





**2,160
tons**



470
cars

A photograph of a herd of brown and white cows in a green field under a blue sky with clouds. The number 4,600 is overlaid in large white text.

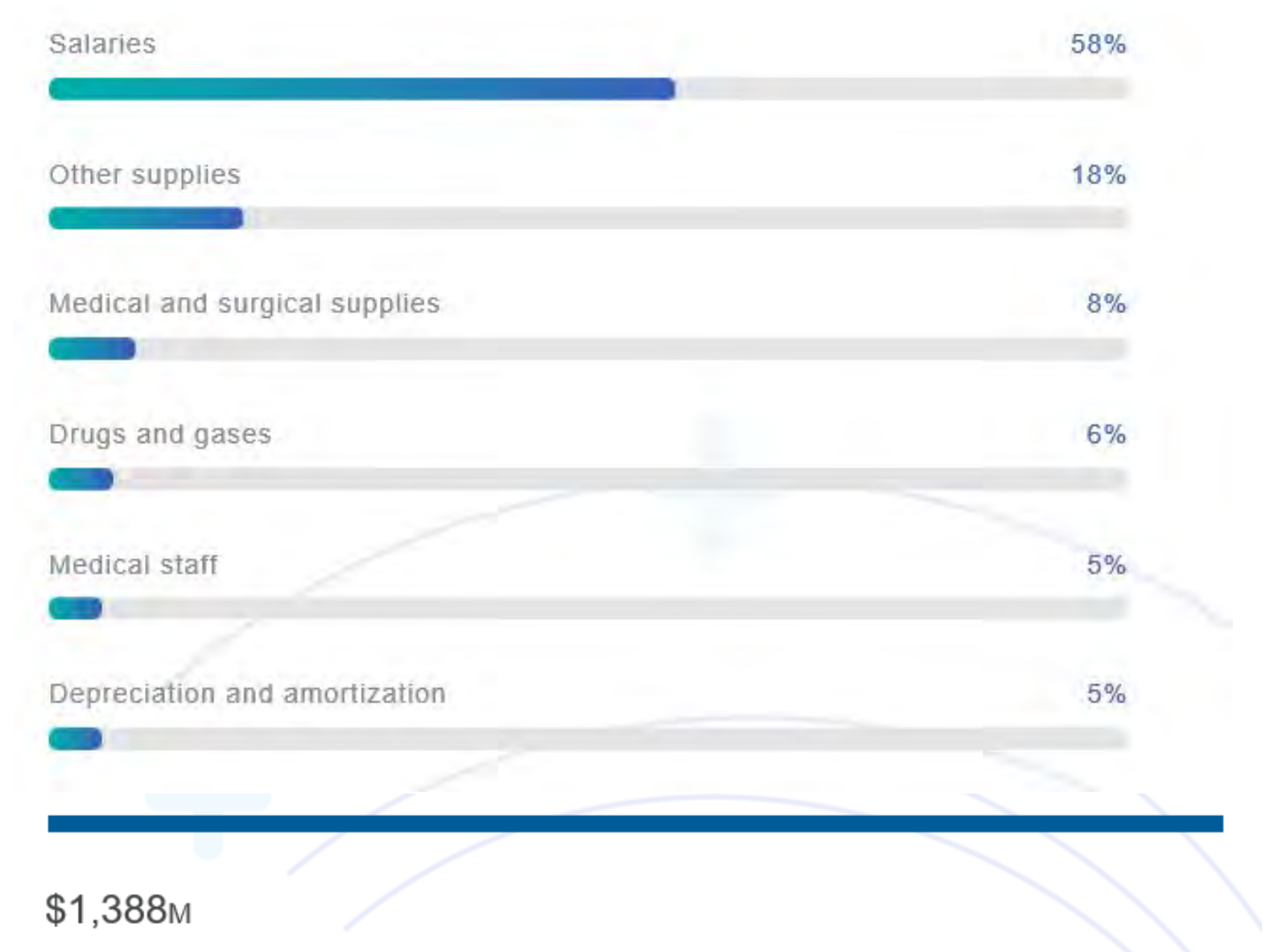
4,600

\$1.3B Total Operating Budget

\$819M on Staff

\$182M on Supplies and Drugs

\$2M energy savings





STAFF HEALTH & PRODUCTIVITY

2-3 day decrease in sick leave down from 14 days

1% more productive

\$15.4M



PATIENT HEALTH & PRODUCTIVITY

1 day decrease in LOS

22% fewer pain killers

21% decrease in medication costs

\$56M

An aerial photograph showing a residential area completely inundated with floodwater. The water is a uniform greyish-brown color, surrounding numerous houses and buildings. Some trees and structures are partially submerged. In the background, a wide river flows through a forested landscape. The overall scene depicts the impact of severe flooding on a community.

SOIL BUILDING AND CARBON SINKS TO COMBAT FLOODING

SUPPORT AND RESILIENCE OF DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES





REDUCTION IN DISEASE + DEATH

10 less heart attacks

15 less strokes

30 less cases of asthma in children

.....**5 less deaths**

Design to Improve the Human Condition.....

LIFE



Food



Water



Shelter



Safety



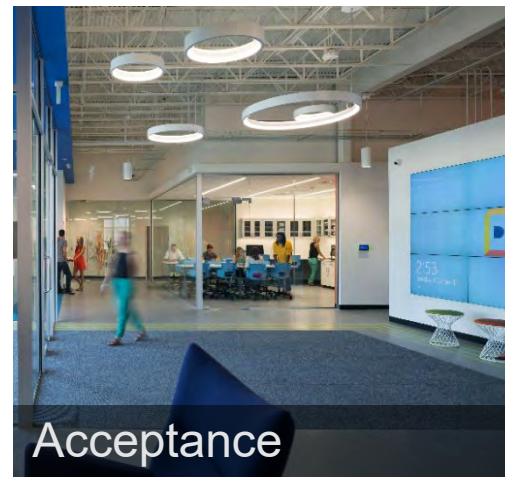
Security



Well-being



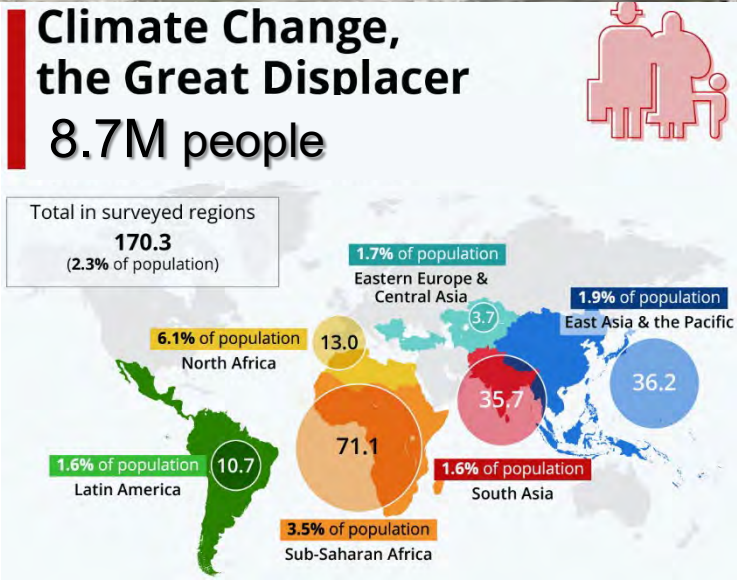
Belonging



Acceptance

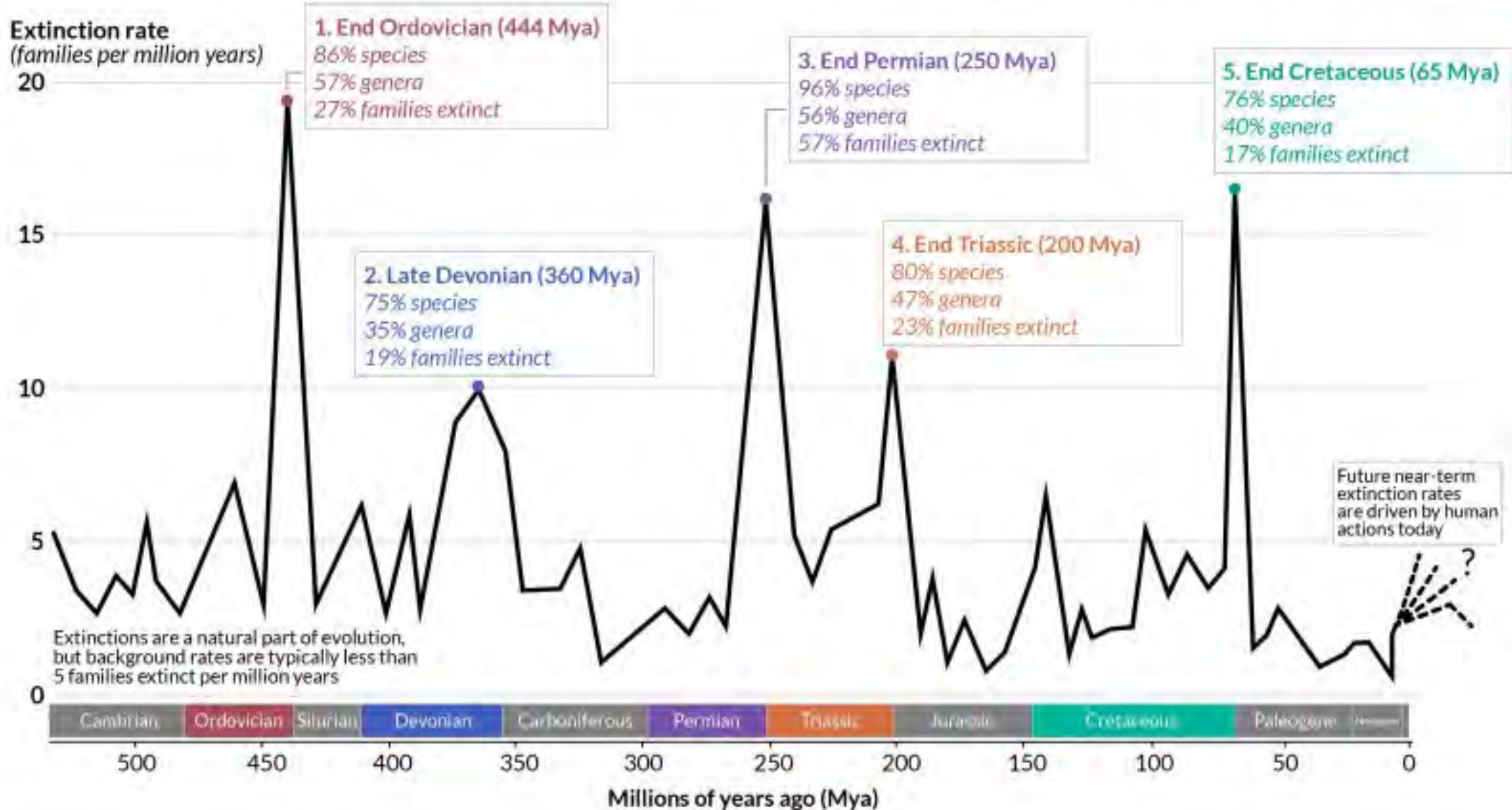


Value



'Big Five' Mass Extinctions in Earth's History

A mass extinction is defined by the loss of at least 75% of species within a short period of time (geologically, this is around 2 million years).



Sources: Barabási et al. (2011); Howard Hughes Medical Institute; McCallum (2015). Vertebrate biodiversity losses point to a sixth mass extinction.

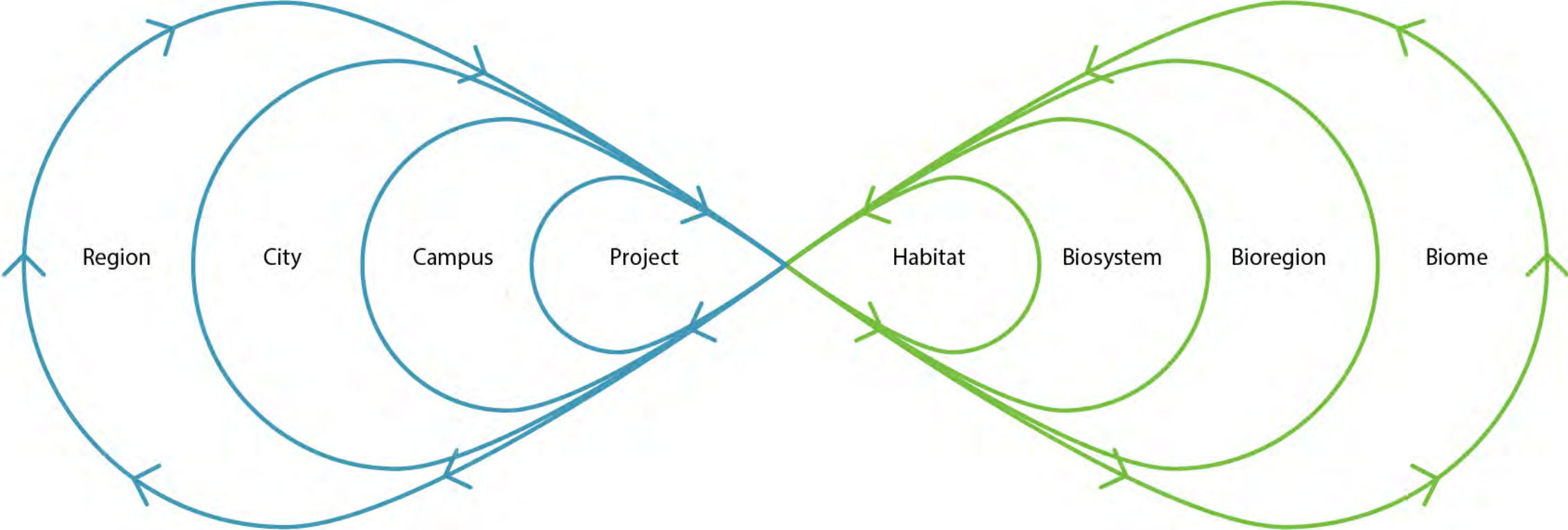
**“Nothing has more
strength than dire
necessity”.**

- Euripides

***“The project is not the project.
The project is the **SYSTEM.**”***

***-Bill Reed
Regenesis***

Broader Interconnected Systems

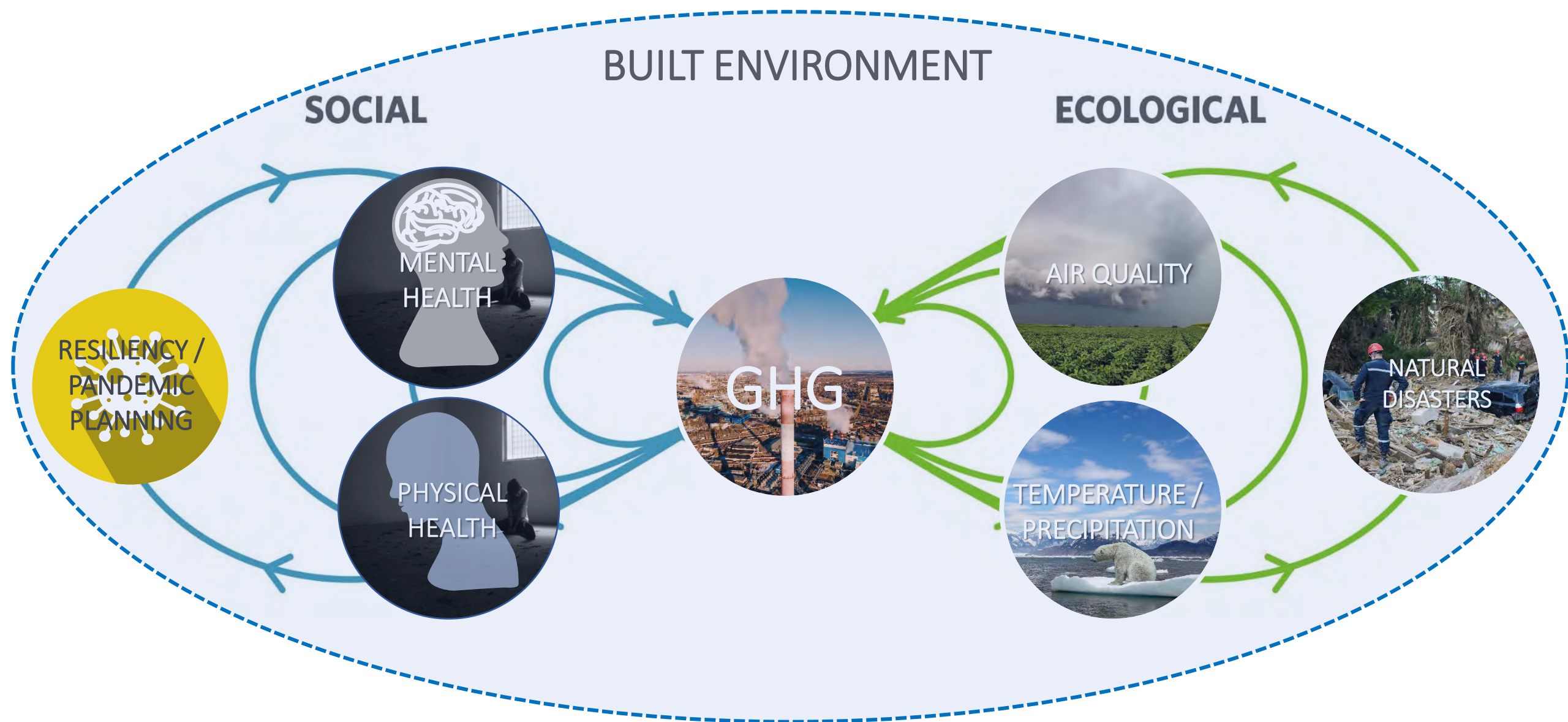


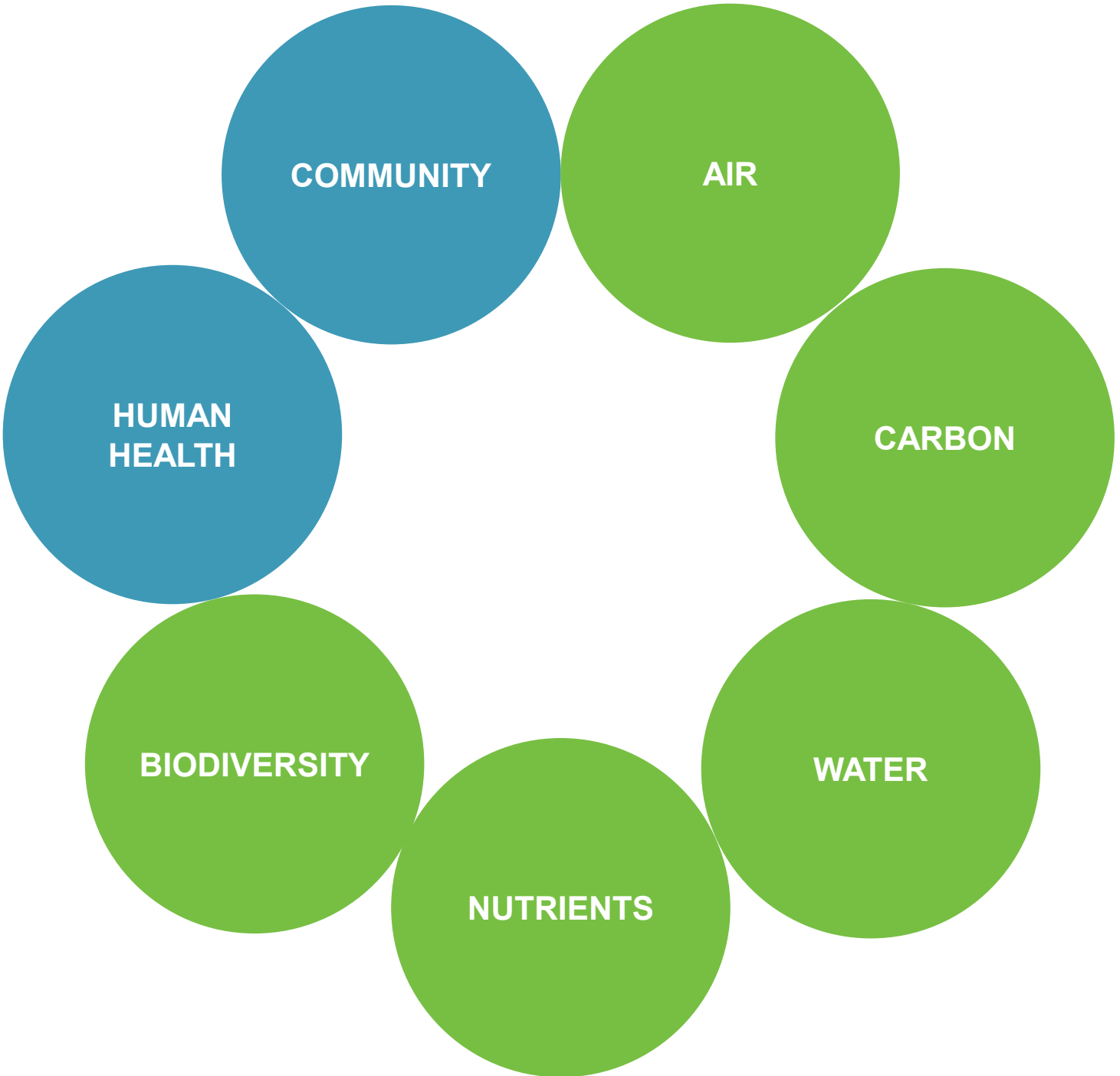
Community	Health	Carbon	Water	Air	Biodiversity	Nutrients
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———— SOCIAL ———— ECOLOGICAL ————

INTERCONNECTED AND NESTED SYSTEMS:

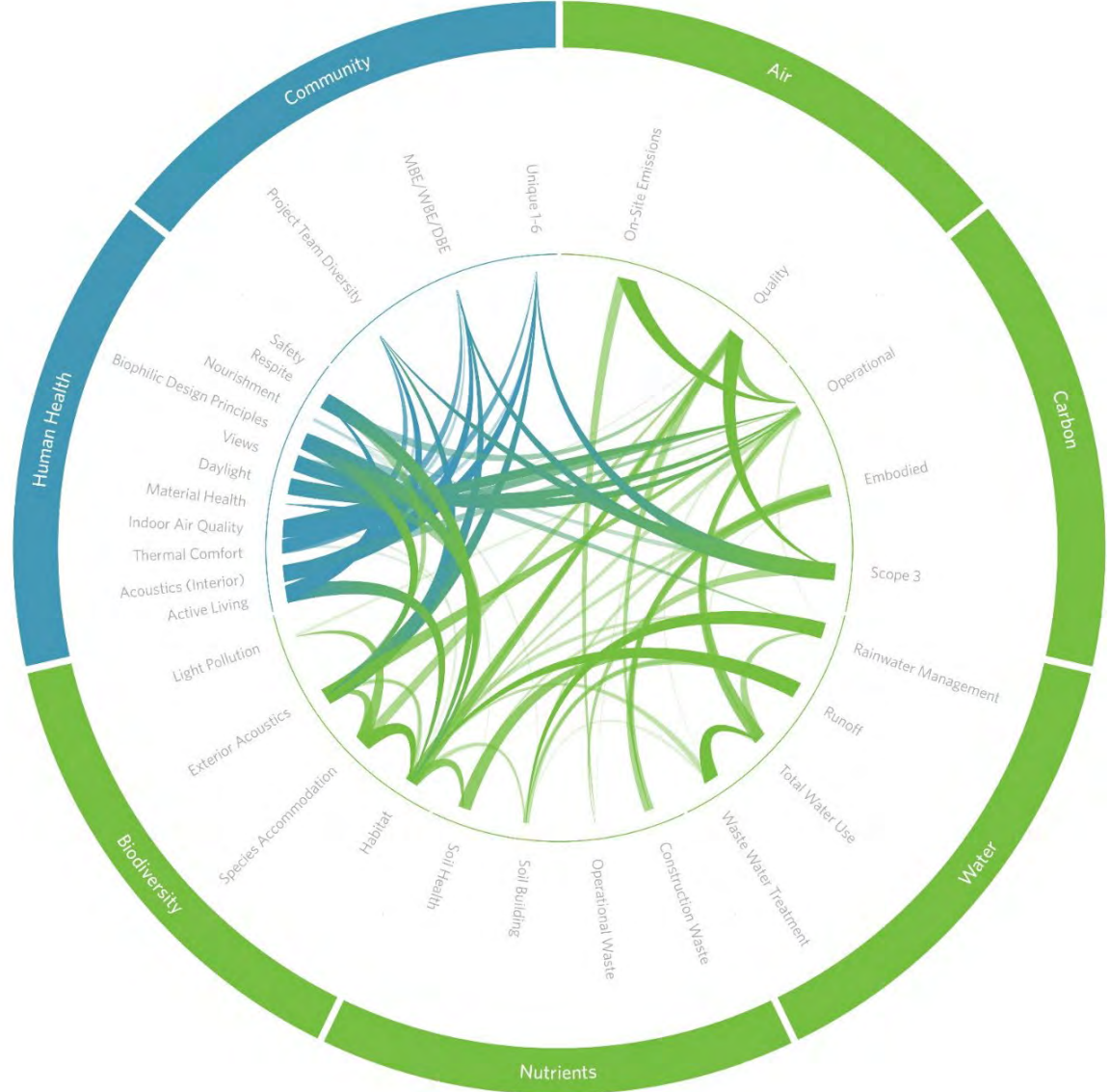
Greater Whole





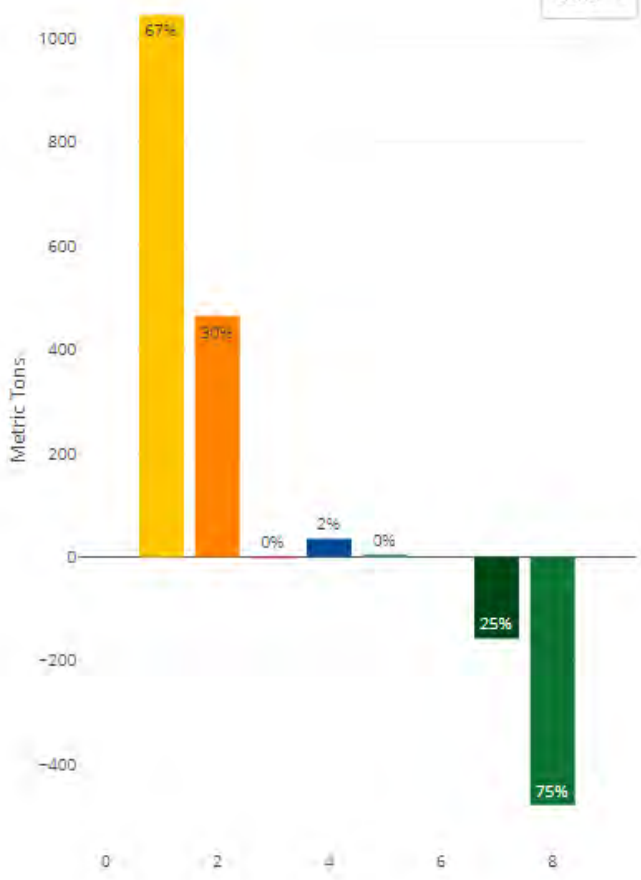
Nested System Connections

Understanding these relationships allows for the generation of value across scales and systems

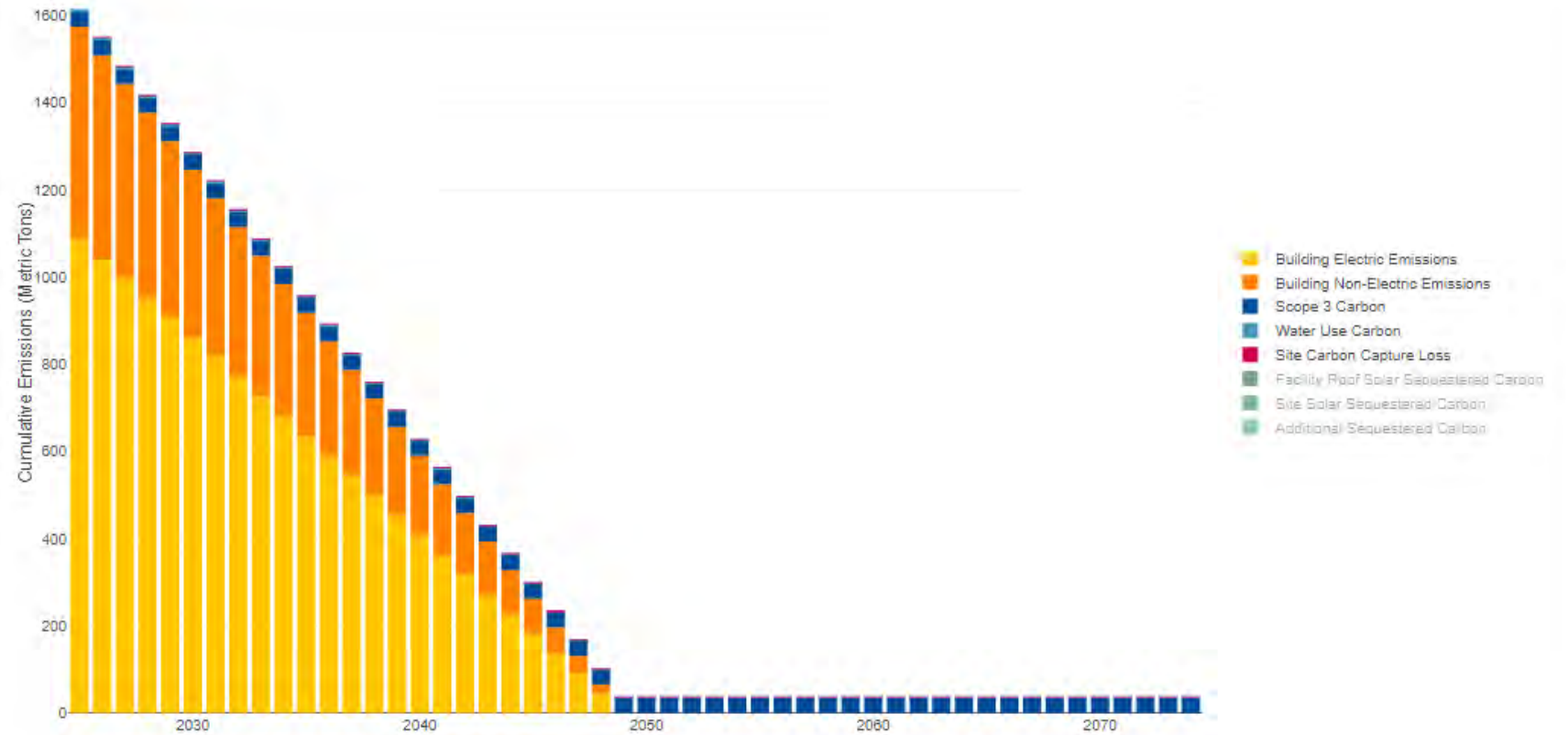


Carbon Impact

2026 ▼

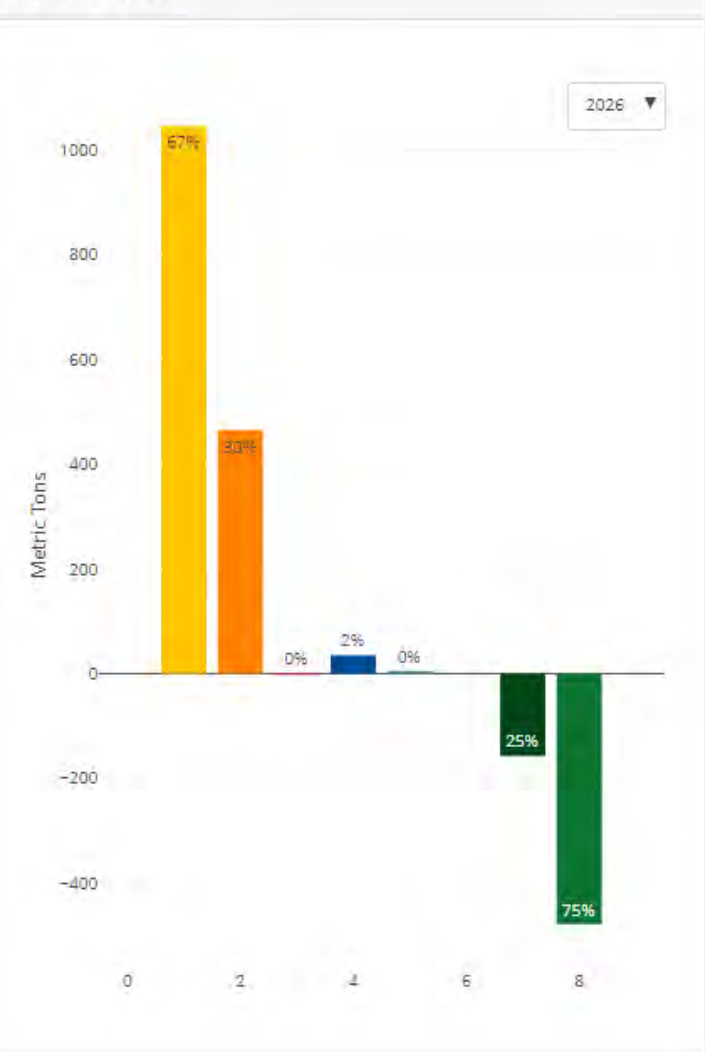


Carbon Forecast

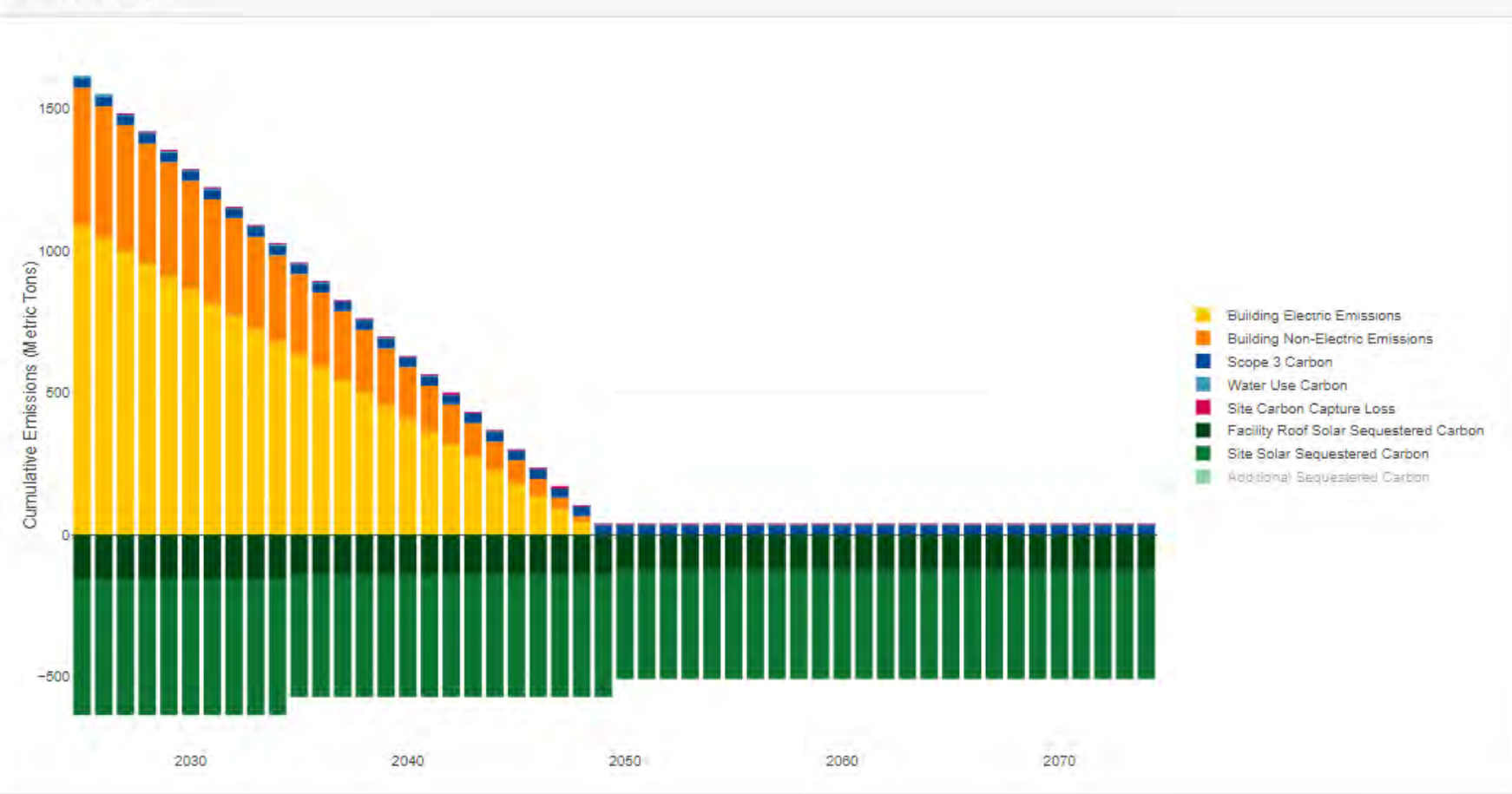


OPERATIONAL CARBON (water included) – low energy building

Carbon Impact



Carbon Forecast

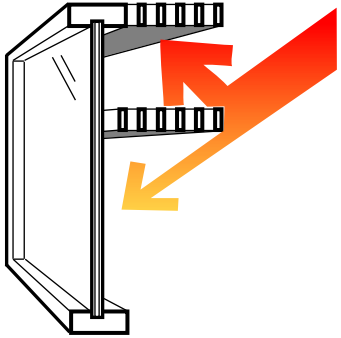


OPERATIONAL CARBON BUDGET – Not enough to offset on-site with a 50% EUI reduction

Pathway to Decarbonization

Manage Peak
Solar Load

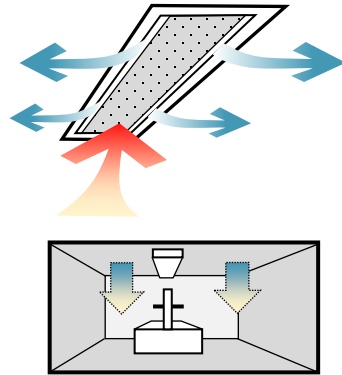
EXTERIOR SOLAR CONTROLS



MAX 2 W/SF PEAK SOLAR LOAD
AT PERIMETER ROOMS

De-couple Comfort
Delivery

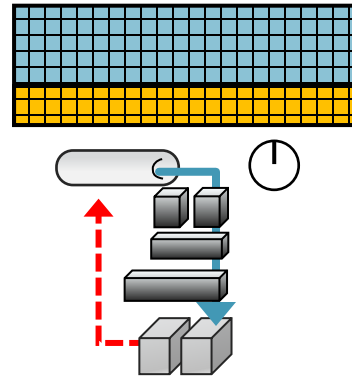
SENSIBLE + DOAS



REDUCE UNOCCUP'D ENERGY

Manage Air Temp
Zones & Process Heat

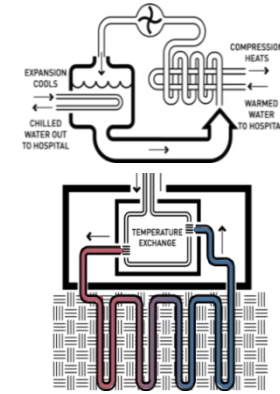
FLOOR PLAN ZONING



PROCESS HEAT REJECTION

Adopt Heat Pumps
w/ No Combustion

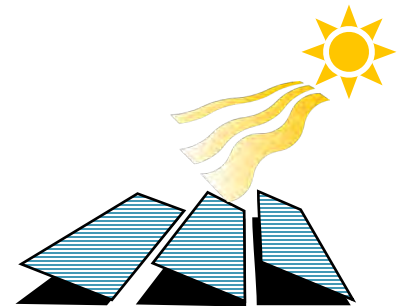
HEAT RECOVERY CHILLER



GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMP

Install Renewables
to Offset

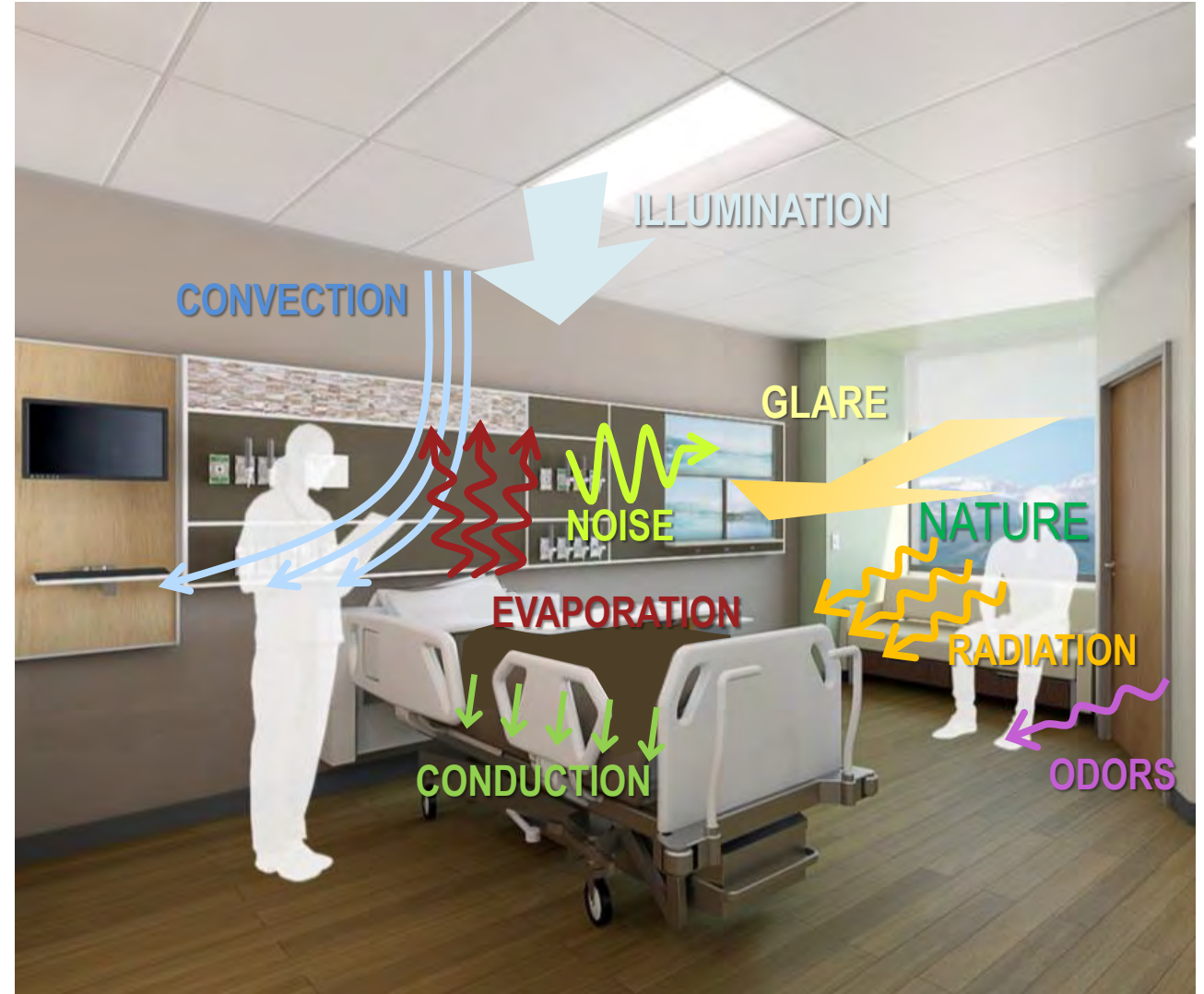
SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY



PRIORITIES FOR PATIENT COMFORT

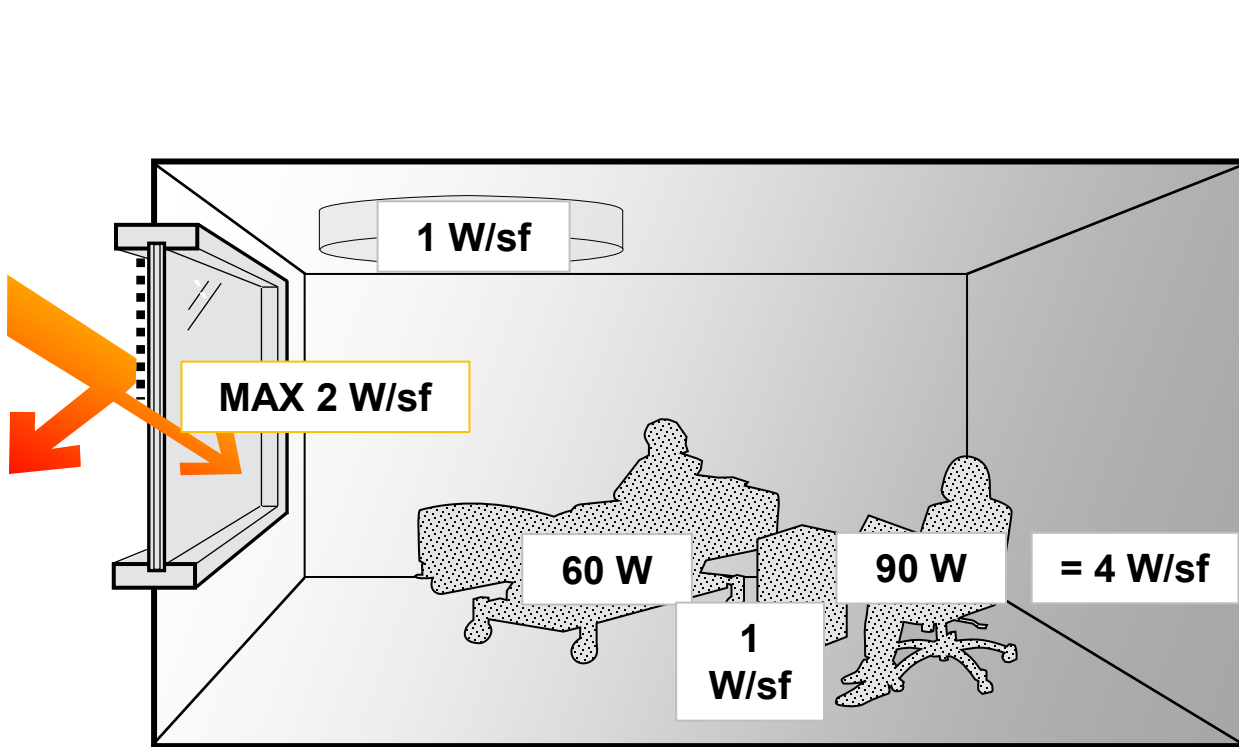
Comfort Parameters

- **Thermal Perception**
 - Radiation
 - Convection
 - Evaporation
 - Conduction
- **Visual Perception**
 - Glare
 - Illumination
 - Connection to Nature
- **Acoustical Perception**
 - Alarms
 - Noise
- **Air Quality**
 - Smell
 - CO2
 - Freshness
- **Mental State**
 - Confusion/Clarity
 - Loneliness/ Companionship
 - Optimism/Pessimism
 - Physical Discomfort/Pain Management



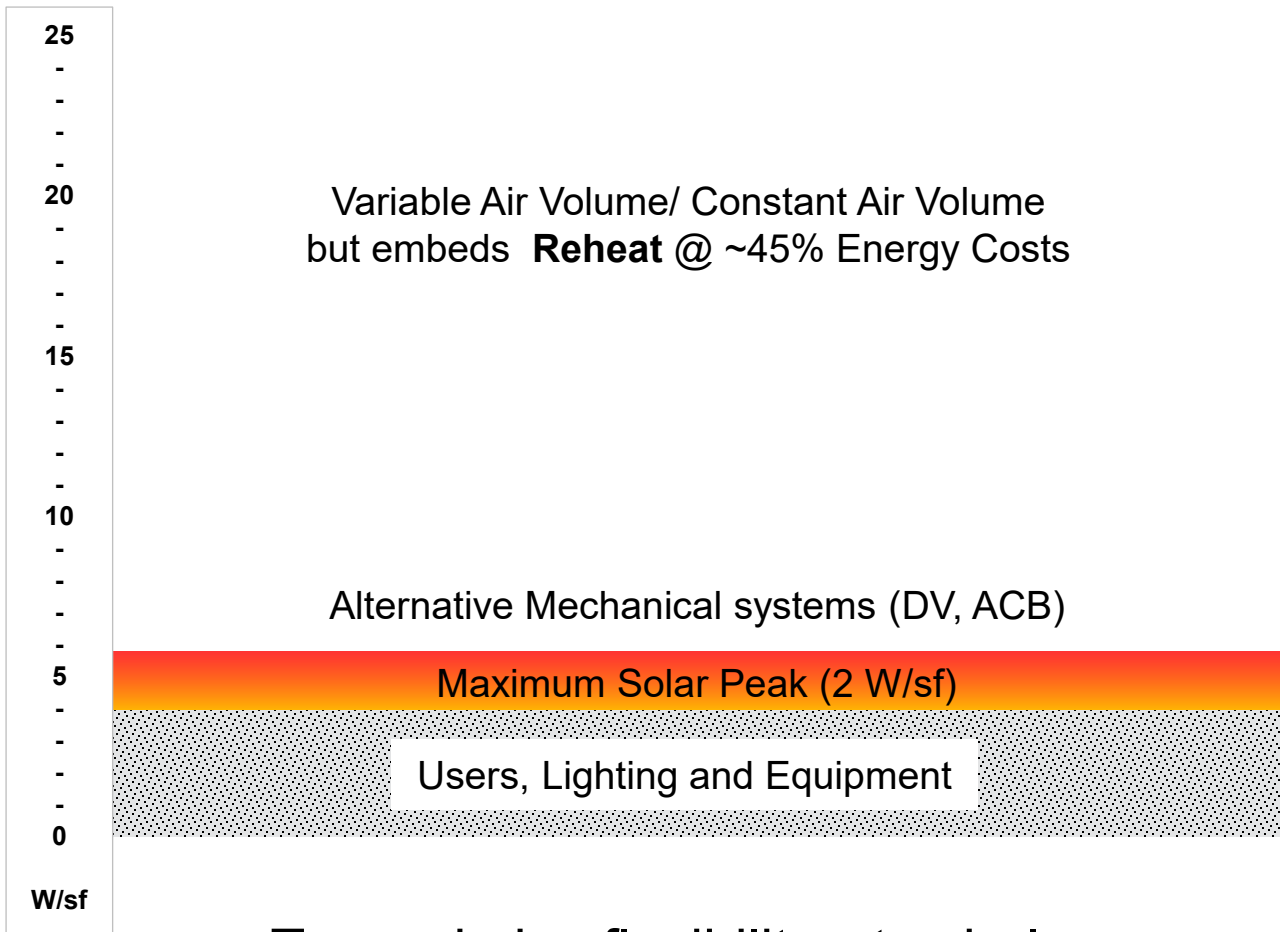
PATIENT ROOM COMFORT

Relationship Of Peak Solar Load & Comfort Delivery



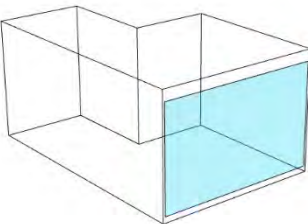
Building Skin, Users / Equipment and Lighting drive Cooling Load and Capacity

BASELINE COOLING LOAD DRIVERS

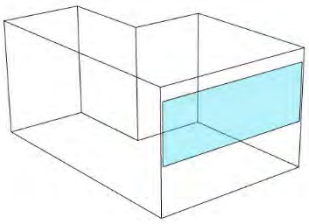


To maximize flexibility, stay below System capacity limits

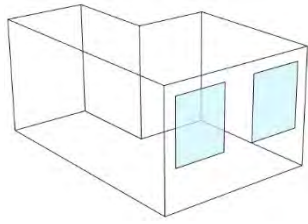
PEAK SOLAR LOAD, SW PATIENT ROOM



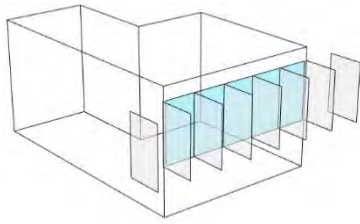
70% WWR



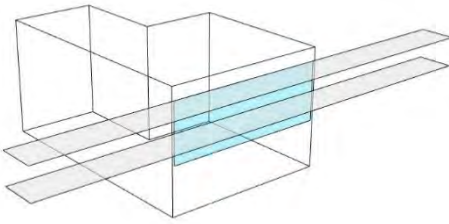
40% WWR



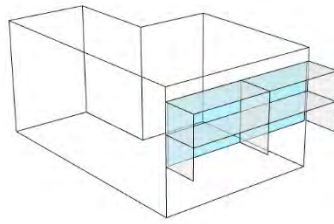
30% WWR Punched



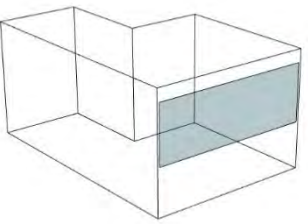
3' Vert



3' Hori

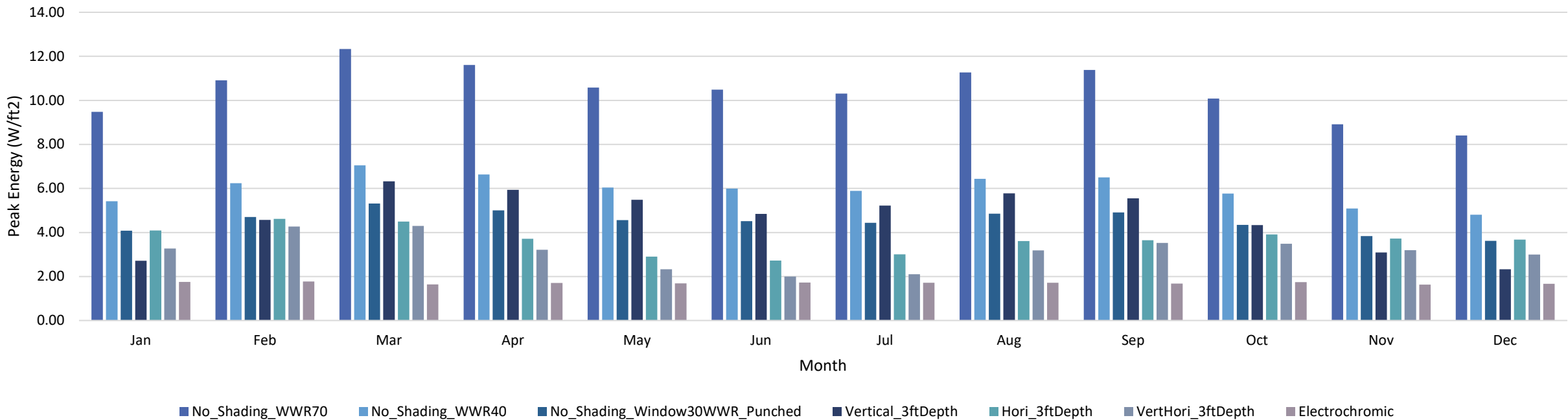


3' Vert 3' Hori



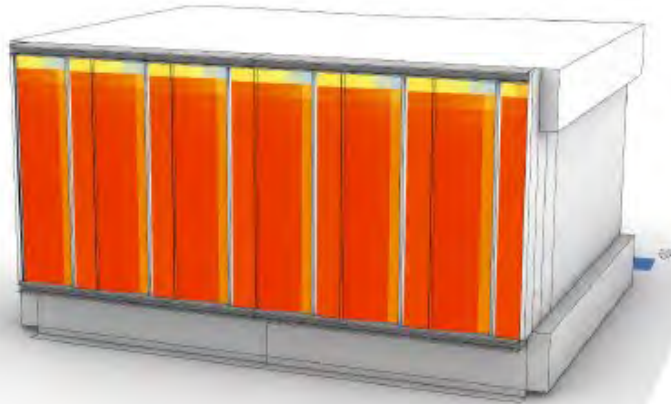
Electrochromic

Monthly Peak Solar Gain For Glazing - TOH - SouthWest Façade - Inpatient



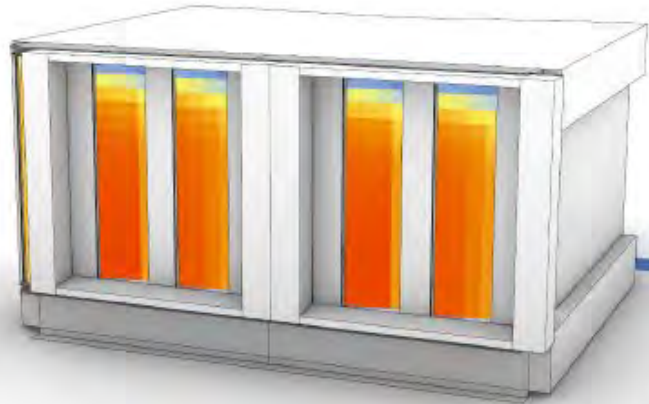
Total Solar Radiation on Glass

204 kBTU/sf



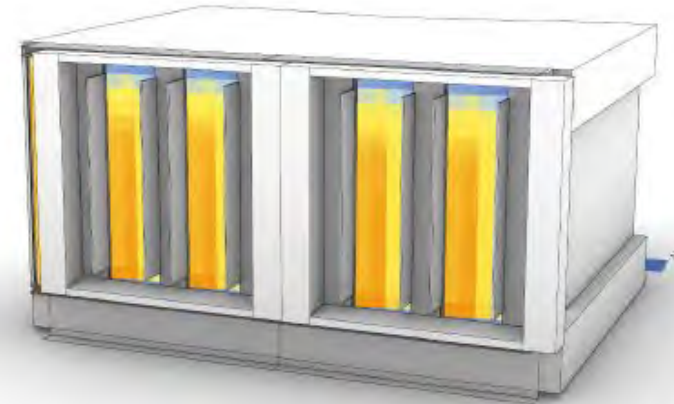
Iteration 1

117 kBTU/sf



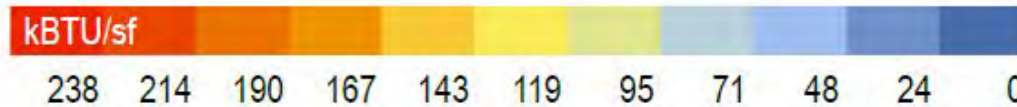
Iteration 2

84 kBTU/sf



Iteration 3

Higher values of total solar radiation may have more impact on cooling loads



Lower values of total solar radiation may have less impact on cooling loads

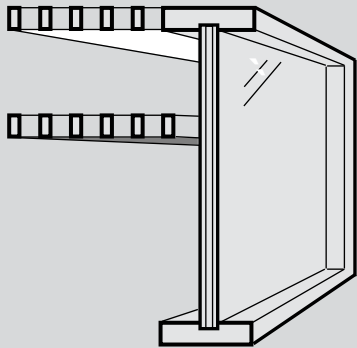
ENERGY REDUCTION

Façade Systems

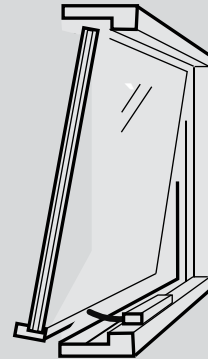
CURRENT PRACTICES

OPTIONS TO CONSIDER

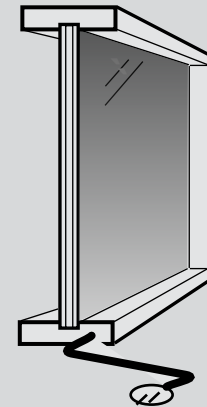
HORIZONTAL SHADING



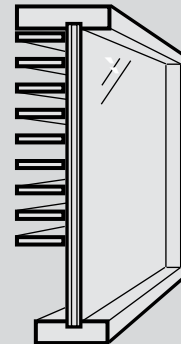
OPERABLE WINDOWS



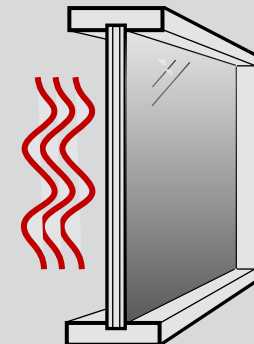
ELECTRO CHROMIC



OPERABLE LOUVERS



THERMO CHROMIC

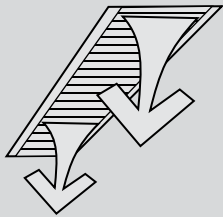


ENERGY REDUCTION

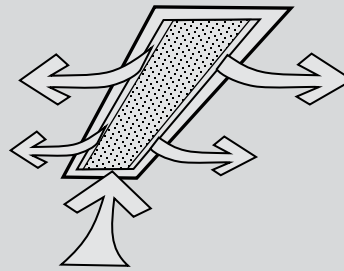
Comfort Delivery Systems

CURRENT PRACTICES

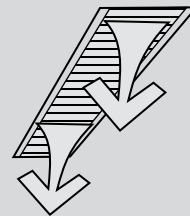
**VARIABLE AIR VOLUME
(VAV) @ 6 ACH**



**ACTIVE CHILLED BEAMS
(ACB)**

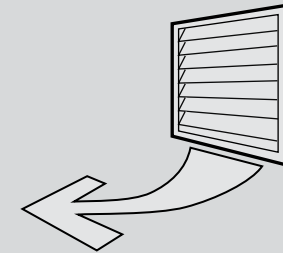


**VARIABLE AIR VOLUME
WITH LARGER DUCTS,
ZONED PER EXPOSURE**

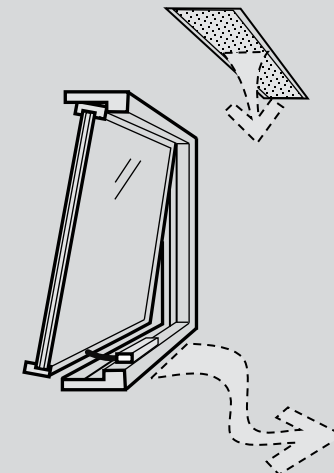


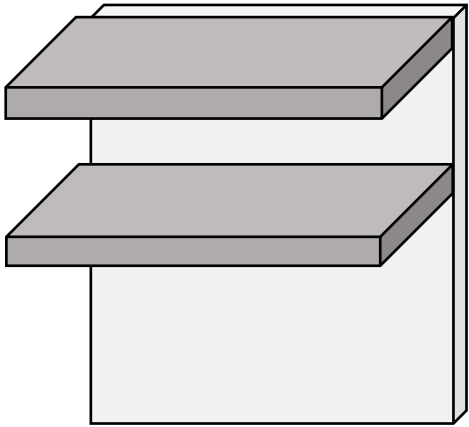
OPTIONS TO CONSIDER

**DISPLACEMENT VENTILATION
(DV)**



MIXED MODE VENTILATION

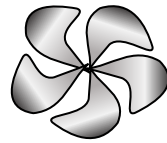




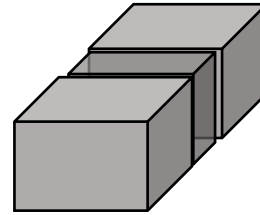
Windows w/shading



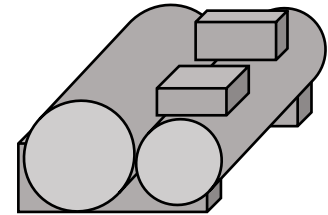
Ducts



Fans

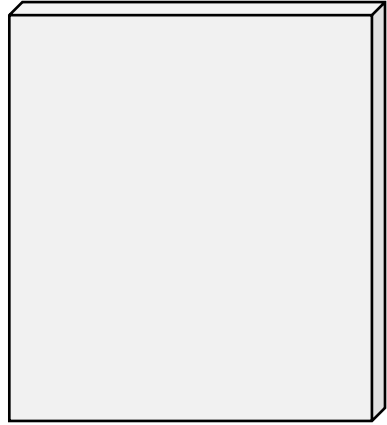


Air Handlers



Chillers

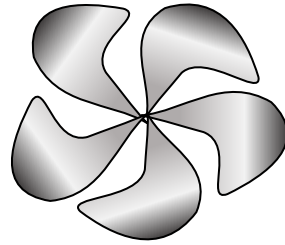
\$3/SFD



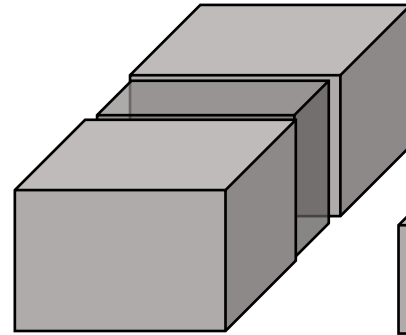
Windows (No Shade)



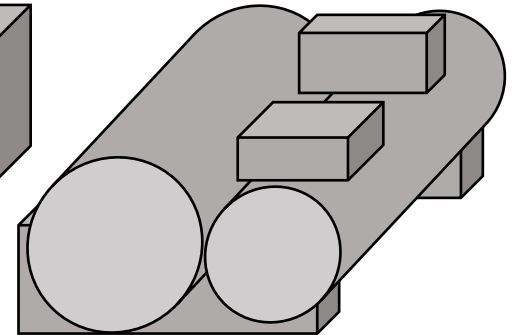
Ducts



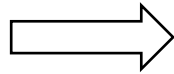
Fans



Air Handlers



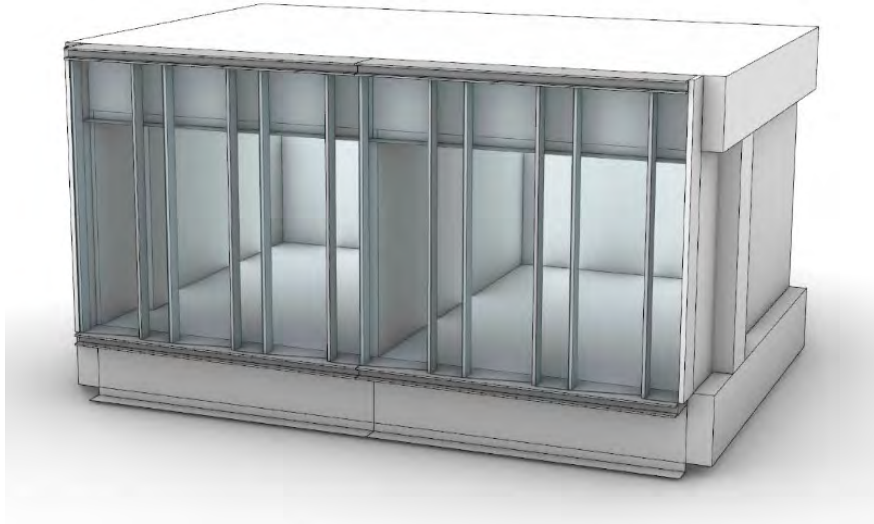
Chillers



\$9/SFD

Solar shading can save up to \$6/SF

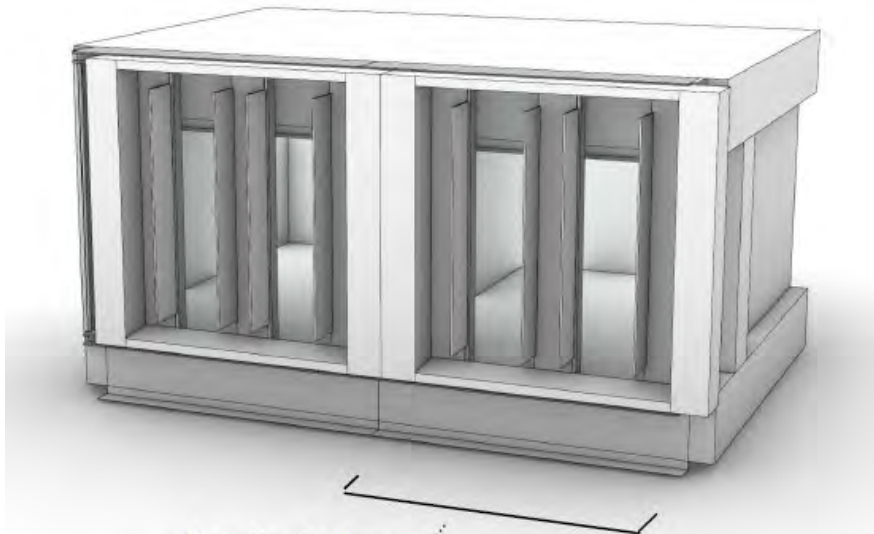
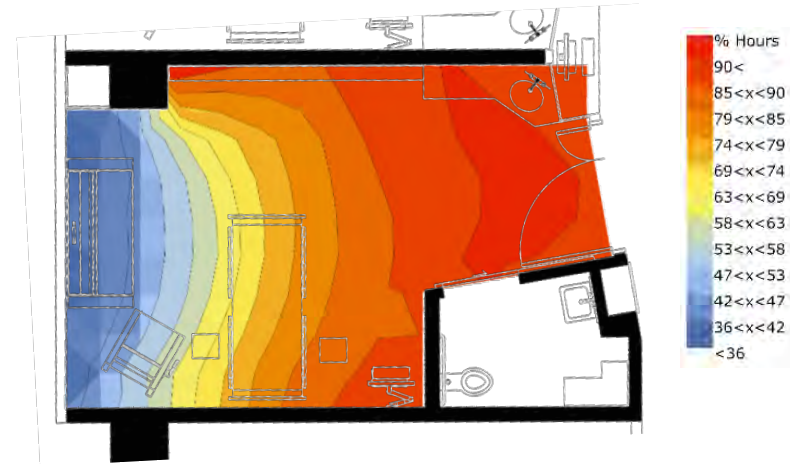
GLARE + THERMAL COMFORT



Direct sunlight hours on patient's bed: 1123 hrs/ year

UDI: 64%

ASE:33%



Direct sunlight hours on patient's bed: 171 hrs/ year

UDI: 83%

ASE:8%



1 patient room
(used for simulation)

HUMBER RIVER HOSPITAL



Humber River Hospital <i>Toronto, Canada 2015 (Climate Zone 6)</i>	
Canadian Healthcare	
Project Type	Acute Care Hospital
Project Area	1,800,000 sf
Energy Intensity Designed vs Current	145 -> 107 Kbtu/sf/yr
% below 2007 ASHRAE Baseline	40%
Utility Incentives	\$2.4 Million
Annual Savings	\$3 Million (Canadian)

BUILDING SKIN



- Dynamic Glazing in Patient Rooms using View Glass (26,000 sf)

LIGHTING



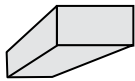
- Efficient Lighting, LED's

COMFORT DELIVERY



- Reduced ventilation velocities
- Increased duct sizing for low pressure ductwork

BUILDING PLANT



- 100% Outdoor air
- Waste Heat recovery
- Heat Recovery Chillers and Efficient Boilers

CONTROLS



- Daylighting controls
- Optimized control of mech.

USERS

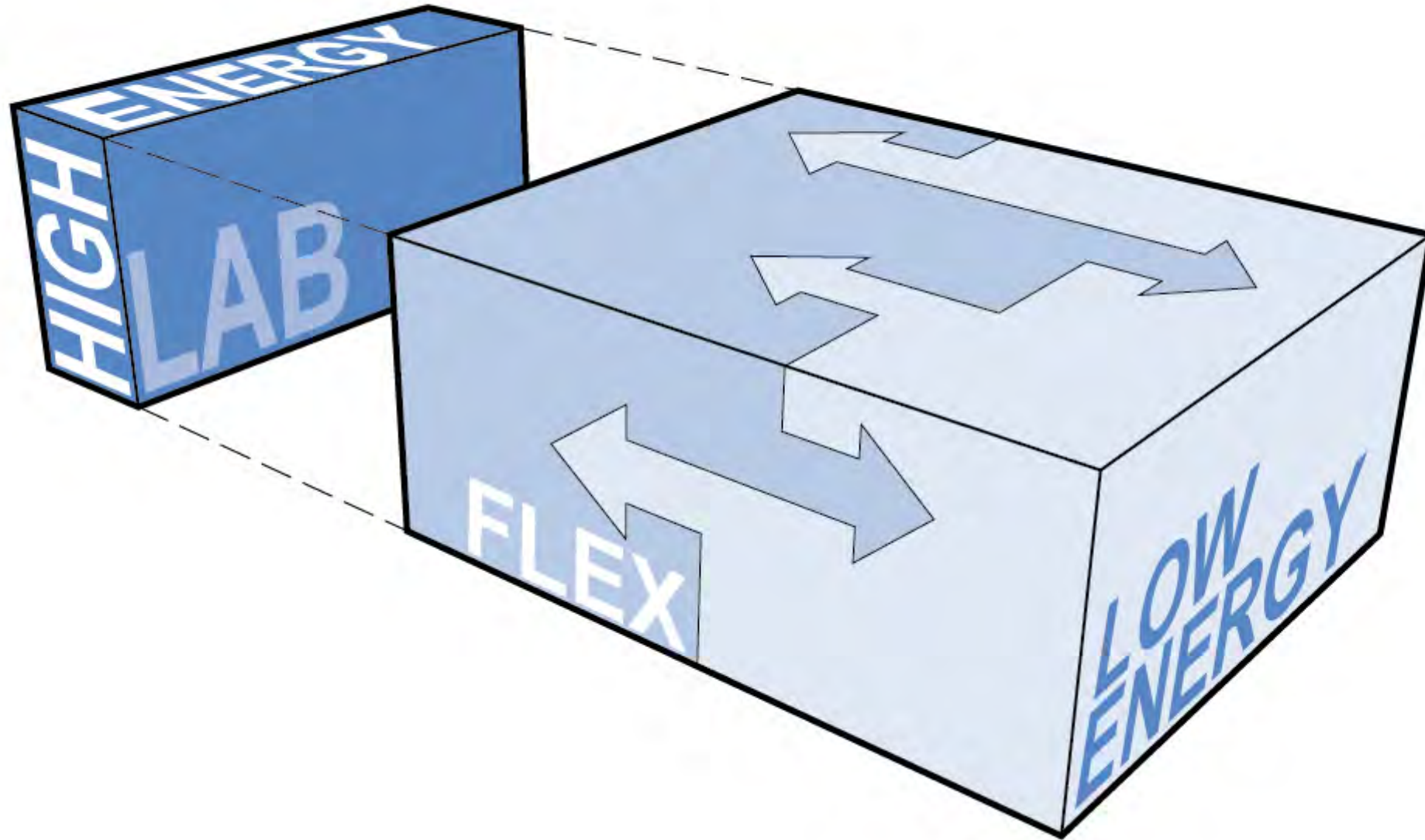


- Occupancy based Lighting Systems

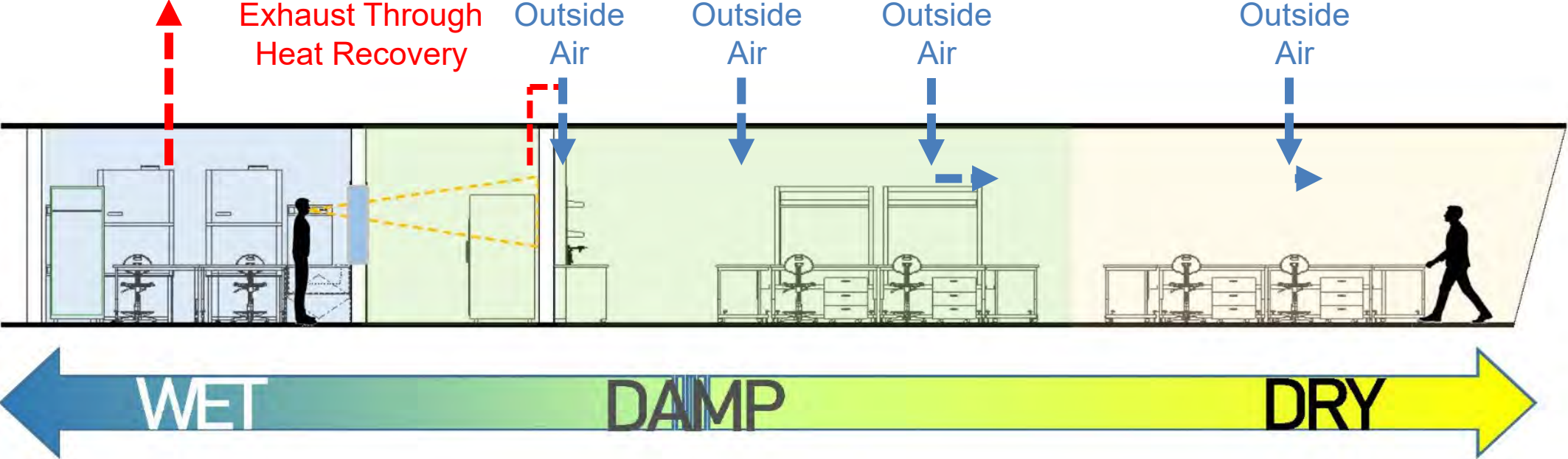


MAYO KELLEN

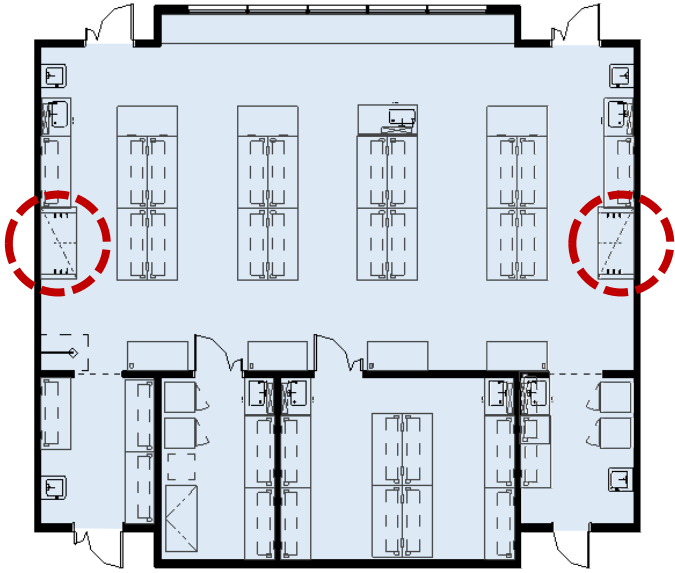
Risk-based Zoning



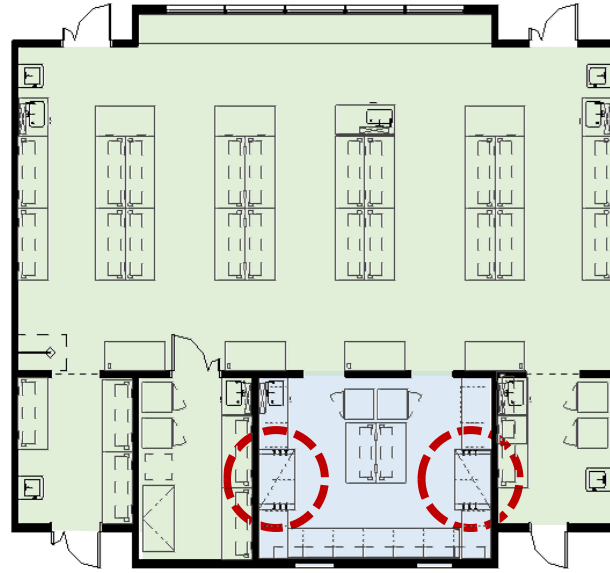
Lowered Risk... and Carbon



Lowered Risk... and Carbon

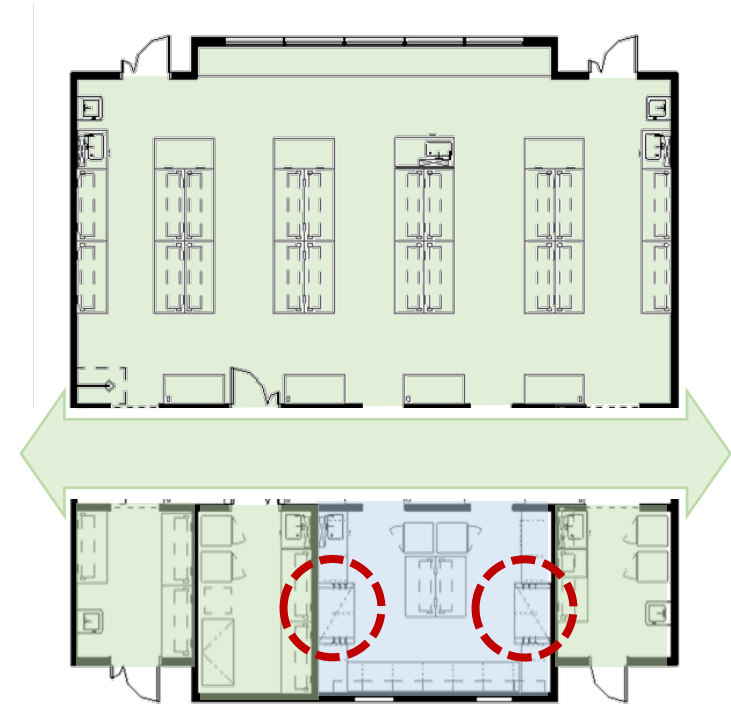


6-12 ACH

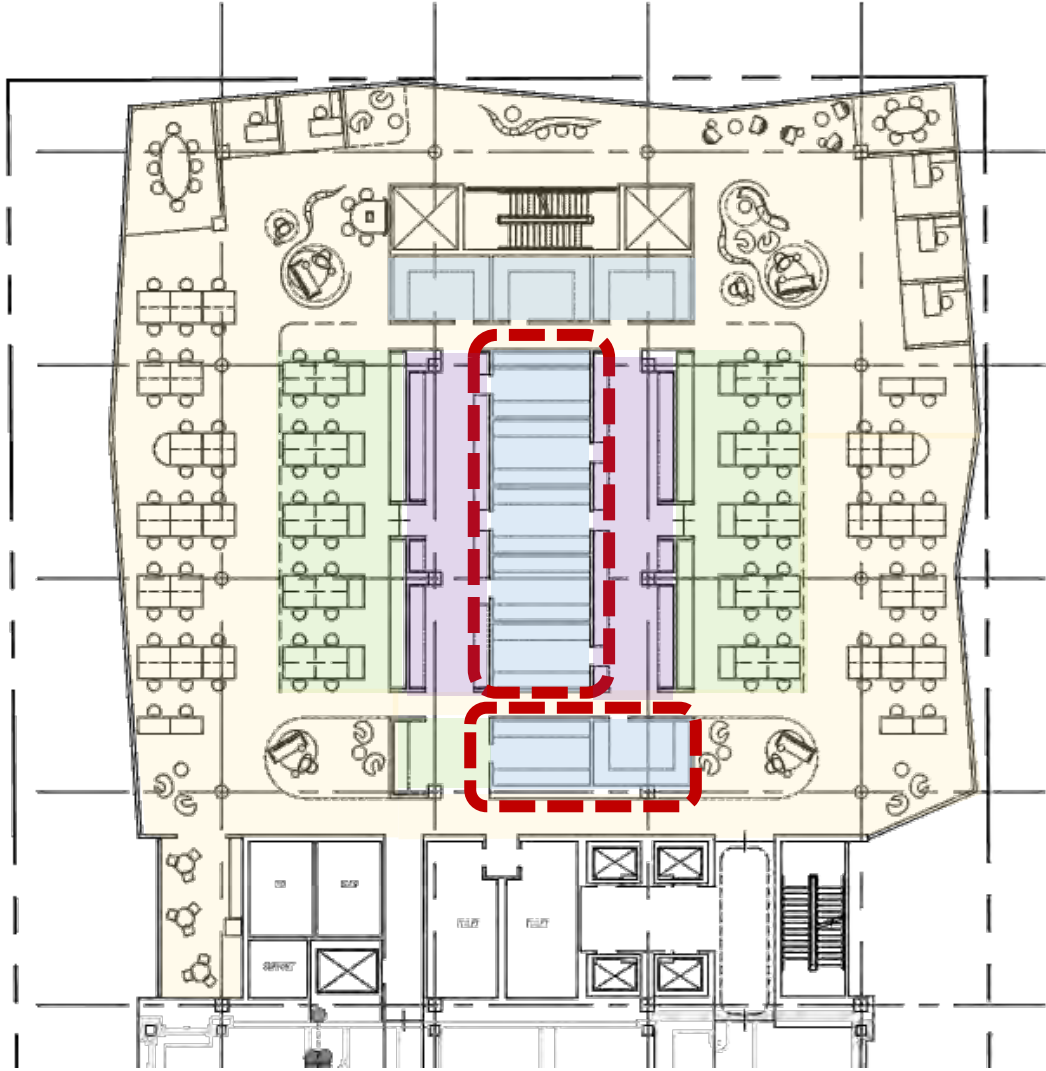


2-4 ACH

By relocating FH's to an alcove, the risk to general lab users reduces significantly. The main lab can be "downgraded" to a "damp" lab since not as much risk, energy or utilities will be needed.



By relocating the FH alcove from the lab to an access corridor transport of chemicals and chemical waste through the open lab is also eliminated.



Wet - Enclosed Spaces

Fume Hoods, Tissue Culture, Histology, Microscopy, Isotope



Pushing the Envelope:

Active Chilled Beams

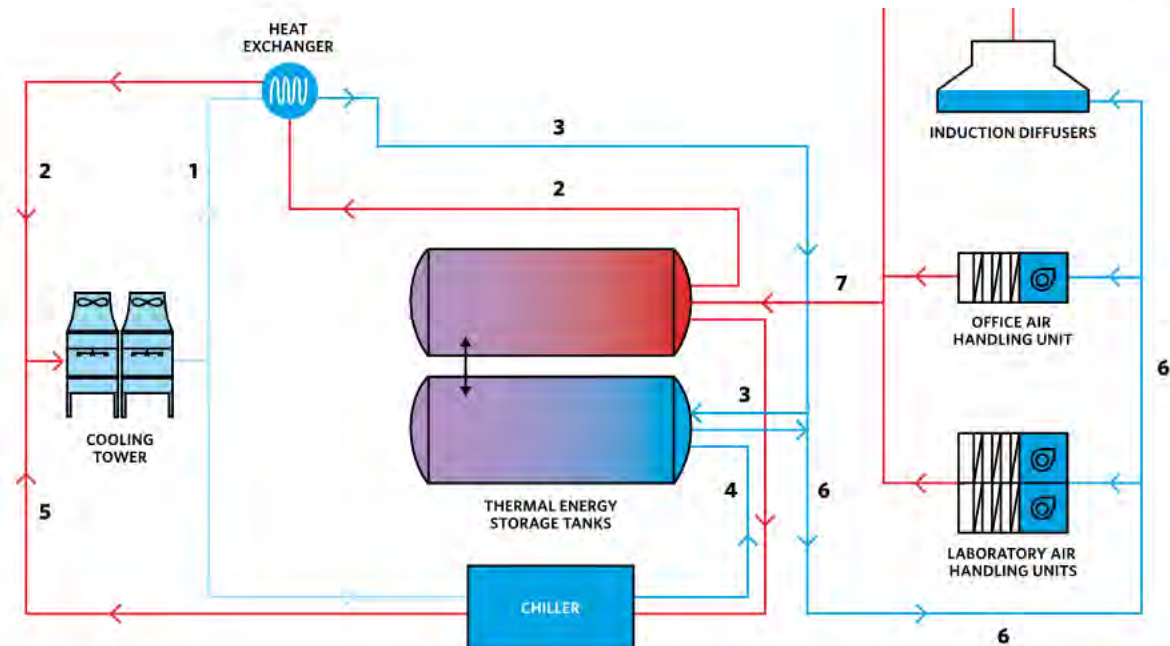
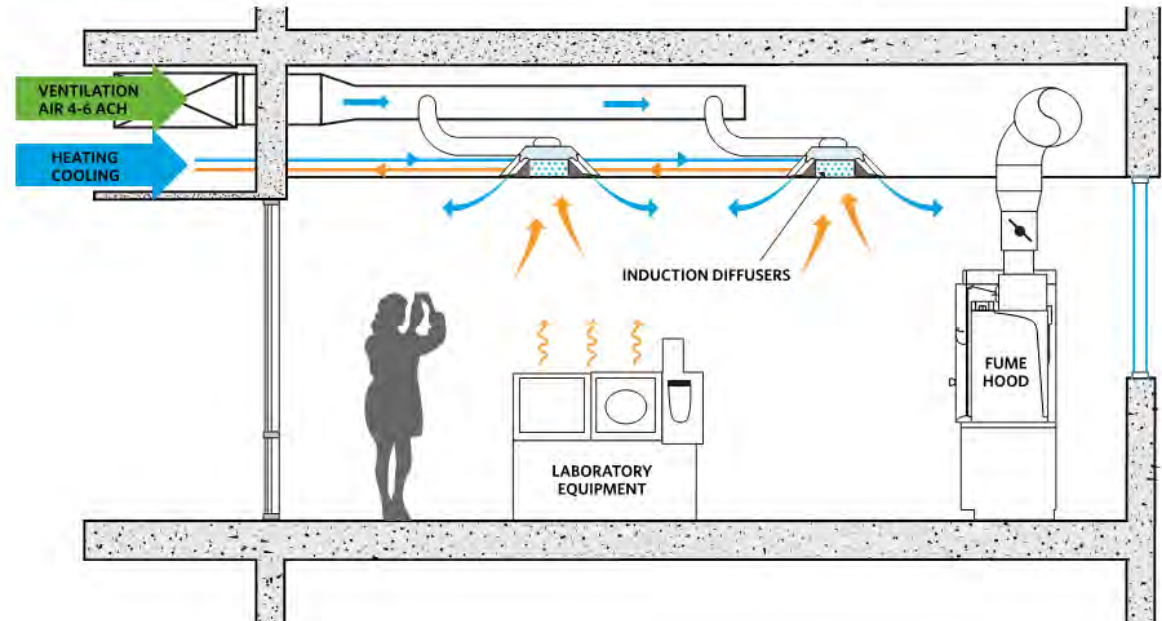
Dedicated Chilled Water loop for process loads

Heat Recovery Chiller

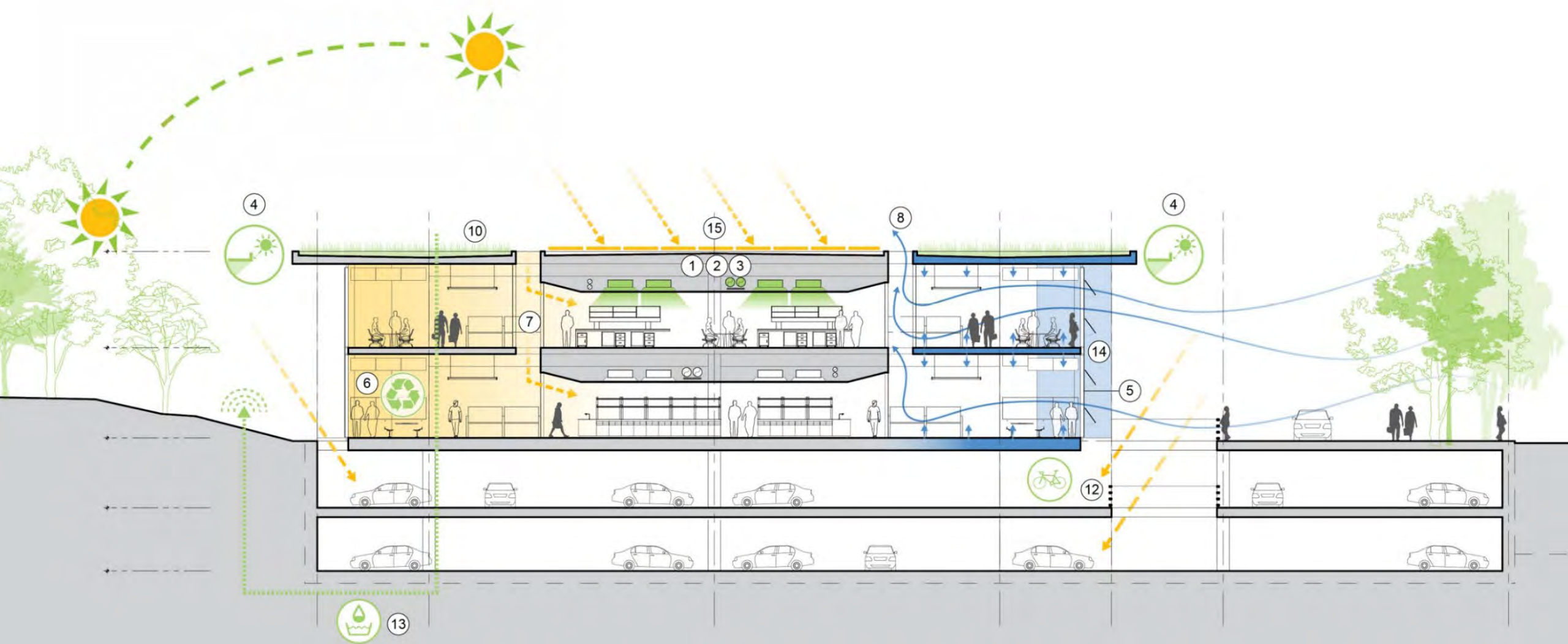
- Dependent on simultaneous heating and cooling demand

Thermal Energy Storage

- Thermal energy storage tanks can be charged at night when temps allow for free cooling, can discharge during the day during peak electricity periods to reduce chiller electrical consumption



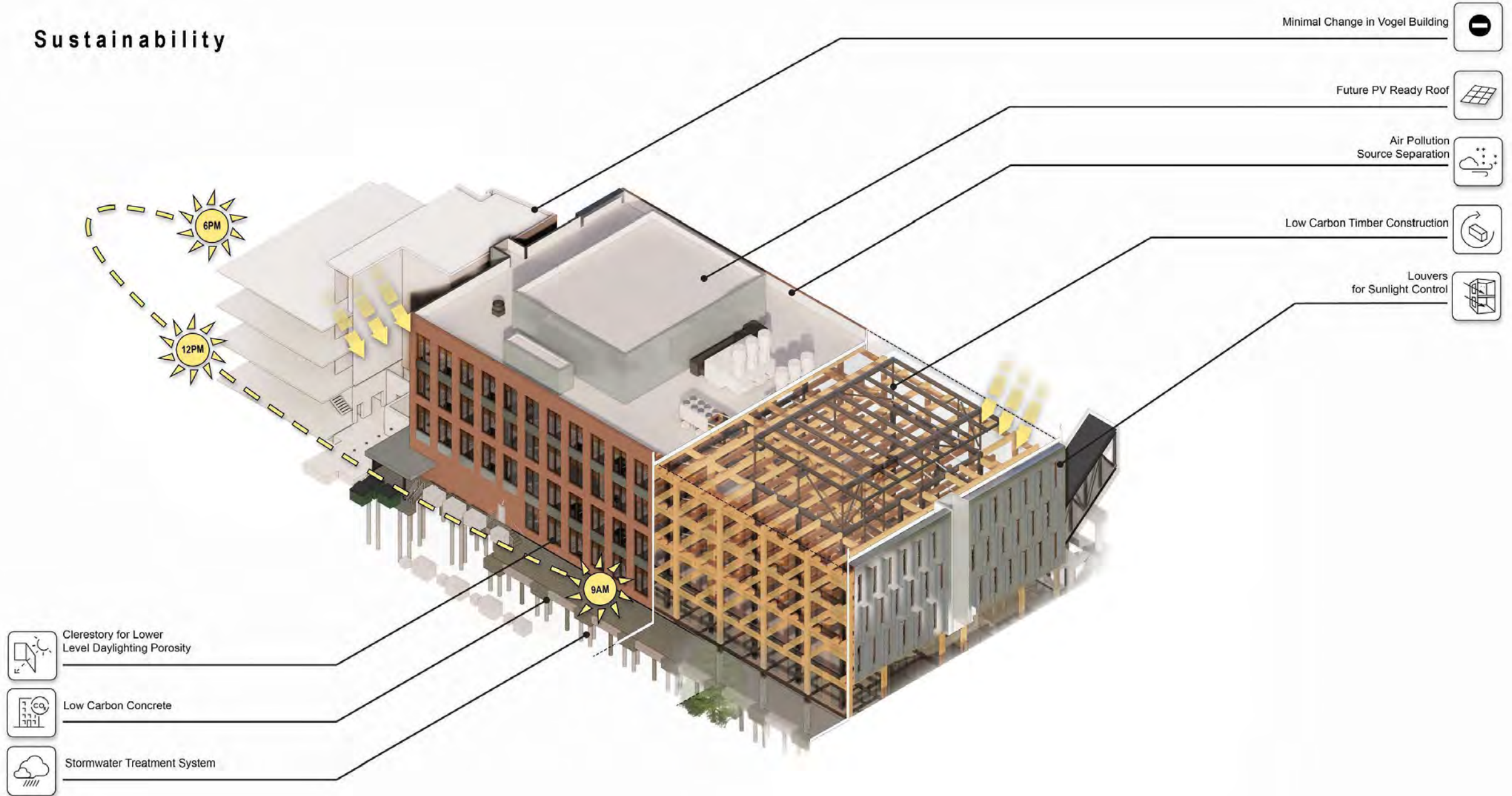
Naturally Ventilated Lab Building



WSU USDA

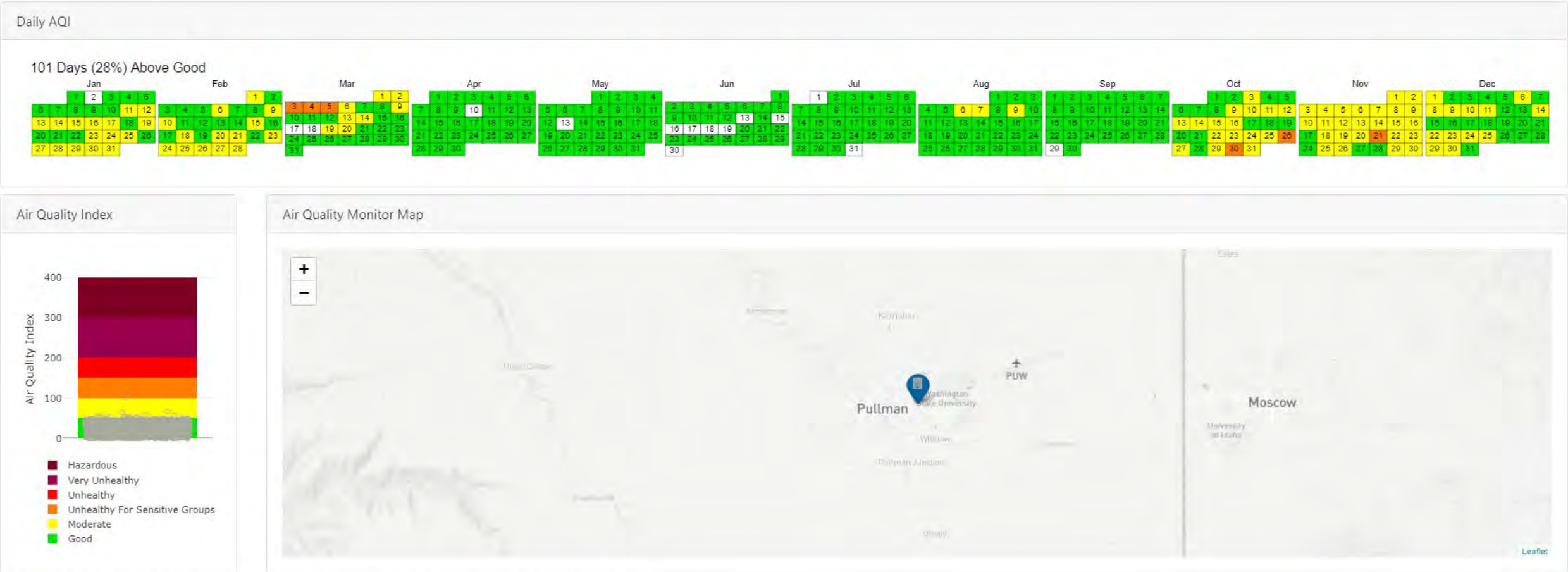


Sustainability



Site Indicators and Nested Connections

Air Quality / Community Health / Social Equity



US Environmental Protection Agency. Air Quality System Data Mart Tables of Daily AQI available via <https://www.epa.gov/airdata>. Accessed September 03, 2020.

PM 2.5 = 92nd percentile

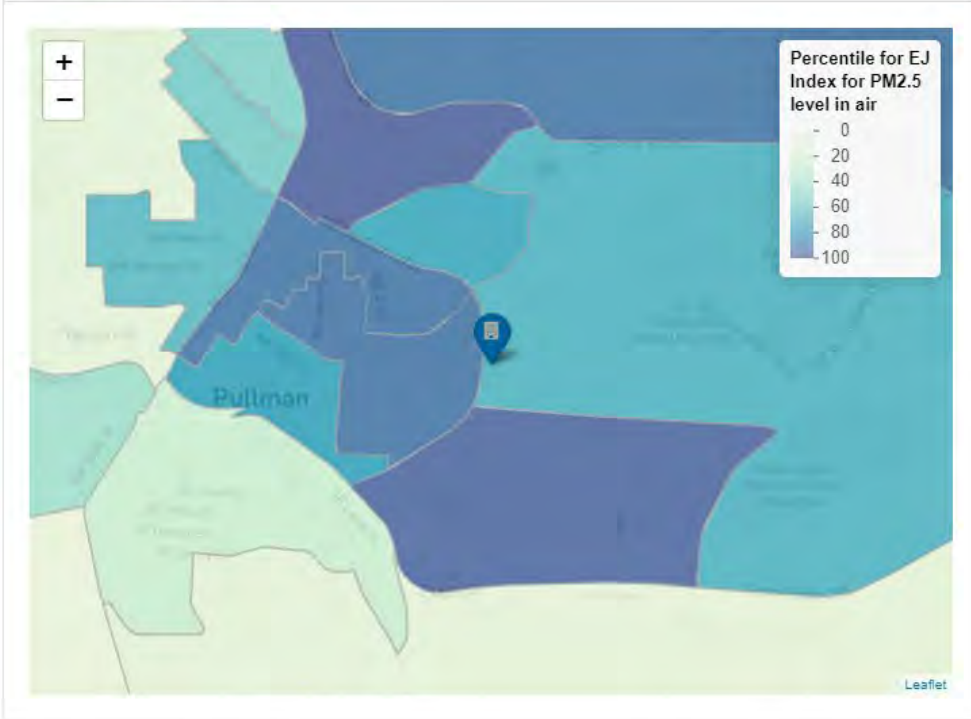
Resiliency and Climate Risk | **Air** | Biodiversity | Carbon | Nutrients | Water | Community | Human Health | Noise

Air Quality | **EJ Index** | Source Emissions

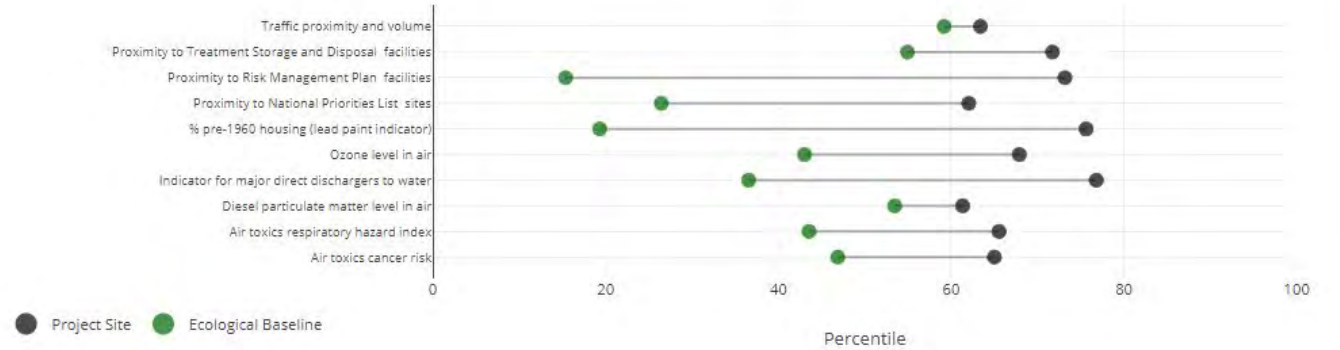
EJ Index

Percentile for EJ Index for PM2.5 level in air

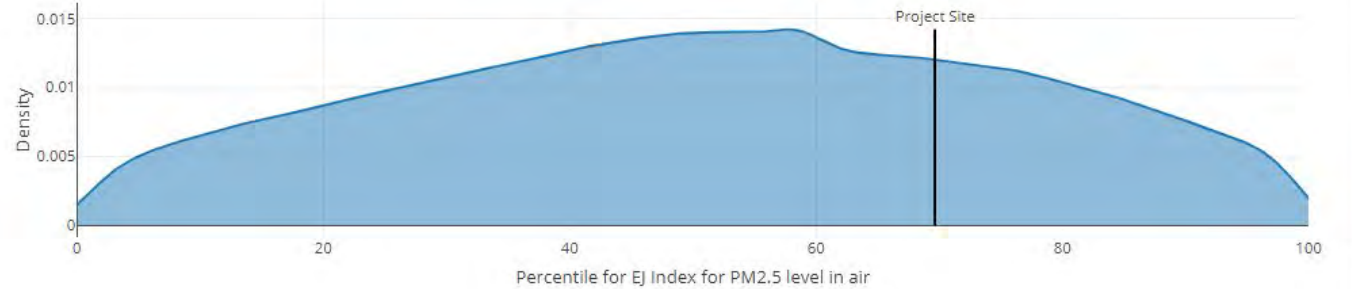
EJSCREEN Index Map

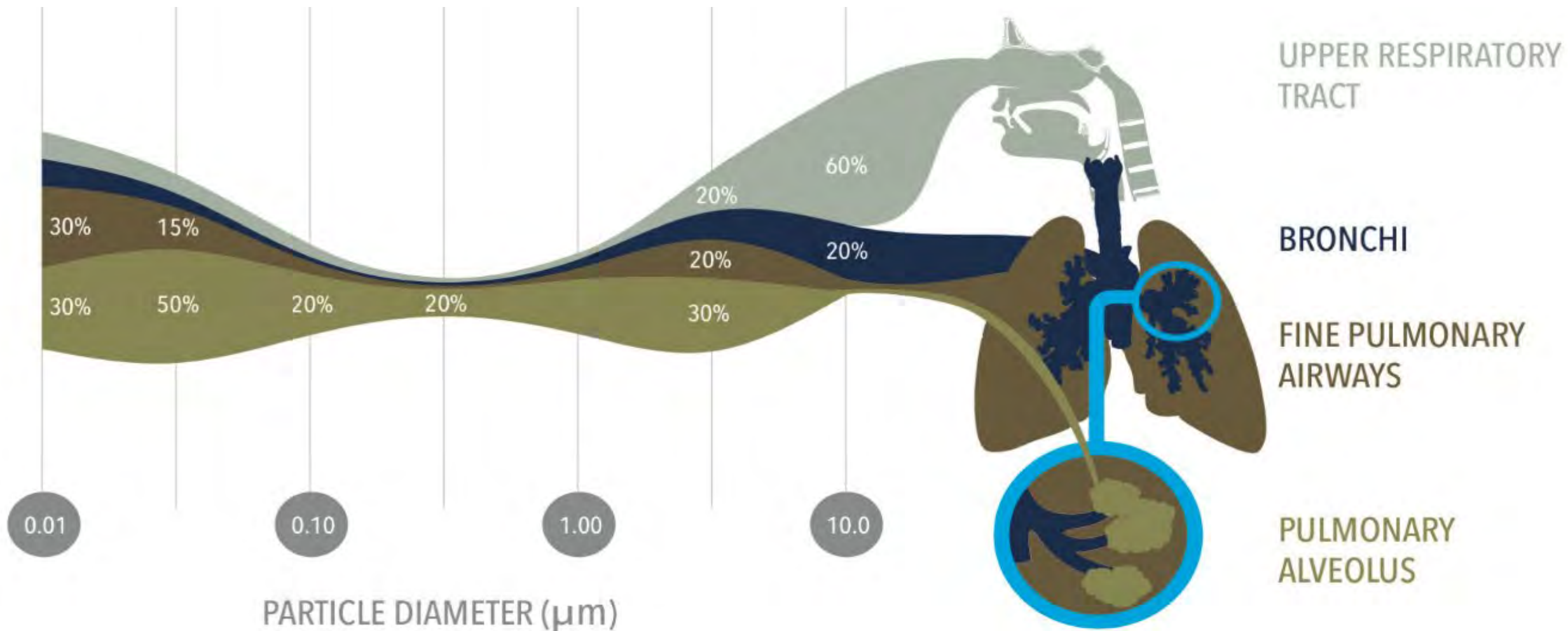


EJ Index Summary



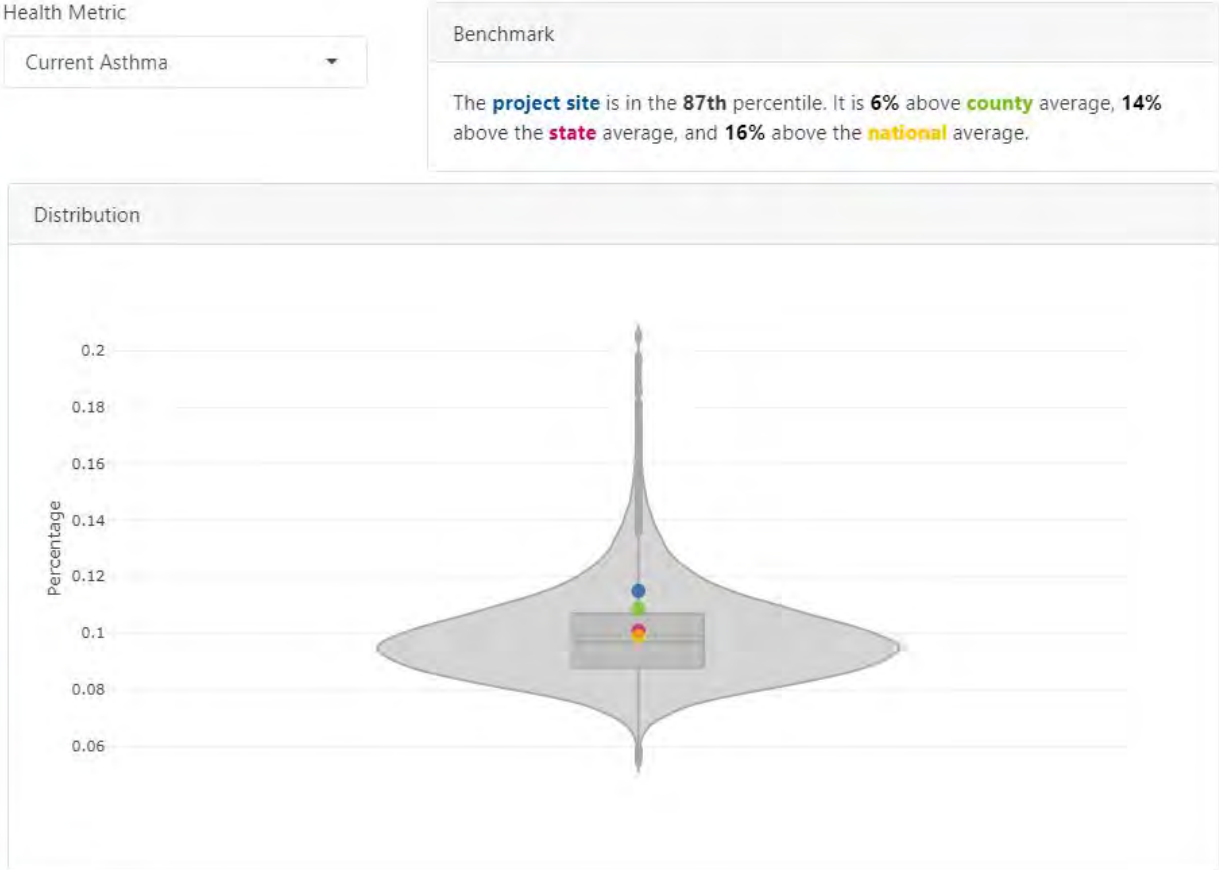
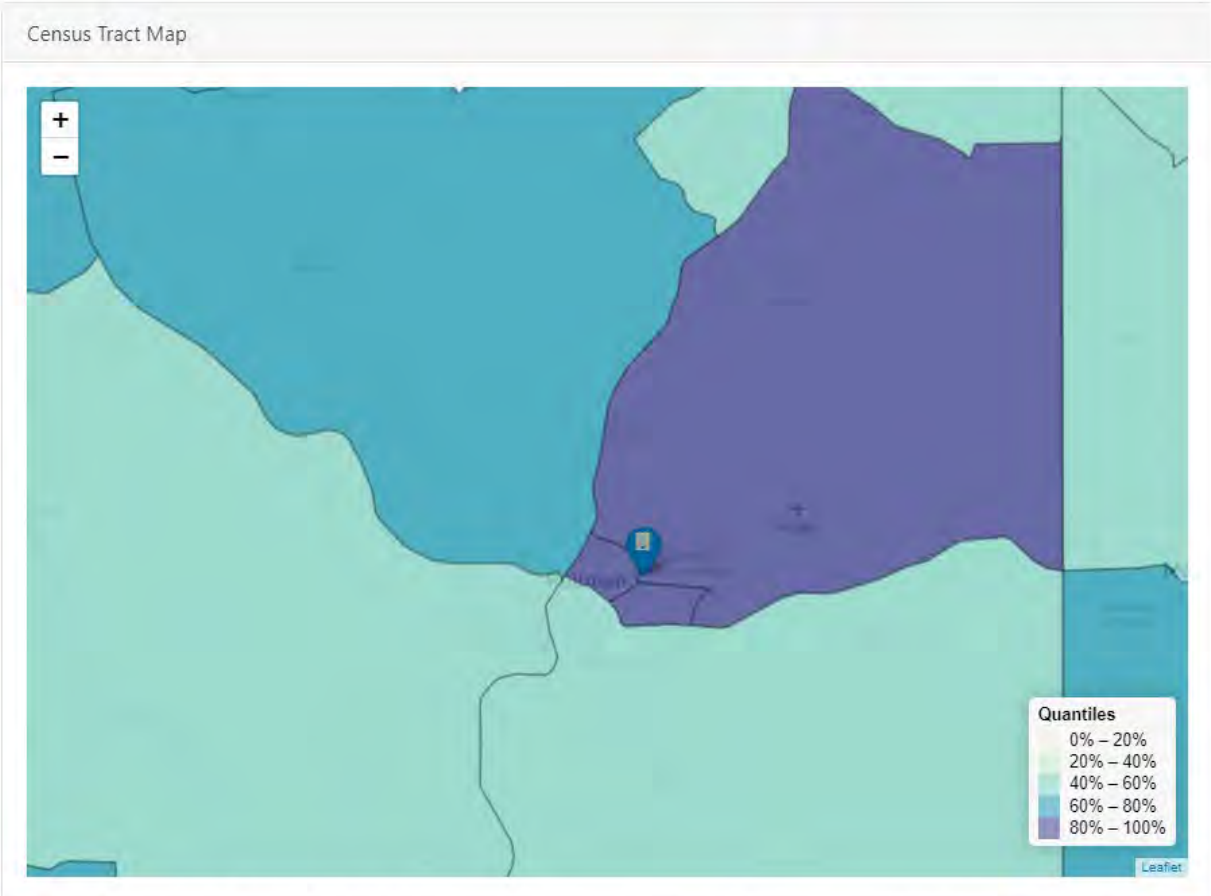
EJ Index Distribution





Health Context

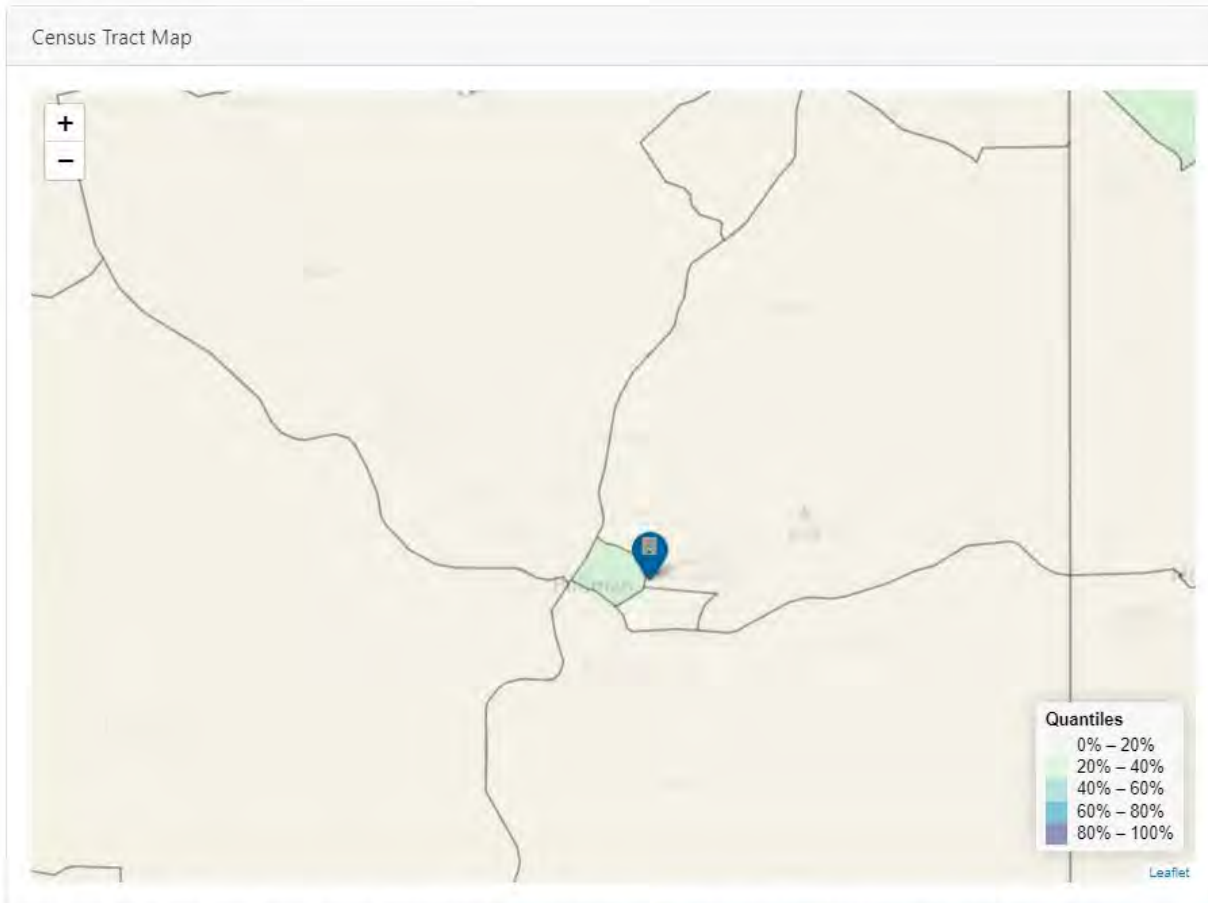
Asthma (87-98%)



PLACES. Local Data for Better Health, Census Tract Data 2020. available via <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Local-Data-for-Better-Health-Census-Tract-D/cwsq-ngmh>. Accessed April 16, 2021.

Health Context

Physical Inactivity (3-8th percentile)



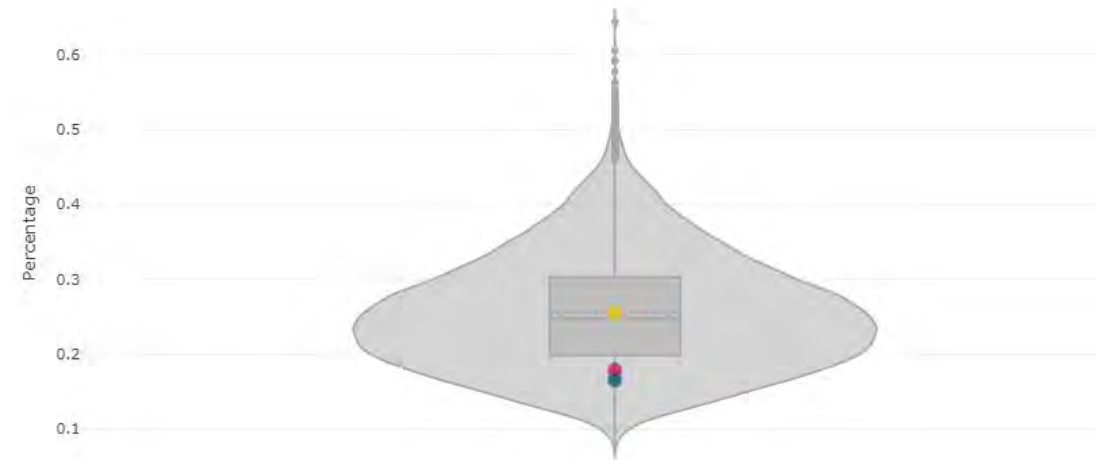
Health Metric

Physical Inactivity

Benchmark

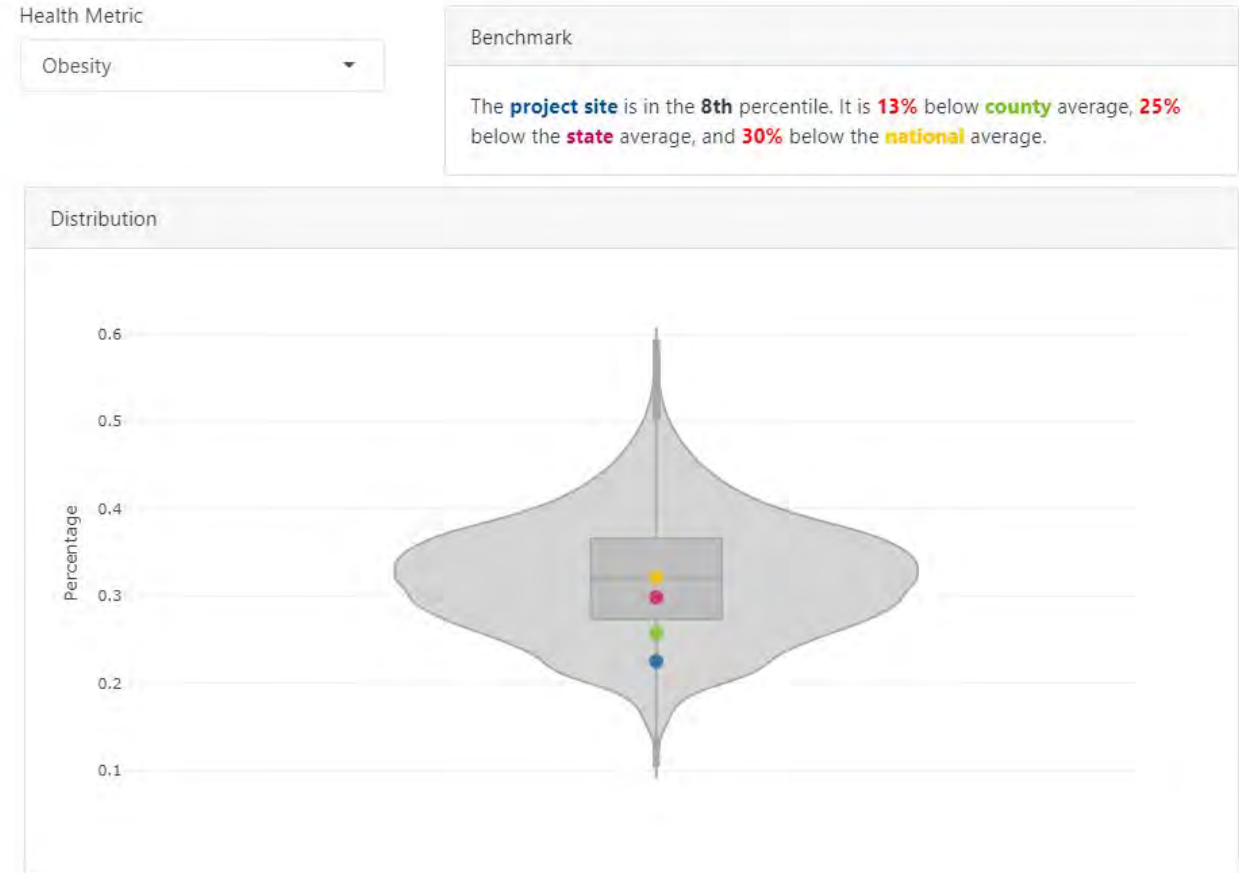
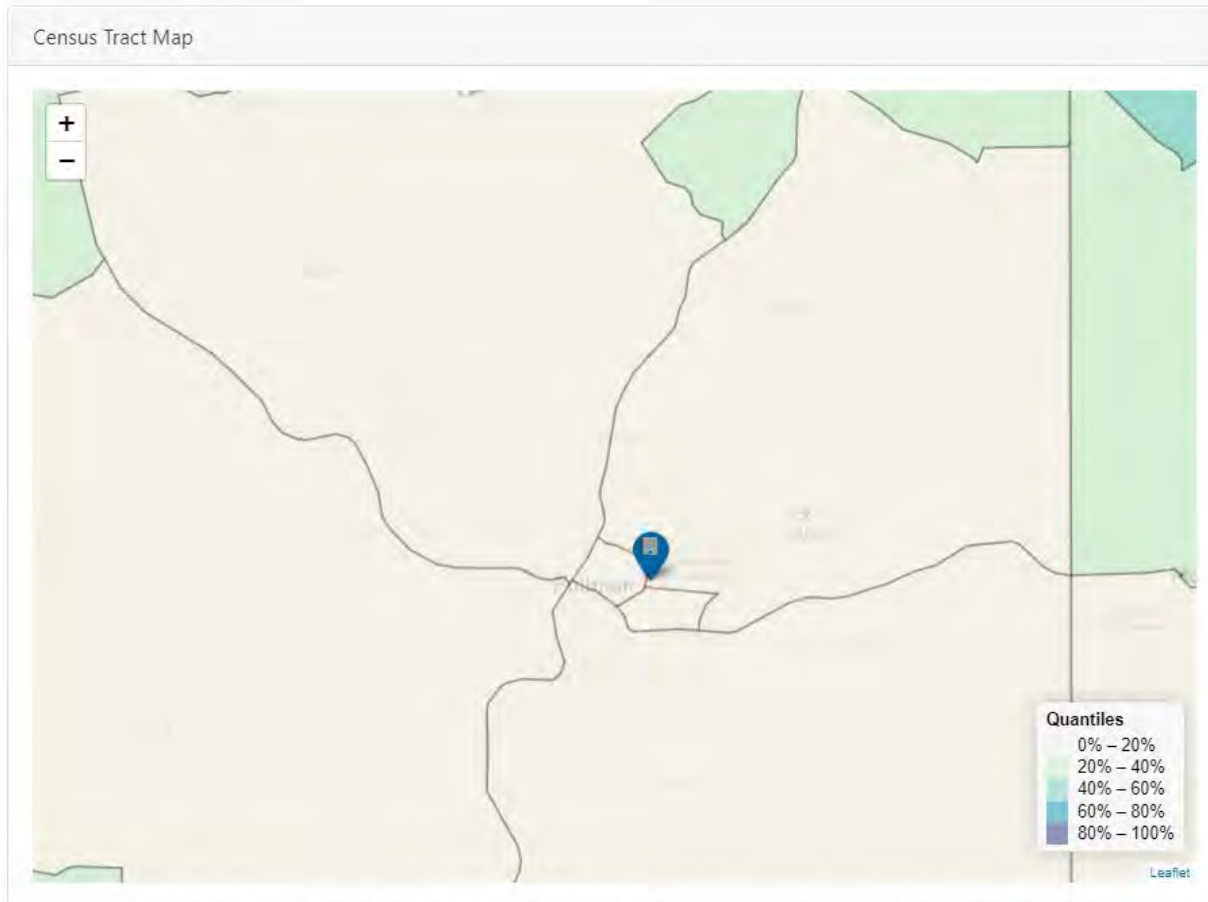
The **project site** is in the **12th** percentile. It is **3%** below **county** average, **8%** below the **state** average, and **35%** below the **national** average.

Distribution



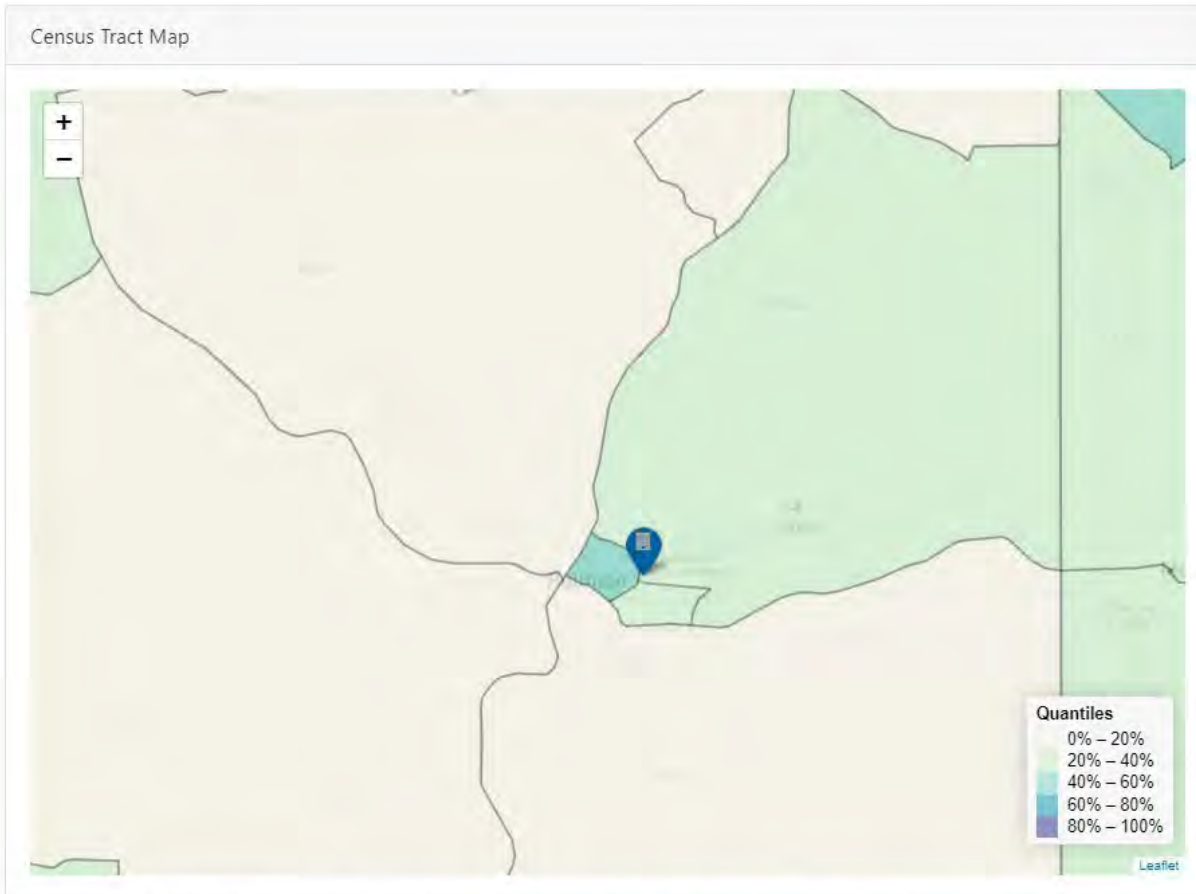
Health Context

Obesity (8-14th percentile)



Health Context

Smoking (7-29th percentile)



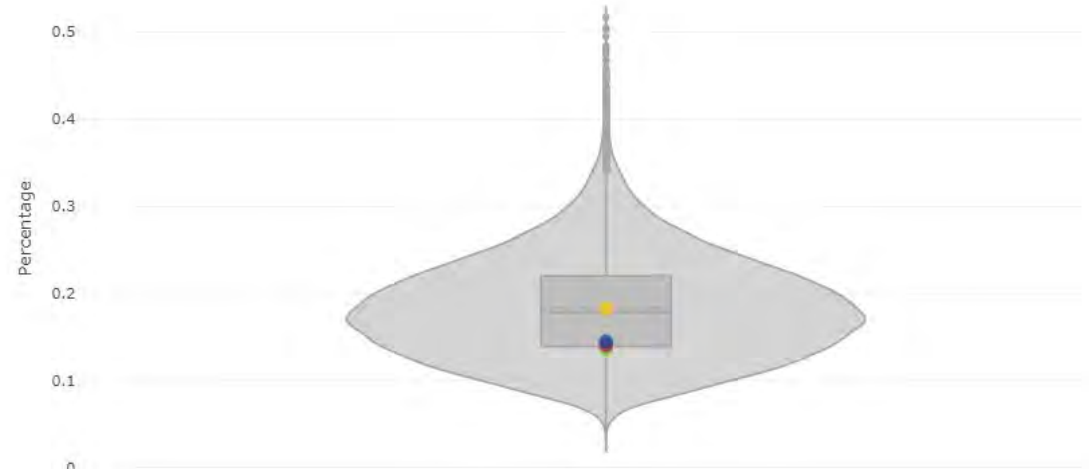
Health Metric

Current Smoking

Benchmark

The **project site** is in the **28th** percentile. It is **7%** above **county** average, **3%** above the **state** average, and **21%** below the **national** average.

Distribution







THE
SYSTEM
IS
BROKEN.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT
OF
AGRICULTURE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN
FEDERAL BUILDING

USDA VISITORS CENTER
MALL ENTRANCE →



Historic and Current Tribes:

Nez Perce, Palouse, and Walla Walla

Related Curriculum at Northwest Indian College

- Native Environmental Science

Climate Adaptation, Loss of Biodiversity and Crops

- An increase in wildfire intensity and severity
- An increase in the number and distribution of invasive/destructive plant and insect species
- Loss of productivity in key timber species
- Higher summer water temperatures, and a decrease in water quality
- A change in habitat types for fish and wildlife
- Negative impact to non-irrigated farmland, from drier conditions in summer

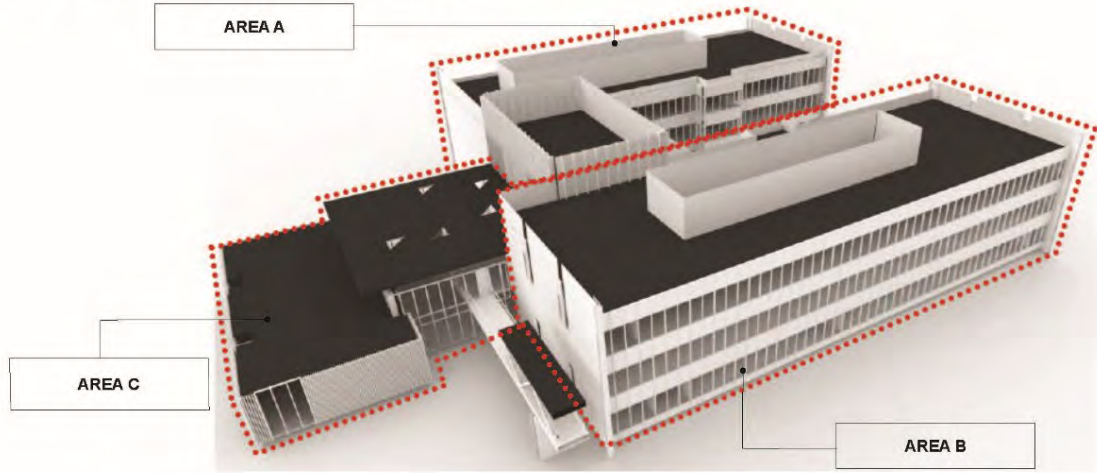
SOCIAL CONTEXT – “Advance Placed Based Education and Outreach”



ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

OCSD :: DAYLIGHT ANALYSIS

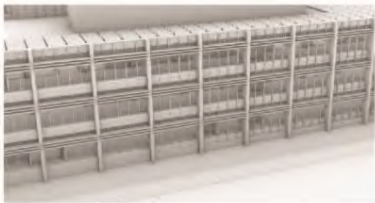
Daylight analysis of regularly occupied spaces in areas A, B and C.



SHADING OPTION 1

SHADING OPTION 2

SHADING OPTION 3



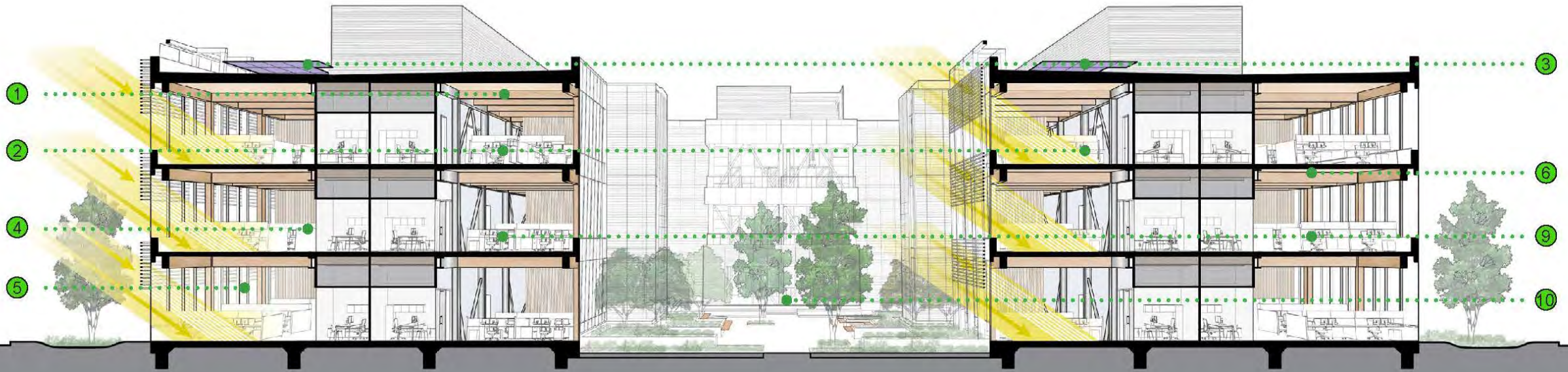
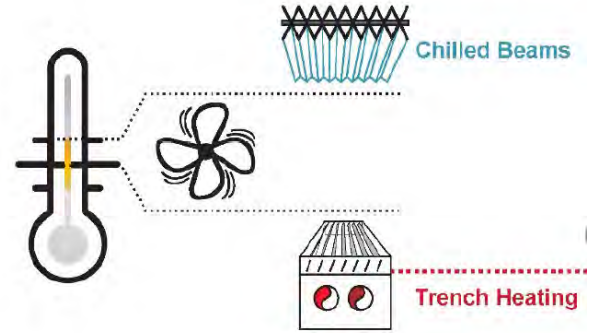
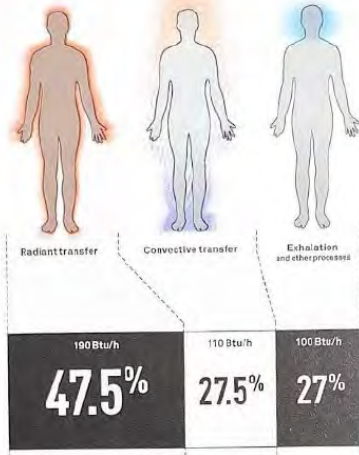
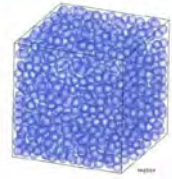
UDI



sDA



ASE



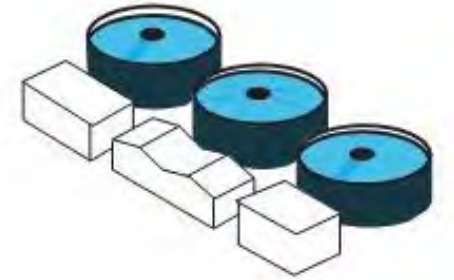
13%



New HQ Parking



17%



Plant

72%



New HQ

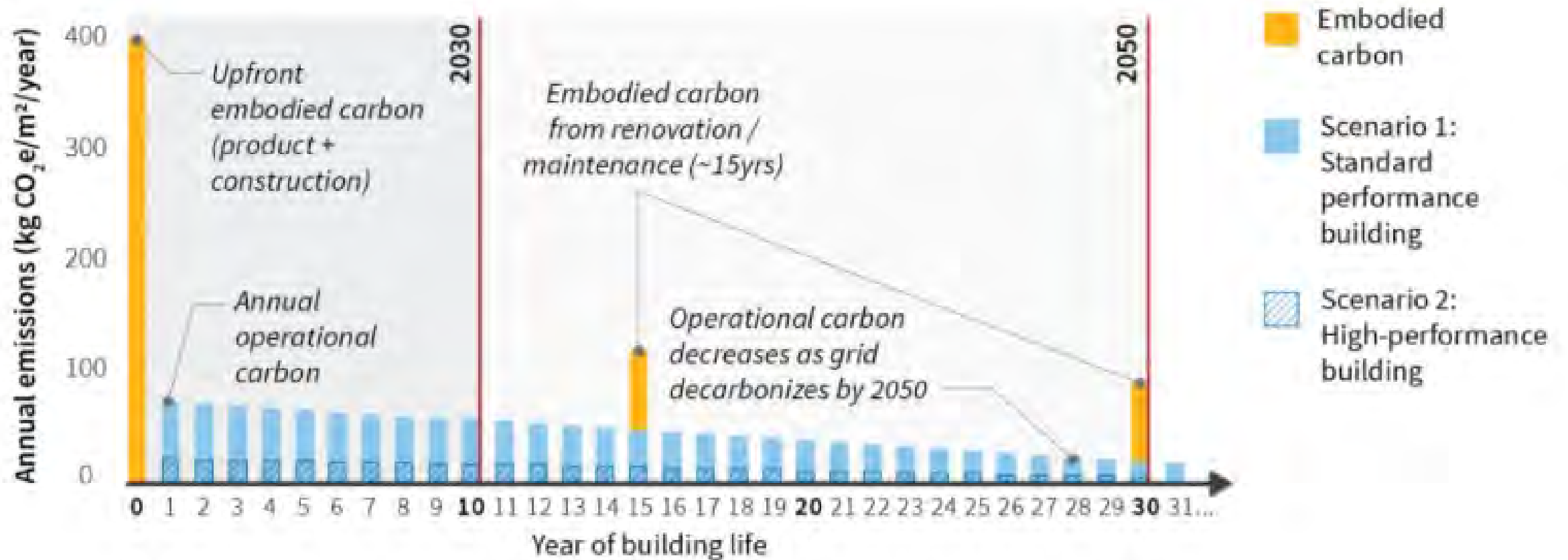
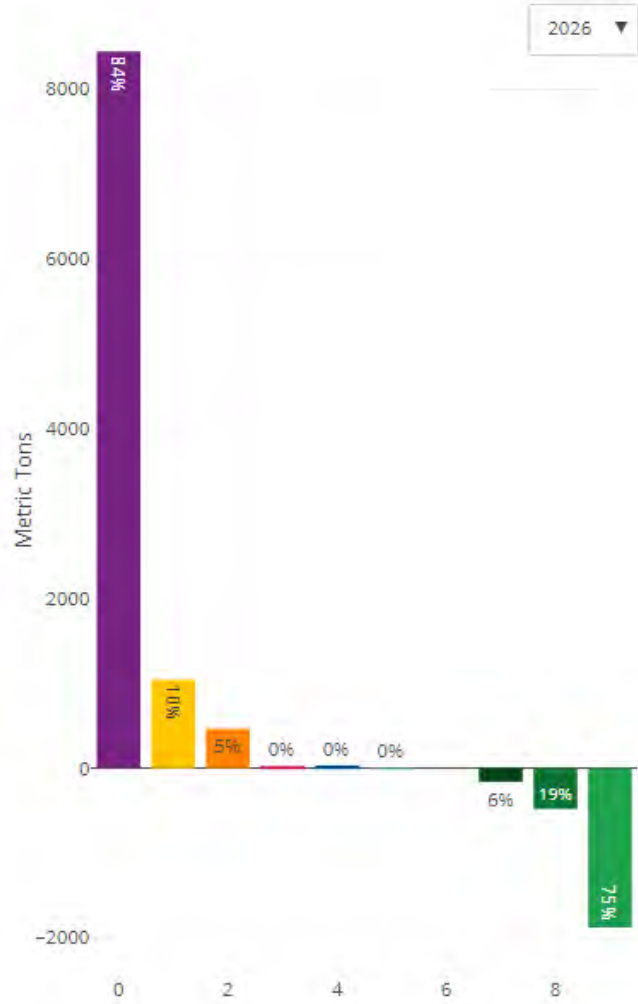
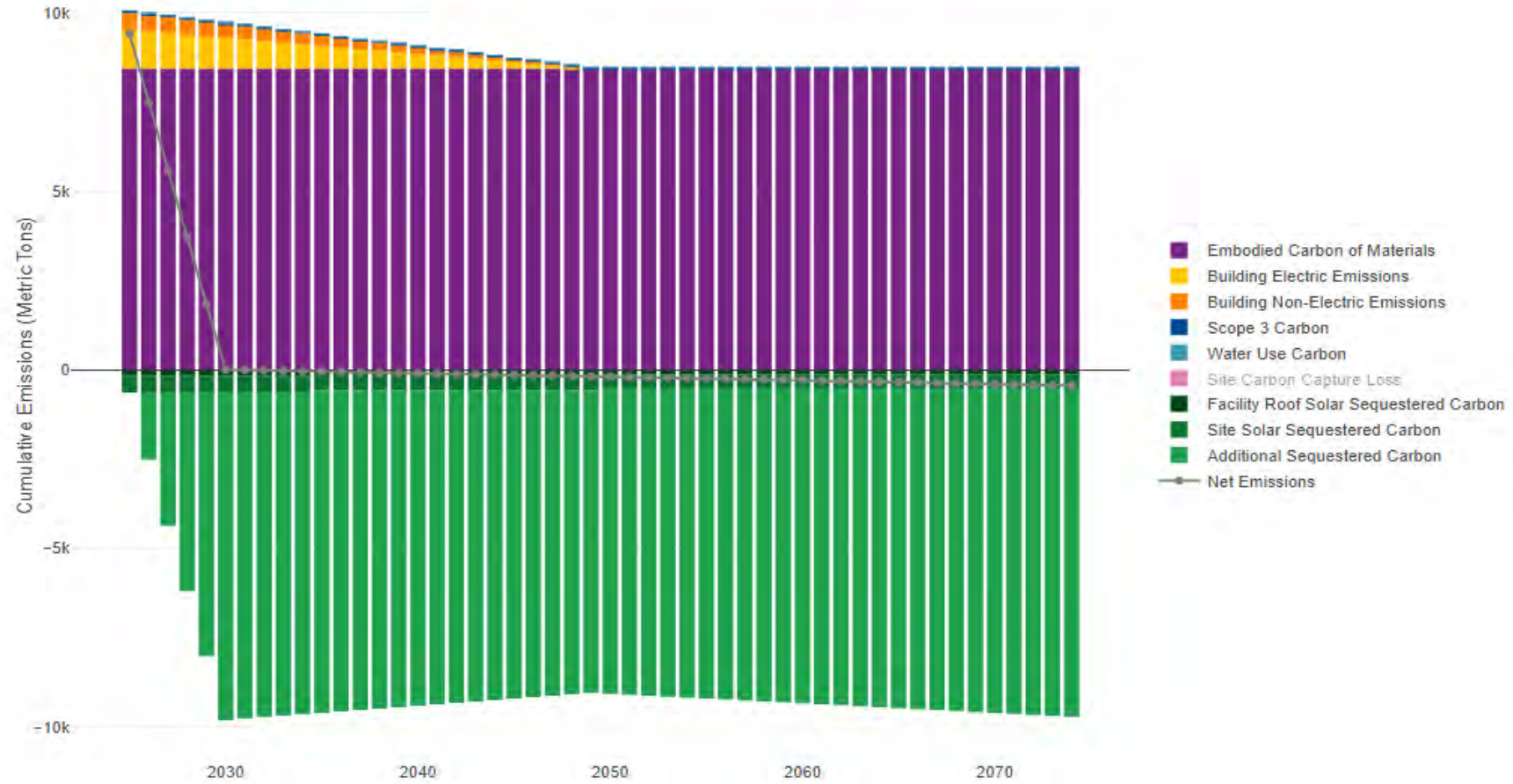


Figure 2: Relative impact of embodied carbon of a new building from 2020-2050. Data Sources: *Embodied Carbon Benchmark Study* and *Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)*, assuming a medium-sized commercial office building. Assumes a gradual grid decarbonization to zero by 2050.

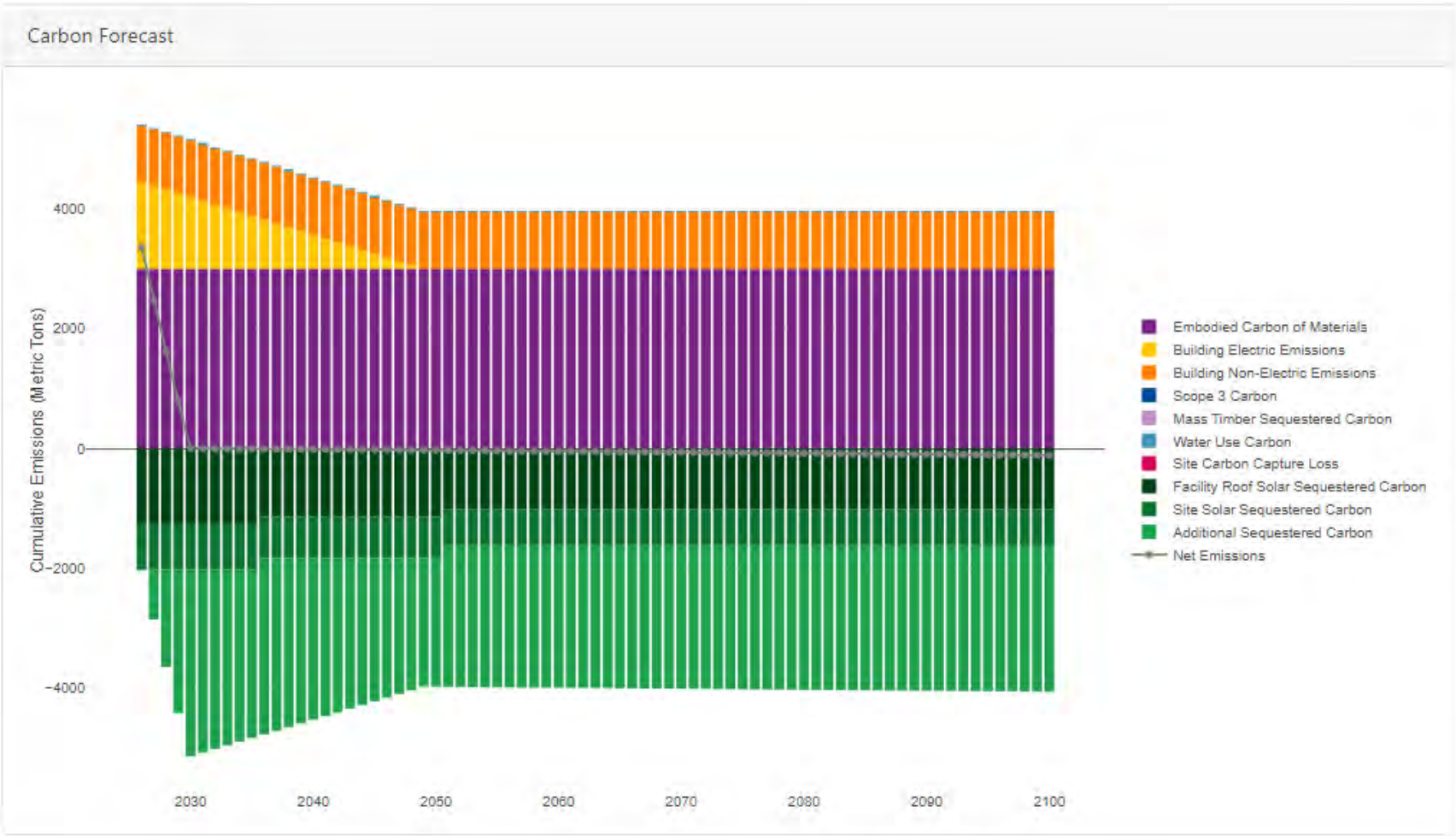
Carbon Impact



Carbon Forecast

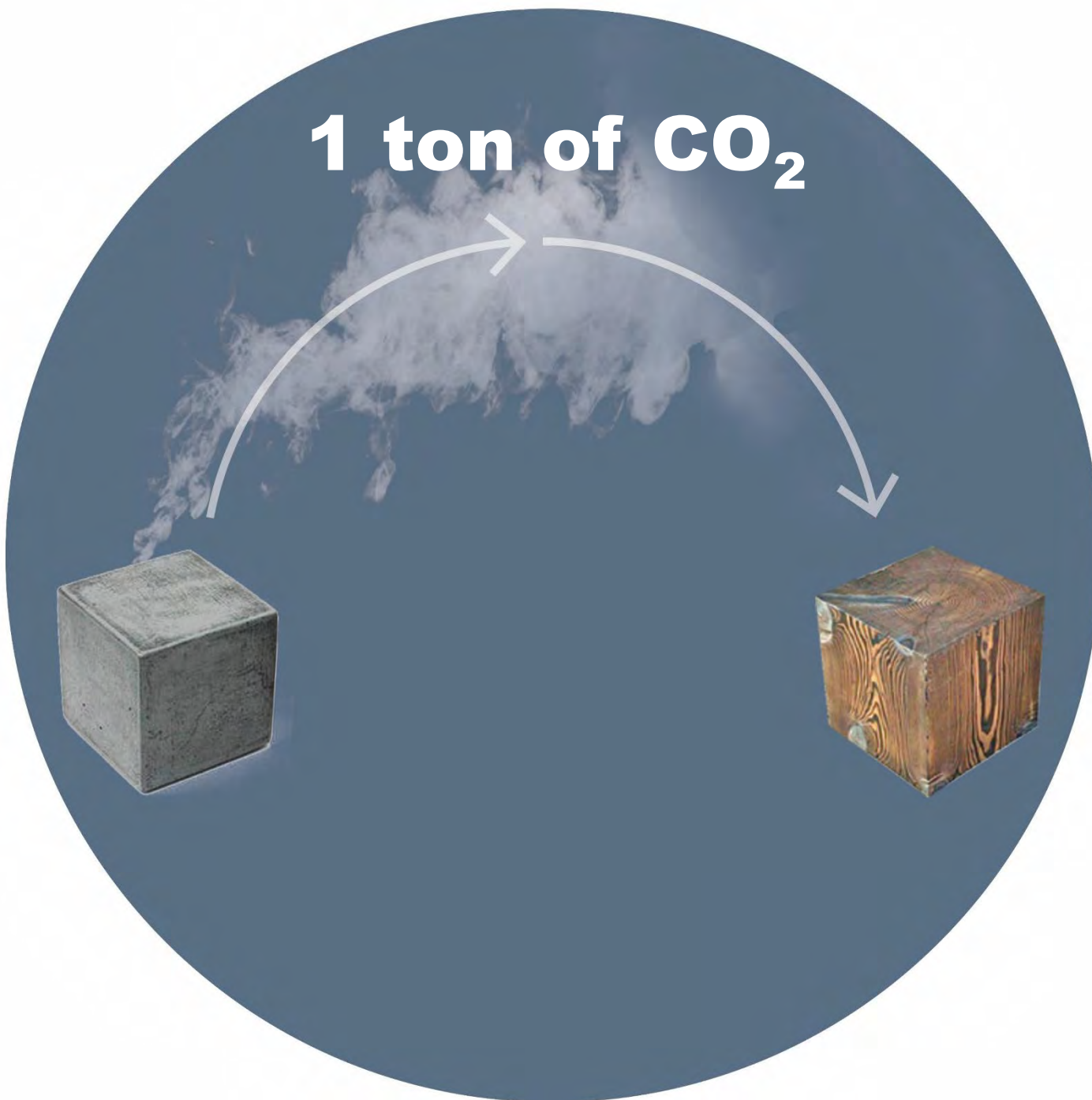


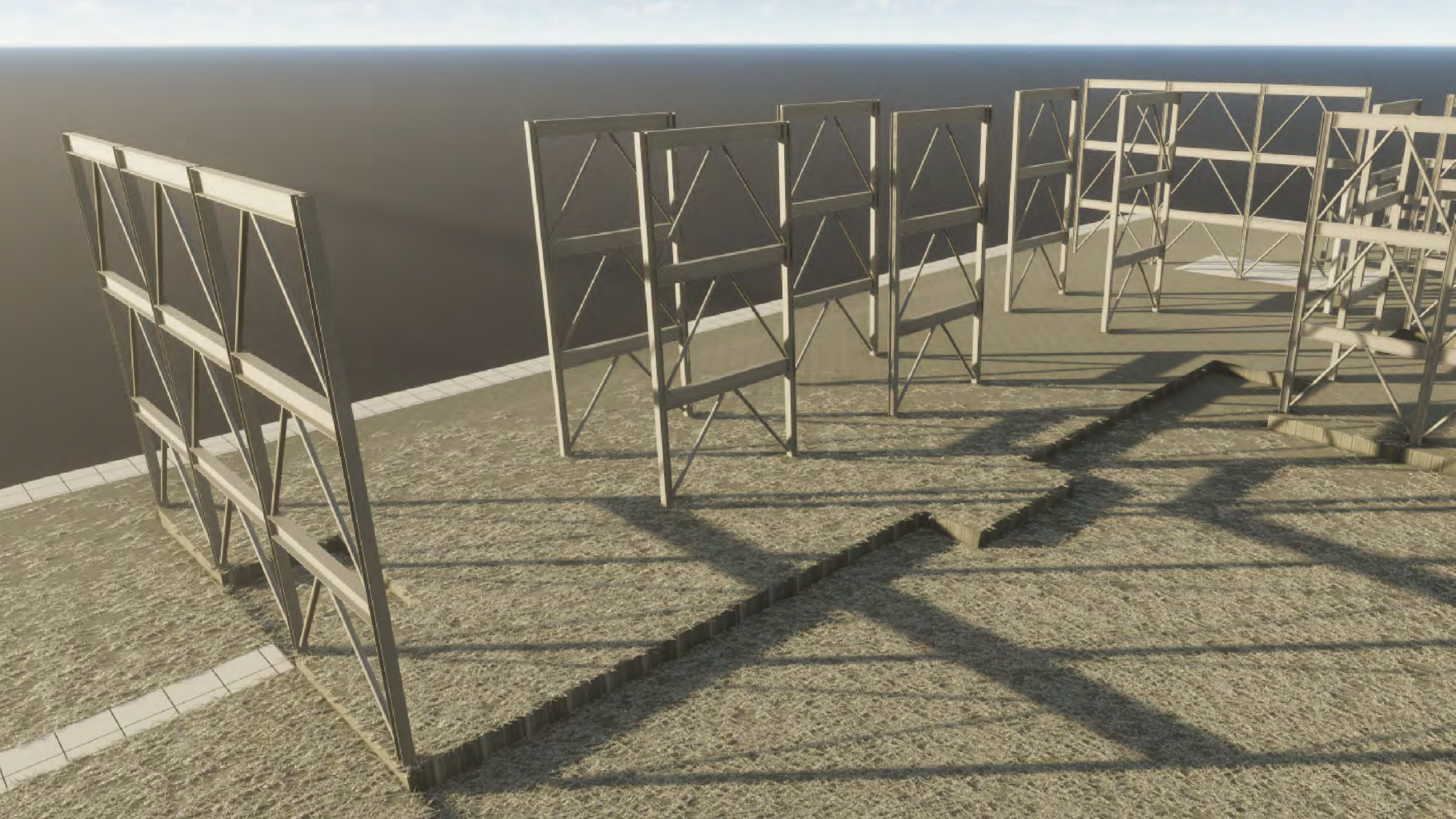
EMBODIED CARBON – 10-15X Operational for a low energy building

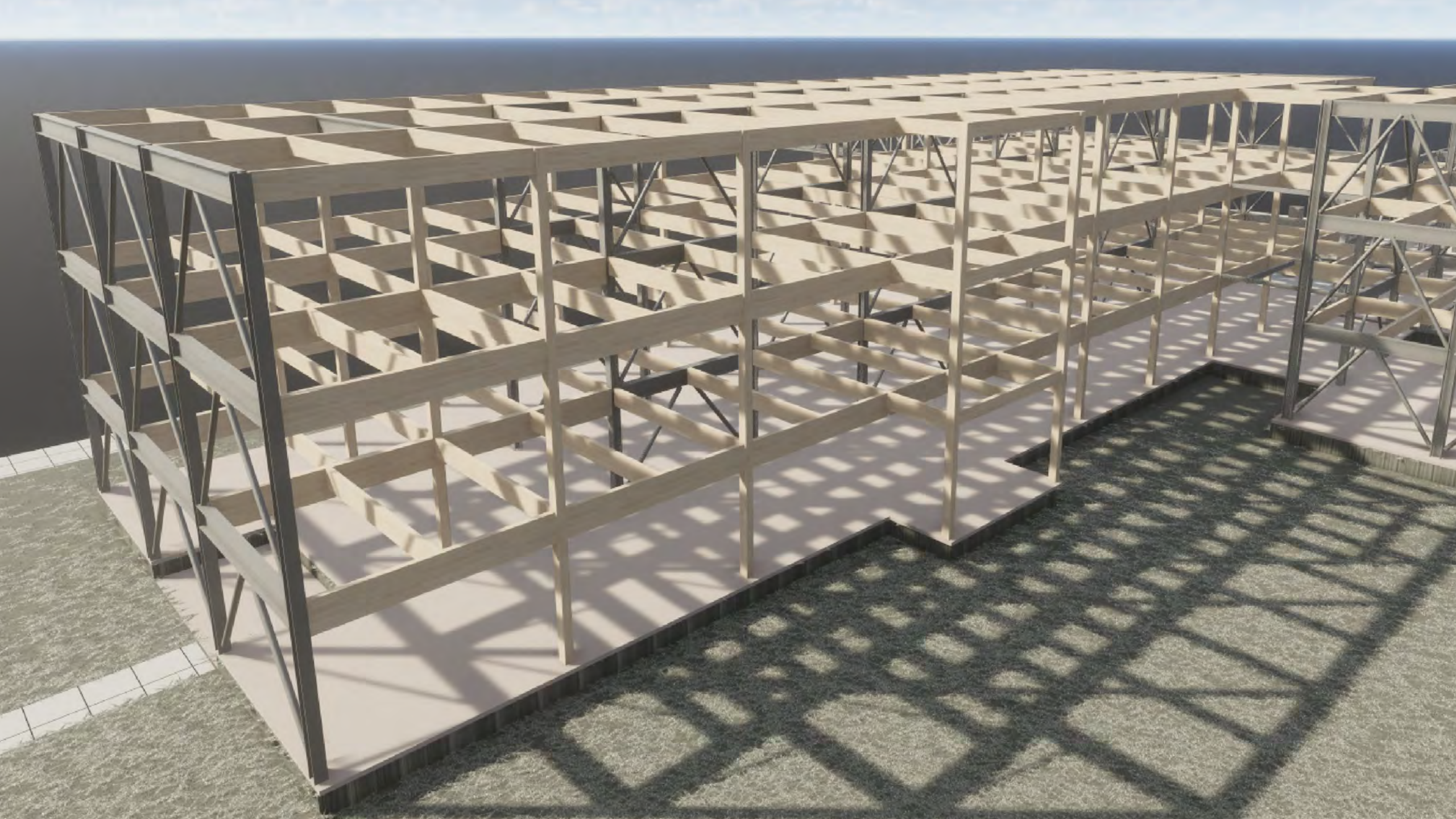


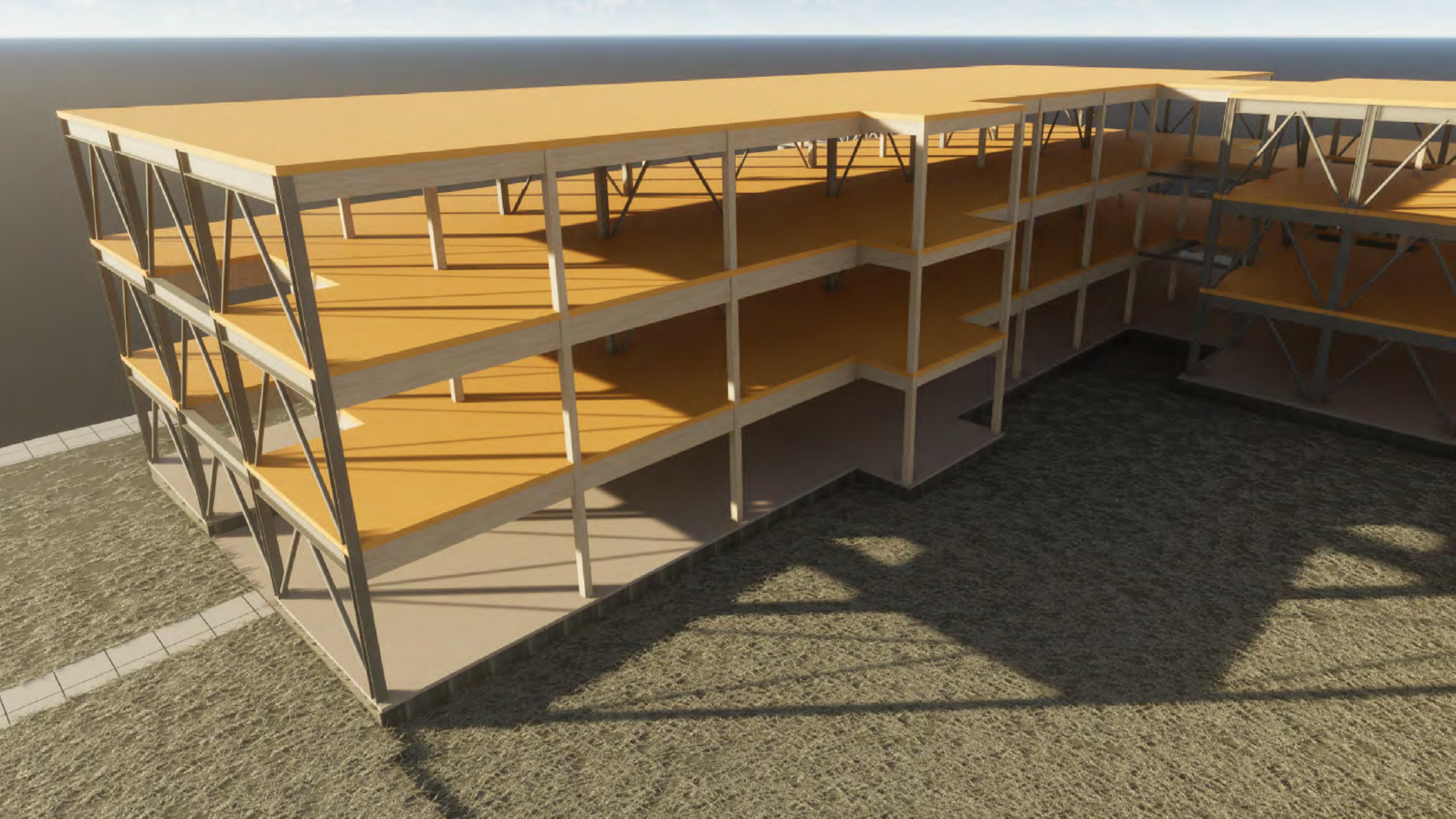
EMBODIED CARBON – 2-4X Operational for a high energy building

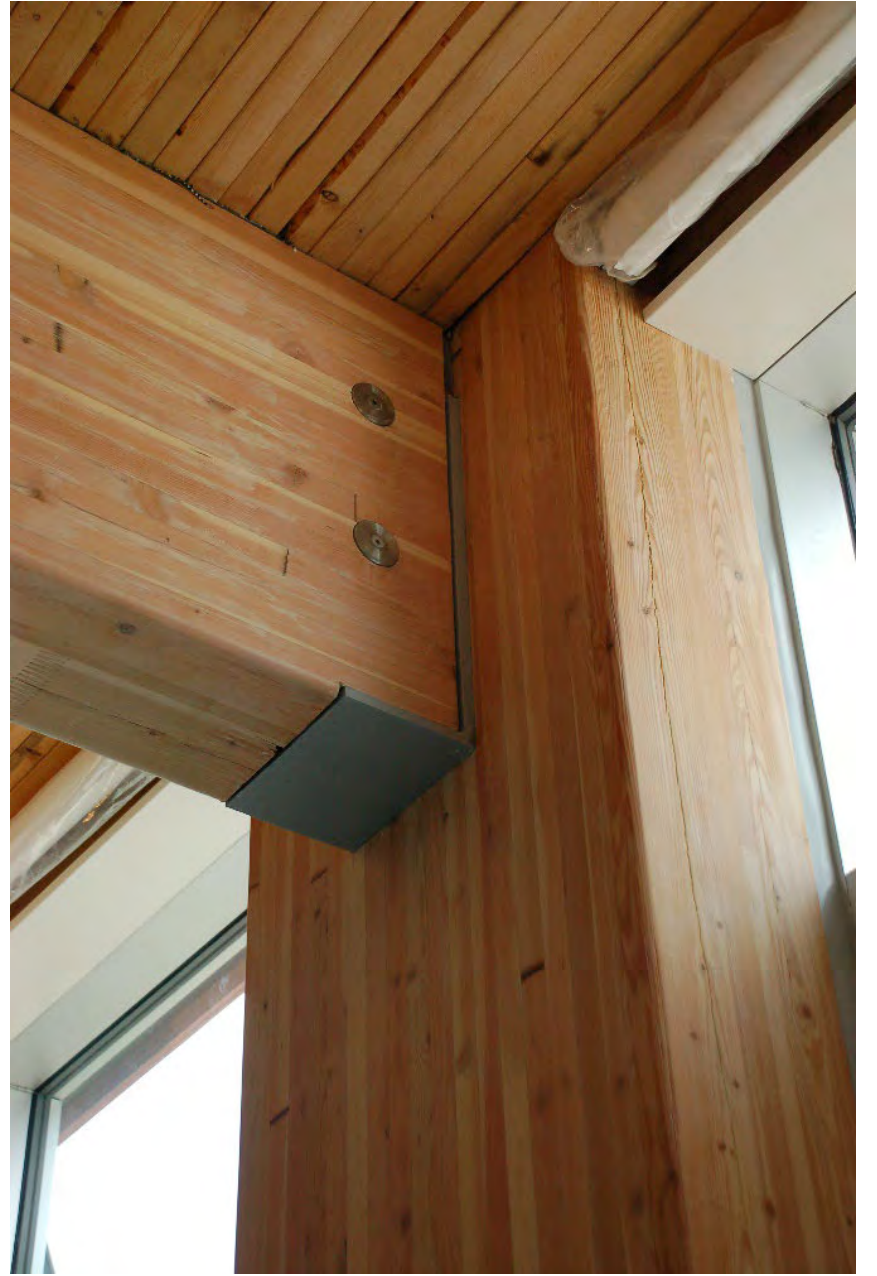
1 ton of CO₂











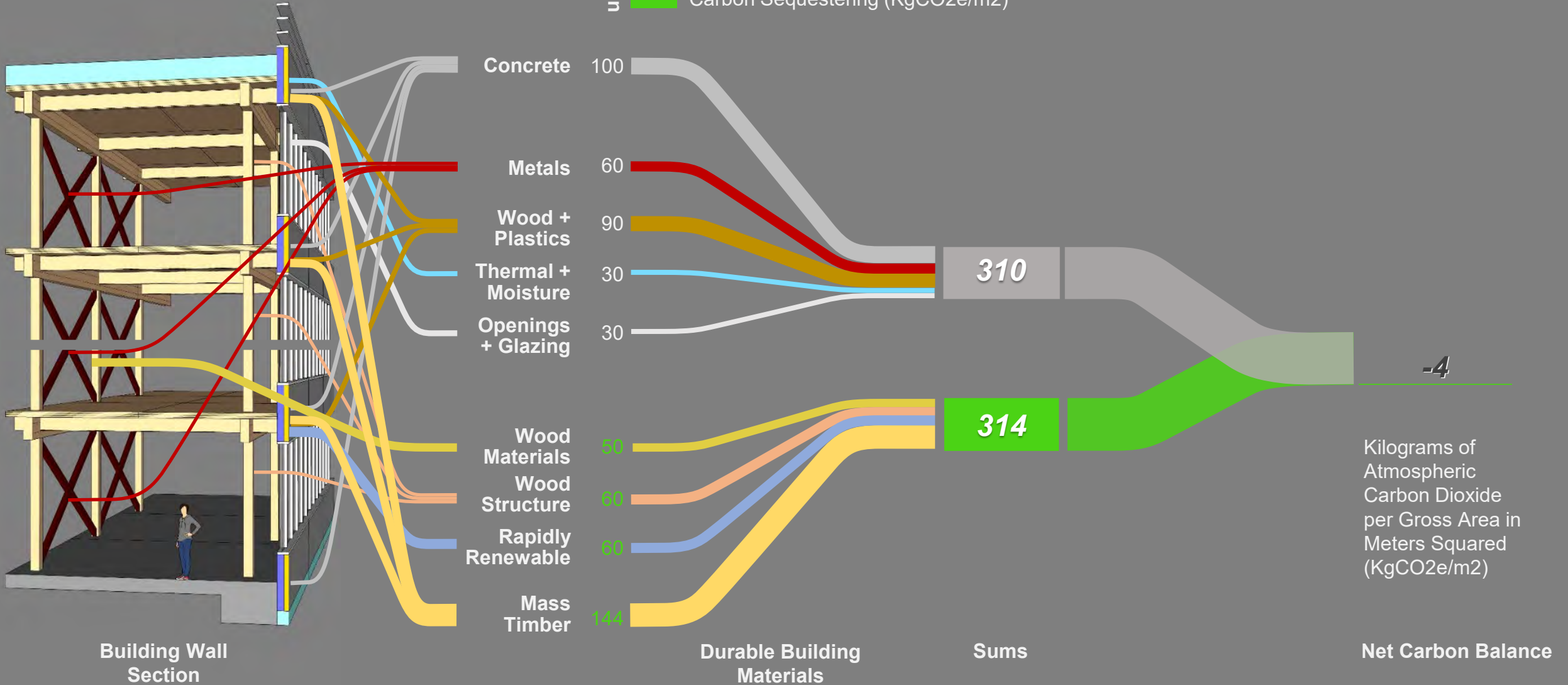


Orange County Salvation District



CARBON BALANCE GOAL (SCHEDULE A1-A5 + D)

unit
 Carbon Emitting (KgCO₂e/m²)
 Carbon Sequestering (KgCO₂e/m²)



~500 Mass Timber Projects

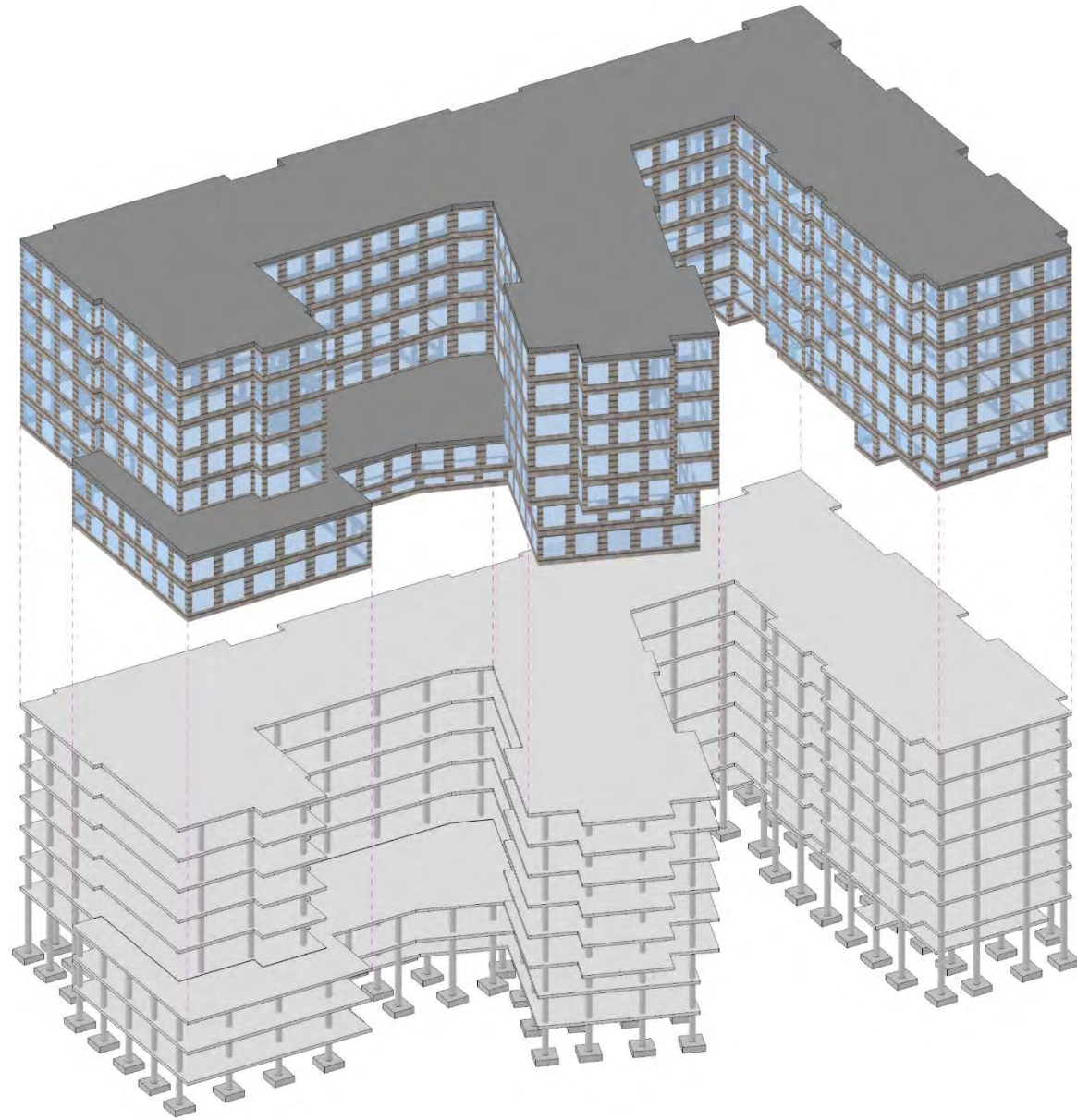
Mass Timber Projects In Design and Constructed in the US (December 2018)



State	Stage		State	Stage	
AL	Construction Started / Built	2	MS	In Design	1
	In Design	6	MT	Construction Started / Built	6
AR	Construction Started / Built	3		In Design	3
	In Design	3	NC	Construction Started / Built	10
AZ	In Design	1		In Design	22
CA	Construction Started / Built	26	ND	In Design	1
	In Design	40	NE	Construction Started / Built	1
CO	Construction Started / Built	9		In Design	1
	In Design	7	NH	In Design	1
CT	Construction Started / Built	3	NJ	In Design	3
	In Design	5	NM	In Design	1
DC	Construction Started / Built	2	NY	Construction Started / Built	5
	In Design	1		In Design	10
DE	In Design	1	OH	Construction Started / Built	1
FL	Construction Started / Built	15		In Design	3
	In Design	13	OK	Construction Started / Built	1
GA	In Design	11		In Design	1
HI	In Design	1	OR	Construction Started / Built	16
IA	In Design	1		In Design	20
IL	Construction Started / Built	1	PA	Construction Started / Built	2
	In Design	2		In Design	2
IN	Construction Started / Built	4	RI	Construction Started / Built	1
	In Design	10		In Design	1
KS	Construction Started / Built	1	SC	Construction Started / Built	5
KY	Construction Started / Built	1		In Design	7
LA	In Design	1	TN	Construction Started / Built	3
MA	Construction Started / Built	15		In Design	2
	In Design	21	TX	Construction Started / Built	12
MD	Construction Started / Built	1		In Design	29
	In Design	6	UT	Construction Started / Built	1
ME	Construction Started / Built	1		In Design	1
	In Design	9	VA	Construction Started / Built	1
MI	Construction Started / Built	1		In Design	9
	In Design	2	VT	Construction Started / Built	1
MN	Construction Started / Built	1		In Design	7
	In Design	2	WA	Construction Started / Built	17
MO	Construction Started / Built	4		In Design	23
	In Design	4	WI	Construction Started / Built	2
				In Design	13
			WV	Construction Started / Built	2
			WY	In Design	1

Considering mass timber for a project?
Ask us anything.

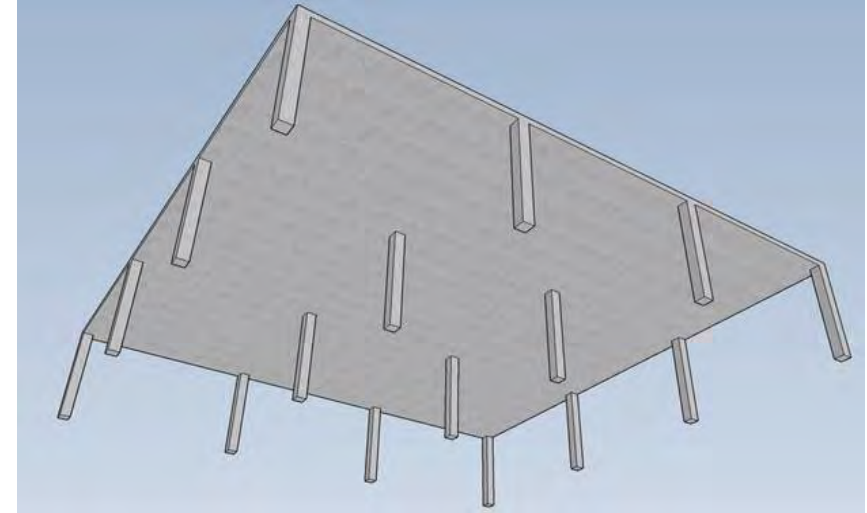
For free project support, contact:
help@woodworks.org
woodworks.org/project-assistance



(A) STEEL INFINITY STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

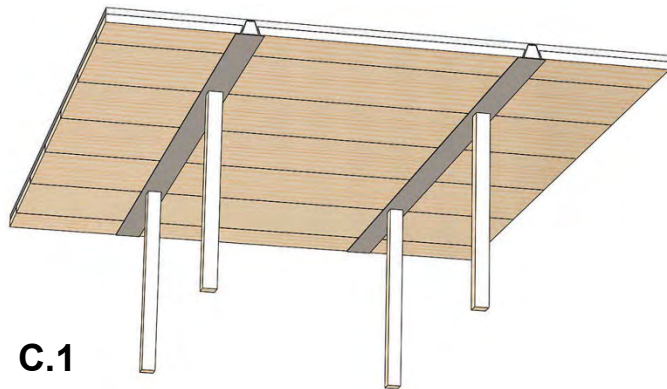


(B) CONCRETE FLAT SLAB

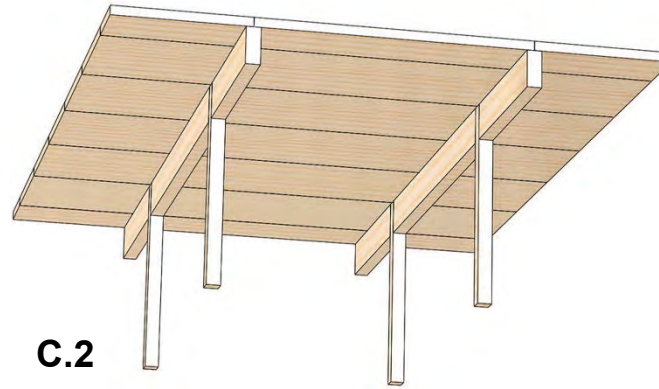


(C) MASS TIMBER GLULAM BEAMS

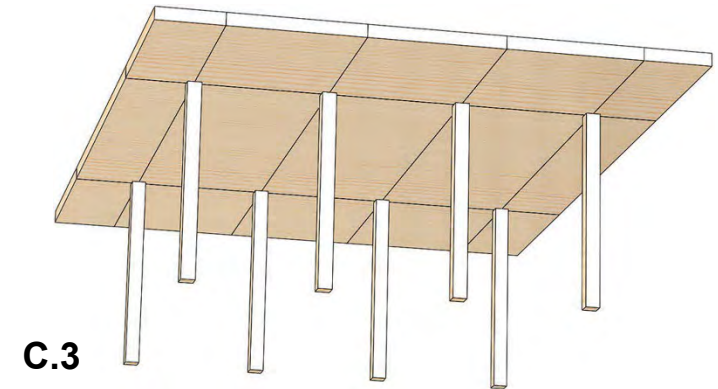
DELTA BEAM

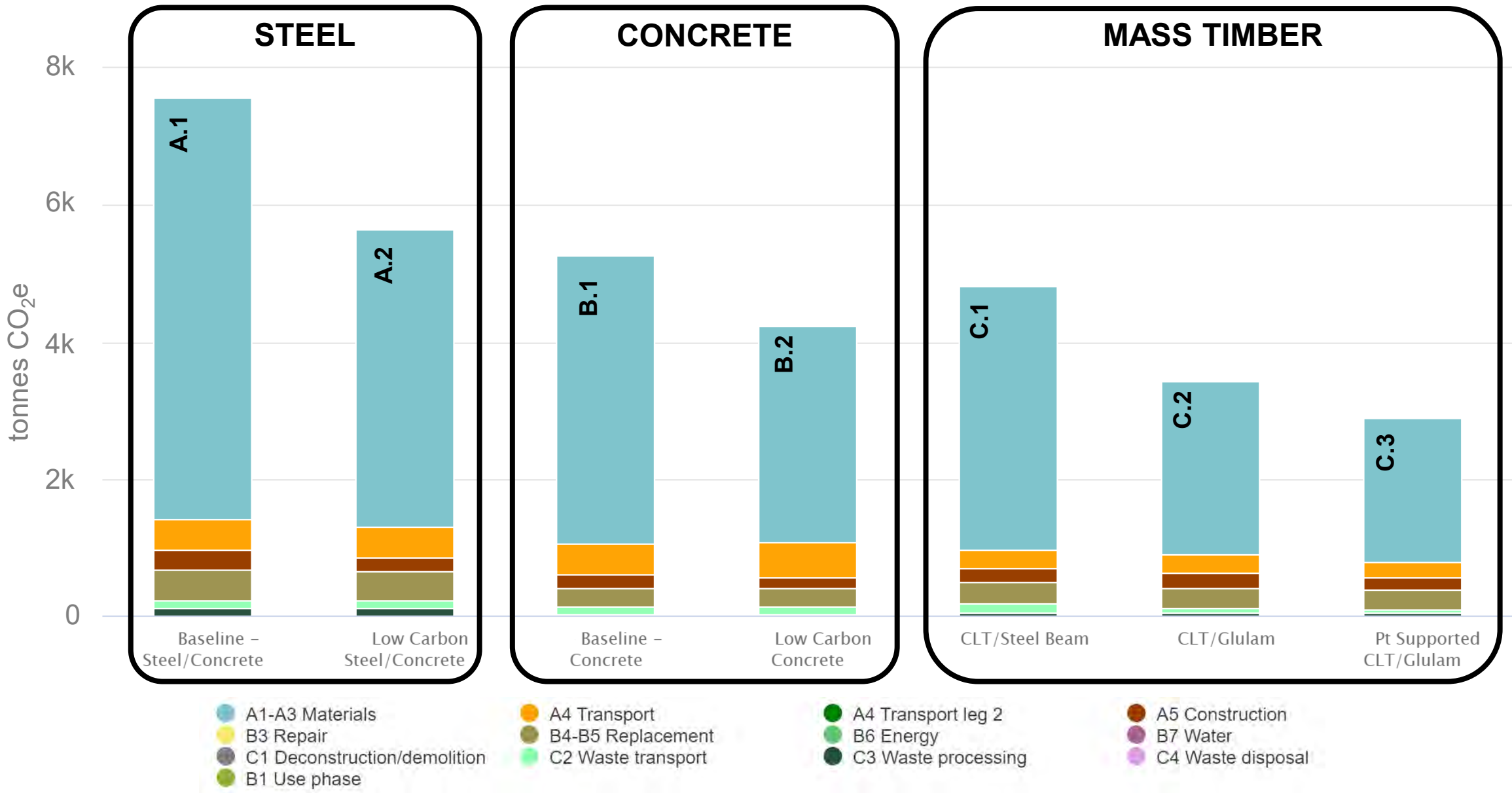


GLULAM BEAMS

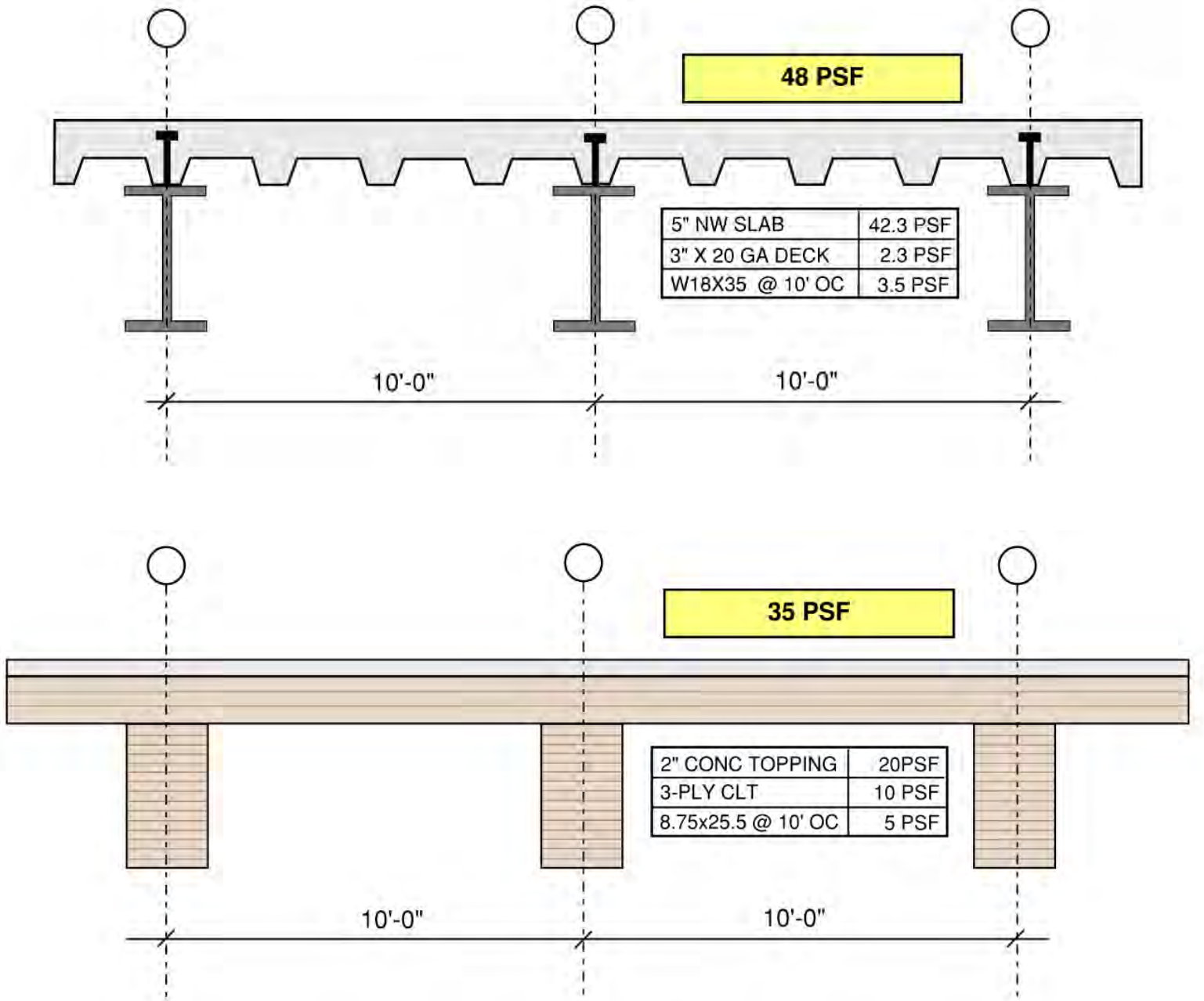


POINT SUPPORTED CLT





60% Carbon Savings



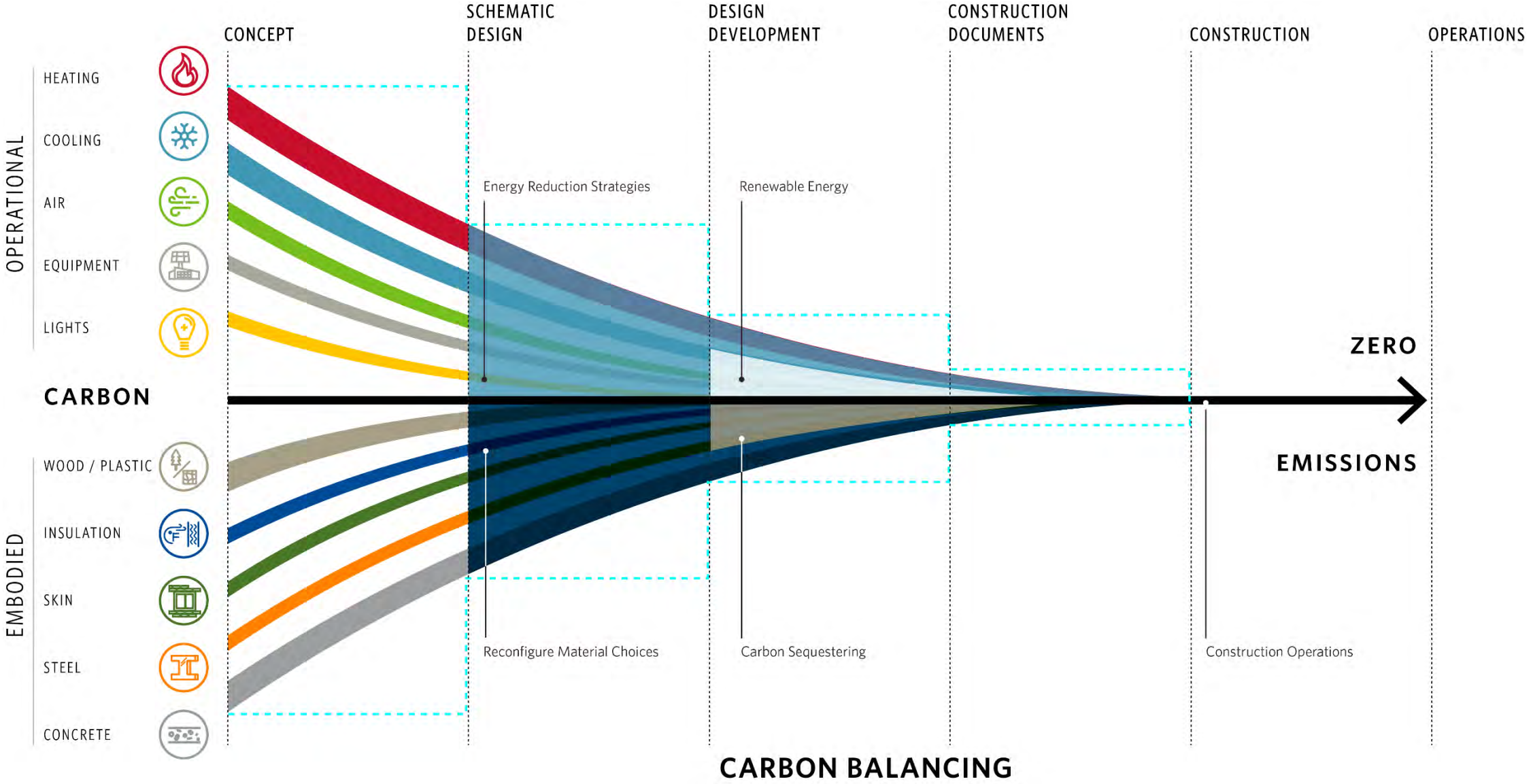


STRUCTURAL SYSTEM COST COMPARISON – BUSINESS HUB

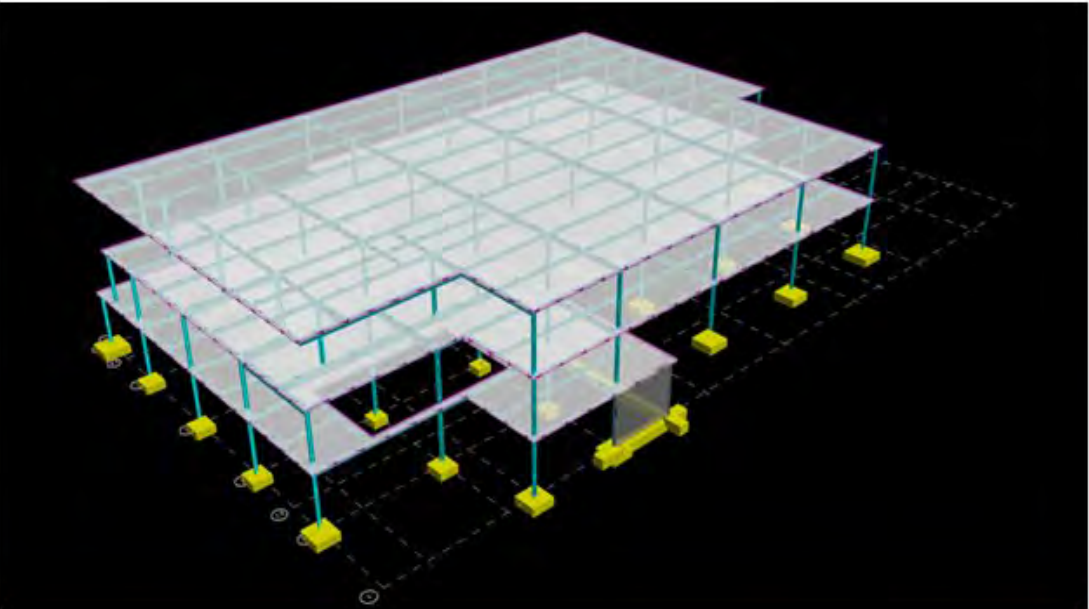
Item	Mass Timber Structure	Steel Structure
Structural Costs	\$2.9M	\$2.9M
Foundation Changes (additional piles)	+\$125K	
Foundation Changes (Weight difference of structure)		+\$125K
concrete slab topping	+175K	+\$310K
Pour stop + membrane	+80K	
Intumescent paint + fire proofing		+130K
Drywall column wraps		+200K
Ceilings and Bulkheads		+350K
Temporary protective measures	+85K	
Schedule Impact		+225K
TOTAL	\$3.36M	\$3.84M



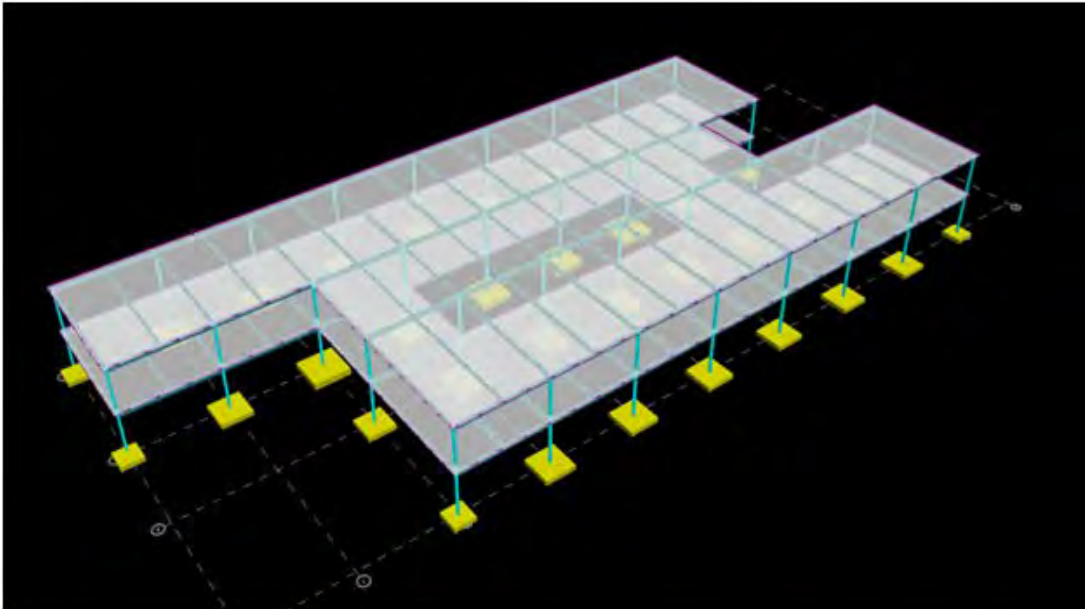
Carbon Balanced Building



SIMPLIFIED CONSTRUCTION



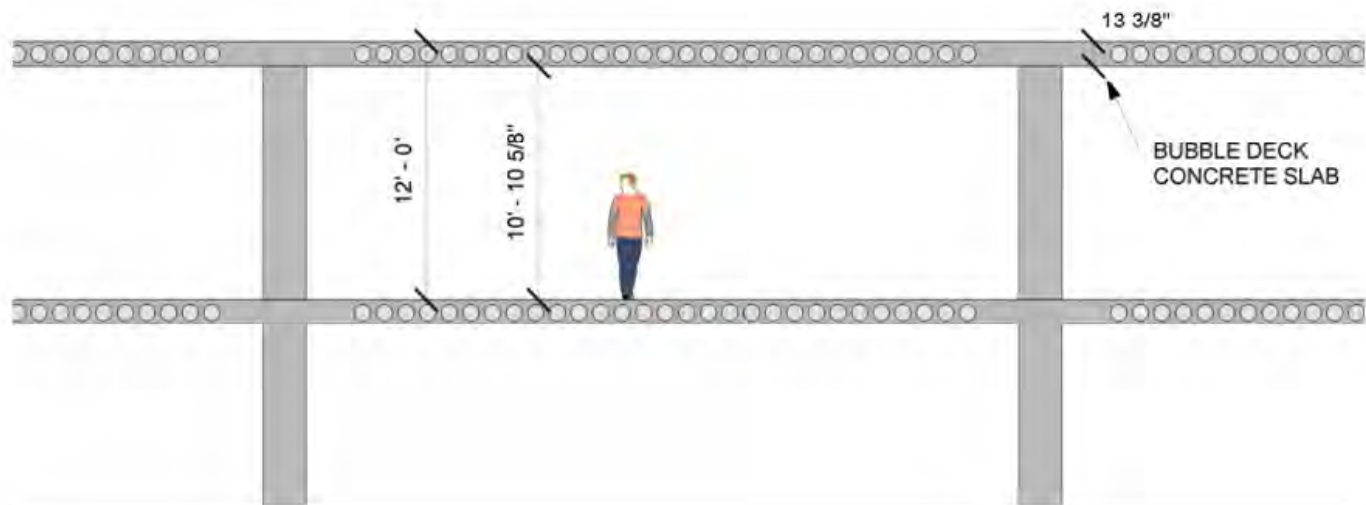
Number of Columns	Number of Beams	Number of Footings	Steel Tonnage
46	245	39	±110



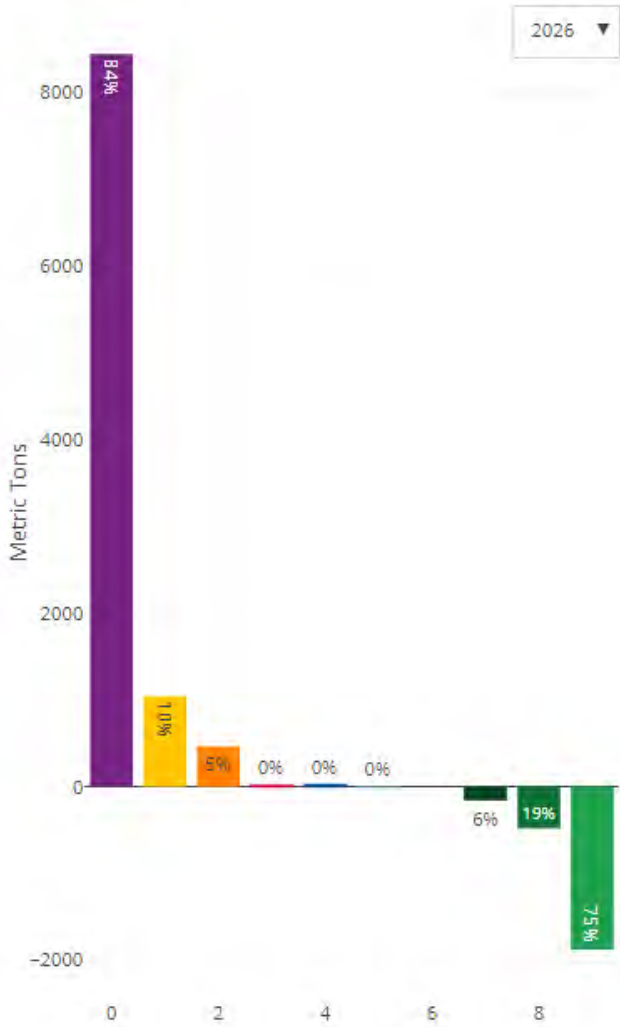
Number of Columns	Number of Beams	Number of Footings	Steel Tonnage
34	141	34	±120



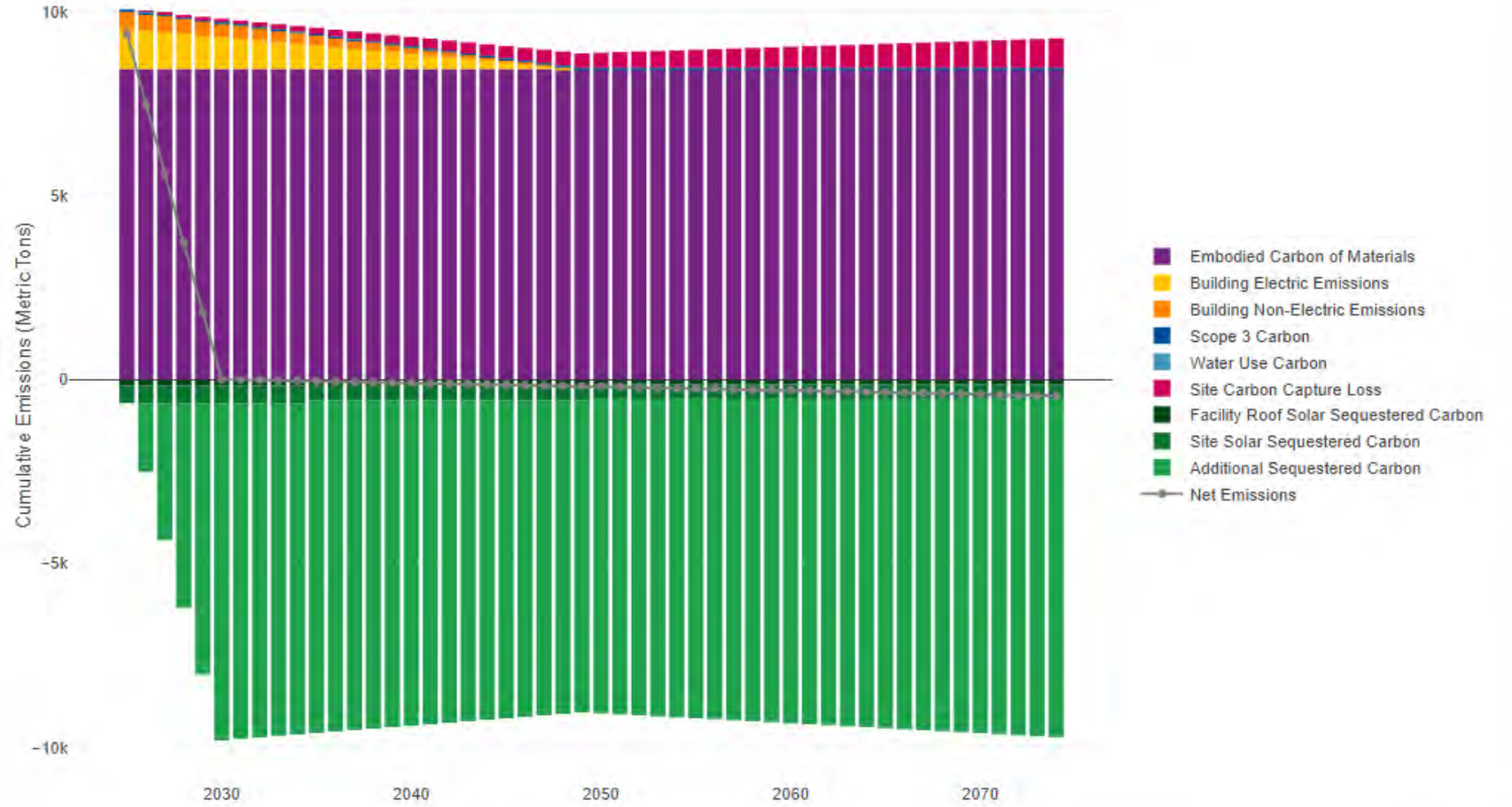
BMS Jump Business Center,
Bothell, WA



Carbon Impact

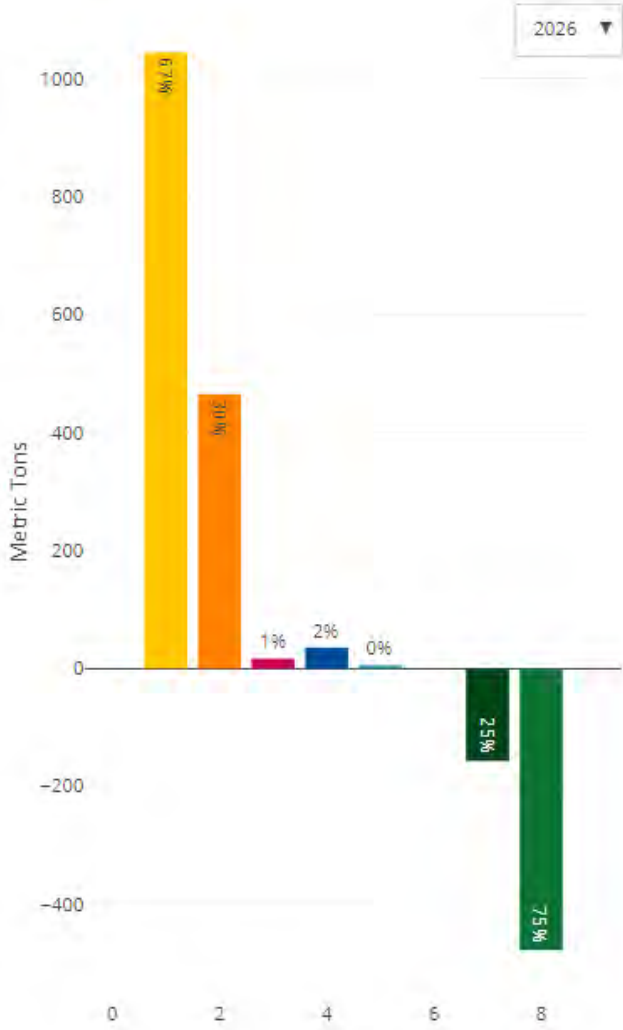


Carbon Forecast

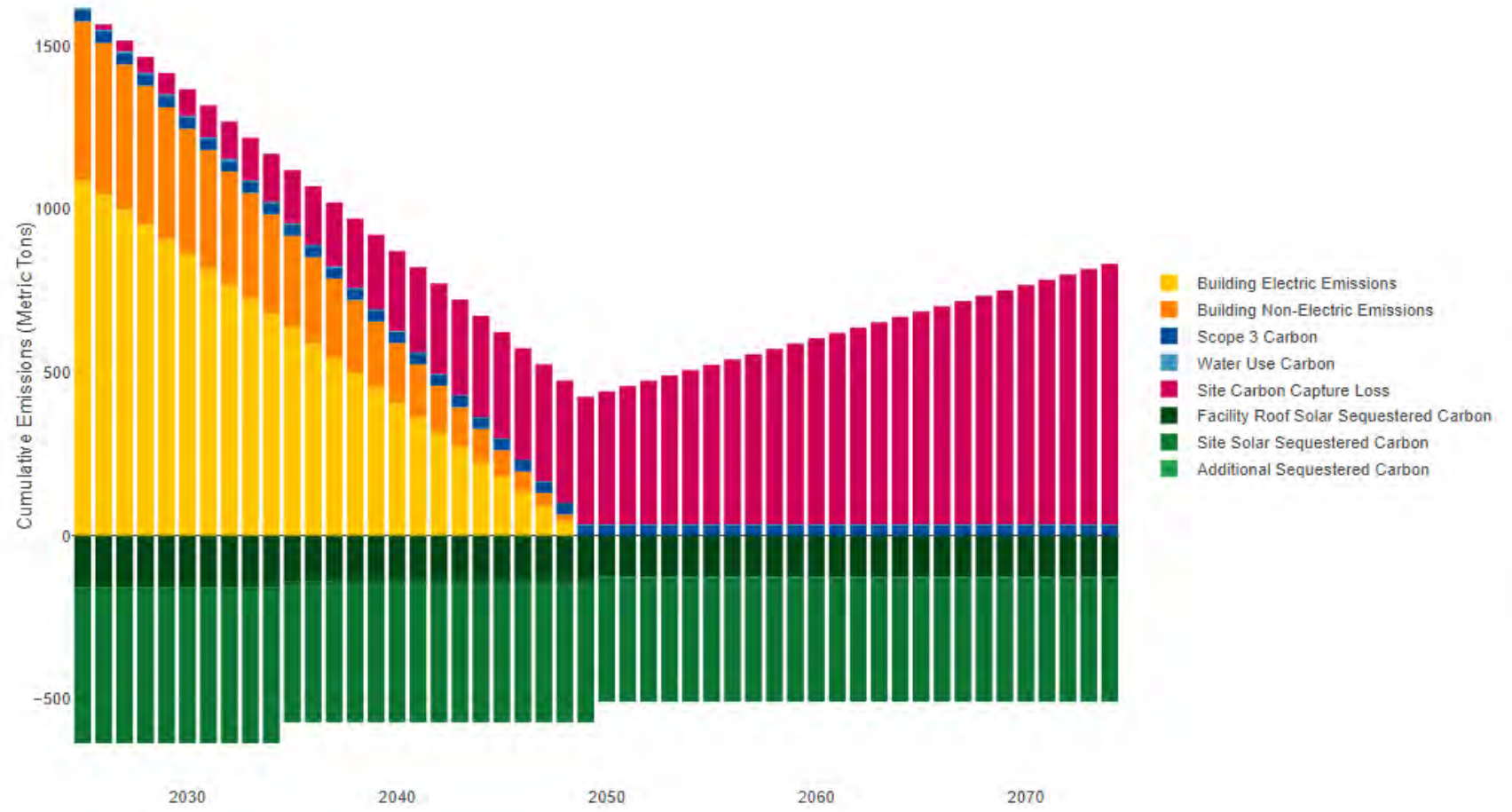


BIOMASS CARBON STOCK

Carbon Impact



Carbon Forecast



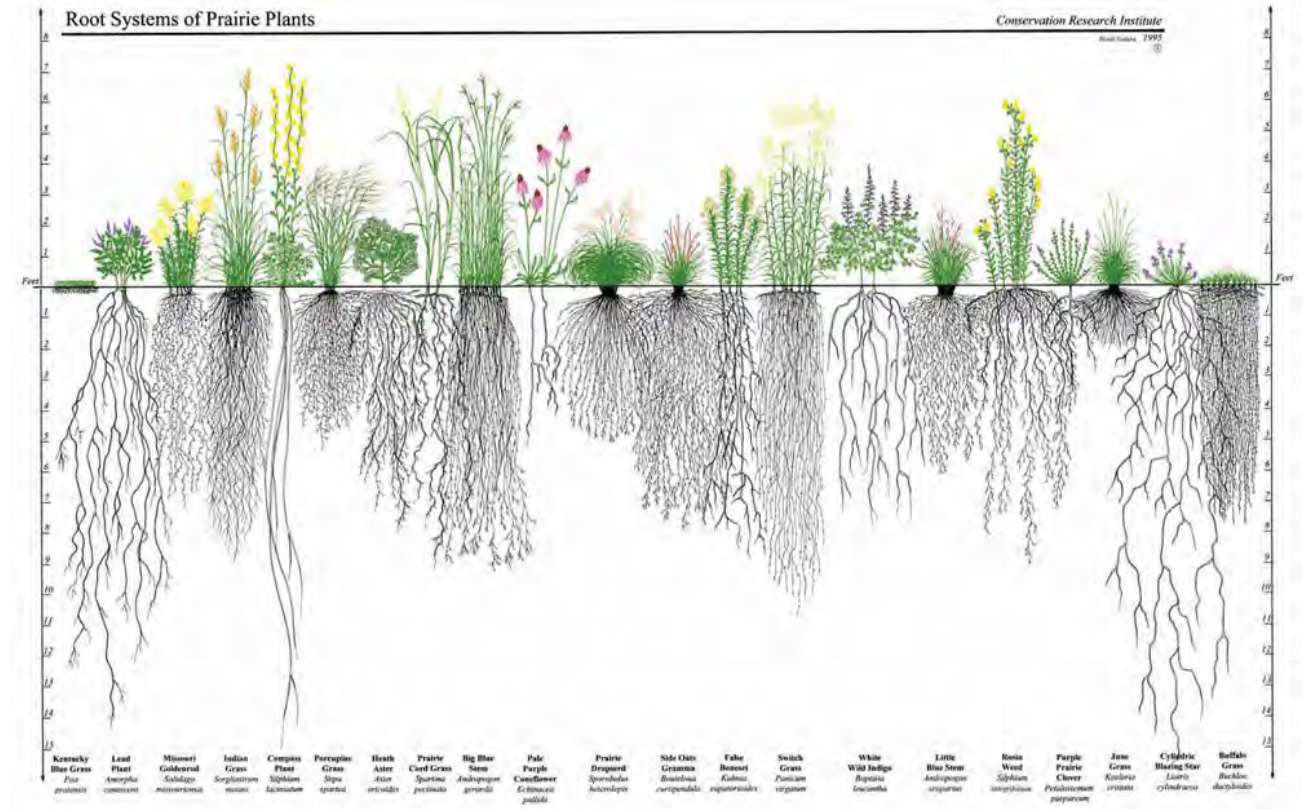
BIOMASS CARBON STOCK

Diagram of Carbon Stocks

Biomass Carbon Stock = C Above Ground +
Carbon Below Ground

Soil Organic Carbon Stock = Soil Organic
Matter x 0.55 (CF from SOM to SOC)

Total Land Cover Carbon Stock = Biomass
Carbon Stock + Soil Organic Carbon Stock



NCRRPA

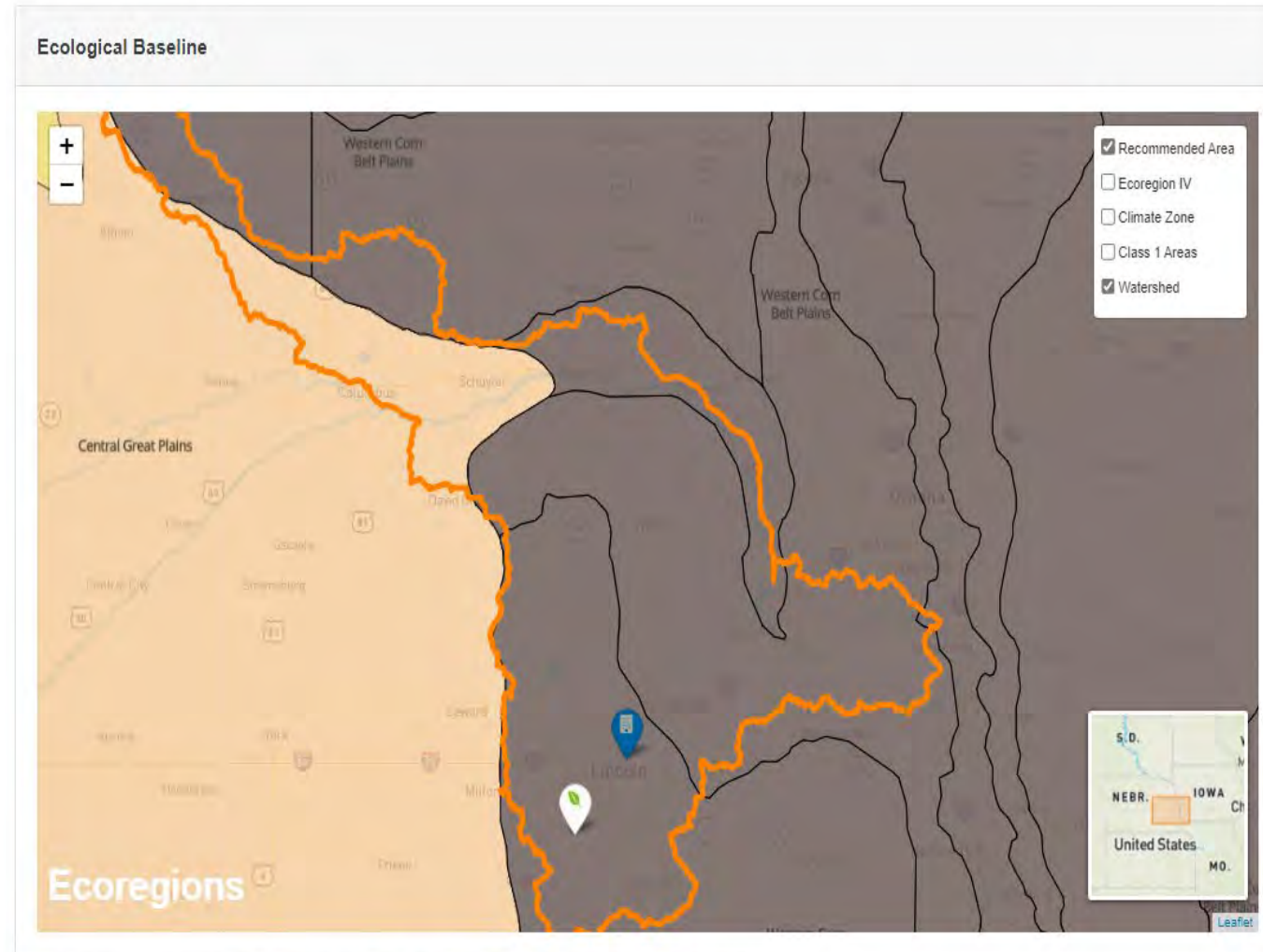
VIEW FROM NORTH

AgTech
Connector



Ecological Baseline and Regenerative Identity

Discover, don't decide



Ecoregions

Ecoregion I

Great Plains

Ecoregion II

Temperate Prairies

Ecoregion III

Western Corn Belt Plains

Ecoregion IV

Loess and Glacial Drift Hills

Watershed

Lower Platte

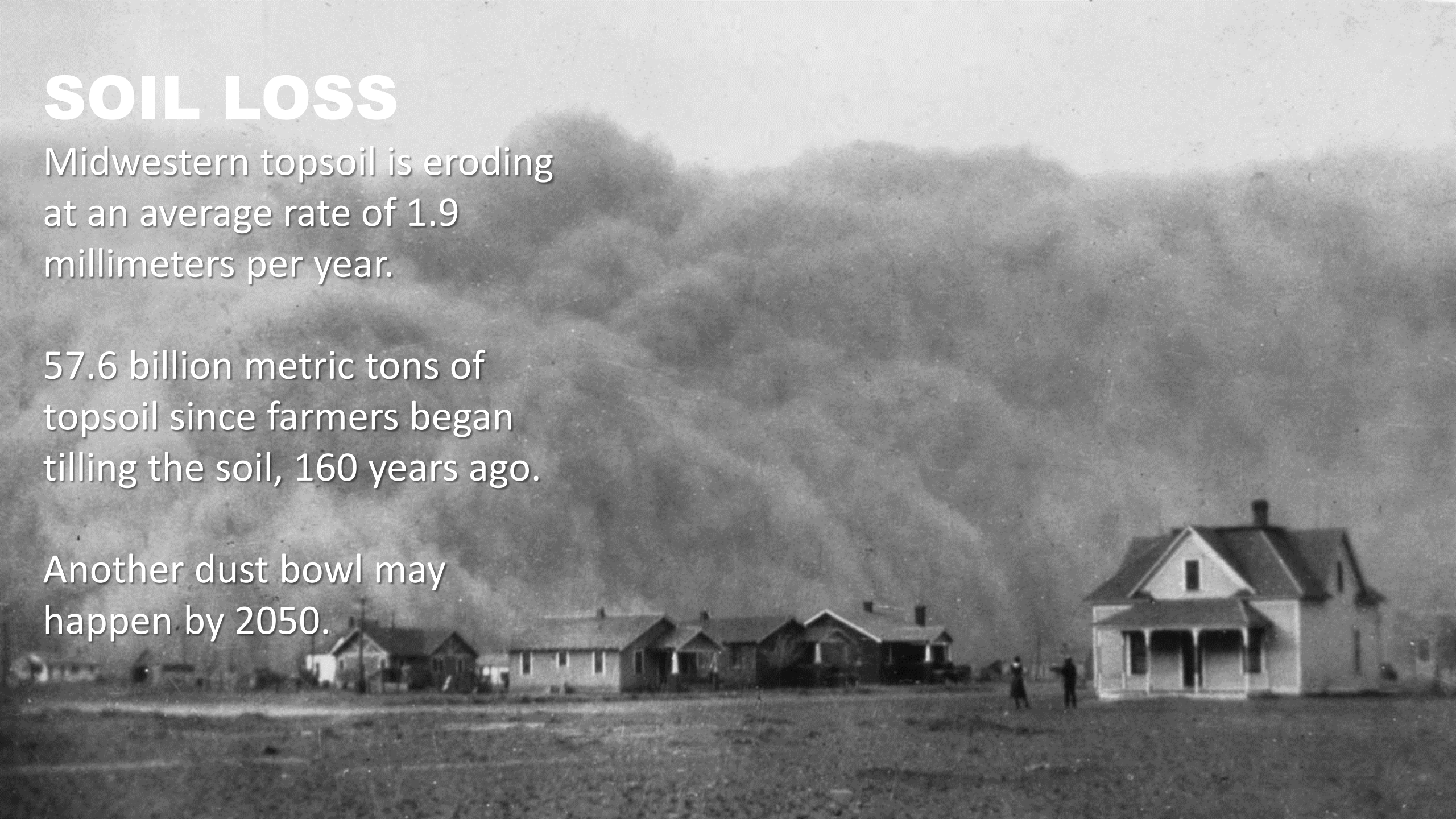
1. US Environmental Protection Agency. Ecoregions available via <https://www.epa.gov/eco-research/ecoregions>. Accessed September 03, 2020.

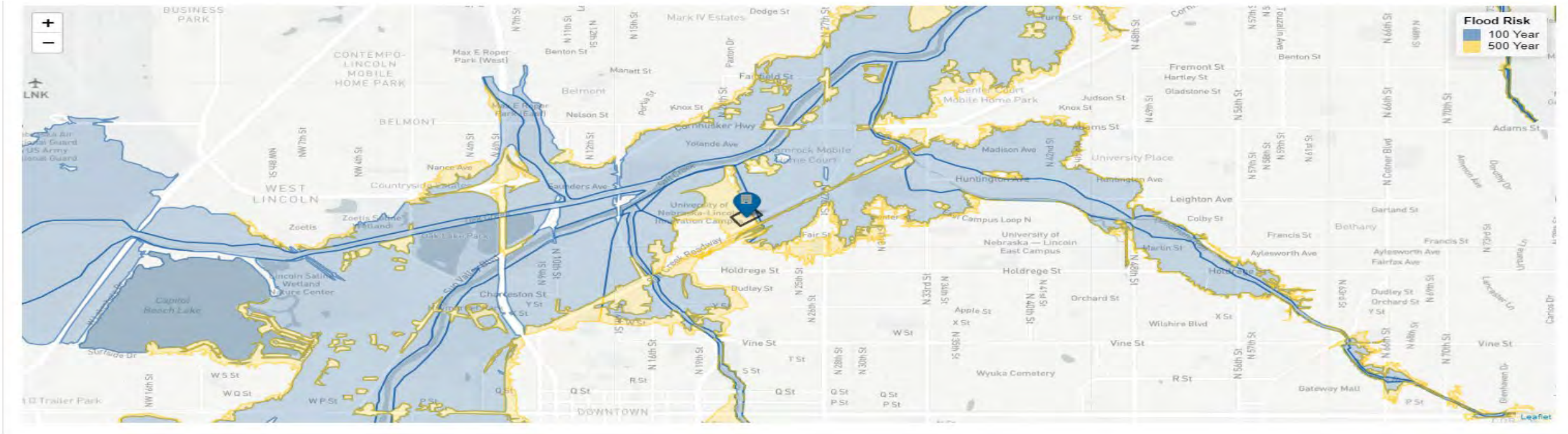
SOIL LOSS

Midwestern topsoil is eroding at an average rate of 1.9 millimeters per year.

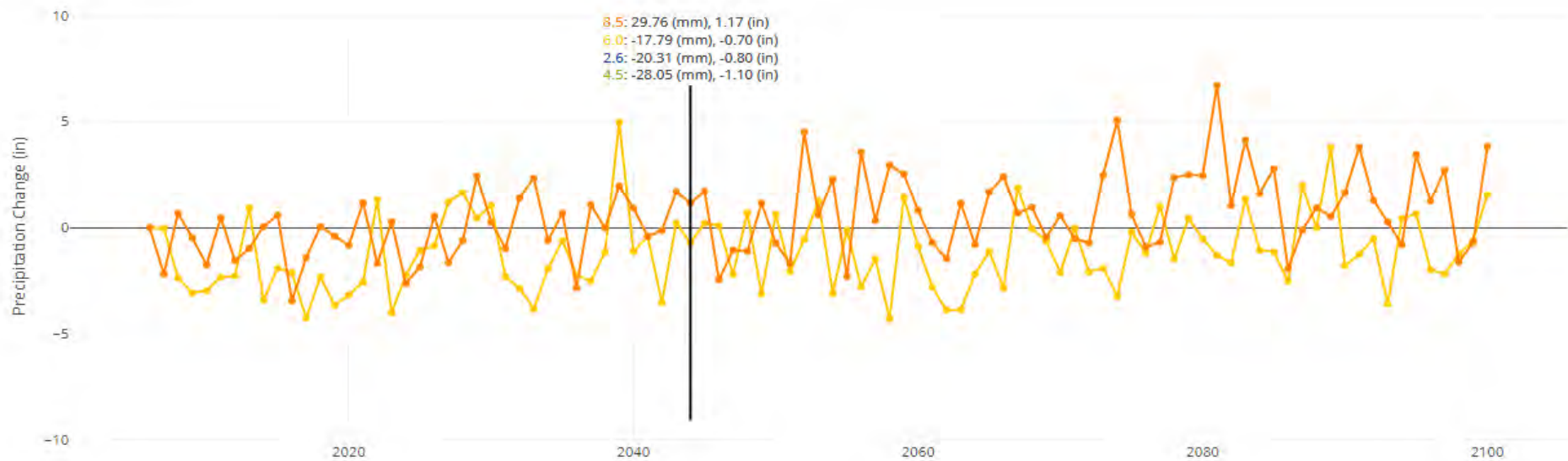
57.6 billion metric tons of topsoil since farmers began tilling the soil, 160 years ago.

Another dust bowl may happen by 2050.





Climate Time Series



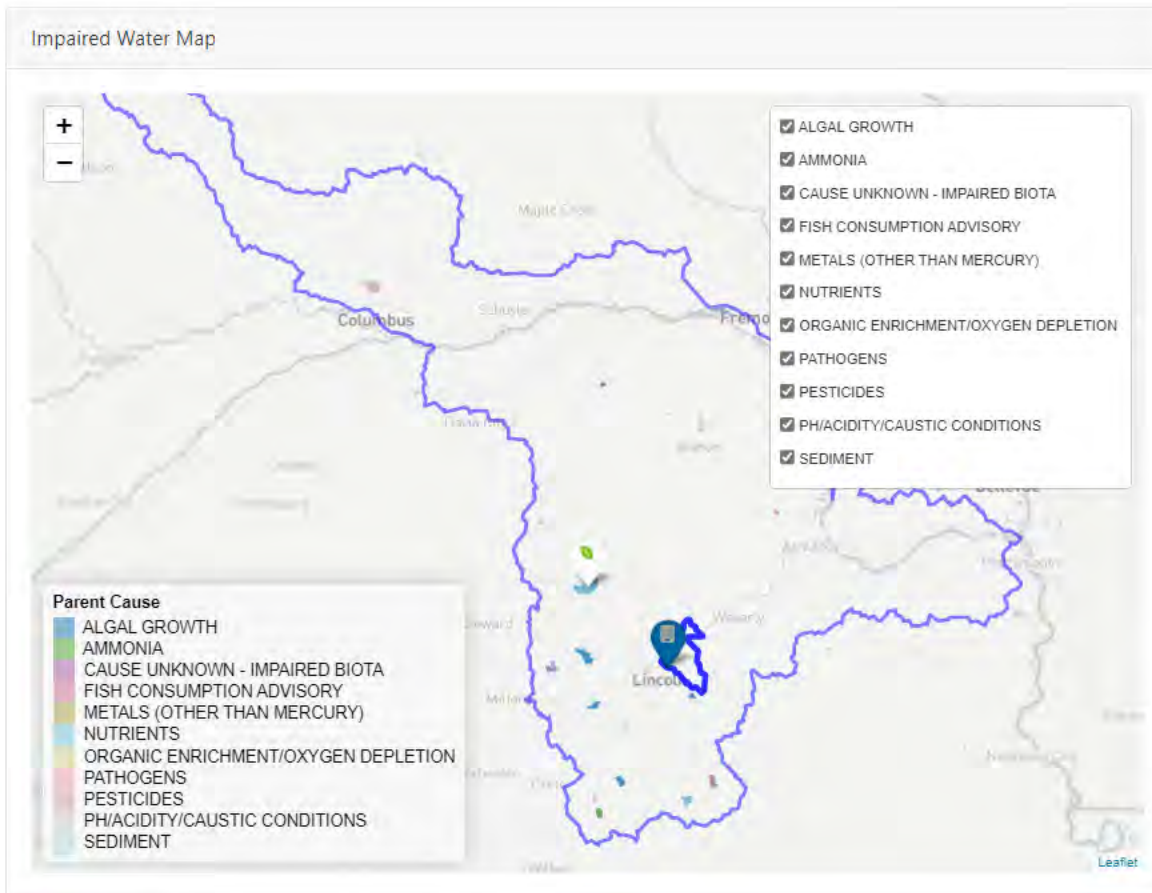
Representative Concentration Pathway

- 4.5 (Emissions peak around 2040, then decline)
- 6.0 (Emissions peak around 2080, then decline)
- 8.5 (Emissions continue to rise through 2100)

Flash Flooding



- Water Indicator
- Impaired Waters
- Water Risk (2019)
- Future Water Risk
- Flood Hazard
- EISCREEN



Site Discharge to Impaired Waters

Receiving Water Name	Impaired Waters Causes
1 Unidentified	AMMONIA, BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY, CHLORIDE, CONDUCTIVITY, FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY
2 Deadmans Run	None
3 Oak Creek	CHLORIDE, FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY

An 1861 account of Salt Creek noted its salinity, the smell of which he described as akin to "the morning breezes at the ocean beach." Cox also reported that "[elk](#) and [antelope](#) were plentiful," and that the river was "wonderfully supplied with fish."

Salt Creek was [channelized](#) in an effort to reduce flooding in the city, which causes the stream to discharge water at a much faster rate. The change of flow combined with the dumping of [treated sewage](#) and [urban runoff](#) create a stream that is essentially devoid of life after it leaves the city of Lincoln.

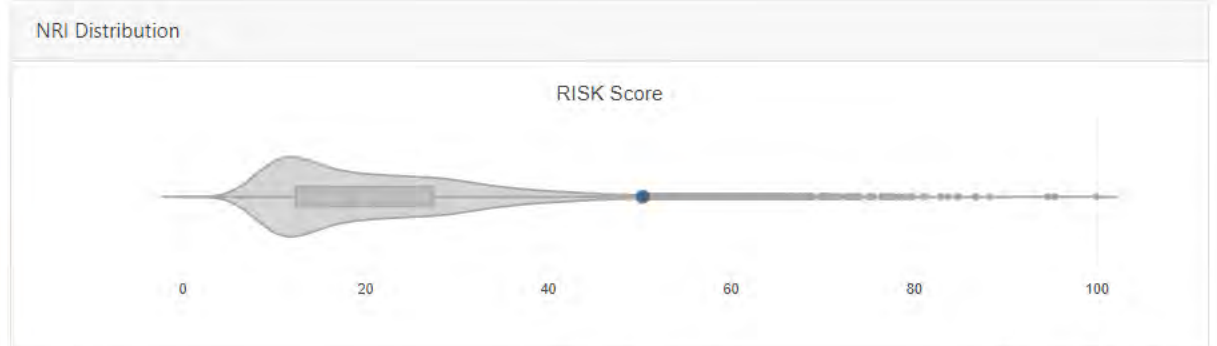
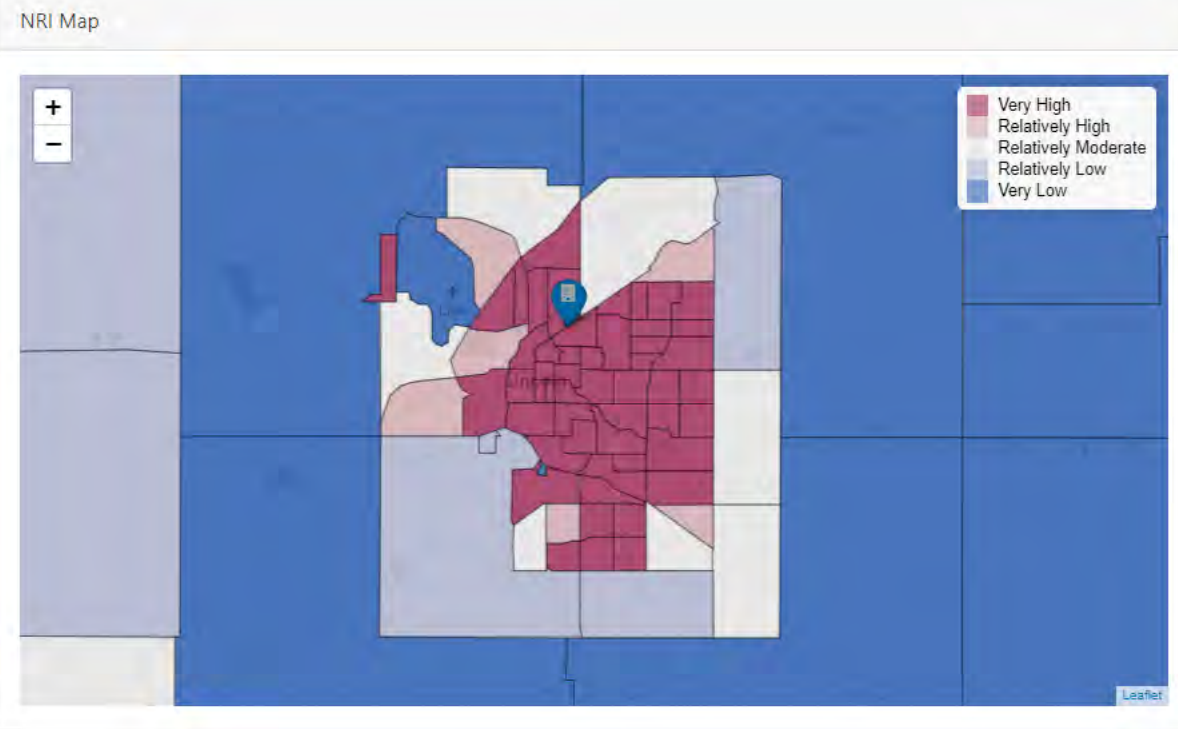
ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT – Salt Creek Water Shed

Resiliency and Climate Risk Air Biodiversity Carbon Nutrients Water Community Human Health Noise

Climate Change Global Tide Surge **FEMA National Risk Index**

National Risk Index Metric
Risk Index

The **project site** Census Tracts have a score of **50.3**. It is in the **87th** percentile for the state and in the **99th** percentile for the nation.



Hazard	Annual Frequency	Expected Annual Loss
Lightning	61.9	1,633
Hail	23.6	22,868
Strong Wind	15.7	22,652
Drought	15.2	43.9
Tornado	9.66	96,635,398
Winter Weather	2.88	73,305
Heat Wave	2.06	2,094
Riverine Flooding	1.41	251,389
Ice Storm	1.13	135,104
Cold Wave	0.329	447
Landslide	0.02	0
Earthquake	0.0000922	954
Wildfire	6.83e-7	0

Annual Frequency is imputed for some cases where no events were recorded.

Copy CSV Email

SOCIAL CONTEXT – CLIMATE RISK AND VUNERABILITY

Regenerative Correlations

HABITAT AND RUNOFF

SAME

Establishing Native vegetation will regenerate the watercycle by reducing runoff, cooling runoff temperature, and by evapotranspiration.

ADD TAG

PROXIMATE Watershed

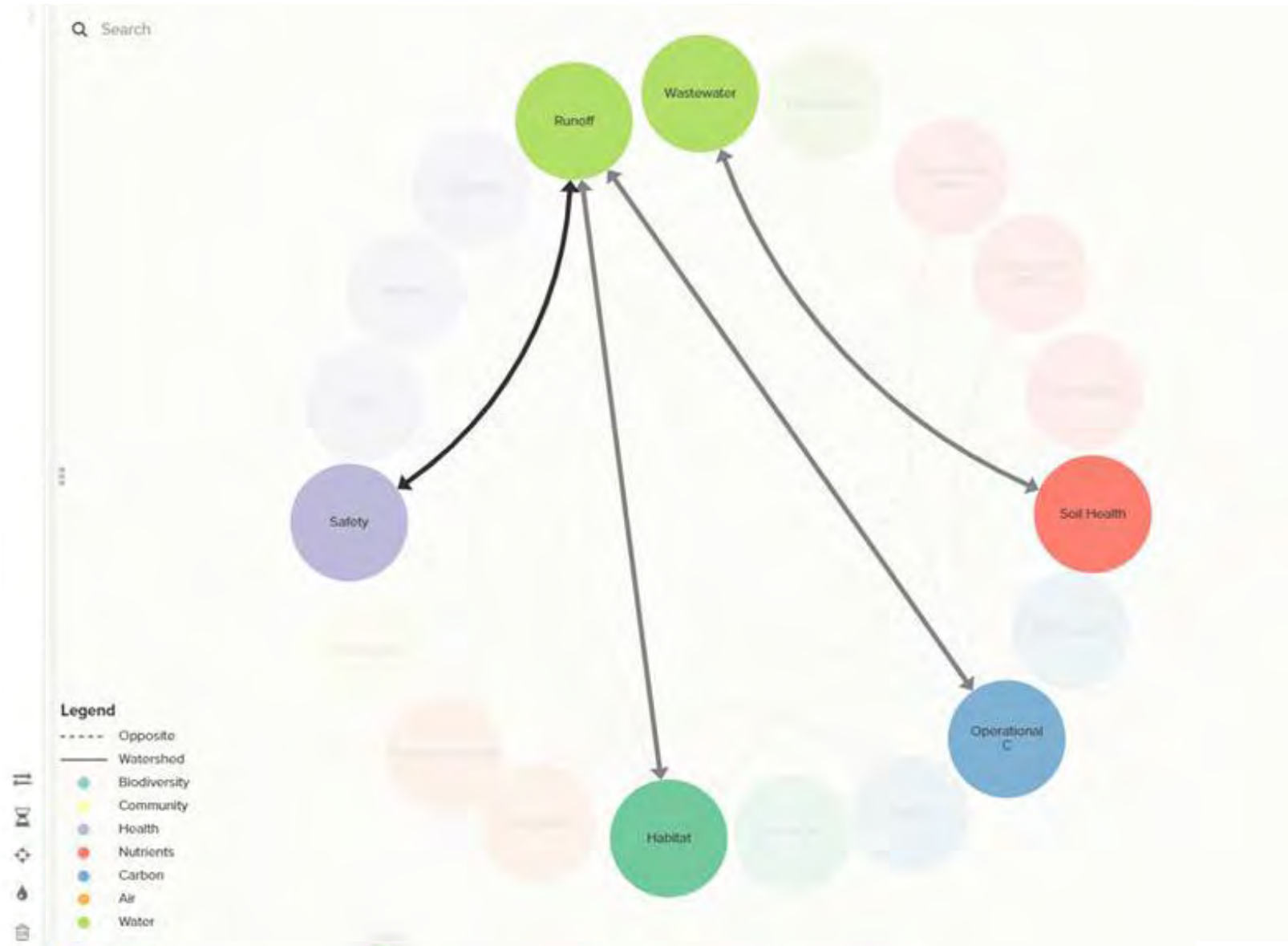
WHOLE River Basin

+ New field

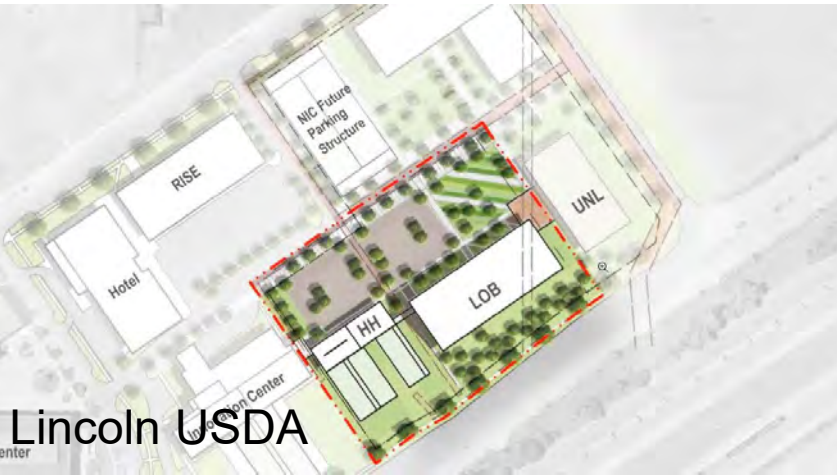
SAFETY AND RUNOFF

ADD CONNECTION TYPE

Bioretention or bioswale areas can serve as snow and ice storage during harsher winter months. This provides increased safety for students and staff using impervious surfaces while also allowing the snow to melt into the stormwater feature, recharging groundwater.



Regenerative Identity — “What the project is a part of”



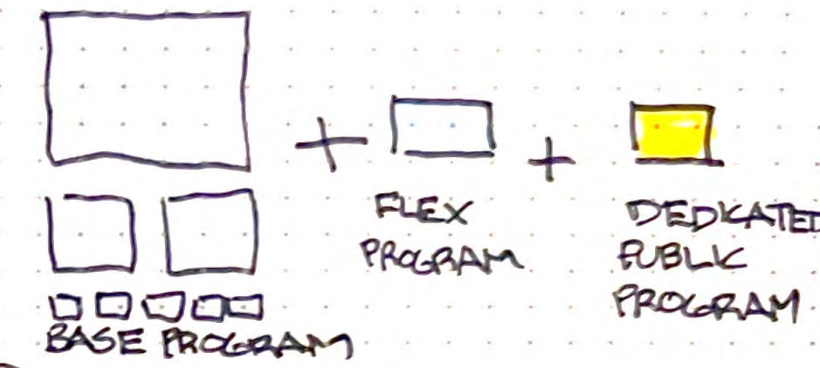
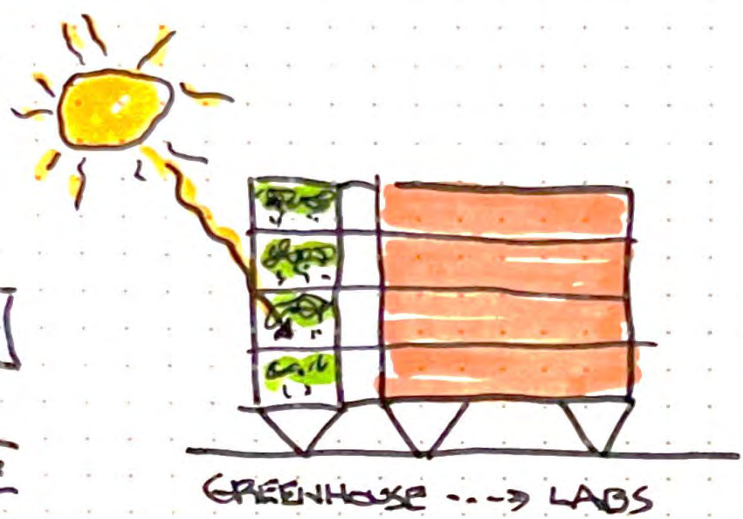
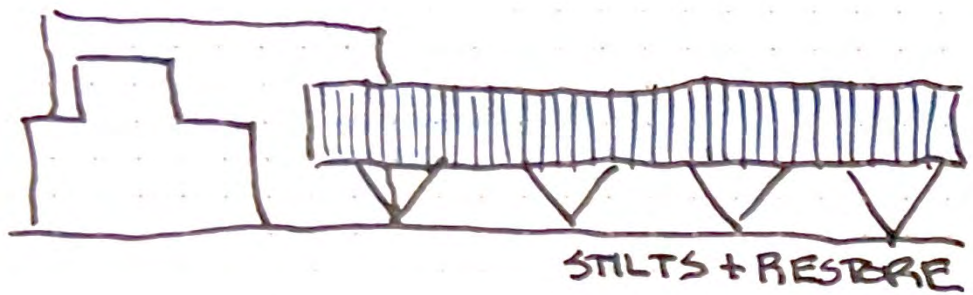
An **INTERTWINED SYSTEM** of research and academics which has a **DEEP IMPACT** on the **DAMAGED NESTED ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS** in which it exists.

A history of **MECHANICAL SOLUTIONS AND DEGRADATION** to provide nourishment.

Regenerative Vocation — “What the project should and could do”

EMPOWERING / UNLOCKING / HONORING the “abilities” of soil and use the **POWER OF PLANTS** to support the **NOURISHMENT AND WELL-BEING OF ALL PEOPLE.**

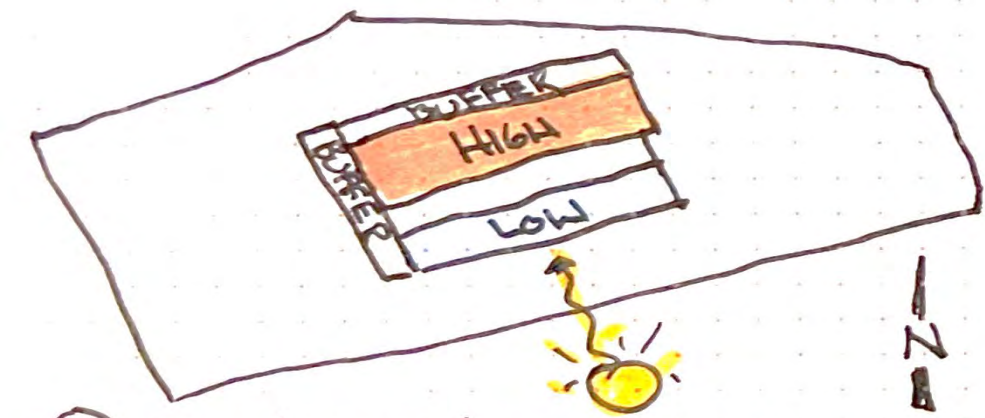
USDA SUSTAINABLE CONCEPTS



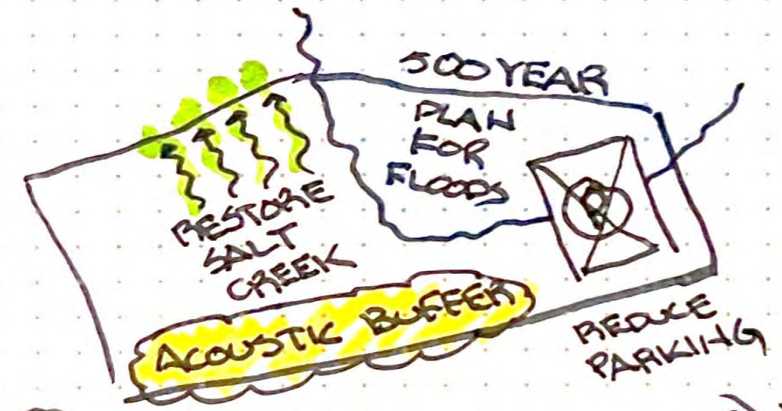
① ZERO IMPACT TO THE LAND - REGENERATE SALT MARSH

② BUFFER LABS WITH GREENHOUSE "GREENHOUSE AS THE FACADE." - "PLANT-BASED BUILDING"

③ ENGAGE THE COMMUNITY



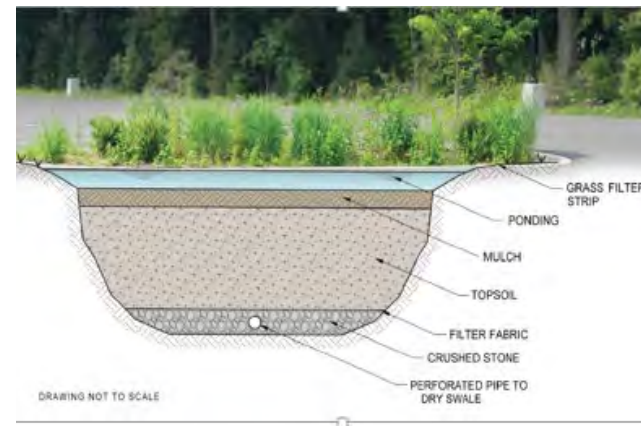
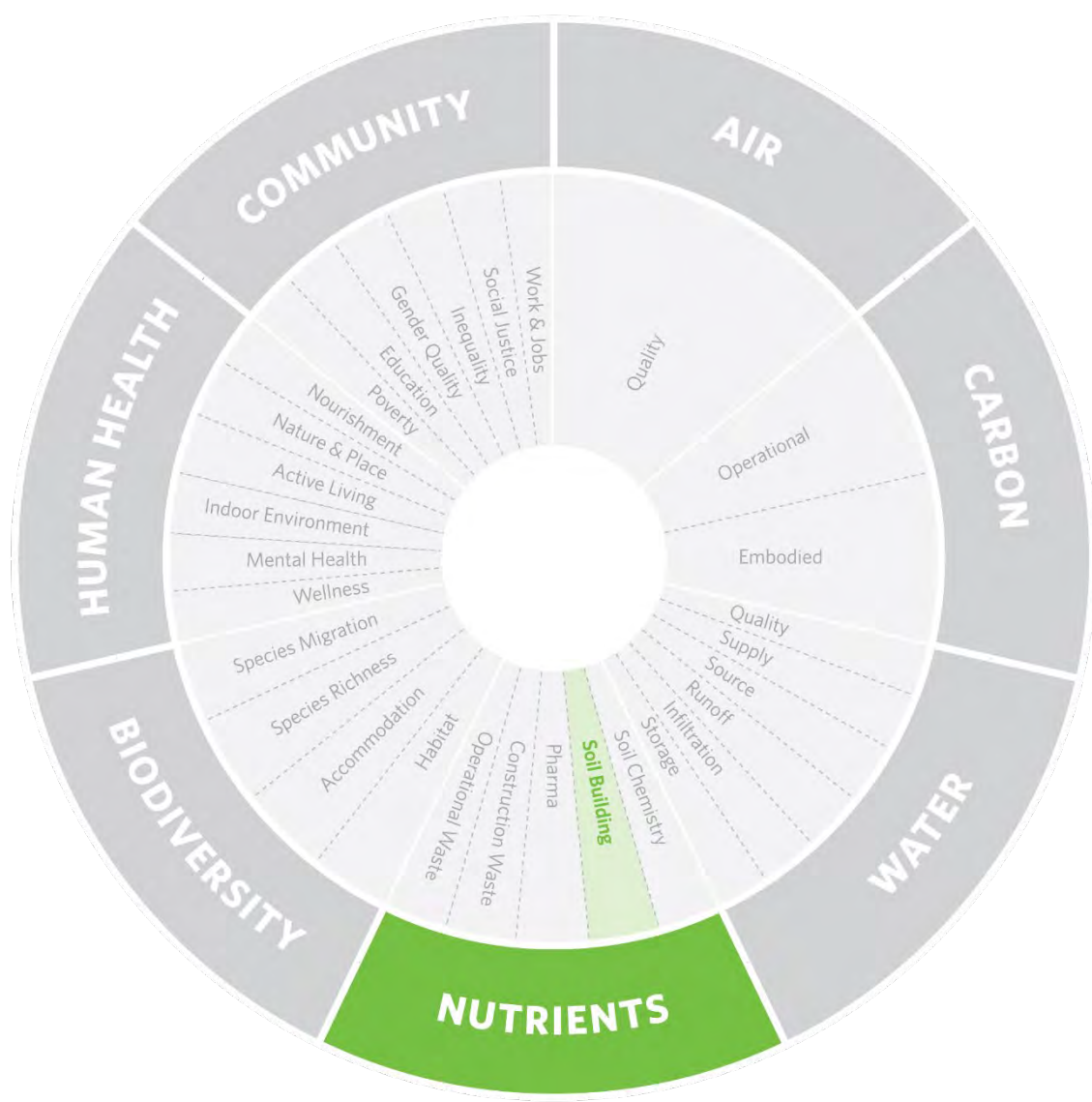
④ DRY/DAMP/WET WITH PROTECTED HIGH INTENSITY LABS



⑤ INFLUENCE THE MASTER PLAN

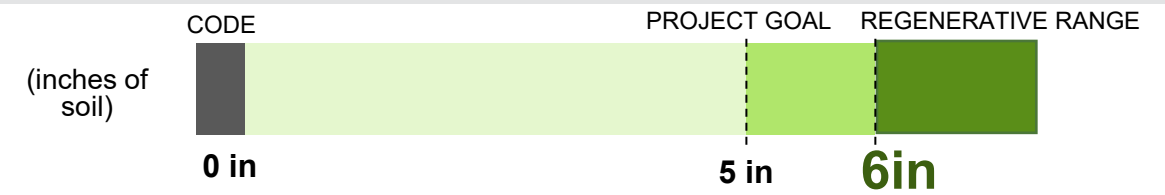


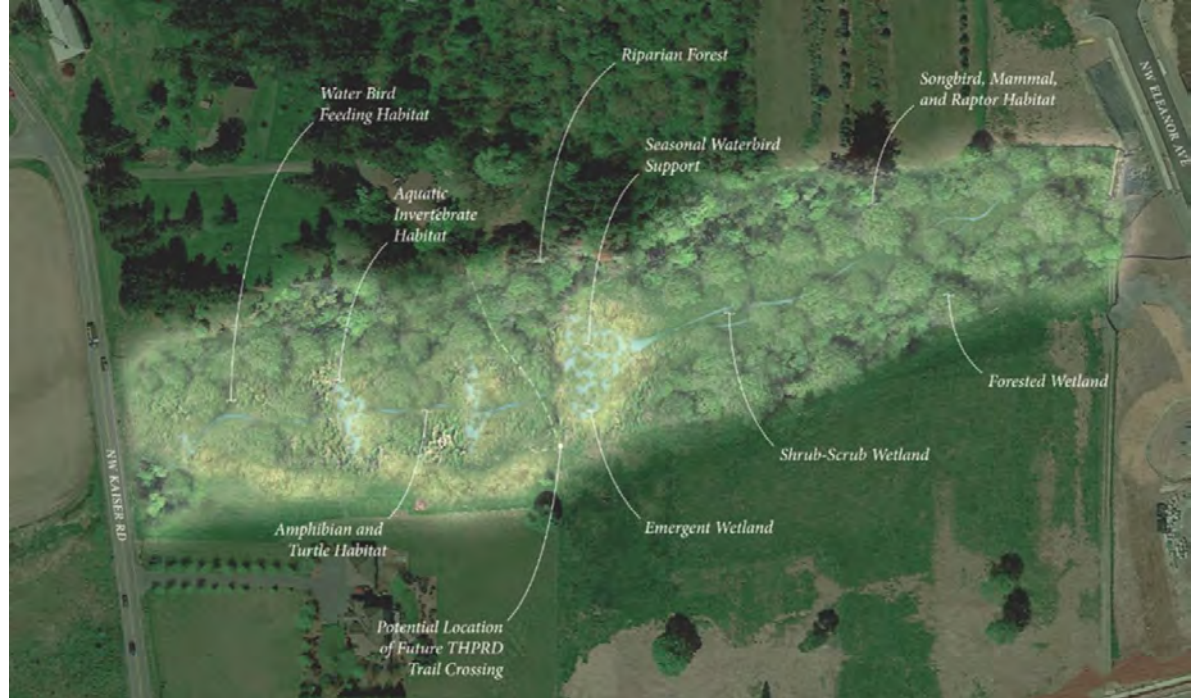
⑥ "NATURAL MEETS MACHINE" "BRING THE OUTSIDE IN"



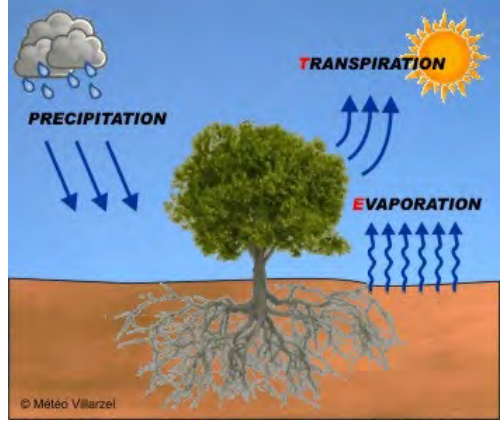
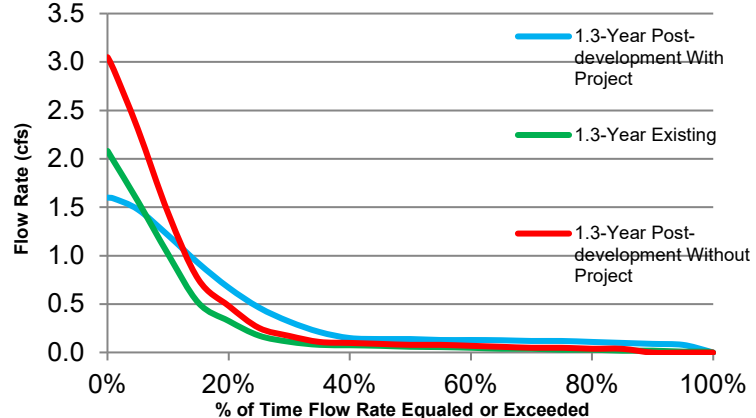
GIS / DATABASE / STANDARD

NUTRIENTS- Top Soil Building



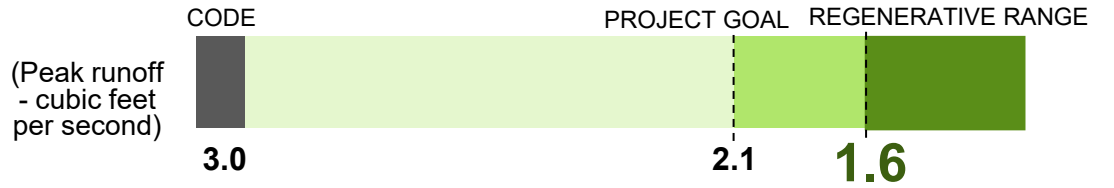


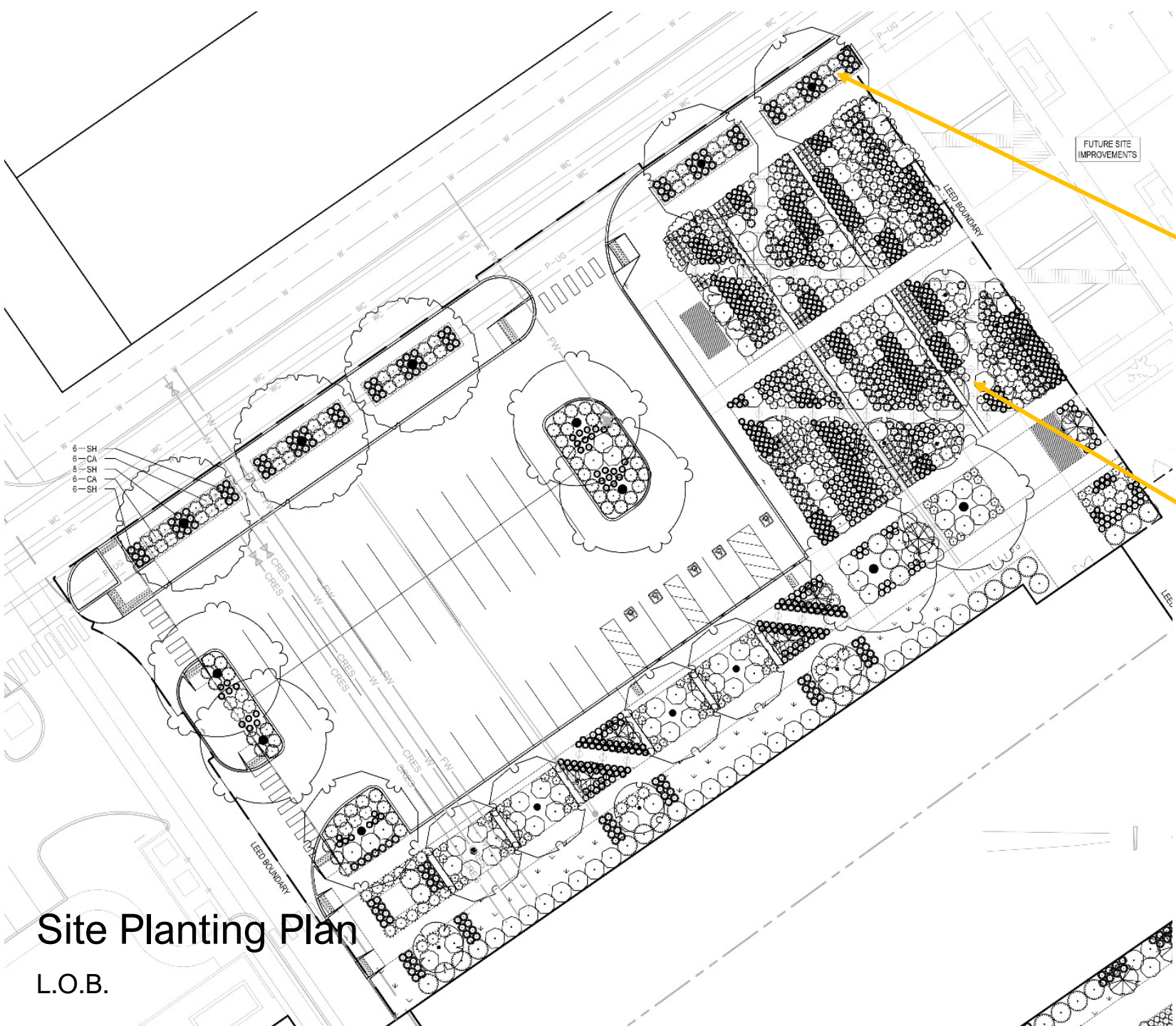
Flow Rate Exceedance Comparison



GIS / DATABASE / STANDARD

WATER- Runoff





FUTURE SITE IMPROVEMENTS

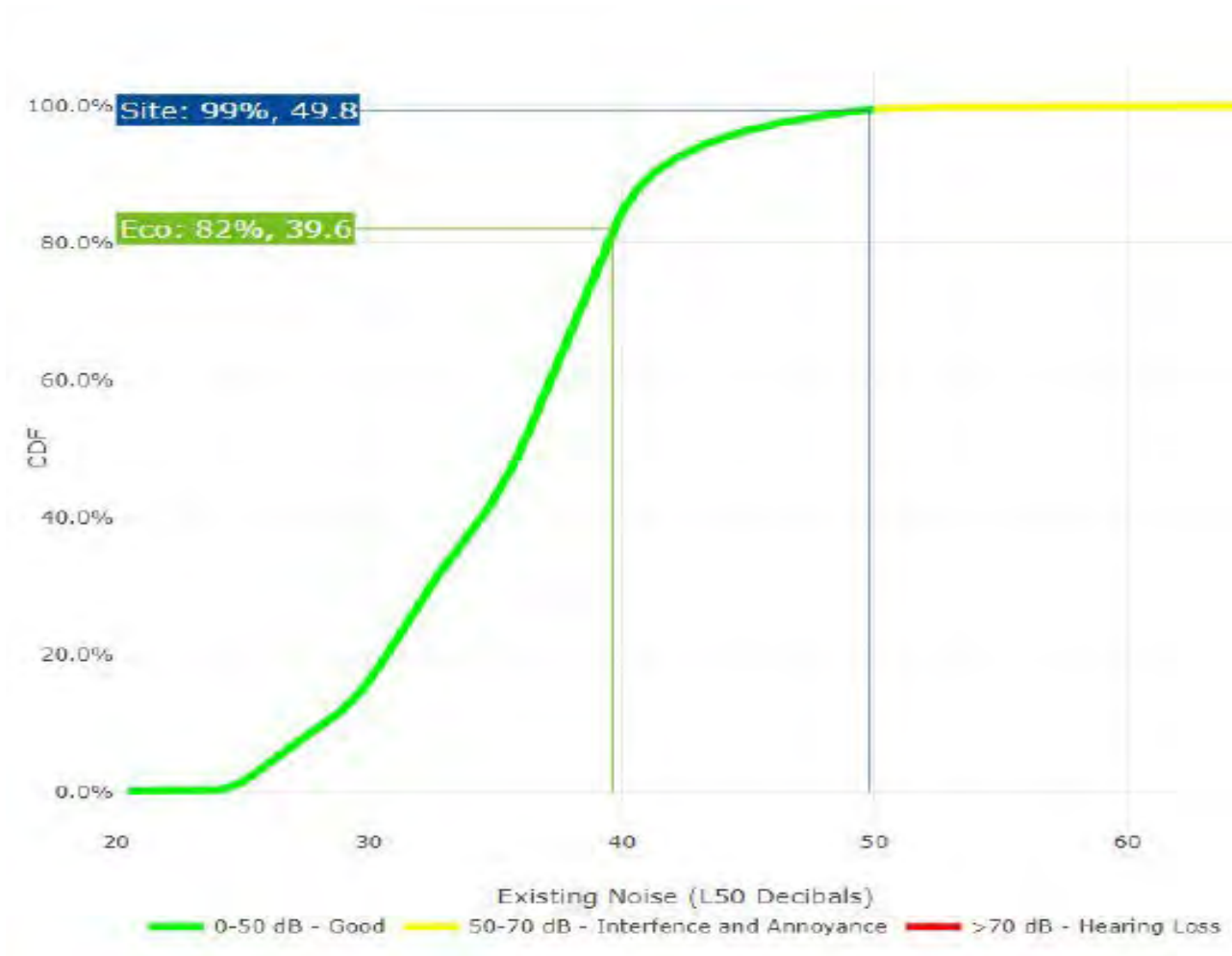
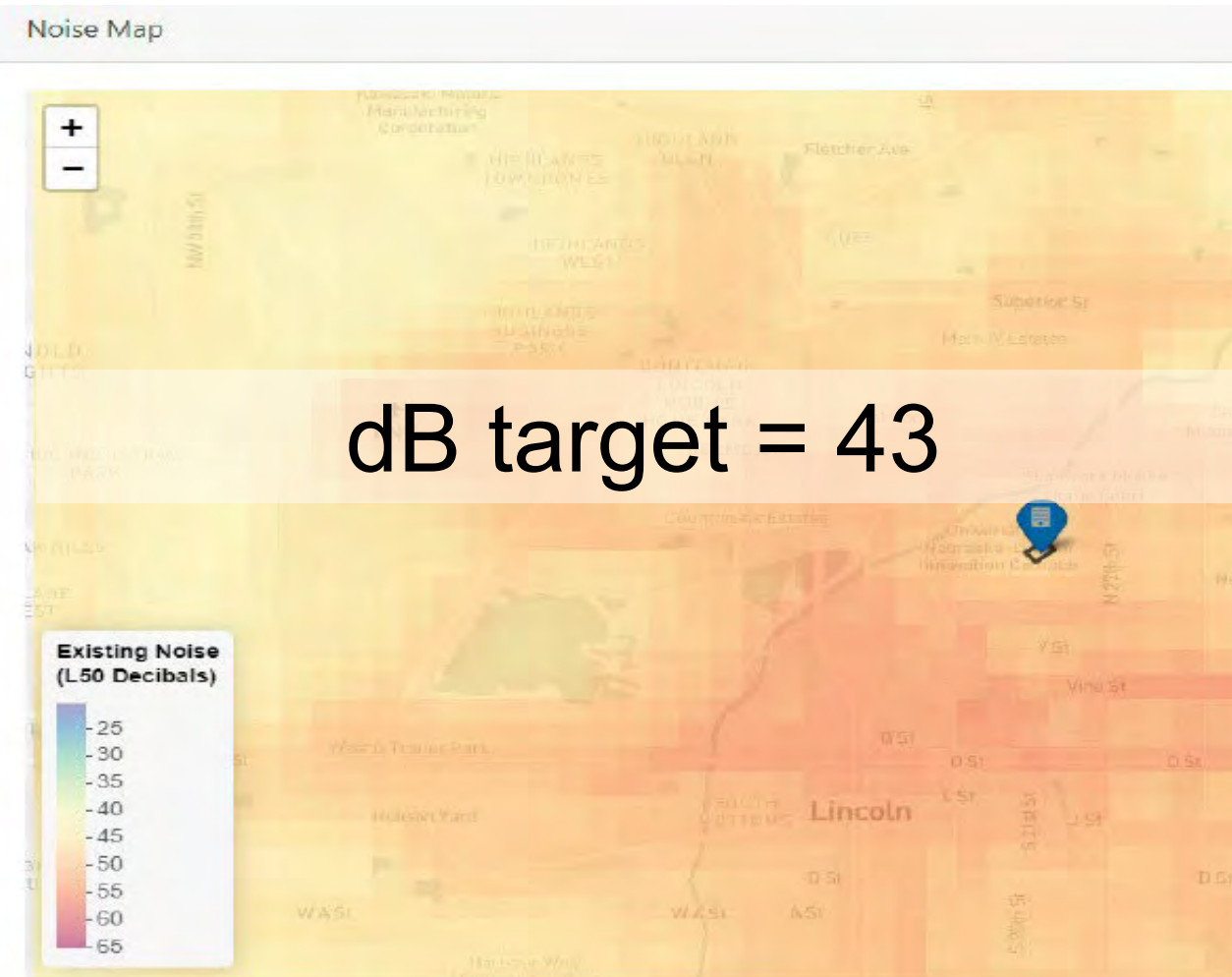


Site Planting Plan

L.O.B.



66% DROP IN PERFORMANCE WHEN EXPOSED TO DISTRACTING NOISE.



Banbury SP. and Berry DC. (1998) Disruption of Office-related Tasks by Speech and Office Noise. British Journal of Psychology 89:3, pp. 499-517.

LOB

Rendering of atrium



LOB



Rendering of breakroom

LOB



Rendering of collab hub corridor

LOB

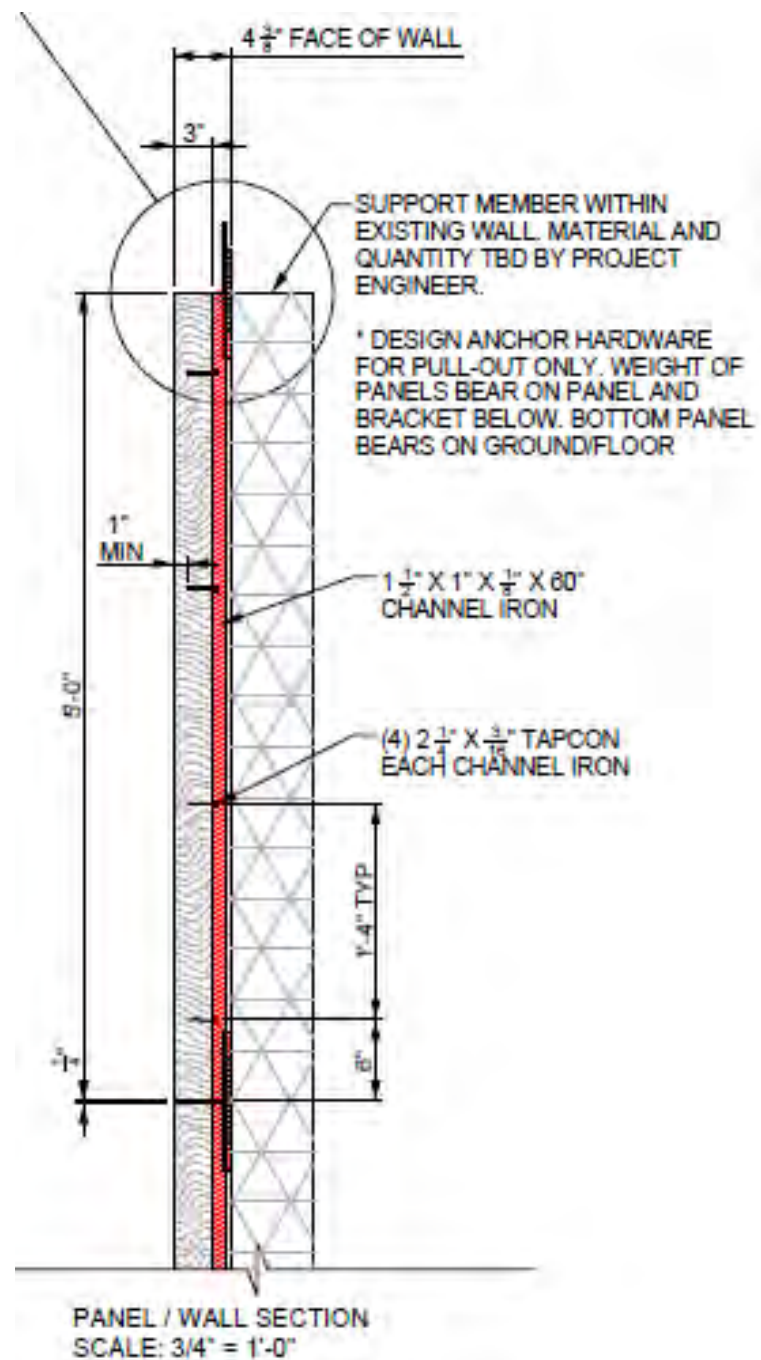


Rendering of conference room

LOB



Rendering of lobby



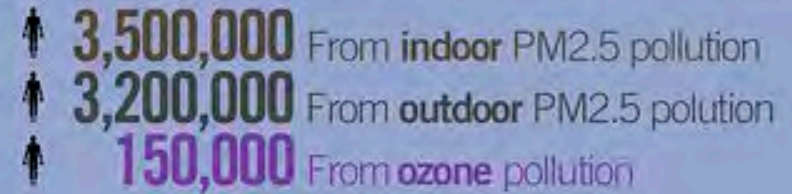
Effects on Public Health

Air pollution, a preventable risk

SLCPs, particularly O₃ and BC and co-pollutants, which are important parts of PM2.5 air pollution, are harmful to human health. Globally, PM2.5 is the leading environmental cause of poor health and premature death.

PREMATURE DEATHS YEAR 2010

GLOBALLY, AIR POLLUTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR:



DISEASES DUE TO:

PM2.5 AIR POLLUTION

O₃

- Heart attacks
- Strokes, heart disease
- Congestive heart failure
- Lung cancer
- Chronic bronchitis
- Asthma
- Emphysema
- Scarred lung tissue
- Low birth weight



Globally, air pollution is the 2nd leading risk factor for the global burden of disease in 2010, behind high blood pressure, and together with tobacco smoking, including second hand smoke.



Approximate share of premature deaths from AIR POLLUTION year 2010



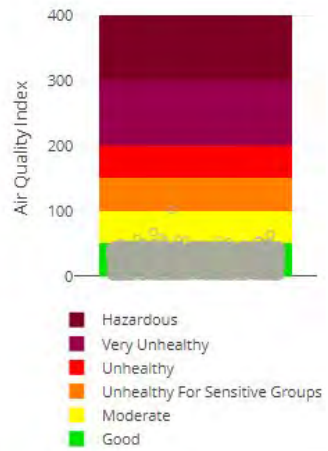
Air Quality Index potentially harmful 21% of the year

Daily AQI

78 Days (21%) Above Good



Air Quality Index



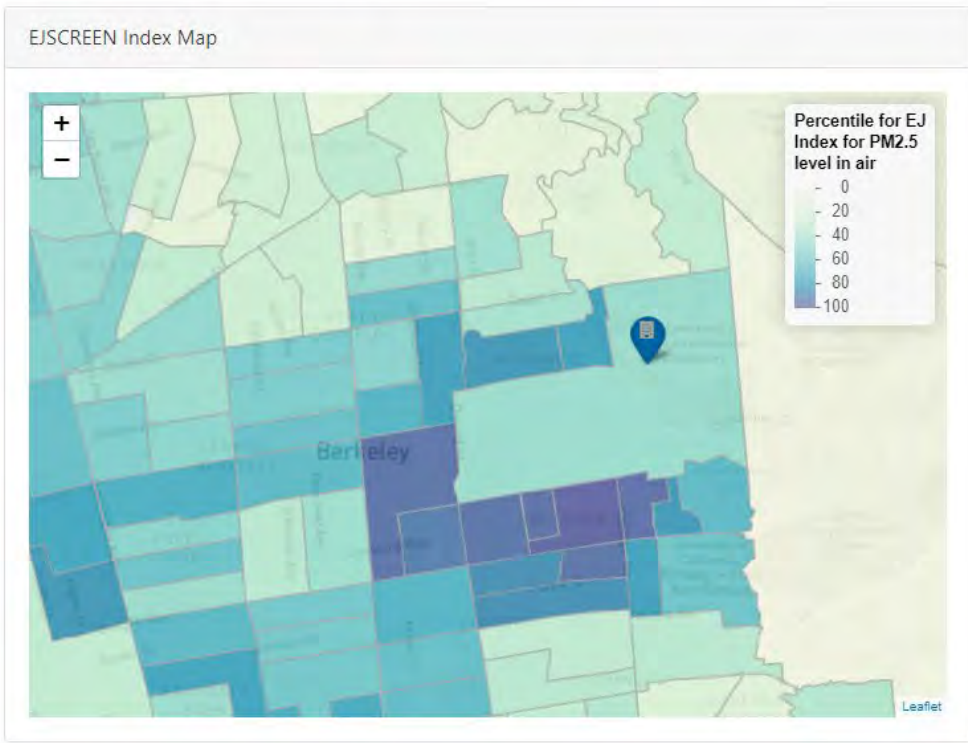
Air Quality Monitor Map



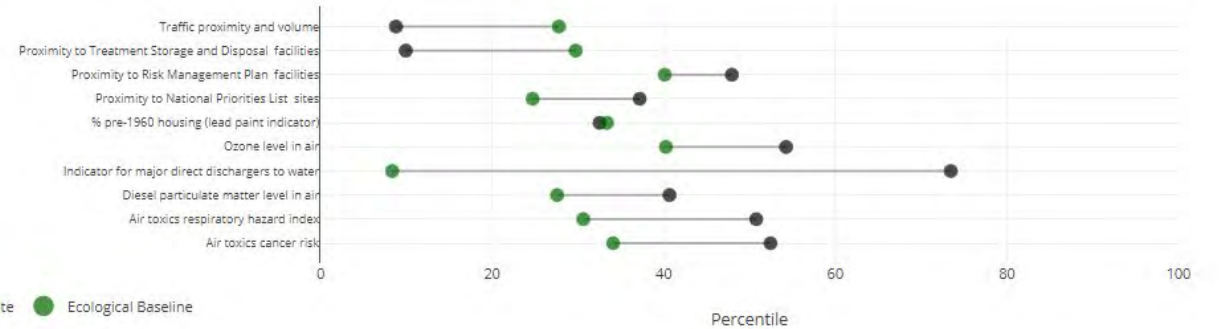
PM 2.5 levels 96th -100th percentile

EJ Index

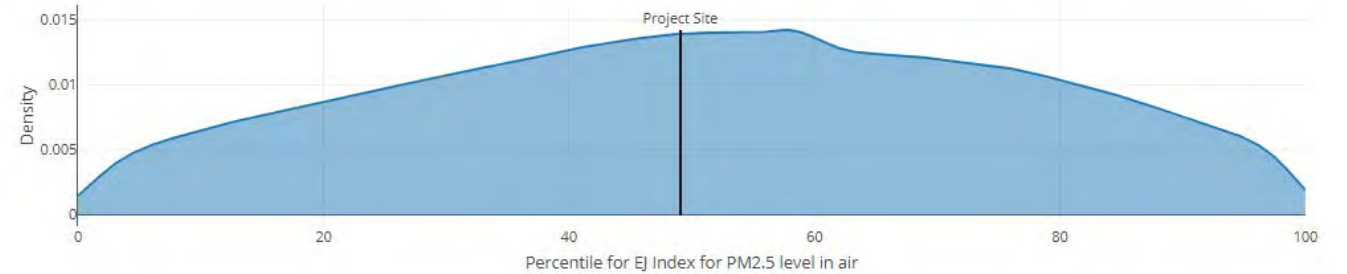
Percentile for EJ Index for PM2.5 level in air



EJ Index Summary



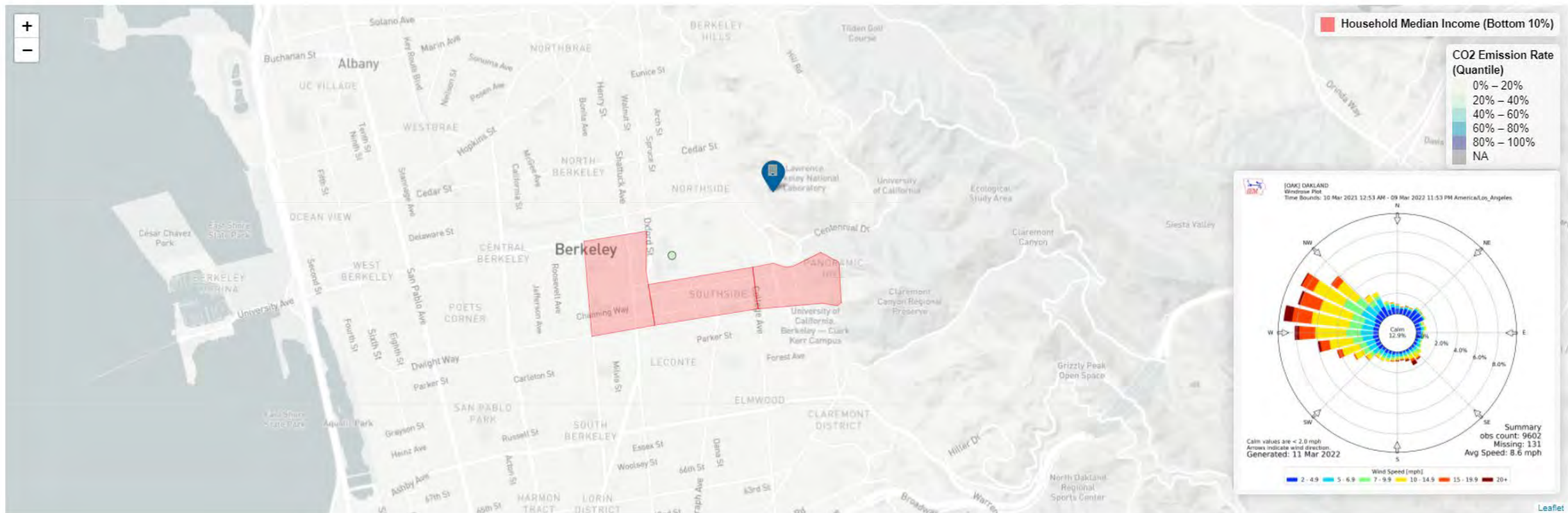
EJ Index Distribution



Disadvantaged Communities

Down-wind of Campus Cogen Plant

Source Emissions and Prevailing Winds



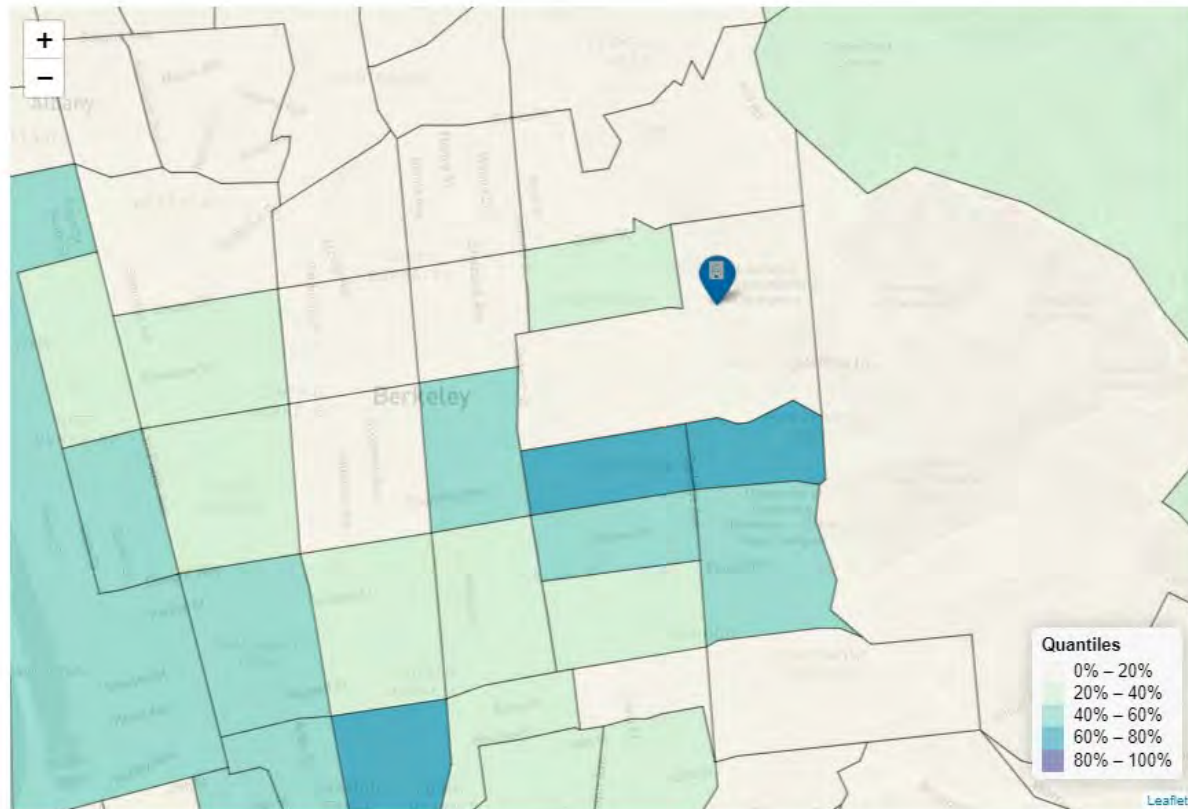
Community Health

79th percentile for Asthma

Children have 3X higher rates than the National Average

Health Outcomes EJSREEN

Census Tract Map



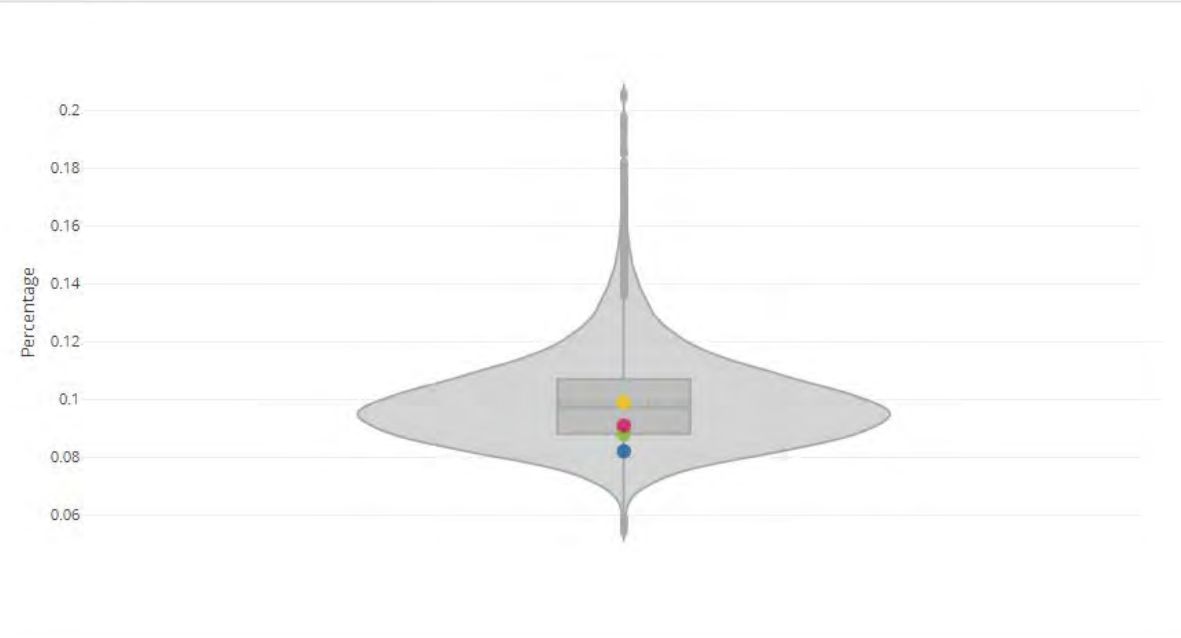
Health Metric

Current Asthma

Benchmark

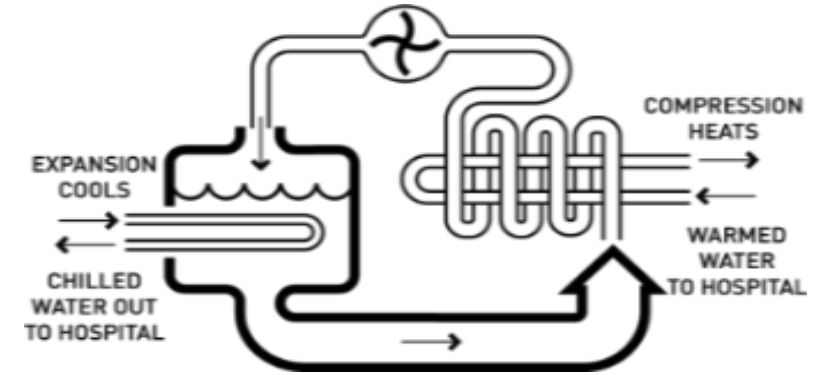
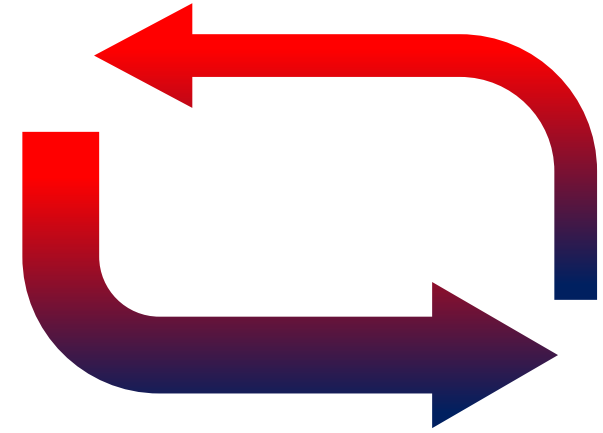
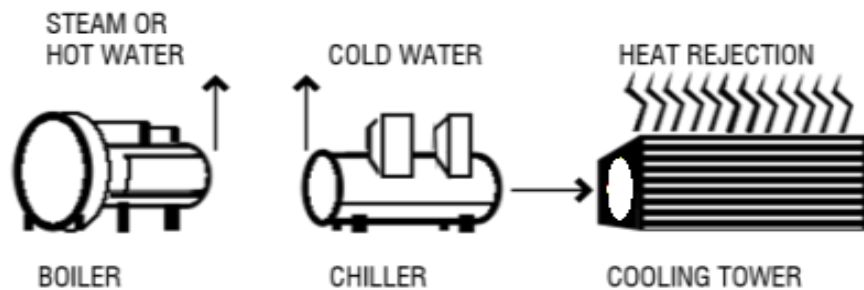
The **project site** is in the **12th** percentile. It is **7%** below **county** average, **10%** below the **state** average, and **17%** below the **national** average.

Distribution





ELECTRIFICATION STRATEGIES



Combustion / Evaporation

Resource intensive

- Creates greenhouse gasses from fossil fuel
- Consumes huge quantities of fresh water
- Pollutes local communities
- Creates risk of legionella

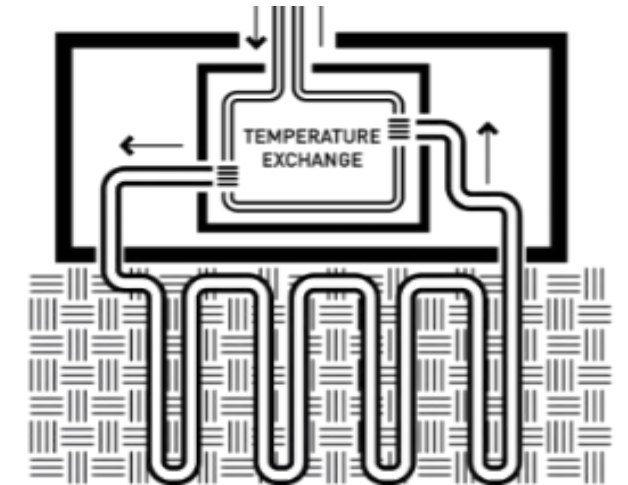
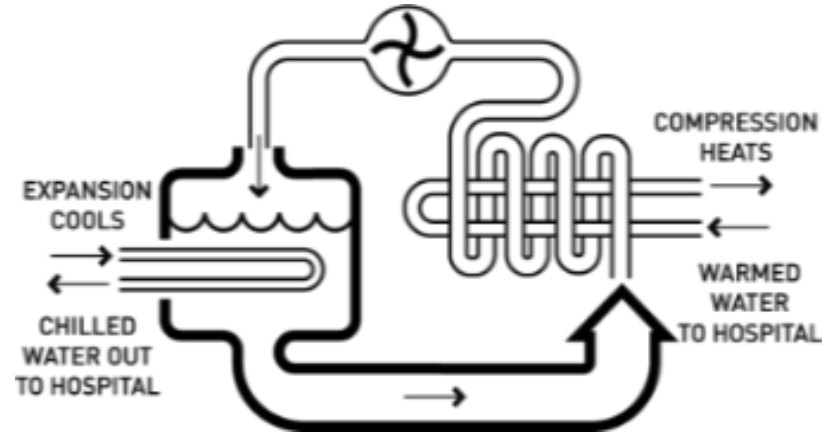
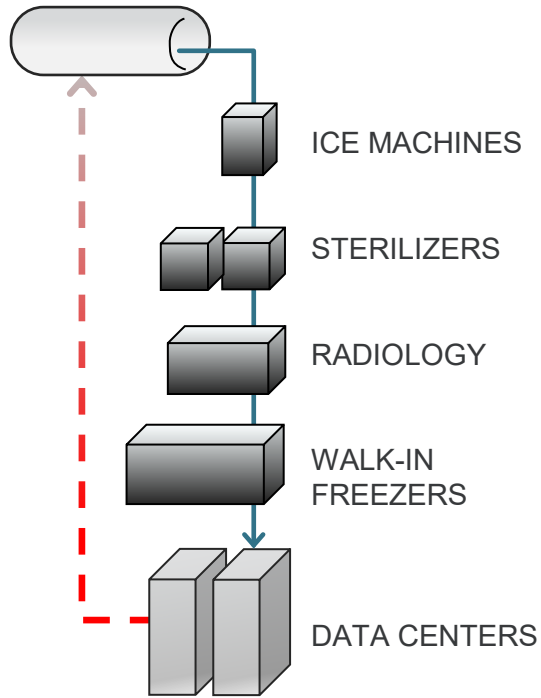
Heat Pumping Technology

Conserves resources

- High efficiency heating and cooling
- No water consumption
- Requires balanced loads across seasons
- Uses electrical energy

ELECTRIFICATION STRATEGIES

CHILLED WATER LOOP



PROCESS LOAD HEAT REJECTION

- Provides winter cooling demand
- Avoids waste heat management

HEAT RECOVERY CHILLERS

- Provides simultaneous thermal resources
- Manages thermal needs for 80-90% of year

GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMPS

- Meets seasonal extremes
- Stores thermal resources from summer to winter

Green Hydrogen Solar Usage Effectiveness [SUE]

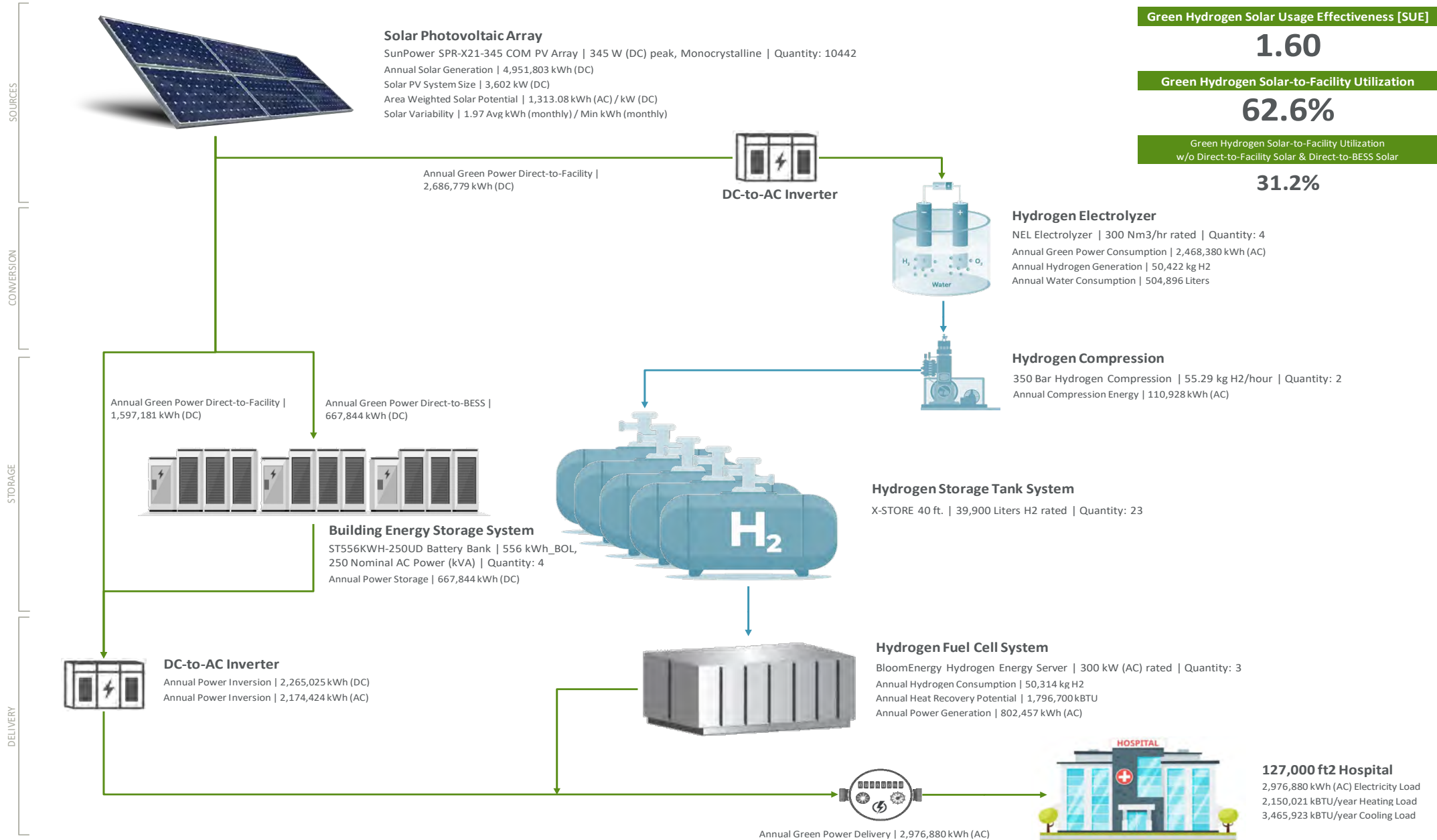
1.60

Green Hydrogen Solar-to-Facility Utilization

62.6%

Green Hydrogen Solar-to-Facility Utilization w/o Direct-to-Facility Solar & Direct-to-BESS Solar

31.2%

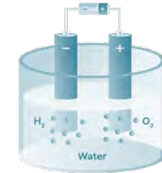


Solar Photovoltaic Array

SunPower SPR-X21-345 COM PV Array | 345 W (DC) peak, Monocrystalline | Quantity: 10442
 Annual Solar Generation | 4,951,803 kWh (DC)
 Solar PV System Size | 3,602 kW (DC)
 Area Weighted Solar Potential | 1,313.08 kWh (AC) / kW (DC)
 Solar Variability | 1.97 Avg kWh (monthly) / Min kWh (monthly)

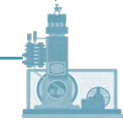


DC-to-AC Inverter



Hydrogen Electrolyzer

NEL Electrolyzer | 300 Nm3/hr rated | Quantity: 4
 Annual Green Power Consumption | 2,468,380 kWh (AC)
 Annual Hydrogen Generation | 50,422 kg H2
 Annual Water Consumption | 504,896 Liters



Hydrogen Compression

350 Bar Hydrogen Compression | 55.29 kg H2/hour | Quantity: 2
 Annual Compression Energy | 110,928 kWh (AC)



Hydrogen Storage Tank System

X-STORE 40 ft. | 39,900 Liters H2 rated | Quantity: 23



Building Energy Storage System

ST556KWH-250UD Battery Bank | 556 kWh_BOL, 250 Nominal AC Power (kVA) | Quantity: 4
 Annual Power Storage | 667,844 kWh (DC)



Hydrogen Fuel Cell System

BloomEnergy Hydrogen Energy Server | 300 kW (AC) rated | Quantity: 3
 Annual Hydrogen Consumption | 50,314 kg H2
 Annual Heat Recovery Potential | 1,796,700 kBtu
 Annual Power Generation | 802,457 kWh (AC)



DC-to-AC Inverter

Annual Power Inversion | 2,265,025 kWh (DC)
 Annual Power Inversion | 2,174,424 kWh (AC)

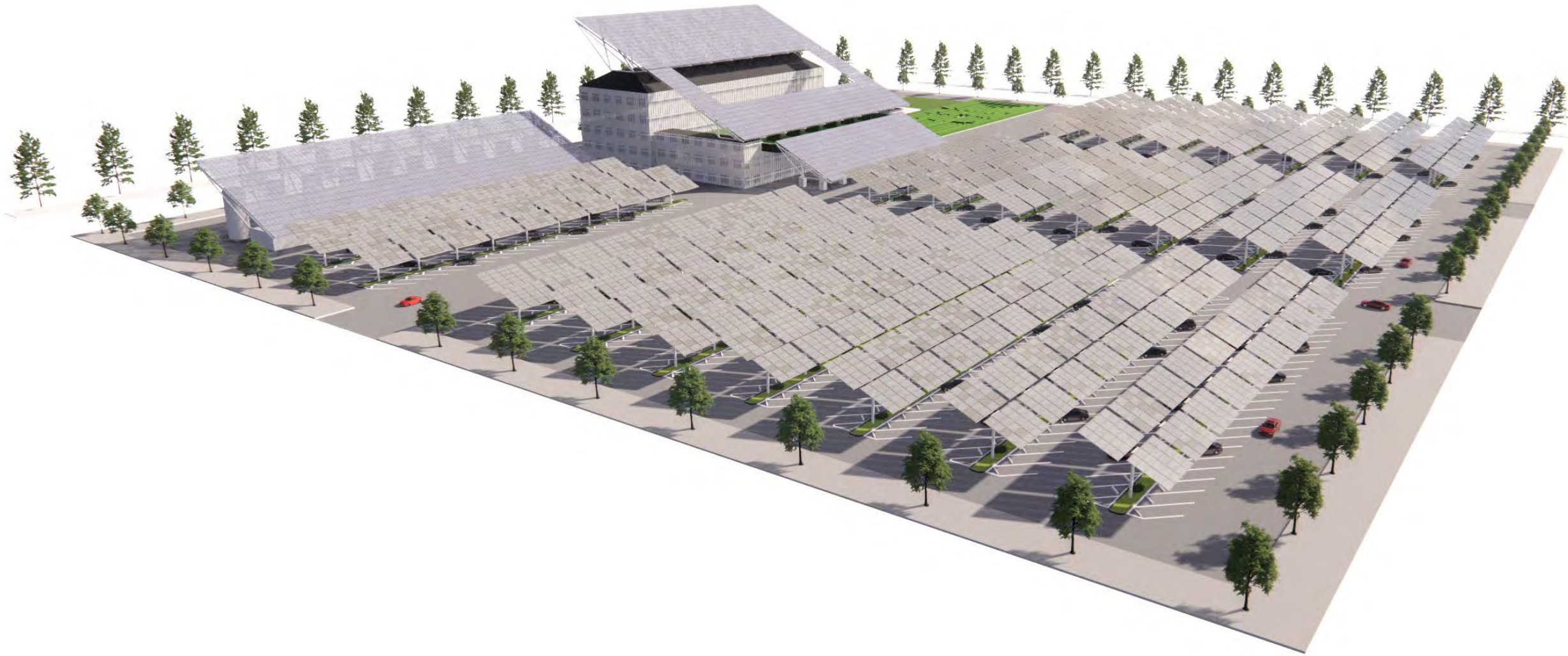


Annual Green Power Delivery | 2,976,880 kWh (AC)



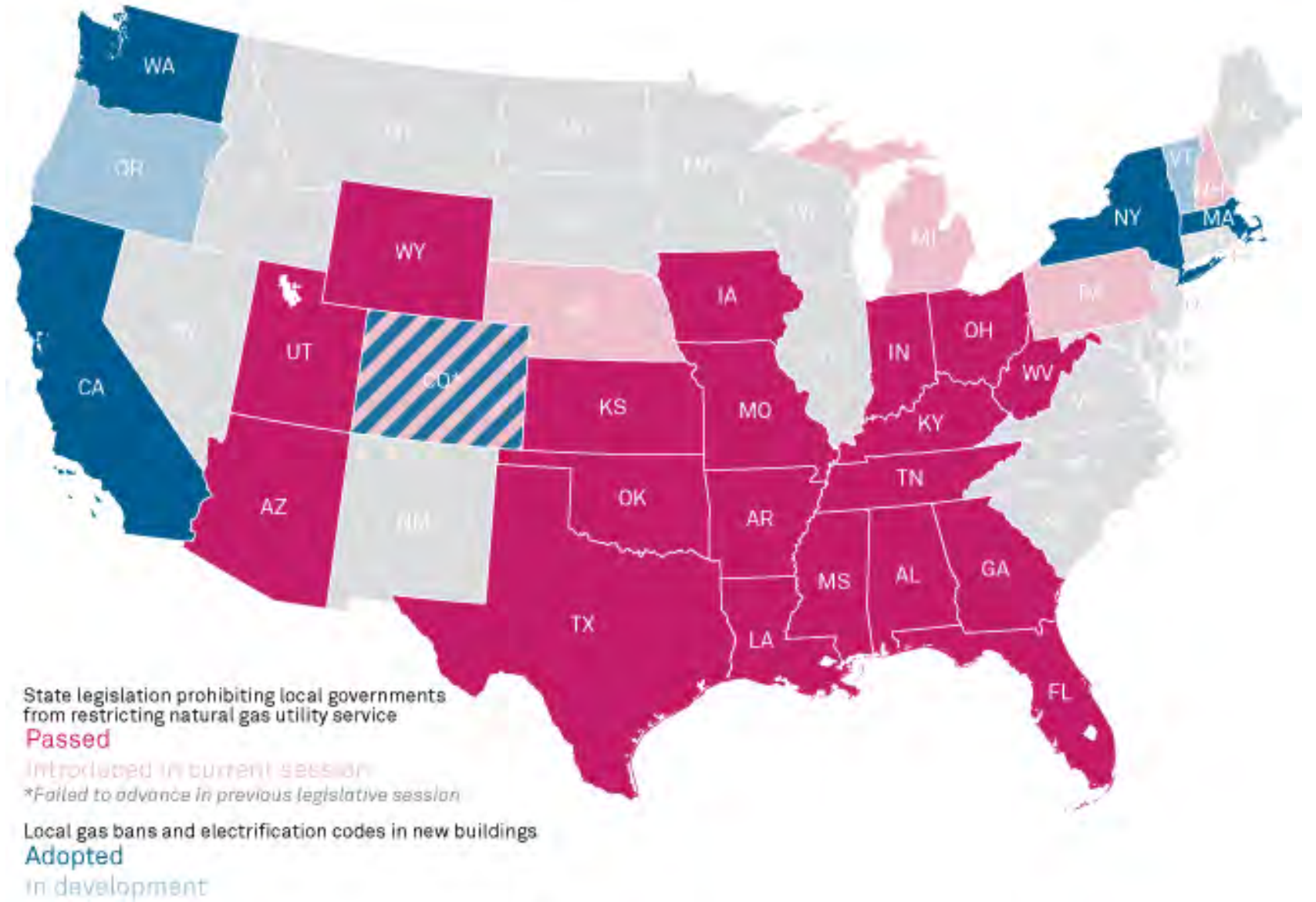
127,000 ft2 Hospital

2,976,880 kWh (AC) Electricity Load
 2,150,021 kBtu/year Heating Load
 3,465,923 kBtu/year Cooling Load



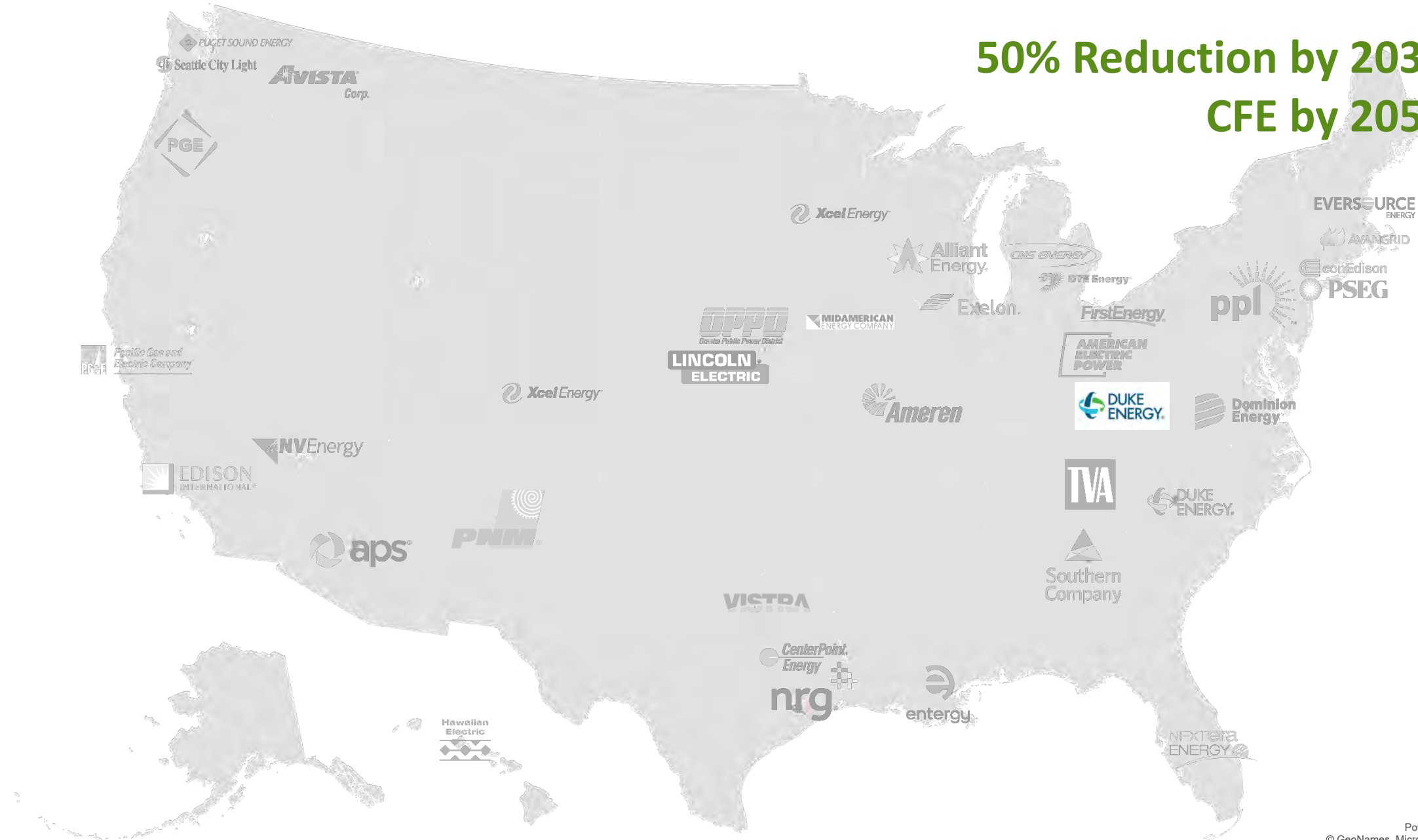
States **ADVANCING** or **PROHIBITING** Building Gas Bans and Electrification Codes

[As of January 2022]



Electric Utility & Power Gen Companies | Carbon Neutrality Target Dates

50% Reduction by 2030
CFE by 2050



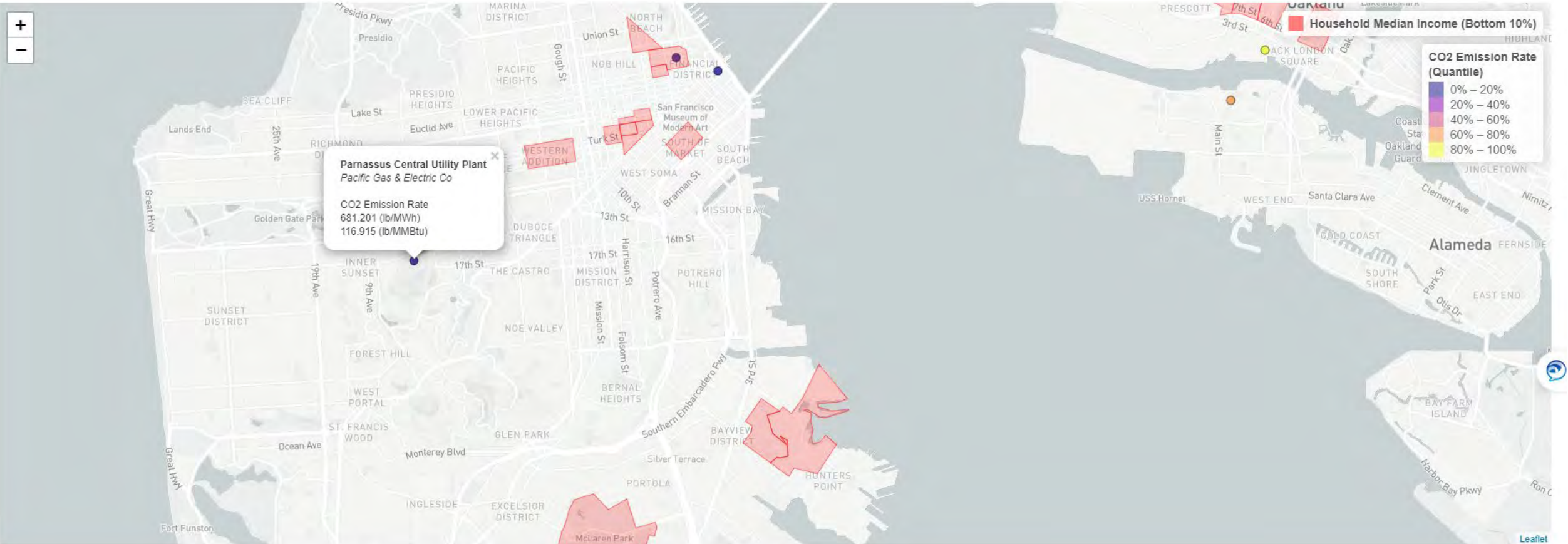
Equity Engagement



Social Context

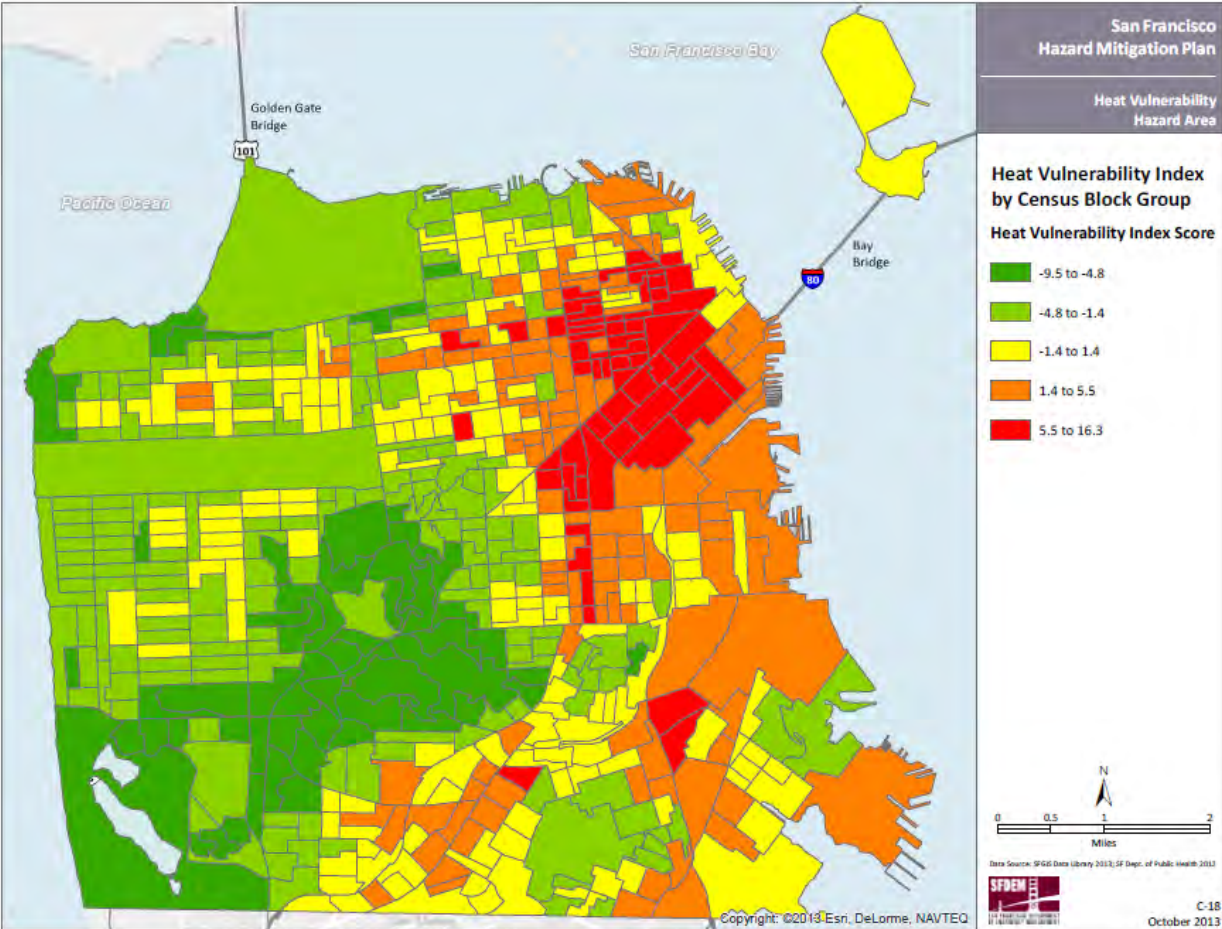
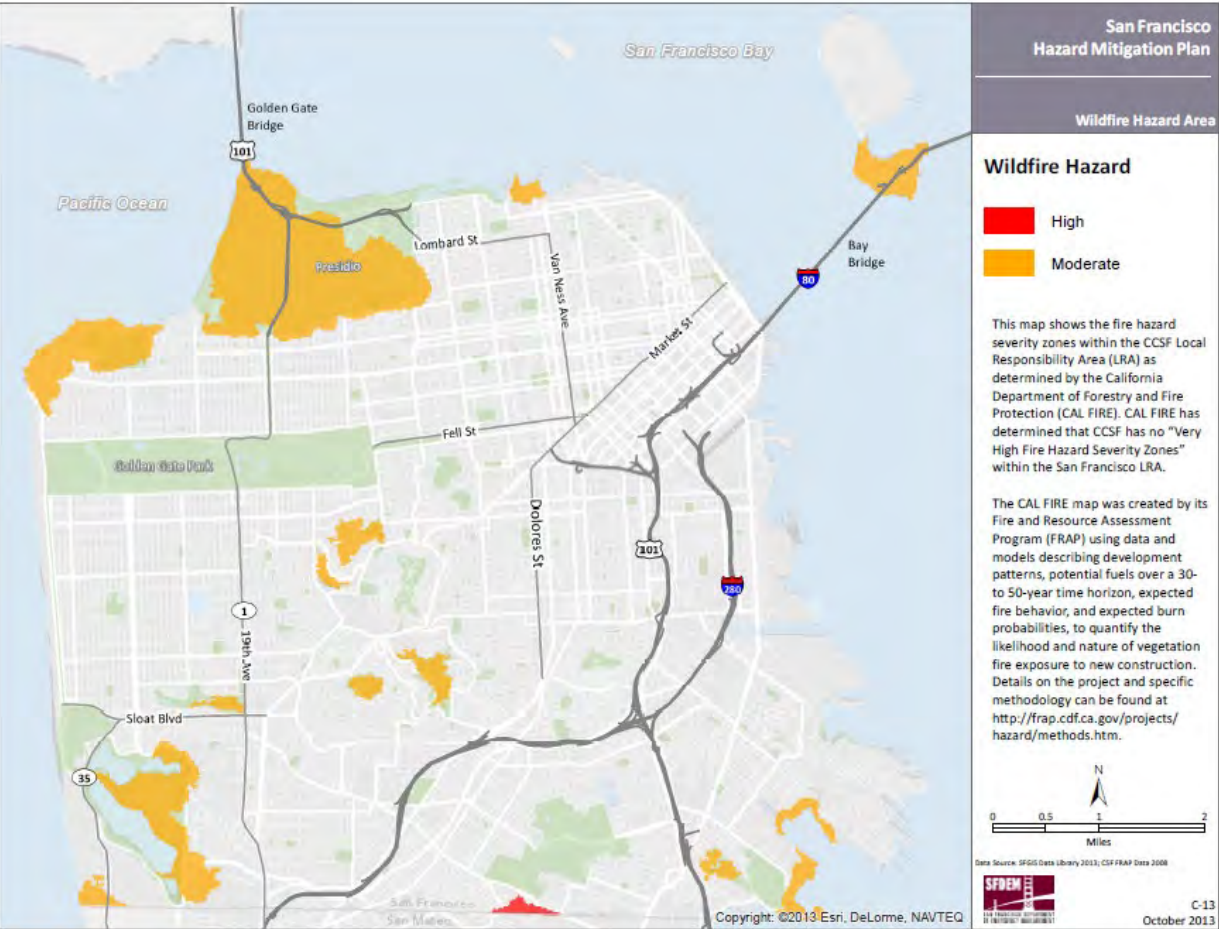
400% increase in disasters in the last 10 years disproportionately impact disadvantaged communities

*FEMA / UN



Social Context

Natural Disaster and Heat Stress Impacts



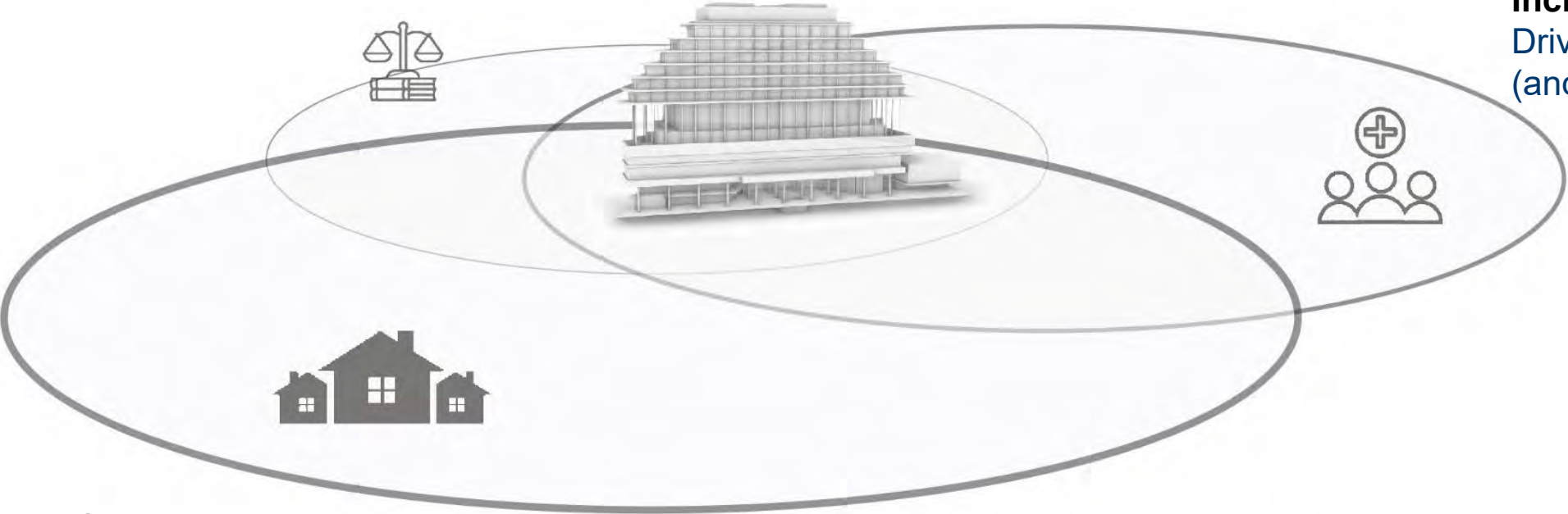
Ongoing Partnerships

1. Entitlements

Drivers: Law and Regs

2. Accessibility and Inclusiveness

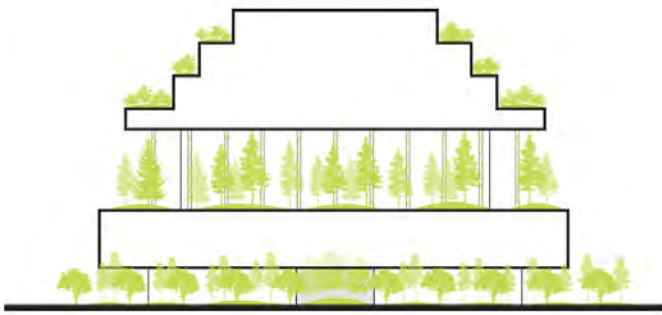
Drivers: Policy and Staff (and Law)



3. Community Engagement and Partnerships

Drivers: Local needs and deficits

"NATURE"
+
"PARK"
+
"CITY"



A NEW NATURE FOR PARNASSUS

Design Equity

- Public Access to Nature, Ecosystem Biodiversity
- Scale Reduction
- Additional Services – Daycare, Child Care, Disaster Relief and Heat Island Shelter, Homeless



Construction Equity

- Local hiring and Business Inclusion
- High School internship program
- Air and Noise Pollution Mitigation



Operational Equity

- Local Retail partners
- Job Training and apprenticeships
- Security De-escalation training

Community Equity

Park to Peak

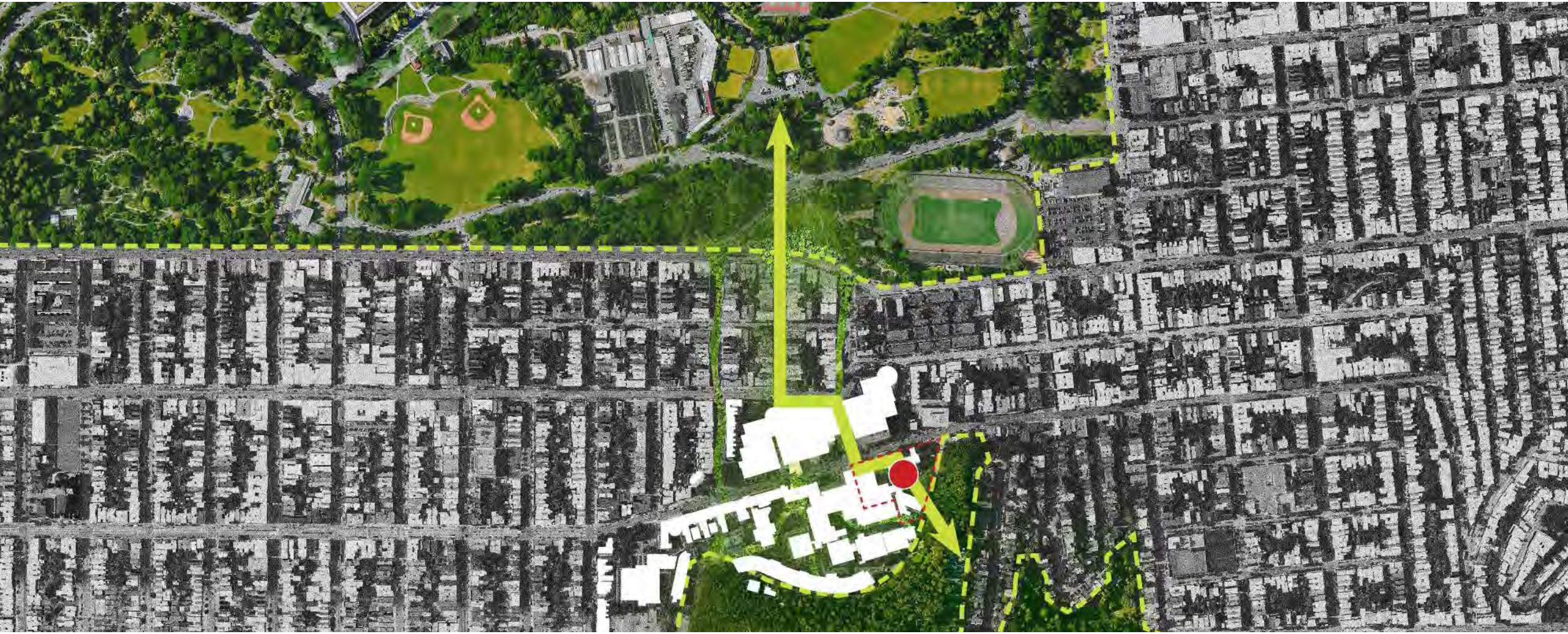


Park to Peak



Community Equity

Park to Peak



***“The project is not the project.
The project is the **SYSTEM.**”***

***-Bill Reed
Regenesis***

**Organizations don't
change... people do.**