



Shaping Tomorrow's
Built Environment Today

GRASSROOTS GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC POLICY PRIORITIES

This list of priorities – which will be reviewed and, as appropriate, updated at the ASHRAE Winter and Annual Meetings and communicated as such to chapter GGAC chairs – is meant to be informational for RVC use in the training of GGAC chapter chairs and as a means by which those chapter chairs may determine a priority list of issues, from which no more than three issues are suggested to be pursued. The issue areas are listed not in order of importance, but in alphabetical order, as different chapter chairs will decide that some of these issues more relevant to their specific chapters.

- **ASHRAE standards**
 - Energy codes and standards
 - Standards 90.1 (“Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings”), and 100 (“Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings”)
 - Use of the current iteration of these standards as jurisdictional energy codes
 - DISCRETIONARY: Support for jurisdictional adoption of:
 - model energy codes promoting energy efficiency targets meeting or surpassing those outlined in the current versions of those standards;
 - model energy codes or derivative codes which include the current versions of these standards as alternate means of to compliance; or
 - jurisdictionally crafted, non-model energy codes, which include the current versions of these standards as an alternate means of compliance.
 - “High-performance” building codes and standards
 - Standard 189.1 (“Standard for the Design of High-Performance, Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings”)
 - Use of the current iteration of Standard 189.1 as a “green” code, provided (as required by contractual agreement with the International Code Council) the International Green Construction Code (IGCC) is indicated as an alternate means of compliance
 - Standards protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the general public – notably, Standards 62.1 (“Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality”), 62.2 (“Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings”), 170



Shaping Tomorrow's
Built Environment Today

- (“Ventilation of Health Care Facilities”), and 180 (“Standard Practice for Inspection and Maintenance of Commercial-Building HVAC Systems”)
 - Stand-alone adoption of ASHRAE standards via statute, ordinance, or regulation
 - Incorporation by reference or inclusion as alternate means of compliance
- Energy efficiency and “high-performance” codes and standards under development or substantial revision
 - Standard 90.2 (“Energy Efficient Design of Low-Rise Residential Buildings”) and Standard 189.3 (“Design, Construction and Operation of Sustainable High Performance Health Care Facilities”)
 - These will be “leadership standards” following extensive public review and comment and thorough discussion by those standards’ respective ASHRAE Standing Standard Project Committees.
 - Until such time as they are published, the development of, and actions upon, these standards will be tracked, but promotion of these standards should be limited to informing policymakers that they (i.e., the standards) are in development and should be considered in future codes and standards adoption cycles.
- **“Doing business”**
 - Maintaining an engineering license
 - Continuing education requirements
 - Additional licensure/certification issues as governed by NCEES
 - Government procurement
 - Qualifications-based selection (QBS) preferable to competitive bid
- **Energy efficiency in the built environment**
 - Energy benchmarking/disclosure, with a specific emphasis being placed on utilizing ASHRAE-certified professionals’ expertise and using ASHRAE’s bEQ program as the source of benchmarking/disclosure data
 - Mandatory “green” construction for specific types of facilities – notably, public buildings
 - Tax incentives for “green” buildings and/or processes
- **Future of the profession**
 - Initial licensure
 - “Master’s-or-equivalent” (MOE) requirements
 - Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education initiatives
 - Level of engagement and to what end(s) to be informed and/or determined by the 2012-13 ad hoc committee on STEM
- **Relationships**
 - Organizations with a scope beyond discreet states or jurisdictions
 - The GGAC staff liaison would be best equipped to manage these strategic relationships on a “global” level, while ASHRAE members – GGAC RVCs in particular – would be the appropriate conduit through which information attained is reported to their respective regions. Thereafter, chapter leaders would use this information to make contacts with the local components/sections/chapters of the aforementioned organizations.



Shaping Tomorrow's
Built Environment Today

- RVCs need not attend meetings of these organizations at the “global” level, but, instead, be the peer link between the chapter chairs and the GGAC staff liaison.
- National organizations of policymakers
 - Examples
 - Council of State Governments (CSG)
 - International City/County Management Association (ICMA)
 - National Association of Counties (NACo)
 - National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
 - National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)
 - National League of Cities (NLC)
 - International counterpart organizations
 - Work through AASA, GGAC, and staff liaisons thereof to guide international member interaction with such organizations
- Allied trade associations and professional organizations through coalition work (e.g., the proposed “Coalition for Building Energy Efficiency,” on which the GGAC staff liaison is taking the lead)
 - Examples
 - American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC)
 - American Institute of Architects (AIA)
 - Building Owners and Managers International (BOMA)
 - International Code Council (ICC)
 - US Green Building Council (USGBC)