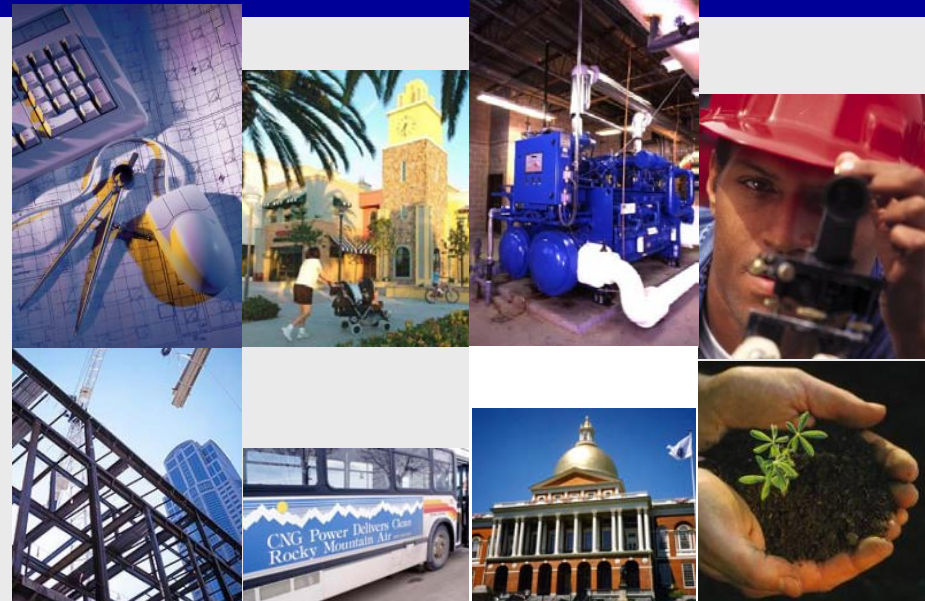




Integrating Renewable & Advanced Energy Efficient Technologies in Sustainable Community Development

- q Challenges
- q Response
- q Research
- q Demonstration
- q Dissemination



National Energy Center for Sustainable Communities

q **Mission:**
The pursuit of research, demonstration & capacity-building initiatives that enable development professionals to build sustainable communities

q **Founding Entities:**
U.S. Department of Energy; City of Chula Vista, California; San Diego State University; & the Gas Technology Institute



q **Research Focus:**

- q Technology optimization & integration
- q Community planning & public policy
- q Economic, market & behavioral studies



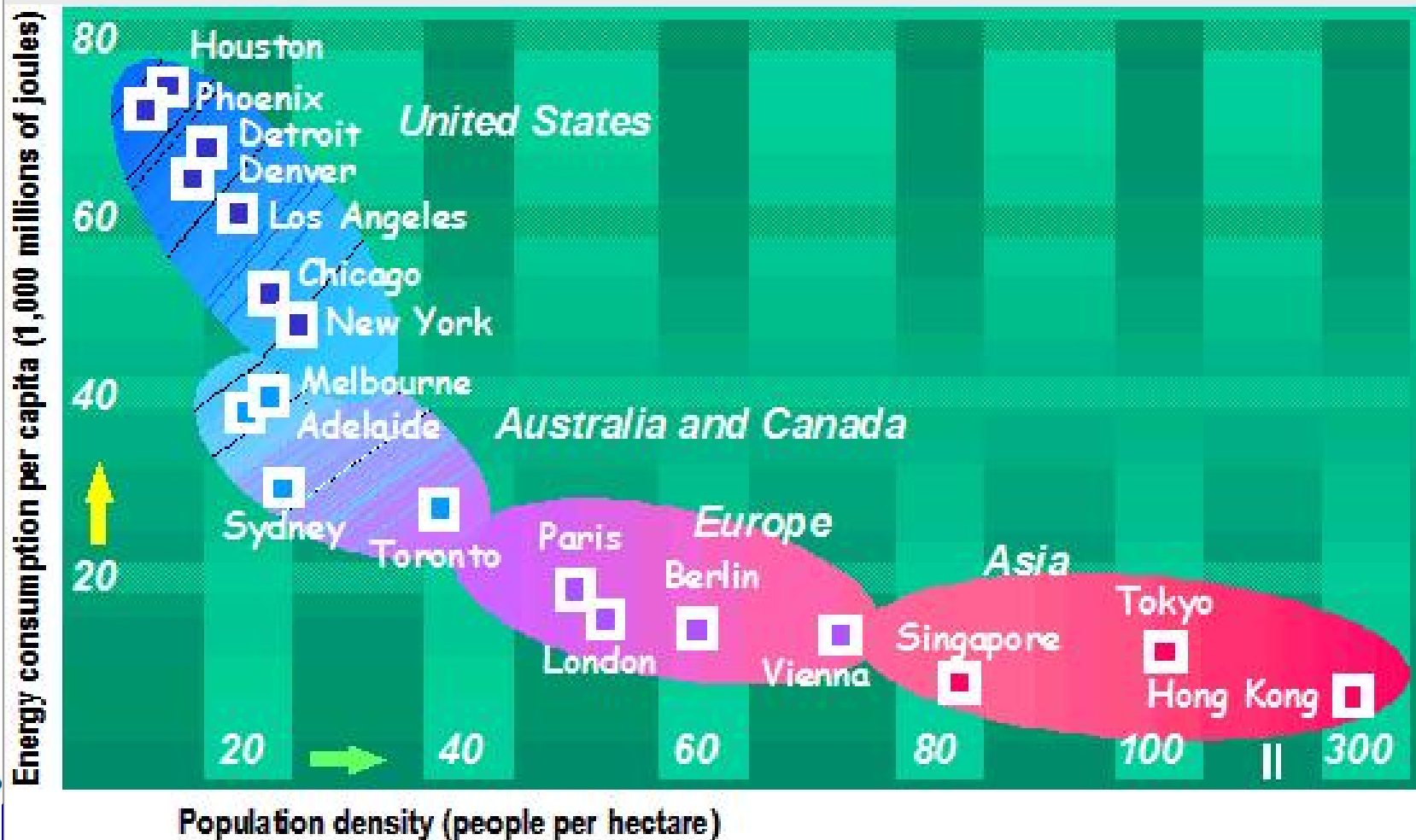
Challenges:

- q Power outages due to system overloads & sabotage threaten health & productivity
 - q Disruptions result in loss of life & cost the U.S. economy as much as \$119 billion annually
- q Rising energy costs are having a real impact on local economies
 - q Energy is now the most costly municipal expenditure behind employee compensation
 - q Escalating energy costs reduce business profits & discretionary spending for families
- q Approaching peak & decline in global oil production will impact local mobility
 - q Fuel costs are projected to skyrocket & lead to reductions in commercial & private mobility
- q Energy-related emissions are driving potentially catastrophic changes in our climate
 - q Urban areas are responsible for 75% of all greenhouse gas (ghg) emissions, globally
- q Over the next 25 years, half of the nation's built environment must be built/rebuilt
 - q By 2030 the U.S. will need 427 billion square feet of space to accommodate growth
 - q 213 billion square feet of this need will be met through new construction & renovation
 - q Buildings in the U.S. account for 65% of electricity consumption & 30% of ghg emissions
- q Conventional approaches to community development aren't up to these challenges
 - q Approximately 70% of a community's energy consumption is influenced by urban land use allocation, site design & development practices. Energy-inefficient community development contributes significantly to America's distinction as having the highest per-capita energy consumption in the world & hampers our ability to address each of these challenges



Challenges:

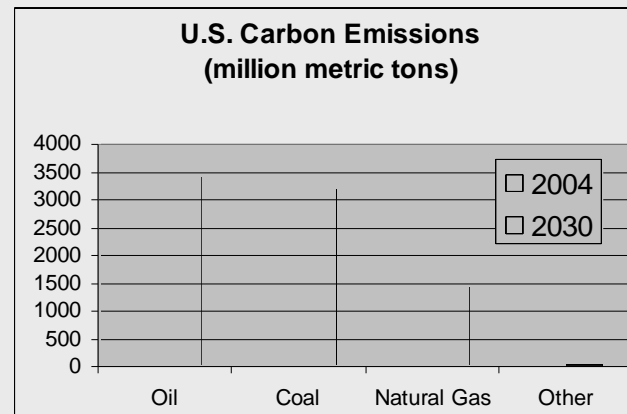
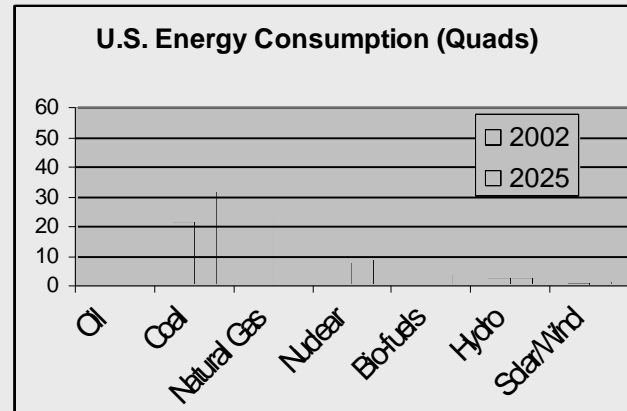
U.S. Energy Consumption: Highest Per-Capita Consumption in the World!



Response: What's Being Done...

q U.S. DOE, the States & the private sector are pursuing research to develop renewable & energy-efficient energy technologies...

...However, these technologies, operating in isolation, will not abate the nation's growing consumption of fossil fuels & carbon emissions



Response: What More Needs to be Done...

- q To effectively meet these challenges it will be necessary to act on a systems basis & on a community-scale to:
 - q Integrate renewable & energy-efficient (REEE) technologies into structures, infrastructure, transportation systems & large-scale community development projects
 - q Optimize the performance, marketplace acceptance & deployment of these new technologies, &
 - q Anticipate the emergence of future REEE technologies in the design of structures, infrastructure & transportation systems & large-scale development projects today

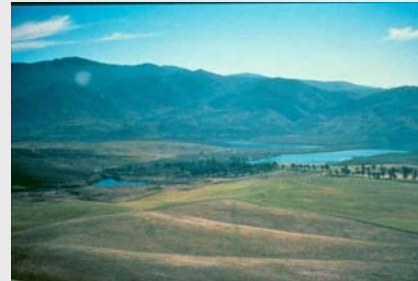


Research: Chula Vista Research Project (CVRP)

- q Integrate renewable & energy efficient (REEE) technologies & strategies in community design & development

- q Focus on development patterns to optimize technology use

- q Explore business models & partnerships to advance the project



- q Address legislative, regulatory & market barriers to the deployment of these technologies & strategies in community development projects

- q Explore mechanisms to stimulate market demand for REEE technologies

- q Create model designs & development guidelines that encourage & facilitate use of REEE technologies & strategies



Research: City of Chula Vista

- q A Community Concerned About & Taking Action On the Climate Crisis!
- q City Developed a Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Reduction Plan in 1996
 - q Three main components:
 - q Baseline Assessment – 1990 levels
 - q Emissions Forecast – 2010 levels
 - q 20 Reduction Actions
- q Goal – 80% of 1990 levels by 2010



Research: City of Chula Vista

q A Multi-Agency Strategy

- q Municipal clean fuel vehicles
- q Green power public education
- q Energy efficient building program
- q Increased land use mix
- q Bicycle lanes, paths, & routes
- q Energy efficient landscaping
- q Traffic signal upgrades



GREENSTAR
BUILDING
EFFICIENCY
PROGRAM



Research: City of Chula Vista

q Program Accomplishments

- q 84% of City buses fueled with CNG (33)
- q 9,100 Compact Fluorescent Bulbs (CFLs) for residents
- q 2,500 “GreenStar” buildings approved
- q 4,022 shade trees planted along older streets
- q 4,800 traffic & pedestrian signals converted to LEDs
- q Energy saving features at Public Works facility
 - q Cool roofs
 - q Skylights
 - q Solar power system



Research: City of Chula Vista

- q City of Chula Vista received **ICLEI Milestone 5 Award**
 - q Recognized for continuing progress on reduction efforts
 - q 1 of only 11 U.S. cities to receive this award



- q The current research in Chula Vista will further enable the City to determine how best to maximize ghg emissions reductions in each of our major development areas:
 - q Brownfield & infill development areas on the City's West side & a 6,000-acre greenfield area on the City's East side



Research: 3 CVRP Development Sites

~1,500 acres, accommodating 27,389 residents in 10,306 dwelling units



Eastern Urban Center (EUC)

- q Developer: McMillin Land Development
- q 290 acres – predominantly commercial
- q Avg. density = 41.2 dwelling units/acre
 - q 16% commercial retail, 16% comm. office, 34% mixed-use (res./comm.), 21% institutional, 13% recreational

Village Two (V-2)

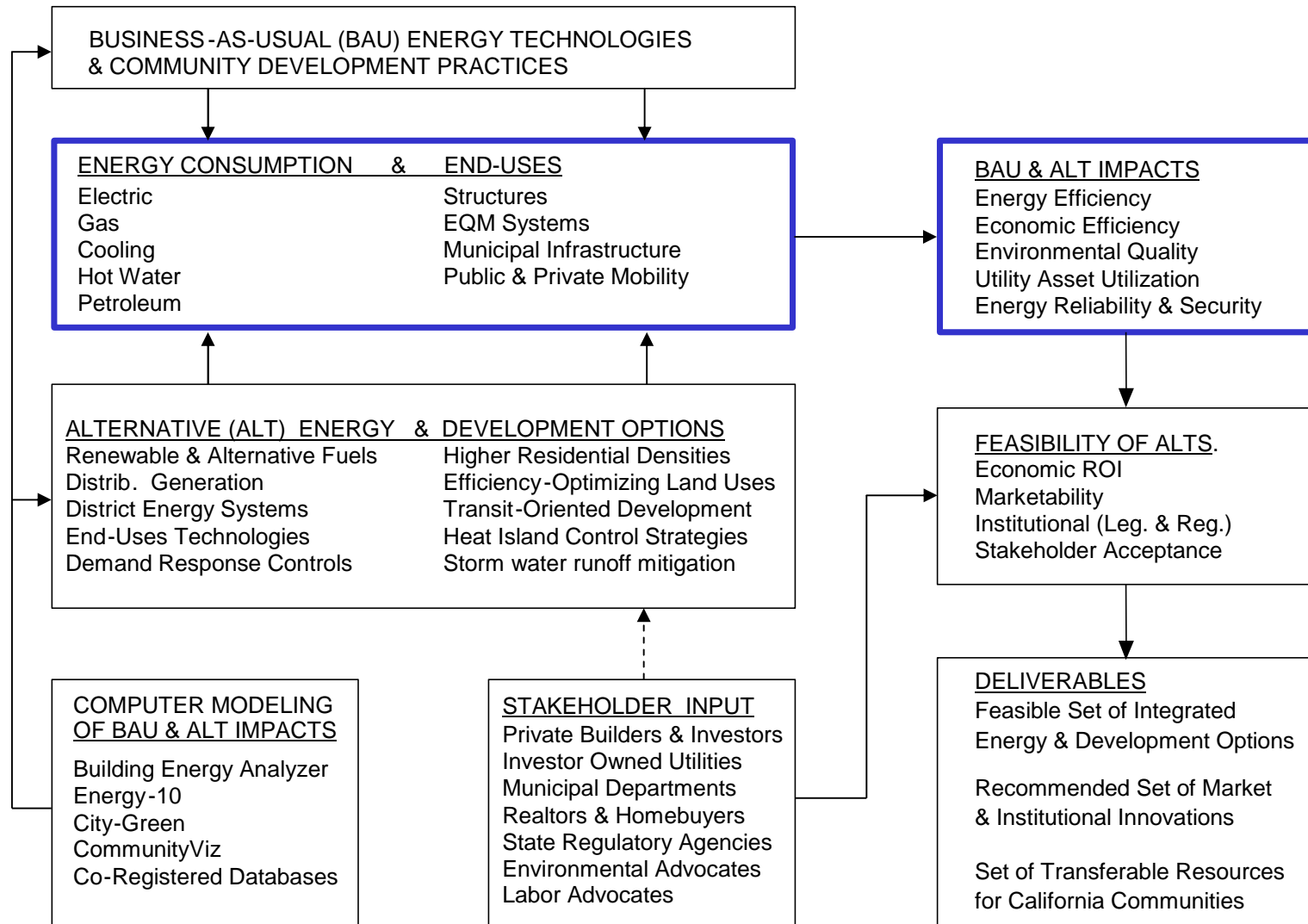
- q Developer: Otay Ranch Company
- q 777 acres – predominantly residential
- q Avg. density = 8 dwelling units/acre
 - q 23% residential, 2% commercial retail, 17% mixed-use, 9% industrial, 11% institutional, 38% recreational

Village Nine (V-9)

- q Developer: Otay Land Company
- q 418 acres – residential & institutional
- q Avg. density = 15.6 dwelling units/acre
 - q 15% residential, 1% comm. retail, 43% mixed-use residential, 22% institutional, 19% recreational



Research: CVRP Methodology



Research: CVRP Methodology

q 8,760 Building Energy & Emissions Modeling

q **Building Types**

- q Residential - single-family & multifamily
- q Commercial – retail, office, mixed-use
- q Industrial & Institutional

q **Modeling Parameters**

q Building Envelope

- q foundation, framing, roofing, insulation, glazing, doors, walls & ceilings

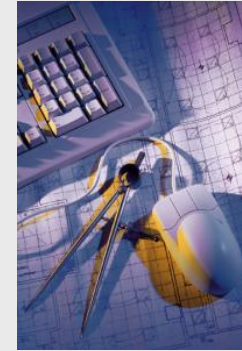
q Operating Equipment, Appliance & Plug Loads

- q Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lighting, control systems, distributed generation with CHP, solar PV & thermal, & thermal storage

q **Enabling Land Use & Urban Design Features**

q Utility Impacts

q **Peak Demand Reduction & Asset Utilization**



Research: Team

q **Modeling**

- q Gas Technology Institute
- q Sustainable Building Industry Council
- q Orton Family Foundation – Placeways
- q San Diego State University
 - q Center for Energy & Environmental Studies
 - q College of Engineering – Civil & Environmental Engineering



q **Market Feasibility & Policy Studies**

- q University of San Diego
 - q Burnham-Moores Center for Real Estate
 - q Energy Policy Initiatives Center

q **Utility Impact Analysis**

- q SEMPRA San Diego Gas & Electric



Research: Prospective Advisors

Building Industry

- q U.S. Green Building Council
- q National Association of Home Builders
- q California Building Industry Association

Energy Utilities

- q SEMPRA/SDG&E
- q Pacific Gas & Electric
- q Southern California Edison

Environmental Organizations

- q Apollo Alliance
- q Natural Resources Defense Council
- q Planning & Conservation League

Real Estate & Finance Professions

- q National Association of Realtors
- q National Association of Mortgage Bankers
- q Pension Fund Advisors Association

Municipal Authorities

- q City of Chula Vista
- q California Municipal League
- q League of California Cities

University & Other Research Orgs.

- q University of California at San Diego
- q National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- q Sandia National Laboratory



Research: CVRP Deliverables

q Reference Guide for California Development Professionals

- q Containing: commercially viable, integrated energy technology & community design options for high-efficiency, low-impact community development in California, including recommendations for energy technology applications & energy-efficient development strategies for residential, commercial & institutional structures & supporting municipal infrastructure for planned communities

q Reference Guide for State Agencies, Finance Entities & Local Governments

- q Containing: recommended public policy, incentive & market mechanisms to accelerate investment in & use of advanced energy technologies & enabling community design options in development projects

q Outreach Plan for the State-wide Dissemination of the Reference Guides



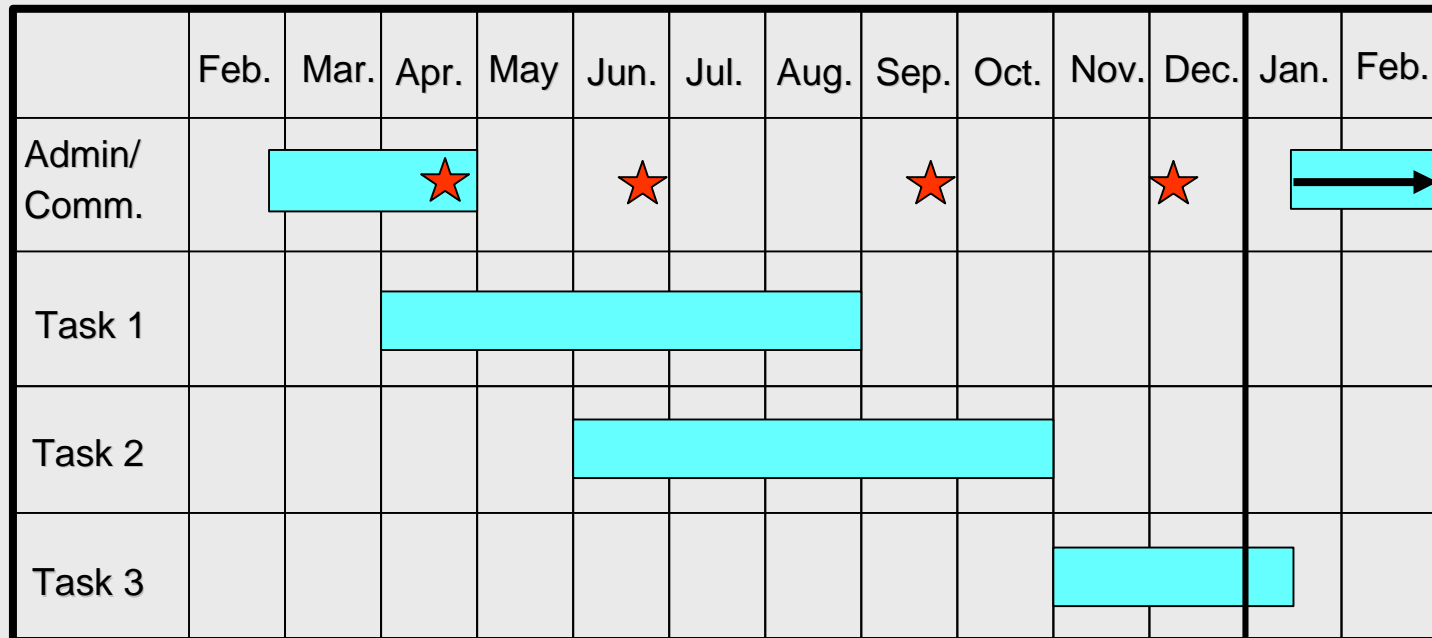
Research: CVRP Tasks & Schedule

Task 1: Model Energy Technology & Community Design Options

Task 2: Conduct Stakeholder Review, Policy & Market Feasibility Analysis

Task 3: Translate Research into Transferable Resources

2007 / 2008



★ Project Advisory Committee Meetings



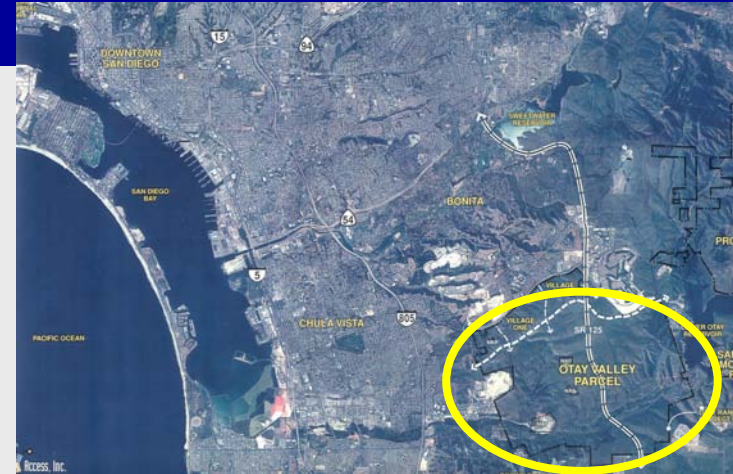
Demonstration: Citywide Locations

- q Chula Vista Research Project (CVRP) findings will result in subsequent initiatives to install & demonstrate REEE technologies & to showcase efficient energy management practices throughout the new communities
- q Subsequent research will result in similar demonstrations at infill brownfield & grayfield development sites across the City, creating a national demonstration site for energy-efficient community development
 - q Renewable & energy-efficient technologies, distributed & district energy systems, green buildings, heat island reduction & storm-water mitigation, solid & sanitary wastewater processing, transit & mobility



Demonstration: Permanent Research Center

- q A 5-acre site at the center of a new 6,000-acre community for 70,000 residents in Chula Vista, California
- q 40,000 sq. ft. Green Building
- q Technology Labs
- q Training Rooms
- q Conf. Rooms
- q Visitor Center
- q Public Plaza
- q Alt. Fueling Units
- q Departure Point for Demo. Sites

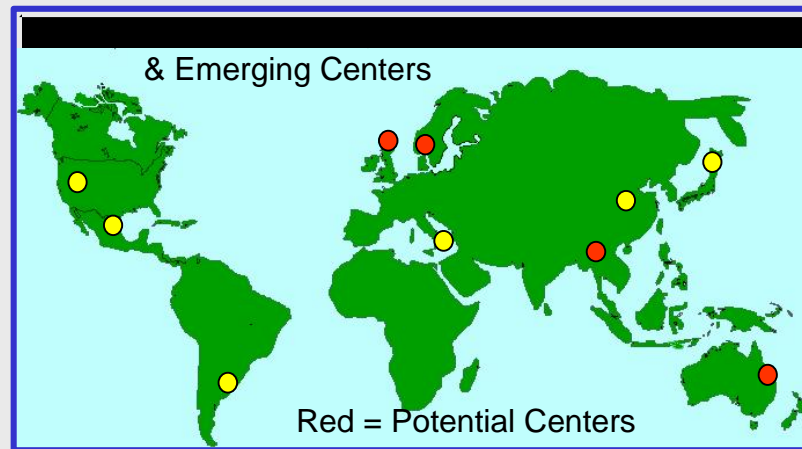


Dissemination:

- q Capacity Building
 - q Information resources
 - q In-service training
 - q University curriculum
 - q Web-casts



q Global Energy Network



- q Network of collaborating organizations advancing energy-efficient community development
- q Existing centers in China & Israel
- q Emerging centers in Argentina, Japan & Mexico
- q Initial discussions underway in Australia, the Netherlands, Thailand & the United Kingdom





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