repealed. 32 Sec. 6. Article 3B of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read: 33 "§ 143-64.15. Life-cycle cost analysis. 34 A life-cycle cost analysis shall include, but not be limited to, the following 35 (a) 36 elements: 37 <u>(1)</u> The coordination, orientation, and positioning of the facility on its 38 physical site: 39 The amount and type of fenestration employed in the facility; <u>(2)</u> Thermal characteristics of materials and the amount of insulation 40 (3) incorporated into the facility design; 41 42 The variable occupancy and operating conditions of the facility, (4) including illumination levels; 43 Architectural features which affect energy consumption; and 44 (5)

- (b) The life-cycle cost analysis performed for any State facility shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in subsection (a) of this section, include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) An energy-consumption analysis of the facility's energy-consuming systems in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of this section;
 - (2) The initial estimated cost of each energy-consuming system being compared and evaluated;
 - (3) The estimated annual operating cost of all utility requirements;
 - (4) The estimated annual cost of maintaining each energy-consuming system; and
 - (5) The average estimated replacement cost for each system expressed in annual terms for the economic life of the facility.
- (c) The General Assembly encourages any entity to conduct a life-cycle cost analysis pursuant to this section for the construction of any State-assisted facility or the renovation of any State-assisted facility of 40,000 or more gross square feet.
- (d) The life-cycle cost analysis shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or bear the seal of a North Carolina registered architect, or both. The engineer or architect shall be particularly qualified by training and experience for the type of work involved, but shall not be employed directly or indirectly by a fuel provider, utility company, or group supported by fuel providers or utility funds. Plans and specifications for facilities involving public funds shall be designed in conformance with the provisions of G.S. 133-1.1.
- (e) In order to protect the integrity of historic buildings, no provision of this Article shall be interpreted to require the implementation of energy-cost measures that conflict with respect to any property eligible for, nominated to, or entered on the National Register of Historic Places, pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665; any historic building located within an historic district as provided in Chapters 160A or 153A of the General Statutes; any historic building listed, owned, or under the jurisdiction of an historic properties commission as provided in Chapter 160A or 153A; nor any historic property owned by the State or assisted by the State.
- (f) Selection of the optimum system or combination of systems to be incorporated into the design of the facility shall take into consideration the life-cycle cost analysis over the economic life of the facility.
- (g) The energy-consumption analysis of the operation of energy-consuming systems in a facility shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) The comparison of two or more system alternatives;
 - (2) The simulation or engineering evaluation of each system over the entire range of operation of the facility for a year's operating period; and
 - (3) The engineering evaluation of the energy consumption of component equipment in each system considering the operation of such components at other than full or rated outputs."
 - Sec. 7. G.S. 143-64.14 is recodified as G.S. 143-64.16.

Sec. 7.1. G.S. 133-3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 133-3. Specifications to carry competitive items; substitution of materials.

All architects, engineers, designers, or draftsmen, when designing, or writing specifications for materials to be used in any city, county or State work, shall specify in their plans at least three items of equal design or their equivalent design, which would be acceptable upon such works. Where a particular product is proposed for public facilities, the maximum interchangeability and compatibility of equipment components shall be required. The brand of product used on a project shall not limit competitive bidding on future works. If an architect, engineer, designer, draftsman or owner prefers a particular brand of product on a particular project then such brand shall be bid as an alternate to the base bid and in such case the base bid shall specify at least three items of equal design or their equivalent design which would be acceptable upon such works. Where it is impossible to specify three items due to the fact that there are not that many items in competition, then as many items as are available shall be specified. Substitution of materials or equipment of equal or equivalent design shall be submitted to the architect or engineer for approval or disapproval before any such substitutions may be made."

Sec. 8. This act is effective upon ratification and applies to all construction and renovation projects for State facilities that start the design process on or after that date.