



The Myths of Electrification & ZNE Case Studies

SAME Oklahoma

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Renée Azerbegi

PE, LEED AP, CEM, WELL AP

National Sustainability Market Leader / Sustainability Business Unit Leader

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Agenda

- Why Electrify
- Relevant Policies
- Four Myths of Electrification
- Case Studies
- Pathway to Electrify

Course length: 1 hour

Your course has been approved for AIA CES Course The Myths of Electrification & ZNE Case Studies (0005) for Mead & Hunt, Inc. **(400103380)**. This course may be offered for AIA continuing education credits.

The course has also been reviewed and approved by GBCI for 1 CE Hour(s) with course ID **(0920026134)**.

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Learning Objectives

- Understand the benefits of building electrification as they relate to energy savings and emissions reductions and the full scope of electrifying buildings
- Be able to explain the myths of building electrification related to if it makes sense to electrify all types of buildings all at once across the country.
- Clarify the importance of and define beneficial building electrification which saves on all three of the following: energy, emissions and cost.
- Overcome barriers to building electrification by taking the first steps towards electrification planning.
- Provide case studies of zero net energy all electric buildings

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Sustainability Group Markets & Services

EXPERTISE

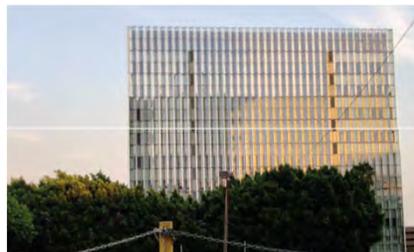
- Commissioning
- Decarbonization Planning and Modeling
- Embodied Carbon and Daylight Analysis
- Energy Consulting
- Green Building Rating Systems
- Net Zero Energy and Carbon Consulting
- Resiliency Consulting
- Sustainability Consulting
- Sustainability Planning
- Sustainability Reporting



US Forest Service Laboratory
Corvallis, OR



NIST Building 1, Wings 3 and 6
Boulder, CO

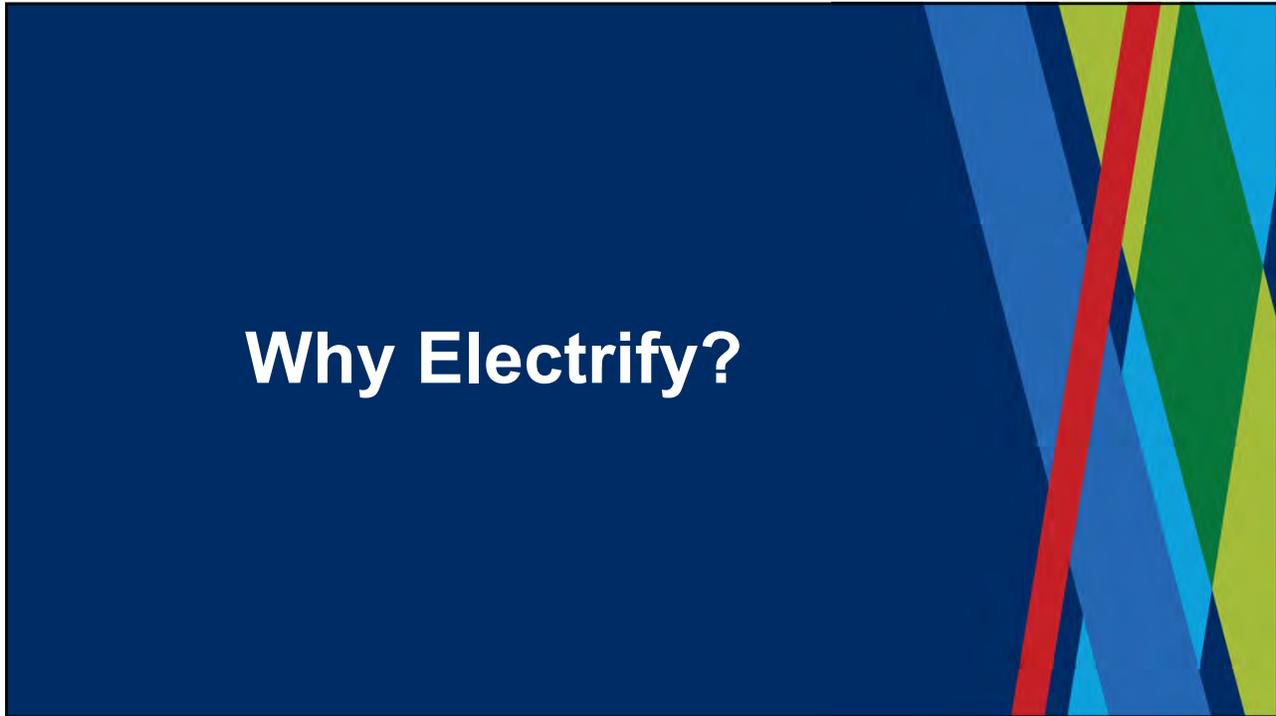


GSA Los Angeles Courthouse
Los Angeles, CA

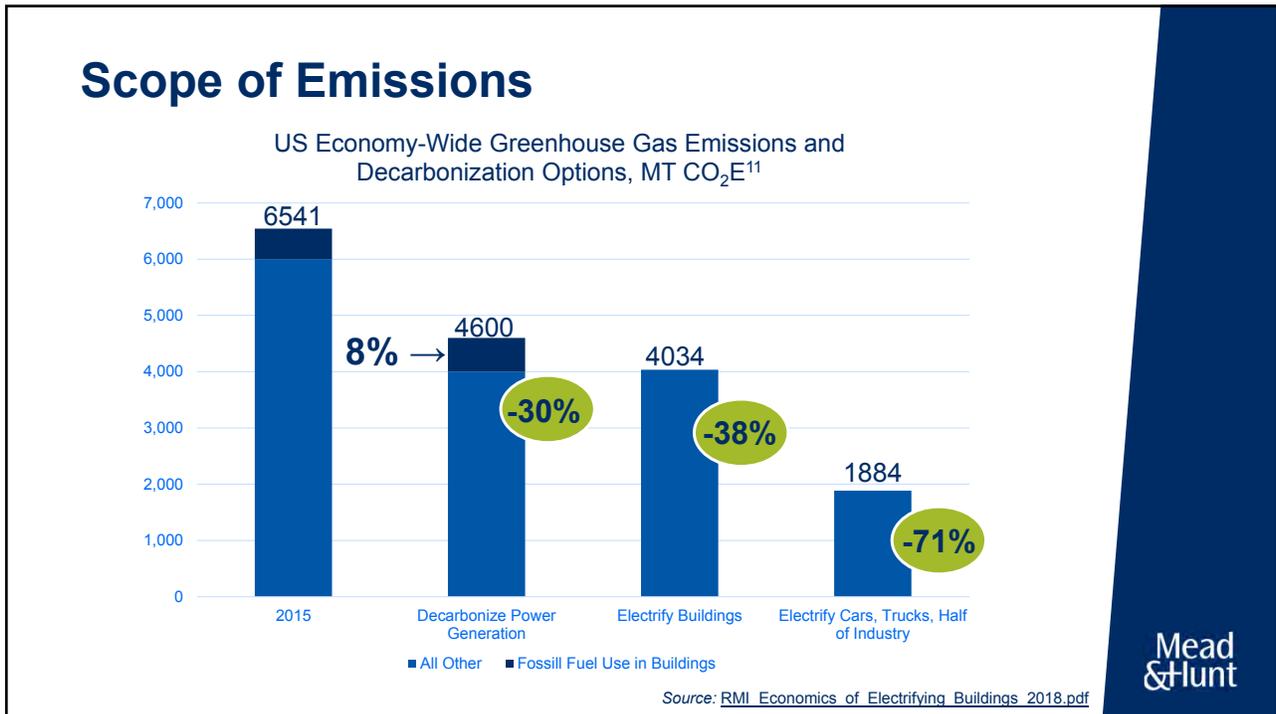


The Cesar Chavez Memorial Building and Parking Garage
Denver, CO

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Why Electrify?



- Air quality and equity
- GHG emissions
- Resiliency and natural disasters
- Utilities are going clean
- Reduce price volatility

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Relevant Policies

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The Innovators

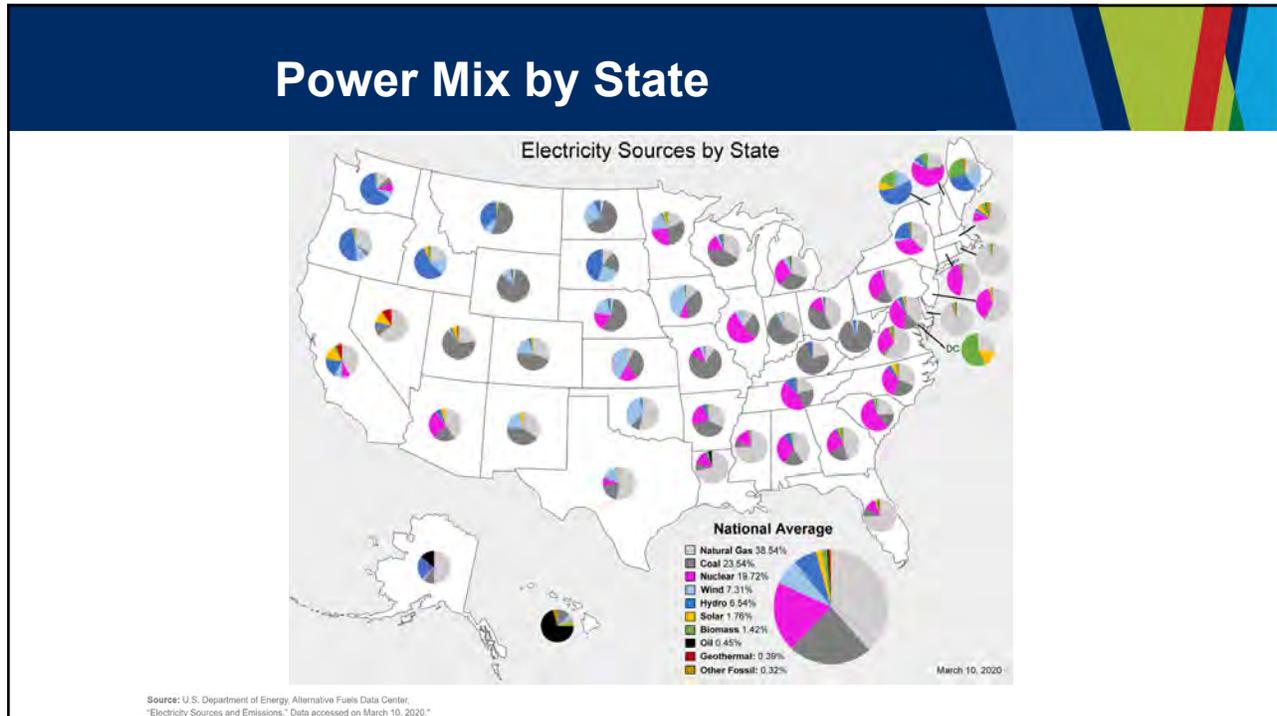
- New York (Local Law 97)
- Seattle (Energy Code)
- Massachusetts (CMR 780)
- California (2022 Zero Code)
- Denver (Net Zero Implementation Plan, All electric by 2027)
- Department of Defense (March 2023 Memorandum)
- Natural gas restrictions
- All electric buildings
- Carbon emissions

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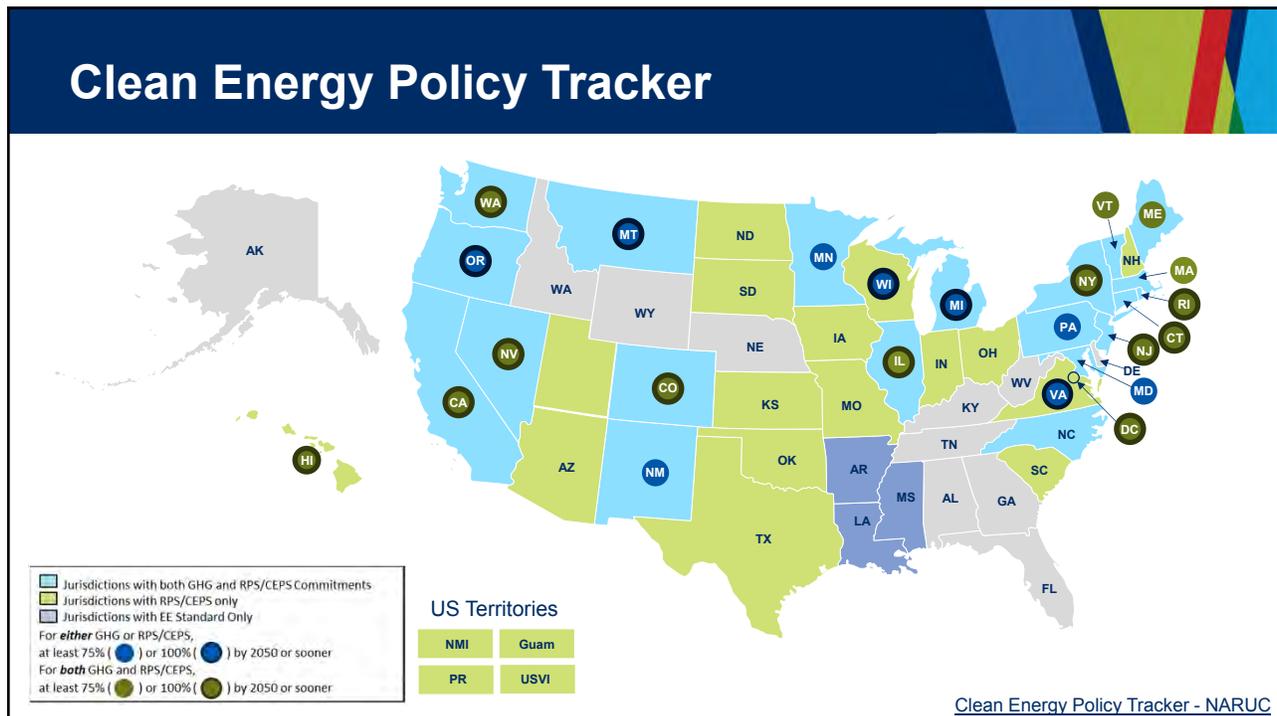
Myth #1

Let's electrify all of the U.S. now!

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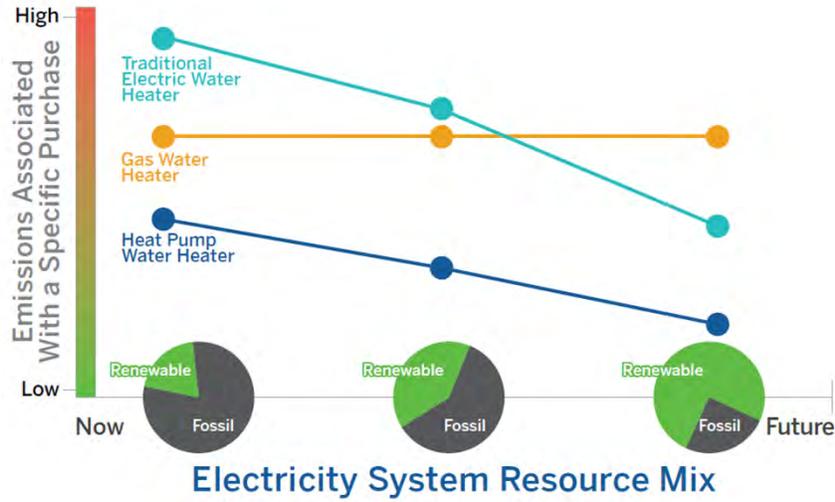


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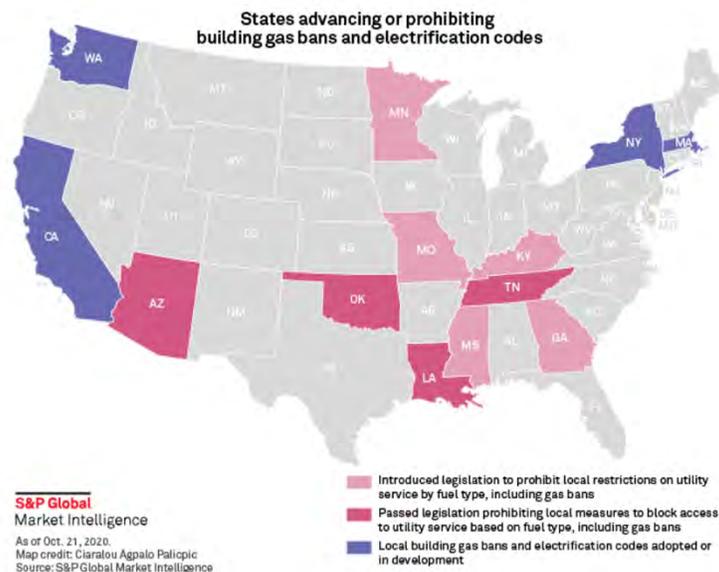
Emissions in Utility Mix vs Water Heating Options



Farnsworth, D., Shipley, J., Lazar, J., and Seidman, N. (2018, June). *Beneficial electrification: Ensuring electrification in the public interest*. Montpelier, VT: Regulatory Assistance Project.

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States Advancing or Prohibiting Gas Bans and Electrification Codes



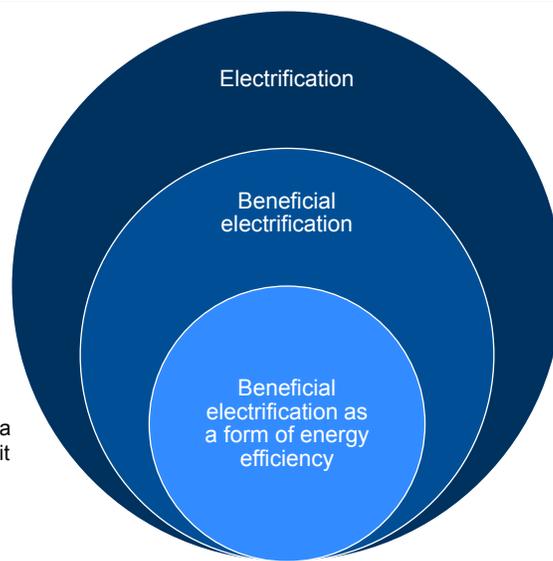
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Myth #2

As long as it's electric, it's better!

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Beneficial Electrification



"ACEEE sees electrification as a form of energy efficiency when it **saves energy (in total Btus), saves money, and reduces emissions.**"

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Efficiency First!

- New construction
 - Energy modeling
 - Energy usage and energy cost savings
 - **Life-cycle cost analysis**
 - Resource life-cycle cost analysis
 - **Triple bottom line analysis**

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DOD Electrification Projects in the Works

- Tinker BACH Agile Hanger, Oklahoma City, OK (in JV w/Mason & Hanger)
- Florida Army National Guard Operational Readiness Training Complex (ORTC), Camp Blanding, FL (in JV w/TetraTech)
- New Mexico Army National Guard Rio Rancho FMS, Rio Rancho, NM
- Birmingham US Army Reserve Center (USARC), Birmingham, AL (sub to RSP Architects)
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Early design: Tinker BACH Agile Hanger

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State of Colorado, Centennial Office Renovation Life Cycle Cost Analysis



Centennial Building, Life-cycle cost analysis, Denver

| LIFE CYCLE COST ALTERNATIVES | SYSTEM COMPONENT | DESCRIPTION | PRESENT VALUE |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| ALTERNATE 1 | HVAC | OPT1 - VRF | \$17,670,107 |
| ALTERNATE 2 | HVAC | OPT2 - FCU - BLR & CHLR | \$11,378,479 |
| ALTERNATE 3 | HVAC | OPT3 - FCU - CHLR-HTR | \$13,210,958 |

| OPT1 - VRF | COST | COST DESCRIPTION | COST TYPE | IF NONRECURRING THEN WHAT YEAR | IS COST ESTIMATION A FUTURE OR PRESENT COST | TEXT DESCRIPTION | PRESENT VALUE |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| INITIAL CAPITAL COST | \$9,595,600 | Construction | Nonrecurring | | 0 PRESENT | 80 \$/SF | \$9,595,600 |
| ENERGY COST - ELECTRIC | \$173,096 | Energy - Electric | Recurring | | | 30 years of electric bills | \$3,276,707 |
| ENERGY COST - FUEL | \$0 | Energy - Fuel | Recurring | | | 30 years of NGAS bills | \$0 |
| REPLACEMENT COST | \$9,595,600 | Replacement | Nonrecurring | 20 | PRESENT | Full system replacement costs | \$9,595,600 |
| ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COST | \$0 | Maintenance | Recurring | | | 30 years of maintenance costs | \$0 |
| REMAINING LIFE OF THE EQUIPMENT | -\$4,797,800 | Salvage | Nonrecurring | 30 | PRESENT | 10 years life remaining | -\$4,797,800 |
| UNIFORM PRESENT VALUE | | | | | | SUM | \$17,670,107 |

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Airport- Triple Bottom Line Analysis

| Score (1-5, 1 is best) | | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 3 | Option 4 | Option 5 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Description | Owner Weighting Factor | Traditional CUP, Water-Cooled Chillers, Natural Gas Boilers, Cooling Towers, Water Economizer | Hybrid CUP - Geo-Exchange, Water-Cooled Chillers with Heat Recovery Chiller, Natural Gas Boilers, Cooling Towers, Water Economizer | Air Cooled Heat Recovery Chillers, Electric Boilers | Chiller-Heaters with Geo-Exchange | Heat Recovery Chillers with Geo-Exchange |
| First Cost with Rebates | 66% | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Life Cycle Cost | 100% | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Annual Maintenance Costs | 100% | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Replacement Costs | 100% | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Expandability / Future Flexibility | 100% | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Energy Savings | 100% | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Water Conservation | 66% | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Community Impact / Perception | 33% | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Innovation | 33% | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Carbon/Greenhouse Gas Reductions | 66% | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| CUP Footprint | 33% | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Score | | 22.6 | 22.9 | 19.6 | 16.6 | 18.9 |
| Overall Ranking (1 is best) | | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

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Efficiency First!

- Existing building
 - Re/retro-commissioning
 - Energy audits
 - Renewable energy feasibility studies
 - Replacement vs. end-of-life

Metropolitan State University, Denver- Joint Student Success Building - Energy Audit and Retro-Cx Study

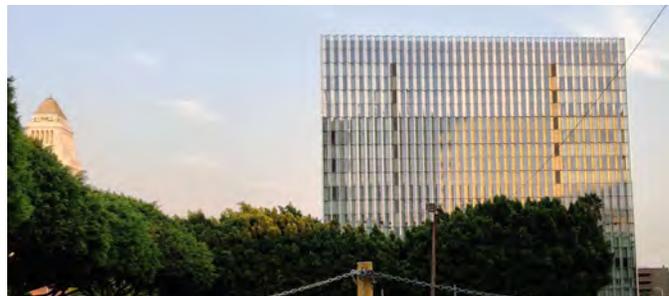


- Energy cost savings of \$12,000 per year, not including lighting controls saving
- 13% of the annual utility spend for the building
- Most measures identified through the energy audit have a return on investment of less than one year

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Federal Existing Building Energy projects

- South Dakota Army National Guard, SD
 - Energy audits of all facilities done every 4 years
- USFS Corvallis Laboratory, OR
 - Commissioning of 94k sf laboratory mechanical system upgrades
- GSA Los Angeles Courthouse, CA
 - Recommissioning of 600k sf LEED Platinum courthouse
- USFS Shadow Mountain Village, CO
 - Energy audits and infrared imaging of residences and vehicle maintenance buildings
- Readiness Center, Cedartown, GA



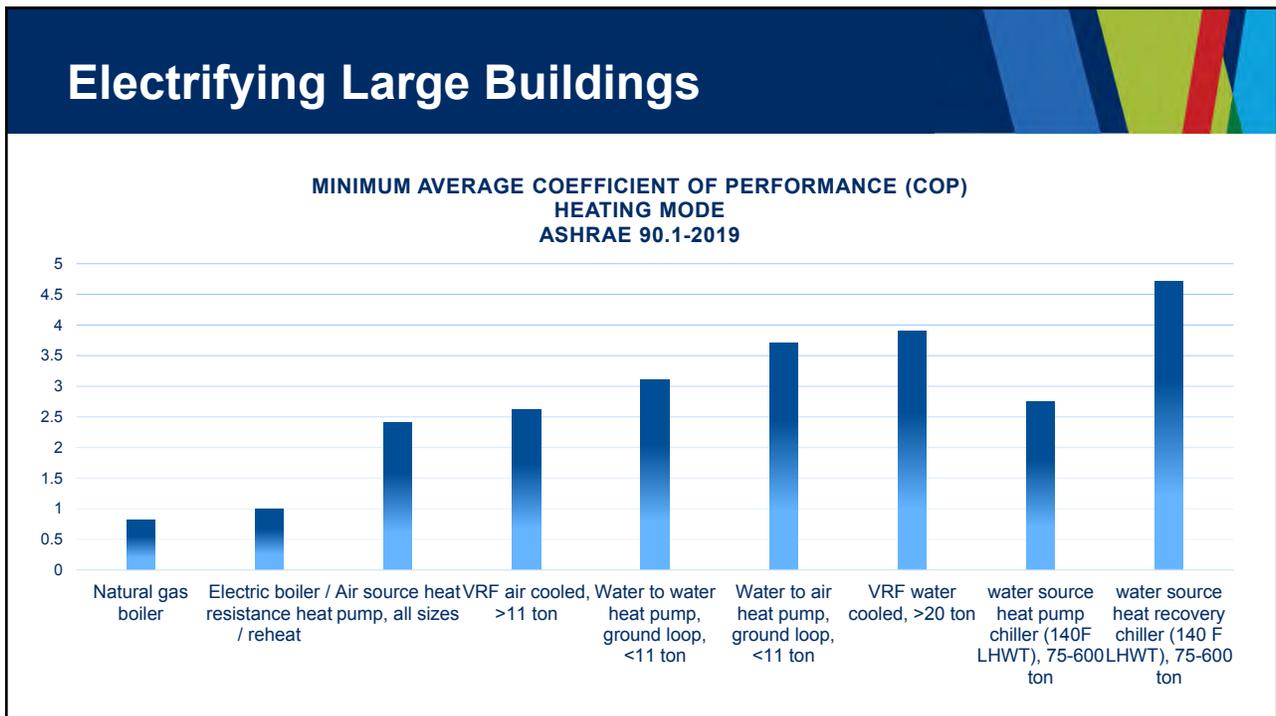
GSA Courthouse, Retro-Cx, Los Angeles

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Myth #3

My campus or building is too big!

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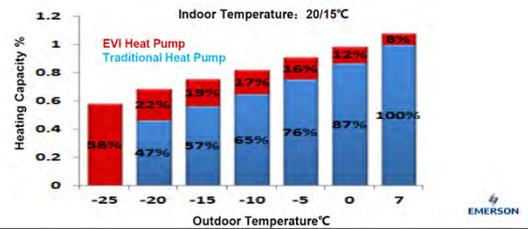
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Electrifying Large Buildings

- Key considerations:
 - Electrical service capacity
 - Back up heat in cold climates
 - Cold climate heat pumps
 - Supply of large heat pumps
 - Operating cost
 - Thermal storage
 - High hot water demanding buildings
 - Refrigerant types



Source: Trane.com



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Myth #4

Going 100% electric is best!

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Grid Reliability and Energy Sources

- Single source of energy vs. multiple sources
- Microgrids
- Solar PV + batteries
 - Demand (kW)
 - Energy (kWh)
 - Time of use rates

2020 Outages in the U.S.: Duration and Number of Events

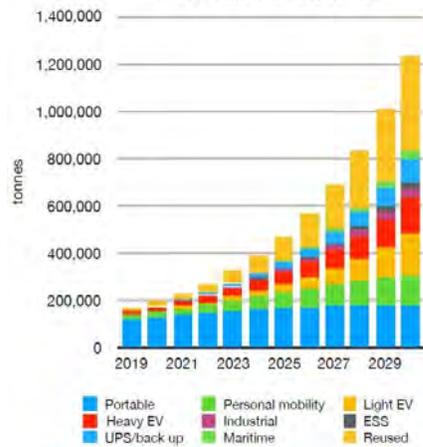


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Considerations for Batteries

- Cost vs. hours of backup vs. generators
- Limited material supply
- End-of-life management
- States with:
 - No Net Metering
 - Unreliable Power
 - Favorable Rate Structures

Lithium-ion batteries available for recycling, worldwide, tonnes



Source: Circular Energy Storage

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Electric Vehicle Considerations

- Cold weather performance
- Level vs. time plugged in
- Metering to charge users
- Electric capacity

| Levels | Cost Range | Charge Time | Electric Capacity | Voltage |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Level 1 | \$200 | 8-12 hrs | 1.2 – 1.8 kW | 120 V AC |
| Level 2 | \$500-\$1000 | 4-8 hrs | 3.6 – 22 kW | 240 V AC |
| Level 3 or DC Fast Charger | \$20,000+ | 20-30 min | 50 kW + | 480-1000 V AC |

Source: plug in america

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Vehicle to Grid (V2G) for Resiliency



GMP Energy Bundle

Whole-home energy transformation simplified. Super-convenient energy independence and resiliency all bundled into one predictable, flat monthly price. Solar, battery storage, grid energy and an optional EV!

Green Mountain Power and Concord Monitor, David Brooks, 11/21/2018



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ZNE/All Electric & Decarbonization Case Studies

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University of Colorado, Anschutz Campus, Campus Safety Bldg.



Rendering by Anderson Mason Dale Architects

27,900 sf

ZNE Features

- Heat pumps with chilled water return loop as heat recovery from campus utility plant
- High efficiency roof
- Ultra low lighting power density
- All electric

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Zero Net Energy

LEED Platinum

Contra Costa County Administration Bldg.

71,000 sf

ZNE Features:

- High efficiency hot water and chilled water plants
- Heat pump boilers to provide heating hot water
- Heat pump chillers to provide heating hot water and chiller water
- All electric

Energy Use Intensity (EUI) Summary

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Modeled (Site) | 33.0 kBtu/sf |
| Actual Operation (2020 data) | 30.9 kBtu/sf |
| With On-site Solar (2020 data) | -4.8 kBtu/sf |

Design by Fentress Architects

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Denver Water Administration Bldg.

186,000 sf

ZNE Features:

- Radiant heating/cooling slab
- Ultra high efficiency central plant with heat pumps, heat recovery, thermal storage
- Dedicated outside air system
- Triple pane glazing
- All electric

Zero Net Energy

LEED Platinum

One Water



Design by Stantec

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Existing Facility Decarbonization Plan

- ASHRAE Level 2 Energy Audit
- Photovoltaic Feasibility
- **Electrification Building Planning**
- **Electric Vehicle Planning**
- Daylight Study
- Universal Design Analysis



Rochester International Airport, Decarbonization and Universal Design Plan, Rochester, MN

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New Building Decarbonization Design Appleton International Airport (ATW) – Operational Carbon



Geo-exchange loop
with heat recovery
chillers

Chilled beams with
energy recovery
ventilation

Solar PV array and
all-electric HVAC

High performance
envelope



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New Building Decarbonization Design Appleton International Airport (ATW) - Refrigerants



Refrigerants in
chillers

R-410a

Charge = 500 lbs



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New Building Decarbonization Design Appleton International Airport (ATW) – Embodied Carbon



Concrete and Steel
Structural system

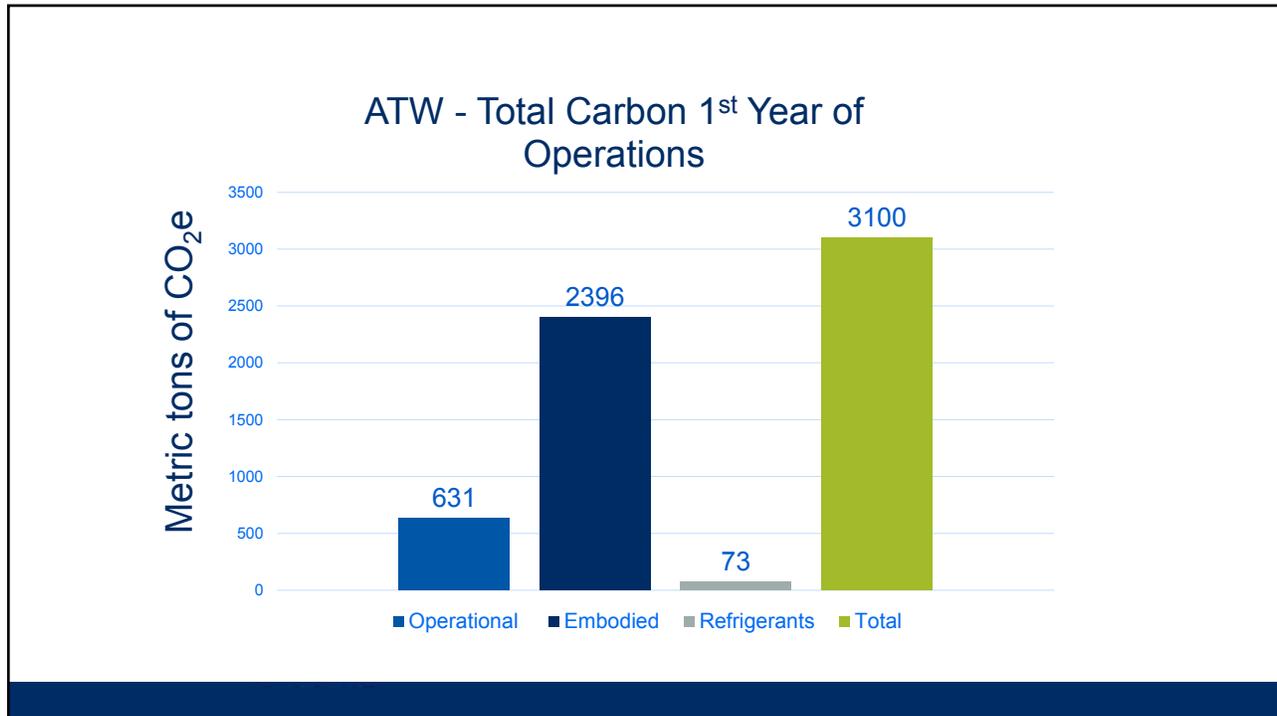
CLT deck replacing
steel deck on roof

Exterior Walls with
brick and metal panel
cladding

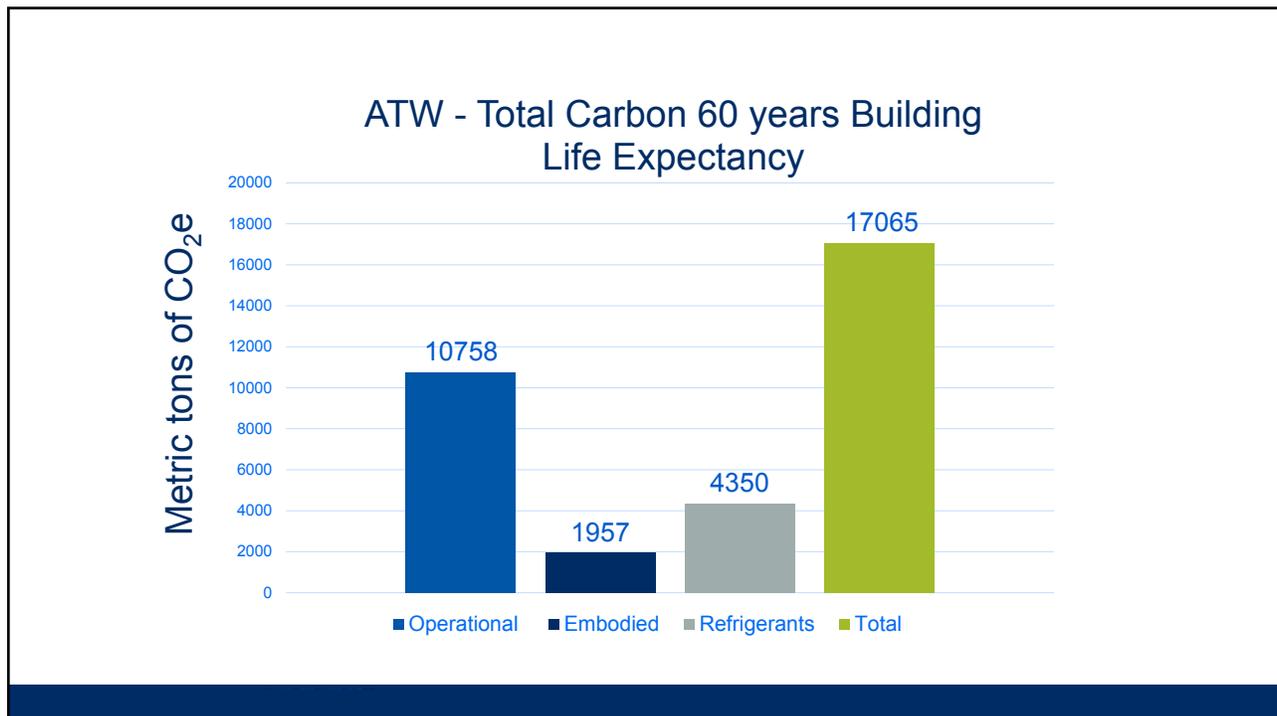
PIR insulation



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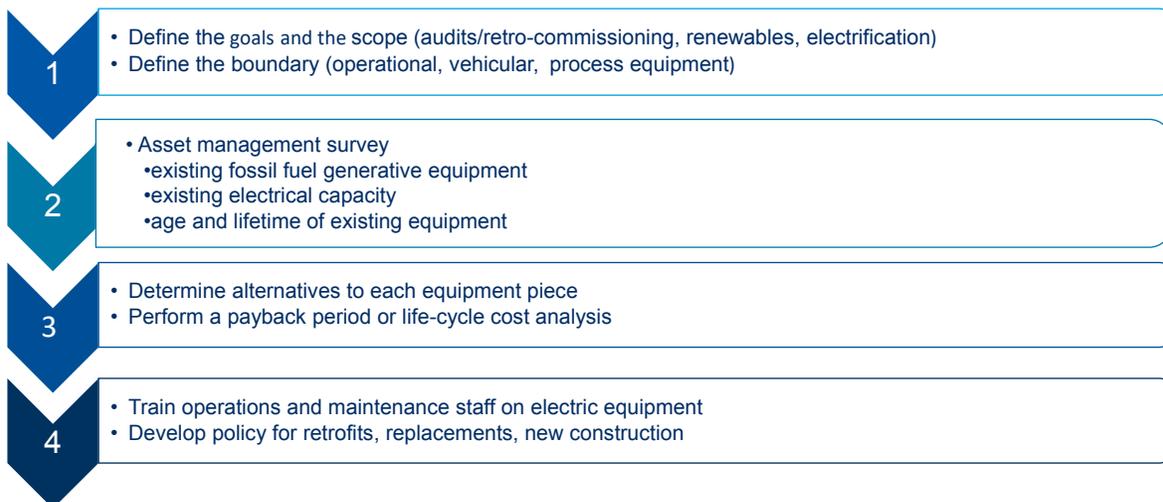


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Pathway to Electrification

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Where to Start on the Electrification Pathway



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Considerations

- Discuss electrification in master planning or sustainability planning for military installations
- Understand the code requirements around electrification
- When electrifying, consider the bigger picture of decarbonization and look at all types of carbon in a building
- Approach for new construction vs existing facilities in electrification and decarbonization planning

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Thank you.

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