



# INDUSTRY GROWTH & ECONOMIC IMPACT

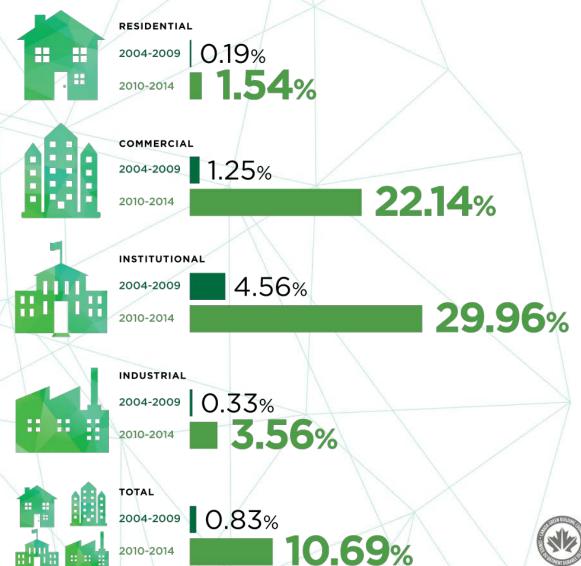


## **Growth of New LEED<sup>TM</sup> Certified Floorspace**



Canada Green Building Council

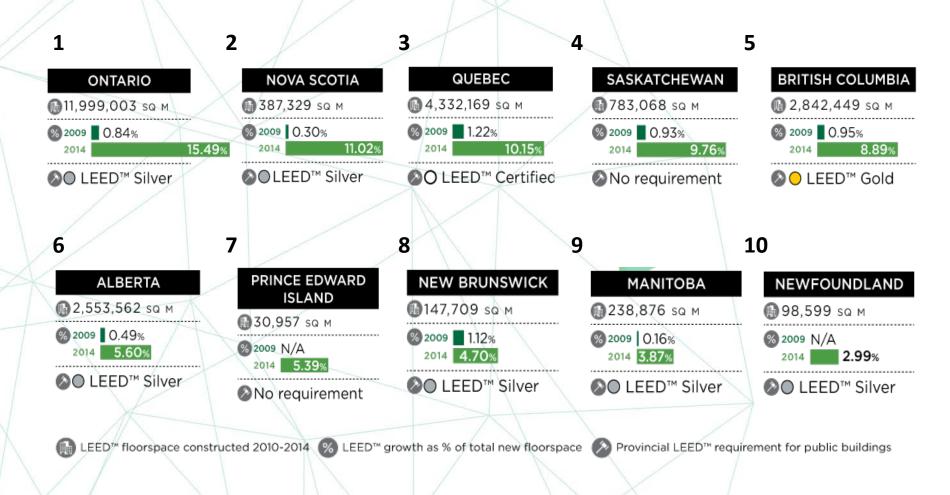
### **GROWTH OF LEED® MARKET** PENETRATION BY SECTOR



2010-2014



## **Growth of New LEED Floorspace by Province**





# LEED Certified Projects by Province

Rank	Province / Territory	LEED certified projects (end of Q1 2015)	Total population (x100,000)	Projects per 100,000 people	
1	ВС	395	46.310	8.5	
2	YT	3	0.365	8.2	
3	NS	72	9.427	7.6	
4	АВ	311	41.217	7.5	
5	ON	928	136.787	6.8	
6	МВ	71	12.820	5.5	
7	QC	426	82.147	5.2	
8	PEI	5	1.463	3.4	
9	NB	20	7.539	2.7	
10	sĸ	29	11.254	2.6	
11	NL	10	5.270	1.9	
12	NWT	2	4.360	0.5	





In 2014, Canada's green building industry:

GENERATED

\$23.45

BILLION IN GDP

SUPPORTED

297,890

DIRECT JOBS

The portfolio of LEED buildings in Canada certified between 2005 - 2015 will:

\$62.3

BILLION IN TOTAL GDP

over their lifetime
(direct, indirect, and induced)

701,700

JOBS

over their lifetime (direct, indirect, and induced) \$128.0

BILLION IN GROSS OUTPUT

(direct, indirect, and induced)

Canada Green Building Council

## **Benefits of LEED Buildings**

### Over the past decade LEED buildings have benefitted Canadians by:



### **Energy savings**

Energy savings of **6,503,647** eMWh which is enough to power **220,702** homes in Canada for a full year.



### **Water Savings**

Water savings totalling over

12.8 billion litres, the equivalent of
5,131 Olympic-sized swimming pools.



### Reduction in Greenhouse Gases

A 1,261,016 CO<sub>2</sub>e tonne reduction in greenhouse gas emissions which equates to taking 238,377 cars off the road for a year.



### **Recycling Garbage**

Recycling over **1.6 million** tonnes of construction/demolition waste which represents **431.174** garbage truck loads.



### Reducing urban heat

Installing **231,608** sq metres of green roofs, or an area the size of **153** NHL hockey rinks, to reduce the urban heat island effect and mitigate storm water flows in urban areas.

2002 - 2015 LEED certified buildings





# BUILDING SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE



## Meet Canada's Climate Change Targets



A. Invest in energy efficiency in existing buildings



B. Strengthen building performance



C. Invest in Net Zero Buildings



D. Reduce the Government's GHG Emissions



## Carbon Forecast Model 100,000 buildings >25,000 sq ft

Building Type Category	SCIEU 2009 Building Types	Inventory over 25,000 sq.ft		
Commercial	Office Building (non-medical)     Medical Office Building	18,000 buildings		
Education	Elementary or Secondary School	12,000 buildings		
Healthcare	Nursing or Residential Care Facility     Hospital	3,000 buildings		
Residential	<ul> <li>High-Rise with 5 or More Storeys*</li> </ul>	1,200,000 units		
Retall (excluding shopping centres**)	Food or Beverage Store     Non-Food Retail Store	15,000 buildings		
Other (excluding hotels and motels***)	Warehouse     Other	55,000 buildings		



## Opportunities for Public Sector Owners to Reduce GHG Emissions

- 1 Establish high-performance targets for energy efficiency for new and existing buildings
- 2 Adopt energy benchmarking program across the provincial government's building portfolio
- Assess and prioritize the retrofit potential of buildings that are the best candidates for high performance green standards
- Mandate that 60% of all government-owned buildings scheduled for significant renovations by 2030 meet high-performance targets for deep retrofits & recommissioning
- Mandate LEED Gold or better for Existing Buildings focusing on large office properties
- Further improve the performance of existing buildings by achieving zero carbon targets through a renewable energy or fuel switching options
- Define strong procurement policies, leasing requirements for new and existing buildings, such as LEED Platinum or zero carbon targets







## **Invest in Energy Efficiency in Existing Buildings**

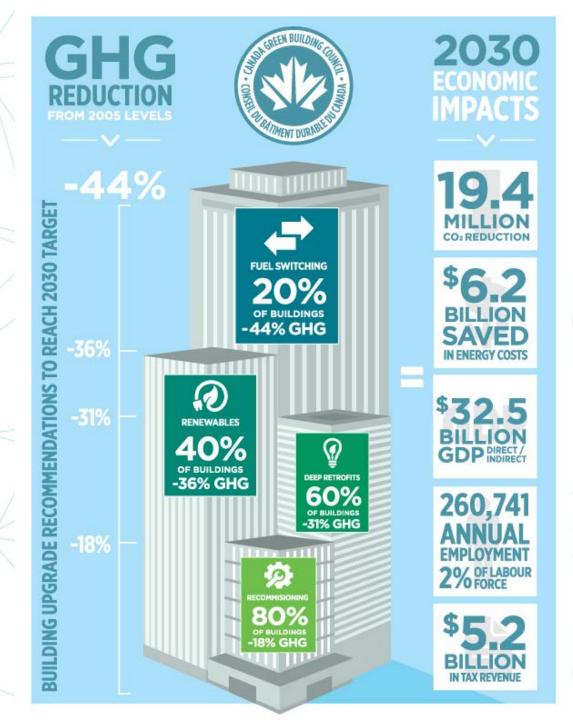
To contribute to meeting the 2030 GHG targets, the building sector needs to:

- Recommission the 80% of buildings that have yet to undertake any retrofitting activity to high-performance standards
- Undertake deep retrofits for 60% of buildings to highperformance standards such as LEED (example: upgrades to lighting, HVAC and envelopes)
- Incorporate solar or other renewable onsite energy systems for 40% of buildings
- Work with jurisdictions and the private sector to switch fuel sources in 20% of buildings



If these four initiatives are implemented in buildings over 25,000 square feet between 2017 and 2030, Canada can achieve a 40% reduction or 19.4 mt in emissions for these buildings by 2030, surpassing the Canadian target











## Strengthen Building Performance Energy Benchmarking

- Provides building owners with information on building performance
- Allows for comparisons against other buildings in a category or portfolio
- Creates foundation for building performance improvements
- Supports energy efficiency programs and policies through availability of and access to quality data
- Allows government to identify opportunities for action towards climate and energy goals

### **Definitions**

**Energy benchmarking** is the process through which a building's energy performance is tracked in order to gauge performance over time.

**Reporting** refers to the submission of benchmarking and attribute data to local, provincial, and/or federal governments or utilities

**Disclosure** of data refers to making some or all of the building attribute and benchmarking data available to the public.

**Labelling** occurs when a public display of benchmarking or attribute data, either on site or linked to a website via GIS.



## National Benchmarking Framework Principles

- Consistency to improve data collection and facilitate comparison
- Effectiveness in achieving energy savings through quality data
- Transparency in sharing data/disclosure incl. labelling
- Capacity Building through awareness raising and training



## National Benchmarking Framework Policy Options







- Improved energy literacy among building owners & operators
- Engaged market in energy performance management & conservation
- Better targeting of investments & incentives for upgrades
- Costs savings to building owners & tenants from operational upgrades and retrofits
- Government leadership in energy measurement & reporting





## **NET ZERO CARBON BUILDINGS**

## Zero Carbon Buildings





#### Renewable Energy Generation

A requirement that renewable energy be generated on-site or procured directly in order to ensure the addition of clean power generation.



#### **Energy Intensity Metrics**

Energy intensity metrics to incentivize the design of highly efficient, reliable and resilient buildings.



#### **Embodied Carbon**

An embodied carbon metric to recognize the importance of building material lifecycle impacts.



#### Lowering Emissions

A greenhouse gas intensity metric for assessing a building's emissions.



A highly energy efficient building that produces on-site, or procures, carbon-free renewable energy in an amount sufficient to offset the annual carbon emissions associated with building operations.

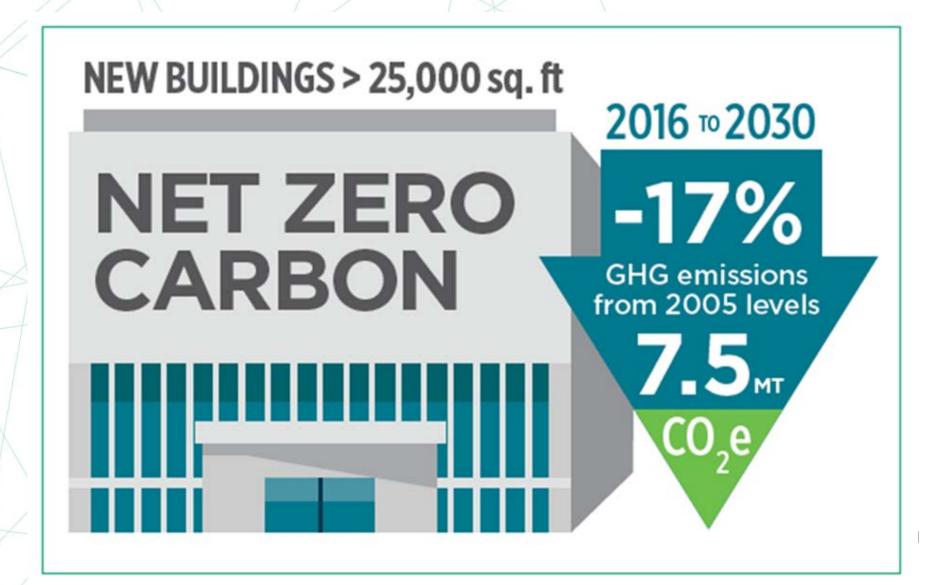


#### **Reducing Peak Energy Demand**

A peak energy demand metric to encourage the use of "peak shaving" measures.



### **National Net Zero Carbon Initiative**











### International Model for LEED v4

- o Global Consistency + local relevance
- o Certification using LEED Online
- 21+ rating systems
- Higher thresholds on energy, water, waste & materials
- Greater emphasis on performance & measurement
- Applicable to small &large/urban &remote buildings
- Certification in Canada by CaGBC

# LEED v4 Credits Contributing to Resiliency

Column1  LEED v4 CREDIT	ontributes to	Mak			Resilience during power loss	Resilience to indoor overheating if HVAC is lost in	Resilience to low temps/freez ing indoor if HVAC is	Improved Indoor Air Quality During Forest Fire	Resilience of Surrounding Ecosystem
ELED VI SILEDII	▼ Pts		<b>▼</b>	~	~	summer	lost in	Events	_
Integrative Process	1	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х		
Location and Transportation									
Sensitive land protection (e.g., floods	olain) 1	X							X
Reduced parking footprint		X		X					
Sustainable Sites									
Site assessment		X		X					
Site development – protect/restore h	abitat 2	x	X	X					
Open space	1	x		X					
Rainwater management	3	x	X						
Heat island effect	2			X		X			
Water Efficiency									
Outdoor water use reduction	Rqd +	2	X						
Indoor water use reduction	Rqd +	6	X						
Building-level water metering	Rqd +	1	X						
Energy and Atmosphere									
Energy Performance (Envelope)	Rqd + 1	18		X	X	X	X		
Renewable energy production	3				X				
Materials and Resources									
Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction	(flexibility) 4					х	X		
Indoor Environment Quality									
Daylighting	3				Х				
Enhanced indoor air quality strategies				X	X	x		x	
Thermal comfort (e.g., Operable wind	dows) 1			X	X	x			
Innovation									
Innovation (pilot credits included)	5	X	X	X	X	x	X		
LEED accredited professional	1	X	X	X	X	x	X		
Regional Priority				Depend	ls on regiona	l priority			



## **LEED & Resiliency**

Buildings can be designed to be more resilient

Buildings can reduce local impacts and global

risks incl.

- o flooding
- o drought
- o heat waves
- o wildfires



## Local Resiliency Strategies Building & Site

### **Flooding**

- Protect/restore habitat
- Rainwater management
- Sensitive land protection
- Reduced parking footprint
- Site assessment
- Open space

### **Drought**

- Protect/restore habitat
- Rainwater management
- Outdoor water use reduction
- Indoor water use reduction
- Cooling tower water use
- Water metering



## Local Resiliency Strategies Building & Site

### **Heat Wave**

- Reduced parking footprint
- Site assessment
- Protect/restore habitat
- Open space
- Heat island reduction
- Energy performance





## Resiliency Strategies Building

### **Power Loss**

- Energy performance
- Renewable energy
- Daylighting
- Thermal comfort & ventilation
- Heat island reduction







## **Resilient Design Pilot Credits**

- 1. Assessment and Planning for Resilience
  - Investigating threats & preparation
- 2. Design for Enhanced Resilience
  - Implementing mitigation strategies
- 3. Passive Survivability & Functionality During Emergencies
  - Meeting thresholds for temperature, power & water



### **In Summary**

- Green buildings in Canada are an important pathway to lowering GHG emissions in Canada by 27.9m metric tonnes by 2030
- Holistic building design and retrofit is key to reducing overall environmental impacts, enhancing resiliency and promoting human health
- Existing buildings are a priority in achieving GHG reduction while promoting economic growth and jobs
- Net zero carbon buildings drive innovation and "future proof"
   Canada's building sector emissions





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