

2005 ENERGY ACT

The goals set out in Executive Order 13423 and the requirements put forth by Congress in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 include:

- a 30 percent reduction in energy intensity and
- a 16 percent reduction in water use by 2015, and
- an increase of renewable energy to 7.5 percent of electricity needs by 2013 for Federal facilities.

- **Energy Policy Act of 2005**
- The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA 2005) established a number of energy management goals for Federal facilities and fleets. It also amended portions of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA).
 - EPA 2005 sets Federal energy management requirements in several areas, including:
 - [Metering and Reporting](#)
 - [Energy-Efficient Product Procurement](#)
 - [Energy Savings Performance Contracts](#)
 - [Building Performance Standards](#)
 - [Renewables Energy Requirement](#)
 - [Alternative Fuel Use](#)
 - This content is intended as a reference only. You should refer to the full text of EPA 2005 for more details or other sections relevant to your work ([PDF 3.2 MB](#)). [Download Acrobat Reader](#).
 - Please note, the [Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007](#) (EISA 2007) and [Executive Order \(E.O.\) 13423](#) have been issued subsequent to the passage of EPA 2005. These authorities update many of the energy management requirements of EPA 2005.

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- **Metering and Reporting**

- Section 103 of EAct 2005 includes the following requirements surrounding energy use measurement and accounting:
- Directs that all Federal buildings be metered "...for the purposes of efficient energy use and reduction in the cost of electricity used in such buildings..." by October 1, 2012. Advanced meters or metering devices must provide data at least daily and measure the consumption of electricity at least hourly. These devices must be used to the maximum extent practicable.
- Directs the Secretary of Energy to develop guidelines for implementation. The Guidance for Electric Metering in Federal Buildings was published on February 3, 2006.
- Requires Federal agencies to submit to the Department of Energy (DOE) an implementation plan identifying personnel responsible for achieving the requirements, and any determination by the agency that advanced meters or metering systems are not practicable in their specific situation.

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- **Energy-Efficient Product Procurement**

- Section 104 of EAct 2005 requires that each agency incorporate energy efficiency criteria consistent with ENERGY STAR® and FEMP-designated products for "...all procurements involving energy consuming products and systems, including guides specifications, project specifications, and construction, renovation, and services contracts that include provision of energy consuming products and systems, and into the factors for the evaluation of offers received for the procurement."
- For more information, read:
- Proposed Rules (10 CFR Part 436): Federal Procurement of Energy-Efficient Products
- Rulemaking Comments (RIN Number 1904-AB68): Federal Procurement of Energy-Efficient Products

- **Energy Savings Performance Contracts**

- Section 105 extends energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2016.

- **Building Performance Standards**

- Section 109 of EAct 2005 includes the following requirements surrounding Federal building performance standards:
- Directs new Federal buildings—commercial or residential—to be designed 30% below ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers) standards or the International Energy Code.
- Includes the application of sustainable design principles for new buildings.
- Requires Federal agencies to identify new buildings in their budget requests and those that meet or exceed the standards, which DOE must include in its annual report.

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- **Renewable Energy Requirement**

- Section 203 of EAct 2005 includes the following requirements surrounding the purchasing and use of renewable energy by Federal agencies:
- Requires that the Federal Government's renewable electricity consumption meet or exceed 3% from fiscal years 2007-2009, with increases to at least 5% in fiscal years 2010-2012 and 7.5% in 2013 and thereafter.
- Establishes a double credit bonus for Federal agencies if renewable electricity is produced on-site at a Federal facility, on Federal lands, or on Native American lands.
- Defines "renewable energy" as electric energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project.

- Section 204 of EAct 2005 includes the following requirements surrounding photovoltaic (PV) energy use in public buildings:

- Establishes PV energy commercialization program in Federal buildings.
- Requires the installation of 20,000 solar energy systems in Federal buildings by 2010.

- **Alternative Fuel Use**

- Section 701 states that dual-fueled vehicles acquired pursuant to this section must be operated on alternative fuels unless the Secretary of Energy determines that an agency qualifies for a waiver.