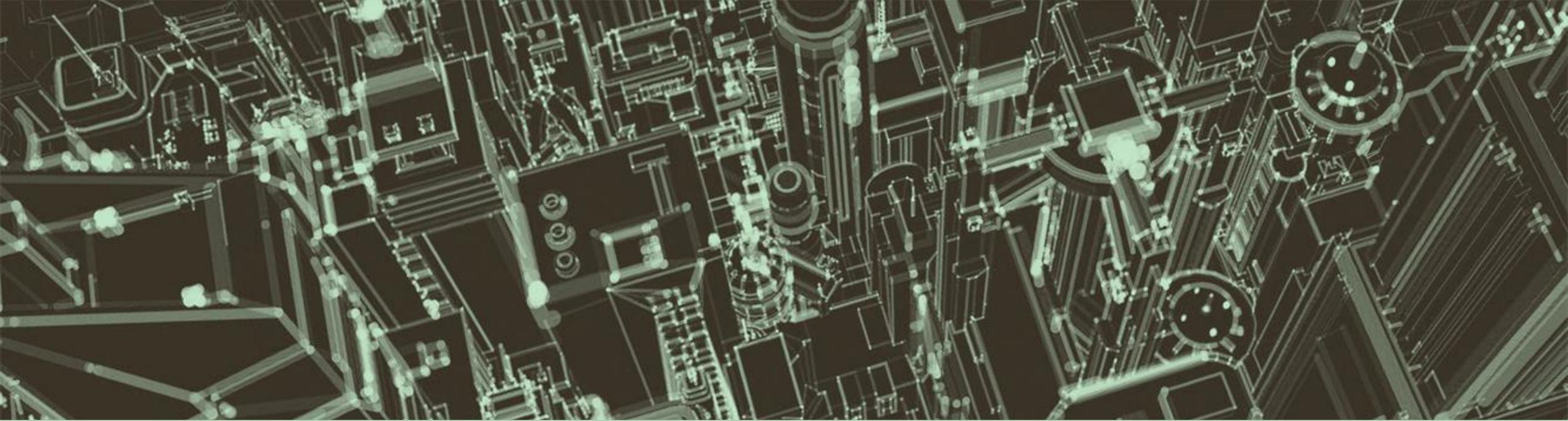




Philadelphia 2030 District

Delaware Valley Green Building Council

Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.



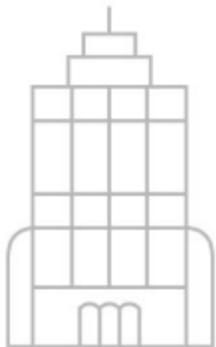
What is a 2030 District?

Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.

District Goals

ACHIEVING DISTRICT-WIDE GOALS

2030 Districts commit to reducing:



BUILDING
ENERGY USE



WATER
CONSUMPTION



TRANSPORTATION GHG EMISSIONS

50% BY 2030

District Partners



Property

- Building owners/managers that commit property to the district
- At least 40% of district participants
- No limit to number of participants



Resource

- Utilities and energy services companies
- Provide expertise and deliver services to district
- Sponsor the district
- Do not have property to commit to district



Community

- Nonprofits, civic orgs, gov
- Provide expertise and support for district
- Do not have property to commit to district
- Limited number of participants

District Boundaries

- What makes for a good 2030 district area?
 - (1) Density of non-single family residential buildings
 - (2) Interest from property owners and managers
- Important to note:
 - (1) Area does not need to be contiguous
 - (2) New territory can be added over time

Established Districts



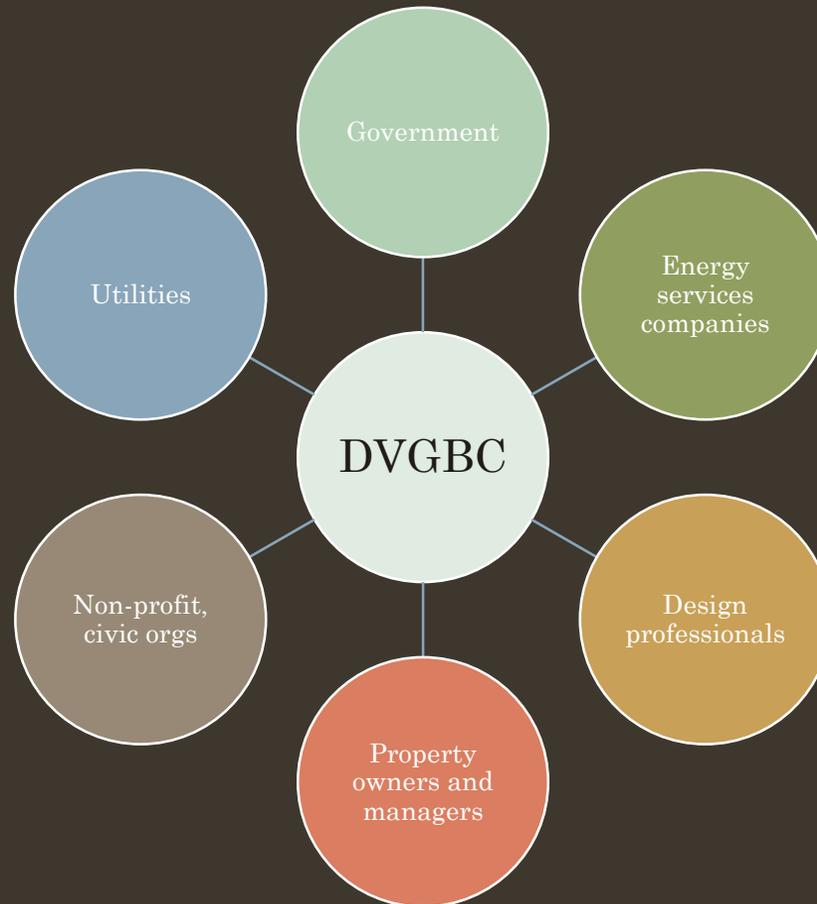
325 million square feet



Philadelphia 2030 District

Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.

Why DVGBC?

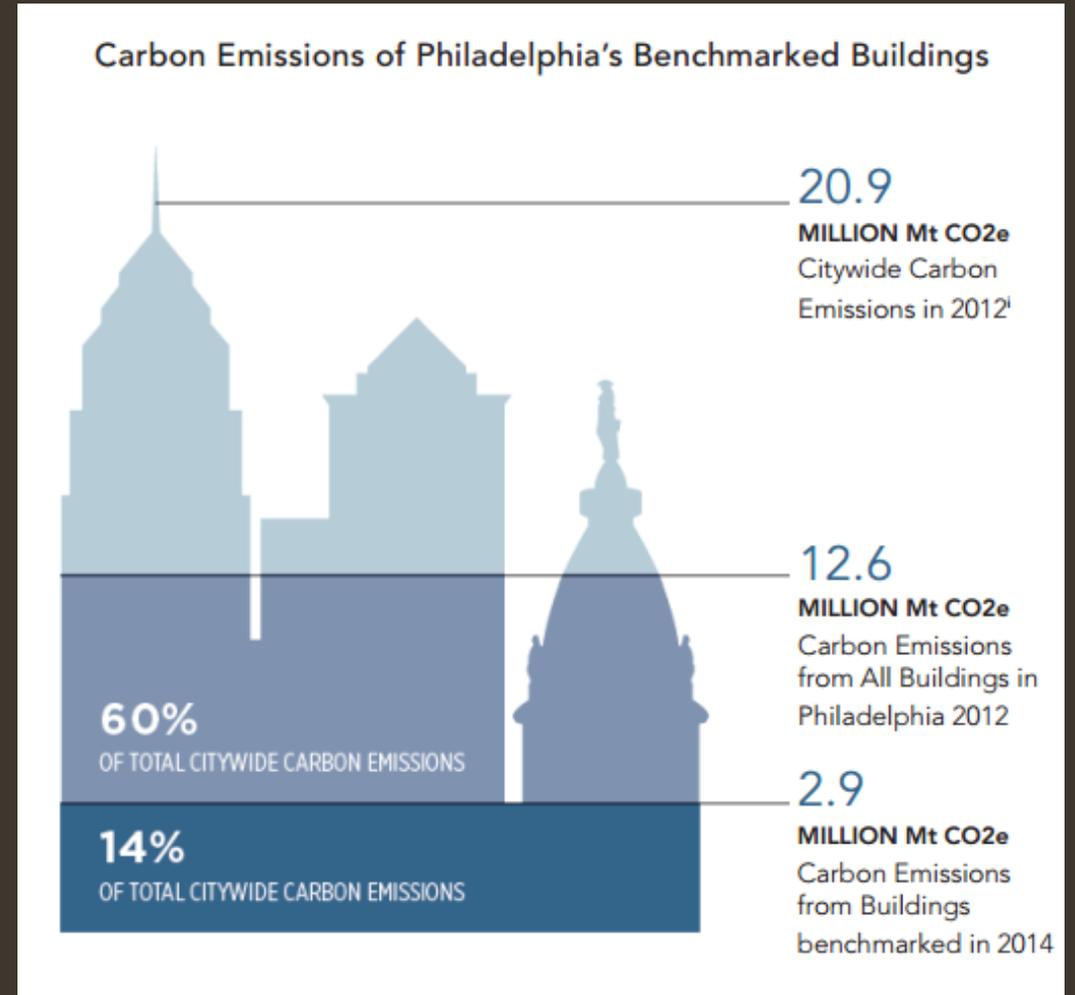


Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.

Why Philadelphia?

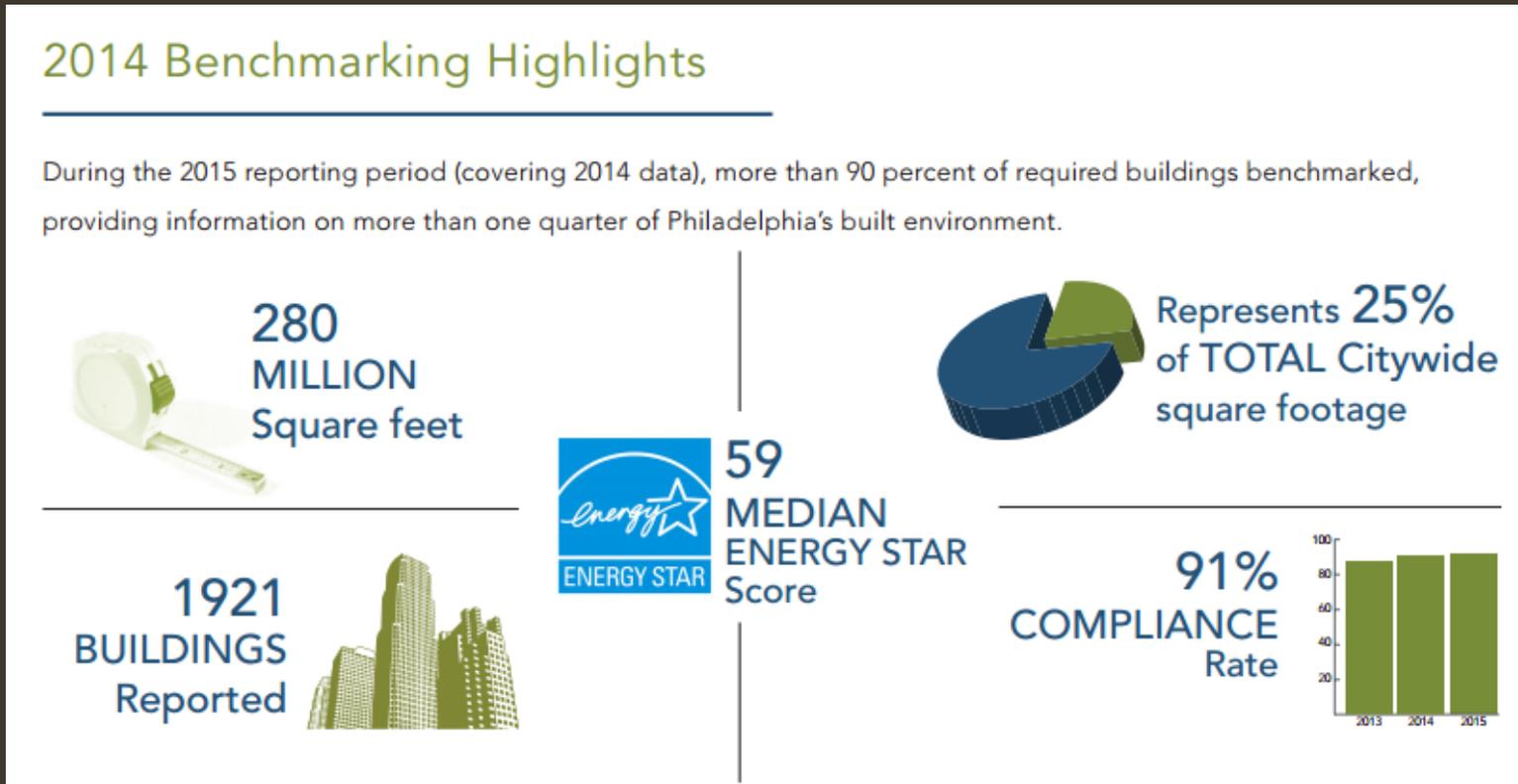
Need: Reduce building energy use to save money and reduce carbon emissions

SOURCE: CITY OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY



Why Philadelphia?

Opportunity: Benchmarking data for buildings $\geq 50k$ square feet



SOURCE: CITY OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

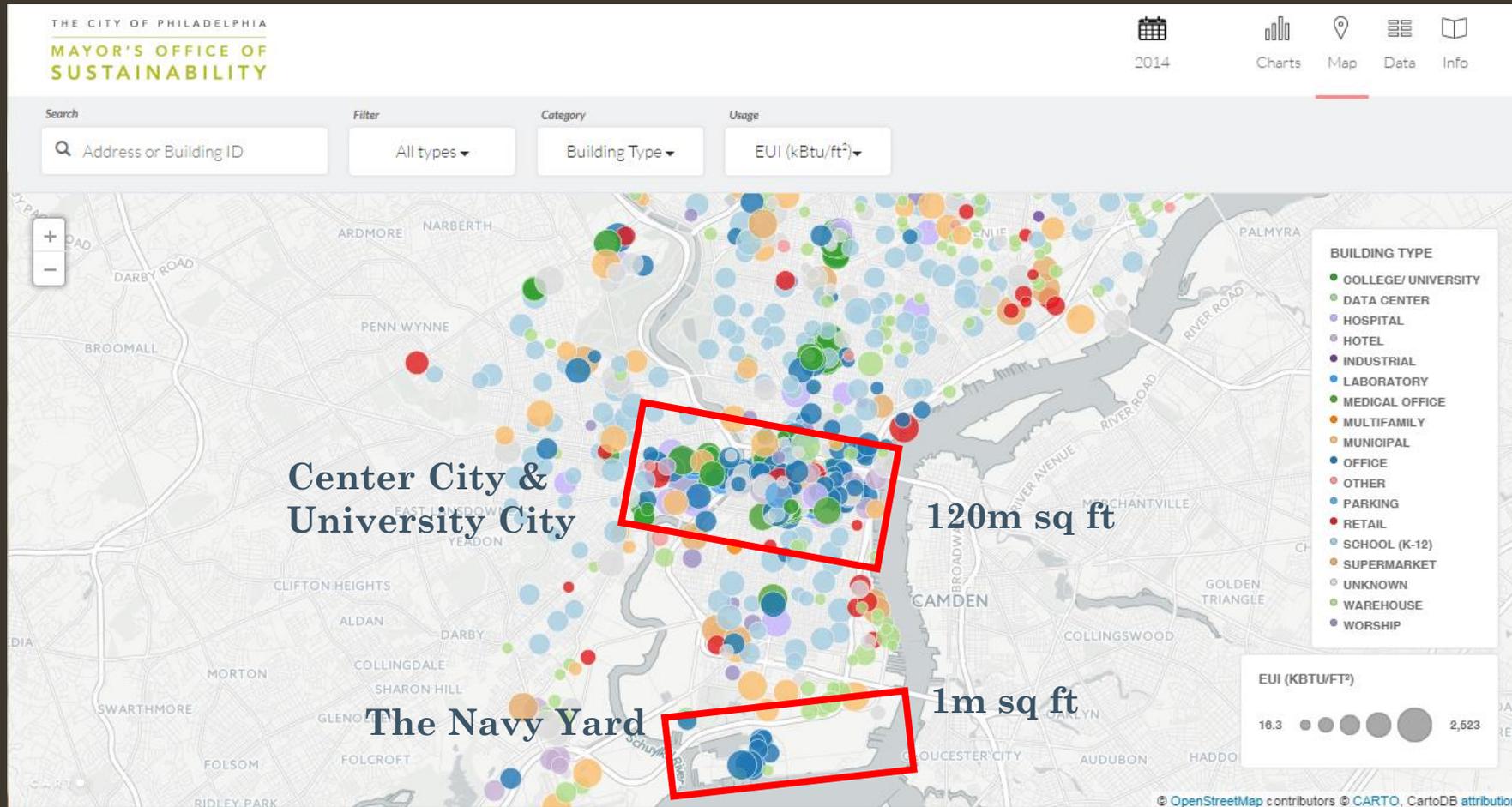
Why Philadelphia?

Opportunity: Turning data into action

- Benchmarking can help building owners, operators, and tenants identify opportunities to reduce energy costs.
- If each benchmarked building reduced 2014 electric and natural gas usage by ten percent, the total cost savings would be an estimated \$52.4 million.

SOURCE: CITY OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

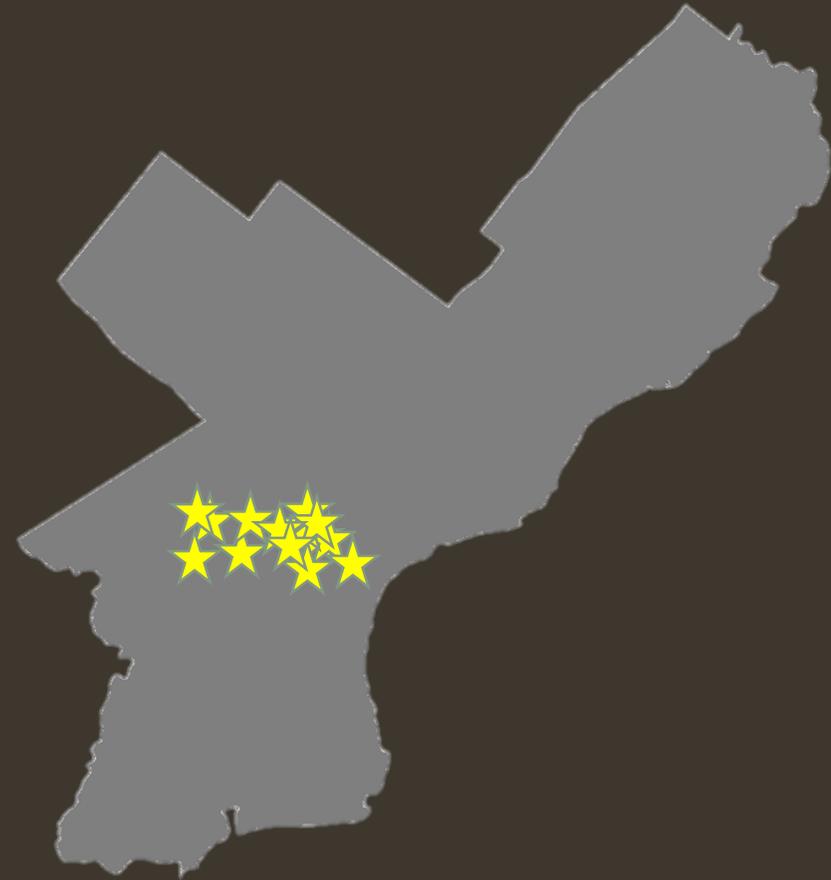
Potential district boundaries



Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.

Committed properties

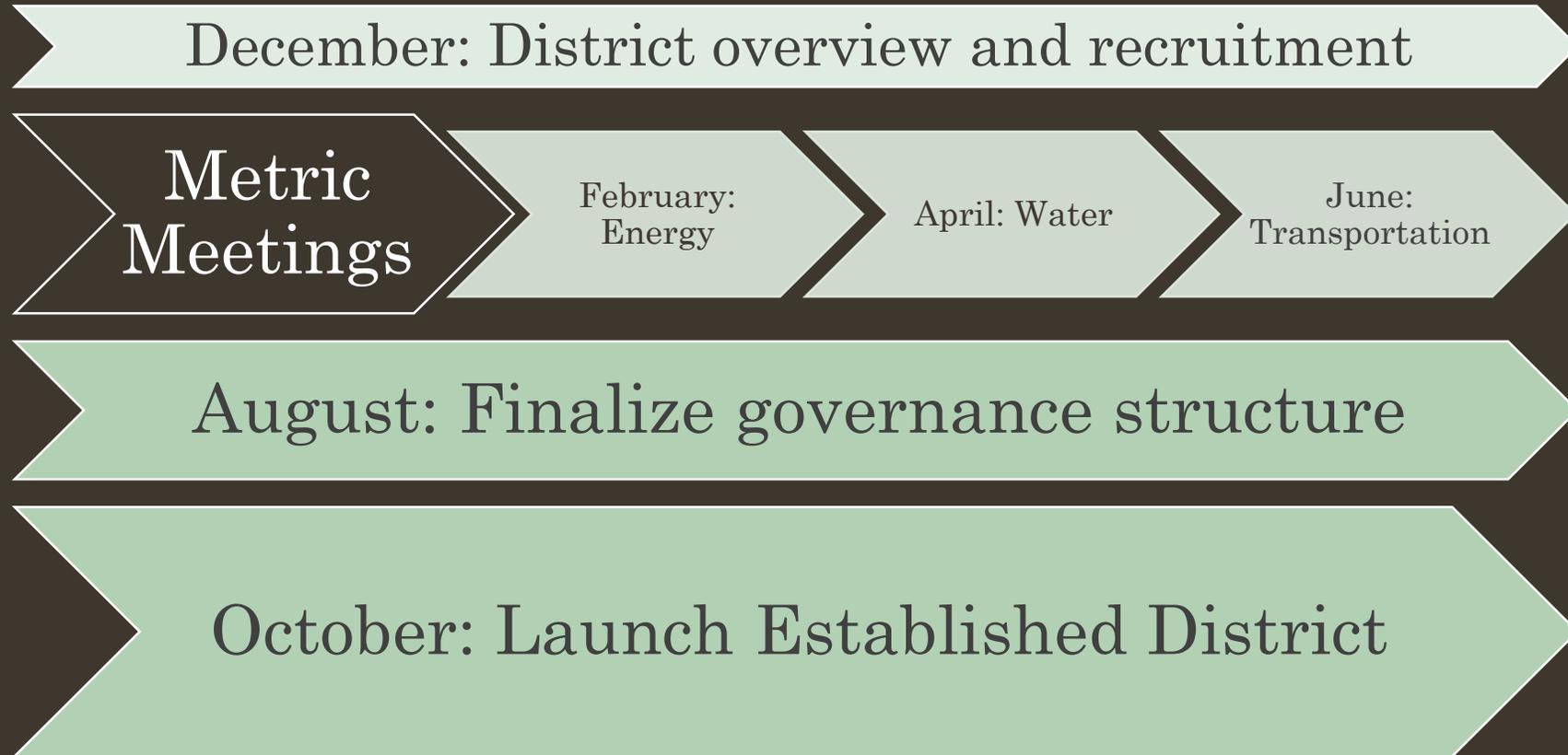
- Total square footage:
 - 12 million square feet
- Early adopters (5 of 10):
 - Brandywine Realty Trust
 - Drexel University
 - CBRE
 - Ronald McDonald House
 - City of Philadelphia

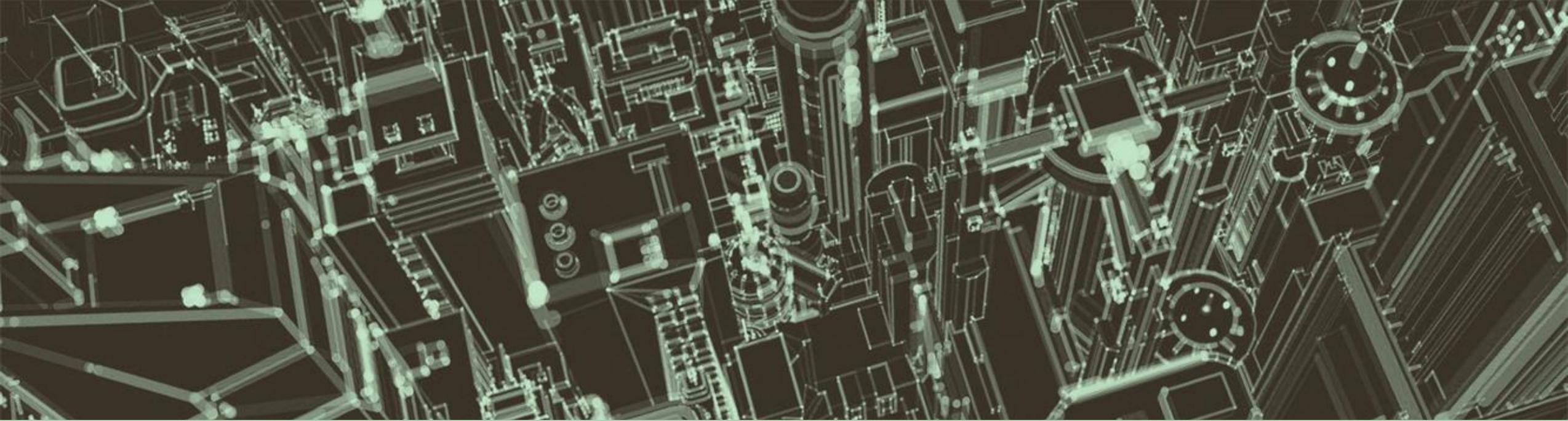


District Sponsors



Exploratory Committee Timeline





Water metric

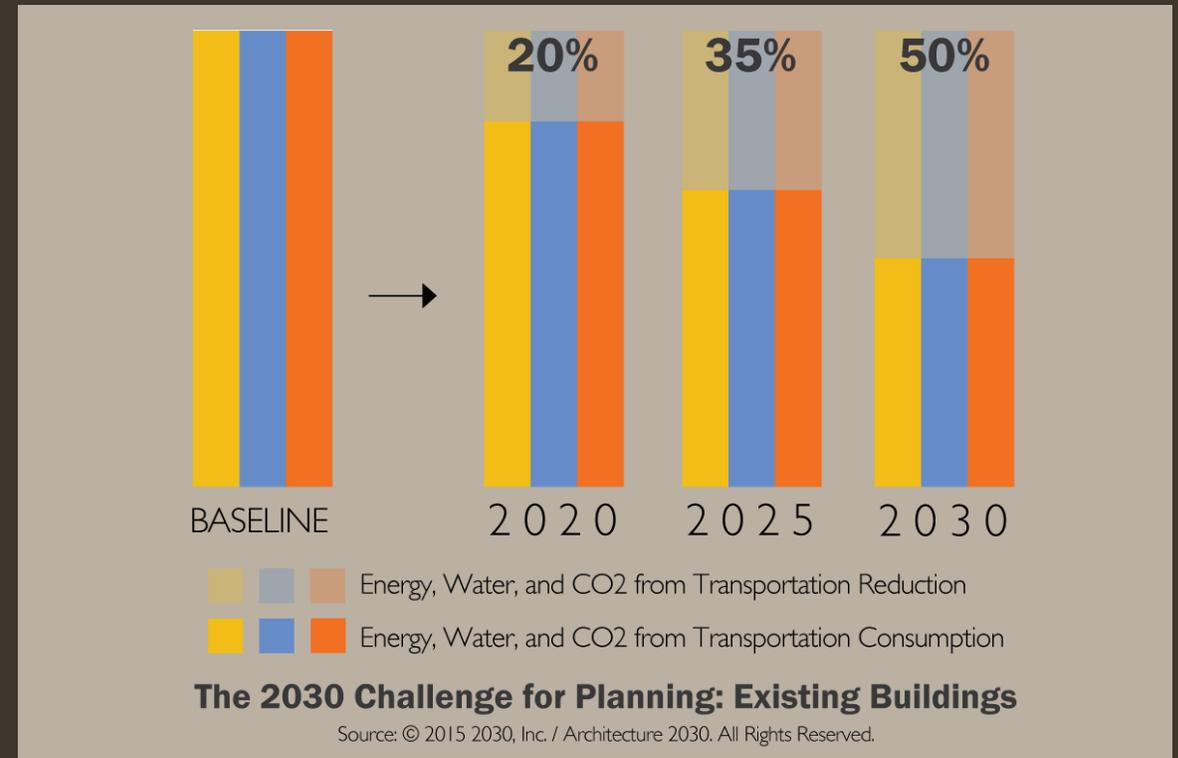
Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.

Why reduce potable water consumption?

- Commercial and institutional buildings account for 17 percent of the municipal water demand in the United States
- Save water, save energy

Goal: New and existing buildings

- Potable water consumption reduction of 50% from baseline

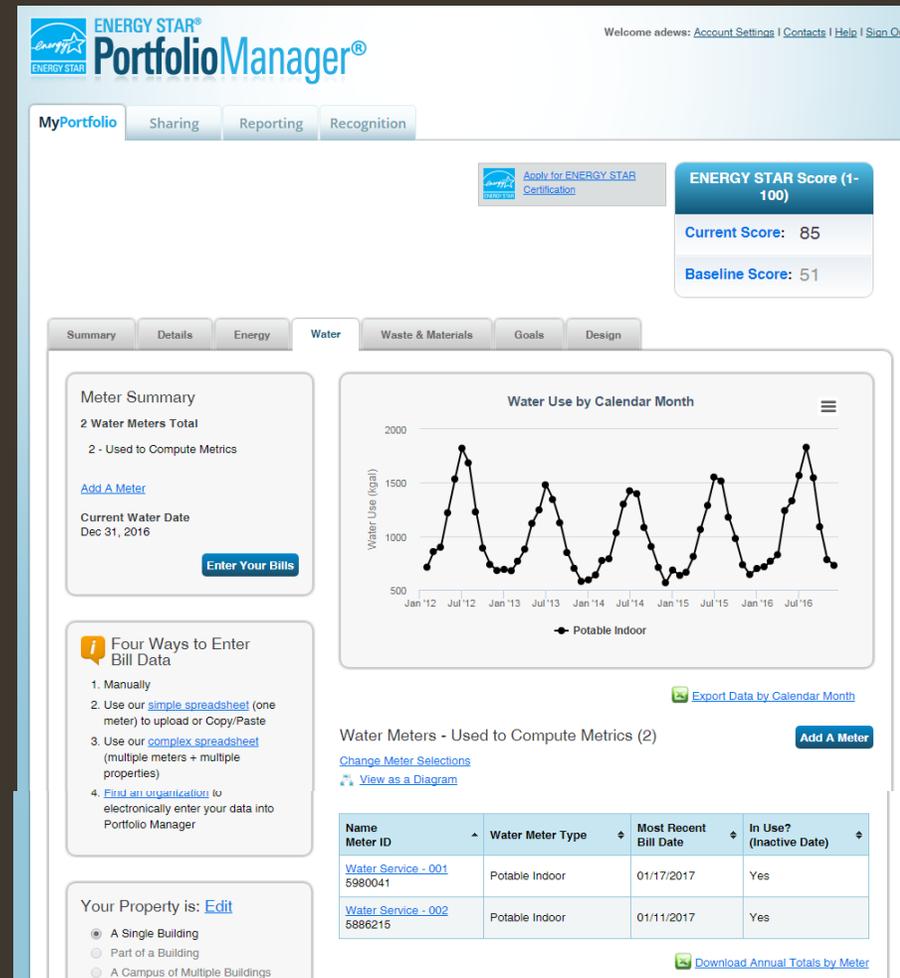


Establish baseline

- No national median baseline for existing building water consumption by building use type in Portfolio Manager
- As a result, baseline will be based on actual use within district, not on national median

Measure consumption

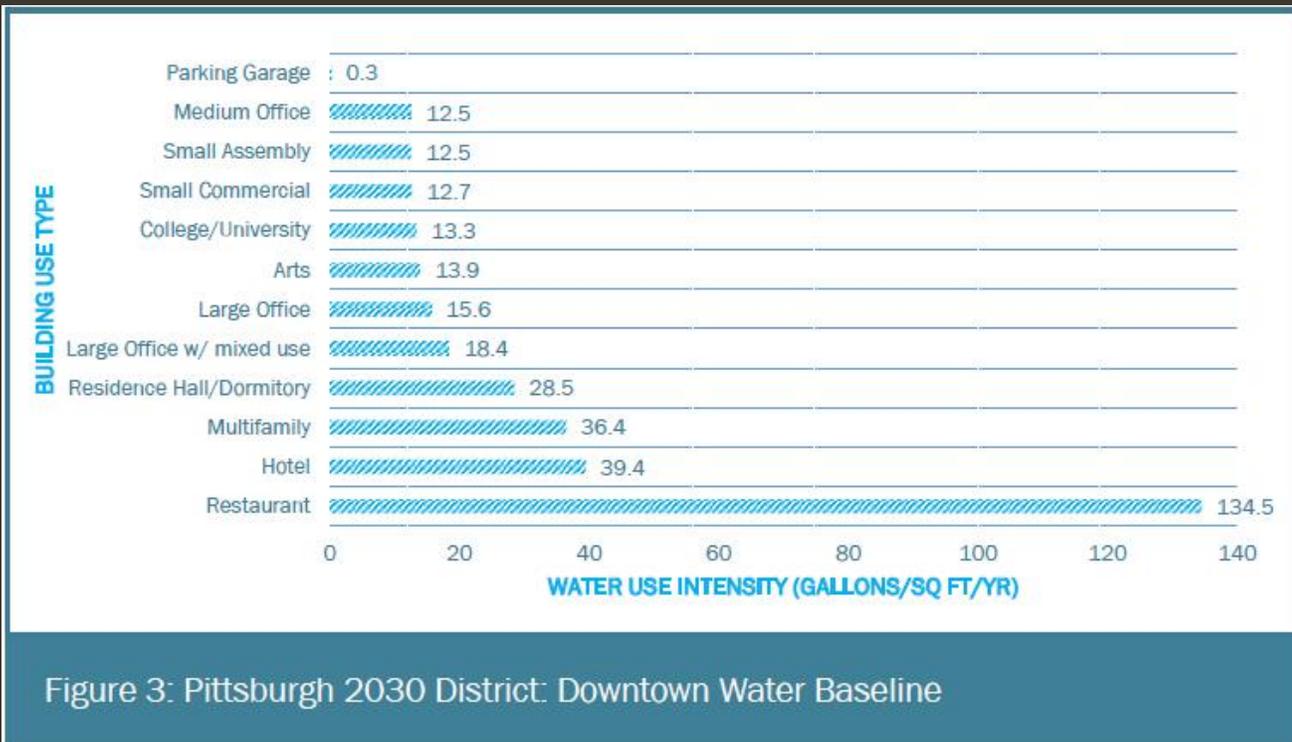
- Track consumption against baseline in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager



Peer city example: Pittsburgh

- Created a **water use intensity (WUI)** baseline measured in with Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority
- Used actual consumption data over a four year period (2009-2012), yielding an average total annual water consumption (gallons)
- Subdivided average annual water consumption across 12 different building use types common within the PGH district boundary
- Divided by total square footages for each building type to yield water use intensities (gal/ft²/year)

Peer city example: Pittsburgh



Buildings not covered by one of the 12 use types baseline against their own individual consumption or use weighted combination of 2 or more use types

Remaining questions

- Determine appropriate year for baseline information
 - If water consumption is, unlike energy, based on actual use, what is the appropriate start date from which to reduce consumption by 50%?
 - Is 2003 historical use data available so we can align this metric with the energy baseline?

Optional metric: stormwater management

- Why is this a good fit for Philadelphia?
 - Aligns with *Green City, Clean Waters* goals
 - Already regulated, carries utility fees
- Relationship between stormwater runoff and potable water consumption

Peer city example: Seattle

- Goal: Manage 228 million gallons of stormwater annually across district
- Baseline: 15.71 gal managed per each square foot of lot area
- Developed a [stormwater calculator](#) that calculates an individual building's progress toward both the potable water and stormwater reduction goals under the Seattle 2030 District commitments

Peer city example: Seattle

SEATTLE
2030
DISTRICT

SEATTLE 2030 DISTRICT WATER AND STORMWATER CALCULATOR



Baseline Stormwater and Potable Water Use

Building & Site Characteristics

Select Building Use & Total Building Floor Area

SF

SF

SF

Enter Lot Area SF

Enter Building Footprint Area SF

Enter Current Water Use Gal/Yr

Estimated Annual Baseline

Potable Water (District Average) Gal/Yr

Stormwater Gal/Yr

Strategies for Reducing Stormwater and Water Use

Potable Water Use Reduction Strategies

Potable Water Saving Options

Annual Potable Savings ¹ Gal/Yr

Stormwater Reduction Strategies ²

Trees

Newly Planted

Deciduous No.

Evergreen No.

Retained

Deciduous No. Canopy Area (SF) ³

Evergreen No. Canopy Area (SF) ³

Bioretention

Contributing Area SF

Pollution Generating Surface ⁴ SF

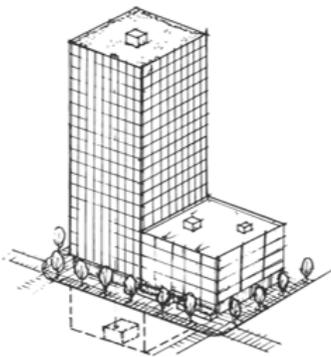
Facility Bottom Area SF

Ponding Depth Inch

Vertical Sidewalls: Yes

Underdrain: Yes No

High-Rise



Mid-Rise

Instructions
2030 District Calculator

Summary of Expected Water Managed ⁶		
Total Potable Water Managed	Total Stormwater Managed	Total Water Managed
<input type="text" value="0"/> Gal/Yr	<input type="text" value="0"/> Gal/Yr	<input type="text" value="0"/> Gal/Yr
<input type="text" value="0%"/> Managed ⁷	<input type="text" value="0%"/> Managed	<input type="text" value="0%"/> Managed ⁷
Trees <input type="text" value=""/> Gal/Yr	Bioretention <input type="text" value=""/> Gal/Yr	
Permeable Pavement <input type="text" value=""/> Gal/Yr	Green Roof <input type="text" value=""/> Gal/Yr	
Rainwater Harvesting <input type="text" value=""/> Gal/Yr	Detention Vault <input type="text" value=""/> Gal/Yr	




Presented to the DRBC Water Management Advisory Committee on June 22, 2017. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without the permission of DRBC.

Remaining questions

- District stormwater baseline
- Method to track stormwater alongside potable water consumption, all toward overall goal

Next steps

- Engage district partners in water working group post-October launch
- Compile building use cases that would make baselining difficult – no primary building use type
- Collect examples of water efficiency and stormwater management projects to use as case study examples

Questions?

Alex Dews

Executive Director

Delaware Valley Green Building Council

adews@dvgbc.org

Katie Bartolotta

Policy and Program Manager

Delaware Valley Green Building Council

kbartolotta@dvgbc.org

