# **Buildings of Excellence Design Competition**

#### **Cost Data Presentation**









## **Overview**

- Data Collection and Strategies
- Aggregated Cost Analysis
- Project Specific Analysis
- Observations
- Presentation of Appendices

## Buildings of Excellence Design Completion Overview Presentation

Introductory overview is provided in a separate presentation

- Program Goals
- Project Requirements
- Awarded Project Overview

## **Cost Data Collection**

#### Cost data being collected goes beyond just project budgets



• Project Soft costs vs. Hard Costs

- •Performance related costs breakouts:
- •Space Conditioning
- Lighting
- Envelope
- •DHW
- Appliances
- •Renewable Generation
- •Soft Costs

•System types and classifications Market Attributes •Performance path •Construction methods • Critical component identification Building Height Renewables •# Units (Dwelling, sleeping, congregate, other) Building •Total Building Area •All Electric Net Zero





Cost data is updated monthly and published on the Buildings of Excellence Winners page

# **Building Systems by Project Count**



CO<sub>2</sub> – Carbon Dioxide

## **Building Attributes by Project Count**



## **Building Attributes by Project Count**



Percent Incremental Cost Before and After Incentives and Tax Credits for Round 1 Awarded and Round 2 Buildings of Excellence Projects





• Project Cost Before Incentives Awards and Tax Credits/ Dwelling Unit



Average of Percent Incremental Cost (Before Tax Credits, Awards, and Incentives) Average of Percent Incremental Cost (After Tax Credits, Awards, and Incentives) Average of Annual Energy Cost/Sq.Ft.

Building Height Categories:Super Tall = 40+ stories

- High Rise = 26-39 stories
- Mid Rise = 4-25 stories
- Low Rise = 1-3 stories

Note: Project annual energy cost per sq.ft. represents dollars paid to utility for energy **net** of renewable generation

#### Percent Incremental Cost Before and After Incentives and Tax Credits and Annual Energy Cost by **Space Conditioning System**



• Average of Annual Energy Cost/Sq.Ft.

<u>Acronyms</u> GSHP – Ground Source Heat Pump ASHP – Air Source Heat Pump VRF – Variable Refrigerant Flow Note: Project annual energy cost per sq.ft. represents dollars paid to utility for energy **net** of renewable generation



VRF – Variable Refrigerant Flow DHW – Domestic Hot Water

CO2 – Carbon Dioxide

sq.ft. represents dollars paid to utility for energy **net** of renewable generation



Total Project Performance Related Costs, Non-Performance Related Costs, Incentives, Awards, and Tax Credits Per Sq.Ft.





#### HVAC System and Envelope Cost Per Sq.Ft. Upstate and Downstate by Project Space **Conditioning System**



Average Envelope Cost/Sq.Ft.

Average Total Project Cost Per Sq.Ft. Before Incentives and Tax Credits

Average Total Project Cost Per Sq.Ft. After Incentives and Tax Credits



#### DHW and HVAC System Cost Per Sq.Ft. Upstate and Downstate by Project **DHW System**

Average HVAC System Cost/Sq.Ft.

Average DHW System Cost/Sq.Ft.

Average Total Project Cost Per Sq.Ft. Before Incentives and Tax Credits

Average Total Project Cost Per Sq.Ft. After Incentives and Tax Credits

### Observations

- Climate Zones and Regions
  - Successful awarded projects across 8 NYS regions and in climate zones 4, 5, and 6

#### • Incentives and tax credits are more impactful for projects with certain building attributes

- Low Rise
- All Electric
- Geothermal
- Space Conditioning
  - VRF ASHP are overwhelmingly the most popular space conditioning solution
  - Projects using VRF-ASHP show:
    - Highest annual energy cost per sq.ft. of HVAC options
    - Lowest incremental construction cost before incentives and tax credits
    - Higher incremental construction cost after incentives and tax credits
  - GSHP
    - GSHP projects are more cost effective after incentives and tax credits
    - Projects average the lowest annual energy cost per sq.ft.

#### Observations on incremental construction costs after tax credits and incentives

- Approximately one-half of all BoE projects resulted in <1% incremental cost</li>
- Electrified DHW
  - Contrary to frequent perception, fully electrified projects are still able to achieve a <1% incremental construction cost after tax credits and incentives
  - Electrified DHW projects see lower average cost of energy for building operation when renewables are factored into the cost
  - Solar Thermal, and GSHP systems have the lowest DHW system Cost per Sq.Ft across projects with detailed cost submittals

#### Acronyms

GSHP – Ground Source Heat Pump ASHP – Air Source Heat Pump HVAC – Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning VRF – Variable Refrigerant Flow DHW – Domestic Hot Water CO<sub>2</sub> – Carbon Dioxide

# Appendices

- > Appendix A Awarded Project Cost Detail
- > Appendix B Awarded Project Summaries
- > Appendix C Building Systems Illustrations and Definitions
- > Appendix D Understanding the Data



# Appendix A

# Awarded Project Cost Detail





# **Appendix B**

# Awarded Project Summaries



## Great Oaks Mixed Use Eco-Park

Albany, NY

#### Early Design \$1,000,000 Award

Rosenblum Development Corporation Re:Vision Architecture

# of Dwellings	# of Buildings	# of stories	New or GutRehab	Total SF	Residential SF	Electric Utility	Gas Utility	REDC	DEC Env.Justice	Downtown Revitalization Initiative
96	1	5	New	158,271	97,271	Nat'l Grid	NA	Capital Region	No	No
Space Conditionii	Ventilation	DHW	Building Envelope	All Electric	Urban or Suburban	Net Zero	Mixed Use	Performance Path	Other 3 <sup>rd</sup> party certs.	Occupancy
GSHP	ERV	CO2 GSHP	Wood fiber insulation under consideration by design team.	Yes	Suburban	Yes	Yes	PHIUS	PHIUS+ 2018, PHIUS+ Source Zero, Well Certification, EGC 2020 Plus	Market Rate



Proposer's summary: Building 150 will be constructed at RDC's Great Oaks Office Park, which is ideally situated in an urban adjacent location on the border of the City of Albany and Town of Guilderland in New York's Capital Region. Great Oaks is currently comprised of three office buildings in a natural, park-like setting that are impeccably maintained to retain a first class appeal inside and out. The proposed +/ 160,000 sqft., five-story mid-rise building will provide 96 residential units and robust amenity space including a café/market space, fitness center, indoor bicycle storage, and elevated courtyard. Tenants of Building 150 will also enjoy access to the park's groomed trail, picnic areas, immediate mass transit, and walkability to shopping, dining and other conveniences. By maximizing onsite solar PV and the prescribed benefits from planned Passive House (PHIUS+ 2018) and PHIUS+ Source Zero certifications, Building 150 will achieve lower embodied carbon, superior comfort, net zero energy use, and resiliency for future climate hurdles. Particularly relevant post-COVID 19, the air-tight envelope coupled with continuous filtered ventilation makes Building 150 more resilient to airborne disease. Furthermore, the new residential development activates underutilized landscape and parking areas while maintaining the current level of green space, which comprises over 30% of the property.

Technical attribute summary: All Electric, Solar PV, Ground Source Heat Pump, Heat Pump based Domestic Hot Water, Heat Pump Dryers, Induction Cooktops

# **Appendix C**

# Building System Illustrations and Definitions



# ASHP Space Conditioning System Types

- Minisplit
  - One Condenser One Line Out One Head
  - <65 kbtu/hour
- Multisplit
  - One Condenser Multiple Lines Out Multiple Heads
  - <65 kbtu/hour
- VRF
  - Multiple Condensers Multiple Lines Out Multiple Heads
  - >65 kbtu/hour





# Appendix D – Understanding the Data

All project data included is preliminary and subject to change. As projects progress, data will be updated and shared on NYSERDA's Building of Excellence web page.

- Project information stage is a reference to completeness of project submittals.
- Where projects claimed incremental cost within a range, the high end of that range was selected for analysis.
- "Incremental Cost" is defined as the dollar amount differential to a project's budget related to carbon neutral and net zero construction practices when compared to that projects stated baseline construction code per the developer submitted data.
- Building of Excellence project baseline construction code is defined as the NYS Energy Conservation Construction Code (ECCC) for the year that the project was permitted.
- Incremental cost values have been provided by the project teams as estimates related to their understanding of the project baseline.
- Incremental cost % after incentives and tax credits is calculated:
  - =(estimated incremental cost \$ anticipated NYSERDA incentive \$ anticipated project tax credits \$) /estimated building cost \$
- Where % incremental cost is negative, incentives and tax credits exceed the dollar amount of estimated incremental cost
- Cost and incremental cost data being collected for Buildings of Excellence projects is preliminary and based on project estimates.
- All Buildings of Excellence projects utilize Electrified Space Conditioning despite being identified as not all electric.
- Energy Costs identified are pulled from project model values NOT building measurements.
- Where provided, Low to Moderate Income (LMI) Tax Abatements have been excluded from this analysis.
- If a field is blank the project has not yet provided that information to NYSERDA.

## **Reminder!**

Cost data is updated monthly on the **Buildings of Excellence Winners page** 

# **Thank You**

