

A scenic view of the Grand Rapids skyline featuring modern glass skyscrapers and a historic brick building, with a blue truss bridge spanning a river in the foreground under a blue sky with white clouds.

Grand Rapids

Preliminary Building Stock Assessment

version: 2019.07.01

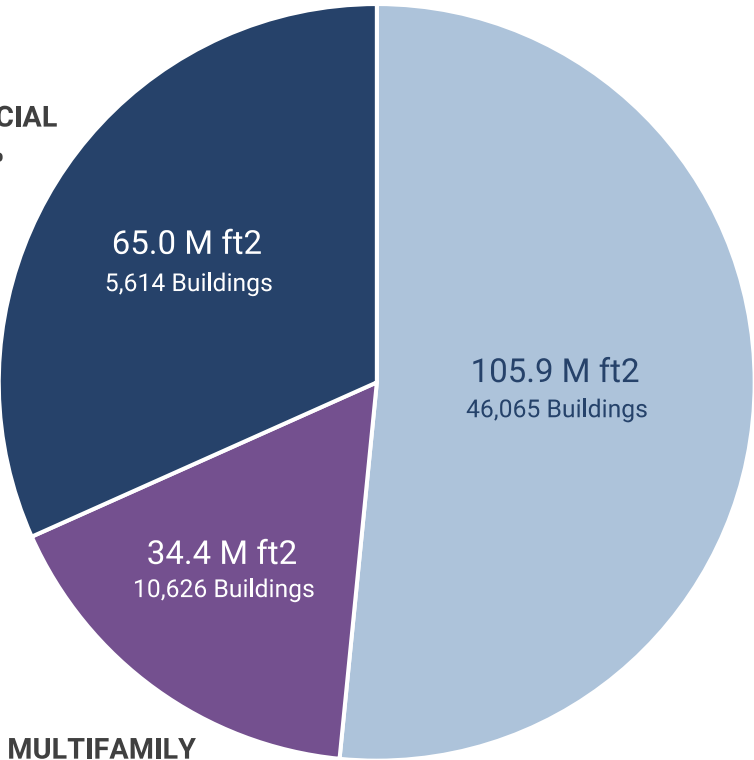
This building stock assessment consists of baseline and future projections of energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and fuel types by building type and size, and includes information about historic “building intervention rates” such as sale transaction rates and renovation rates by major building types and size. The intents of the assessment are to (1) inform and direct future Zero Cities project work, (2) create a tool for analyzing the likely greenhouse gas emissions and energy impacts of the policies and strategies developed through Zero Cities project work, and (3) create a set of common metrics between Zero Cities project participants (eleven cities in total).

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BUILDING STOCK BASELINE ANALYSIS

Current Building Area by Type

COMMERCIAL
31.7%



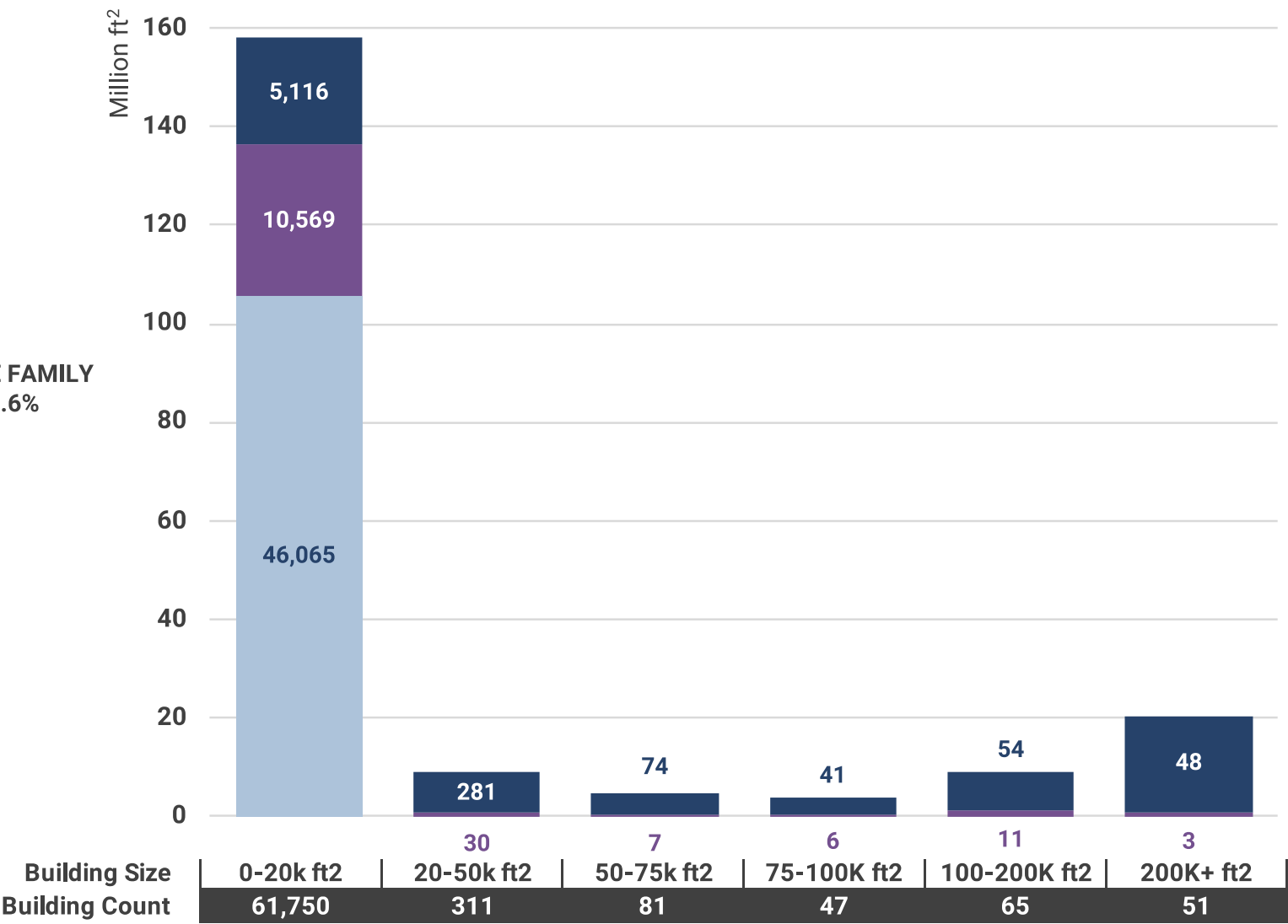
SINGLE FAMILY
51.6%

MULTIFAMILY
16.7%

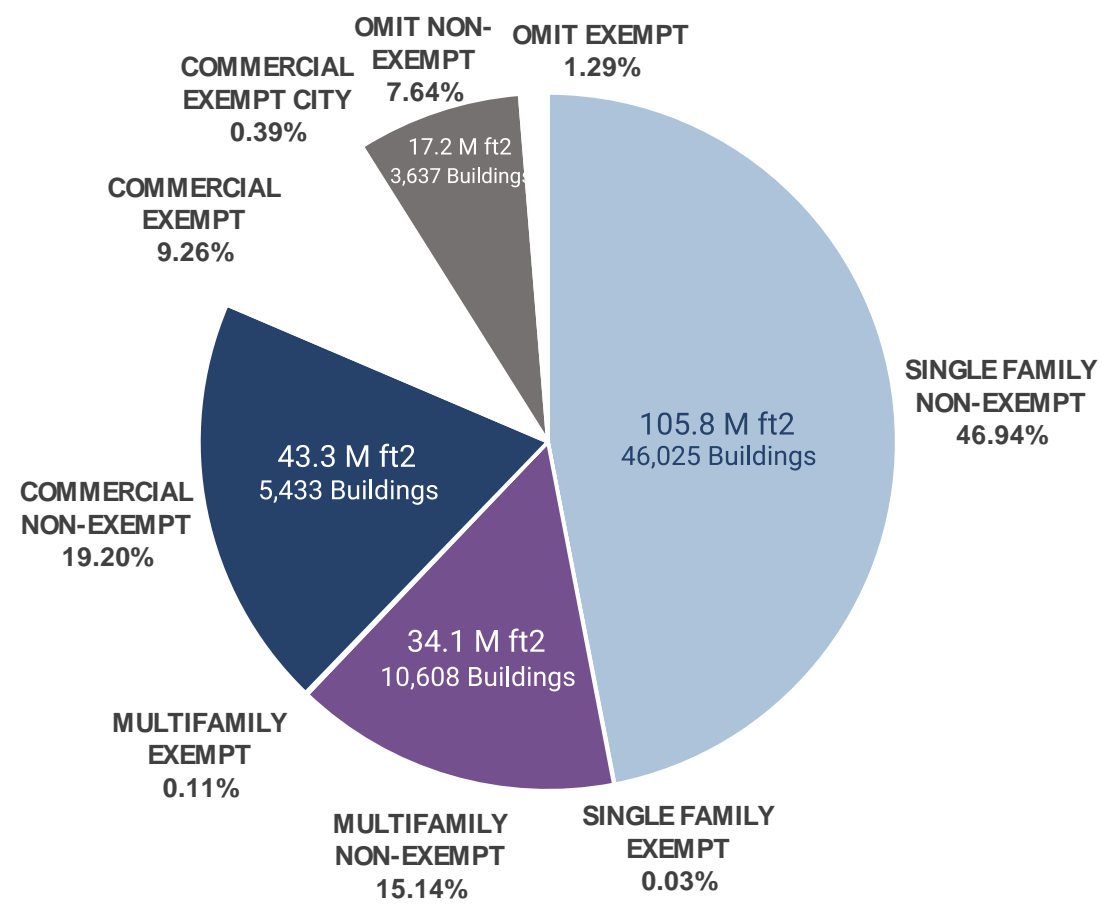
Current Building Stock

205,265,759 square feet
62,305 buildings

Current Building Area by Size

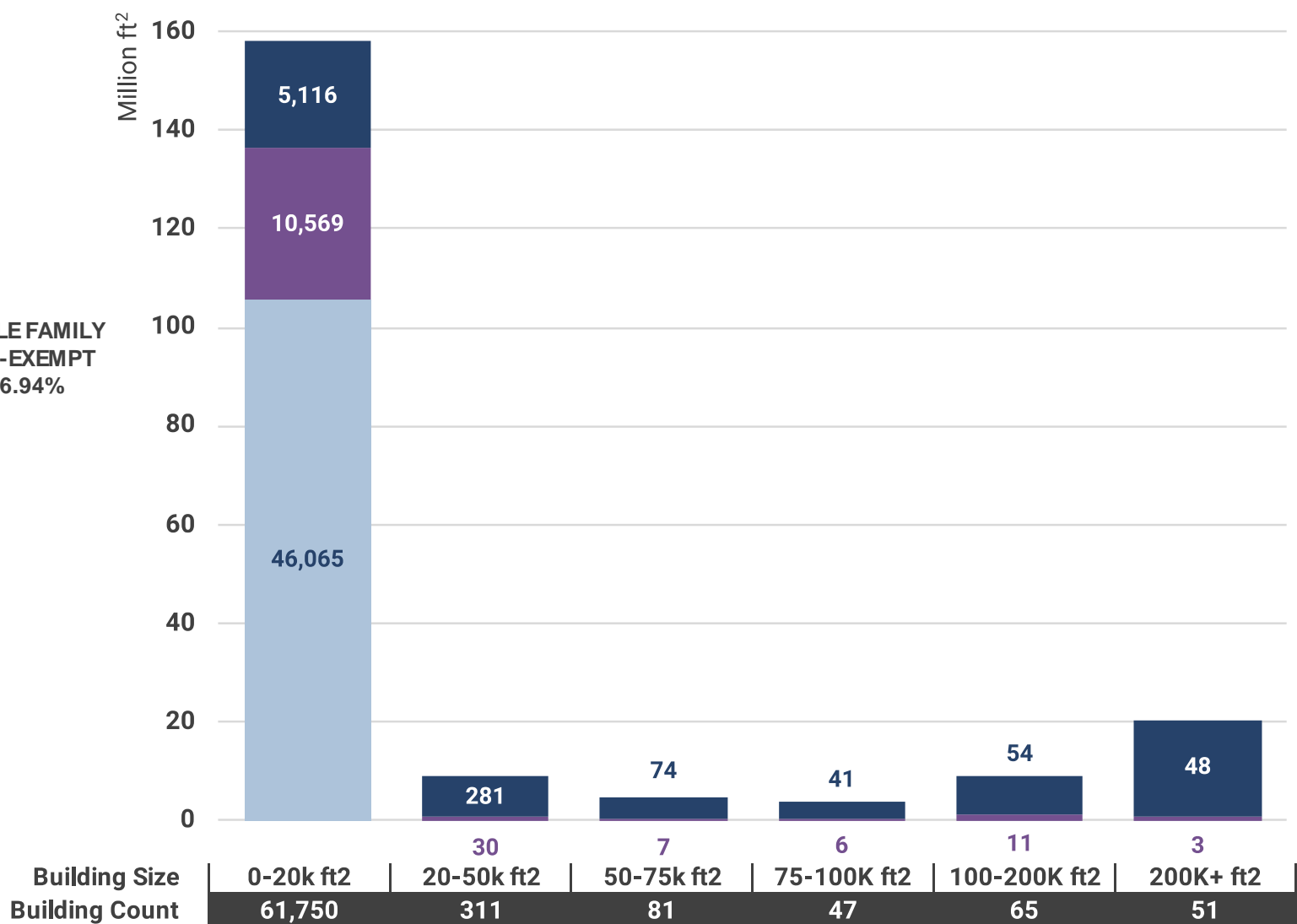


Current Building Area by Type

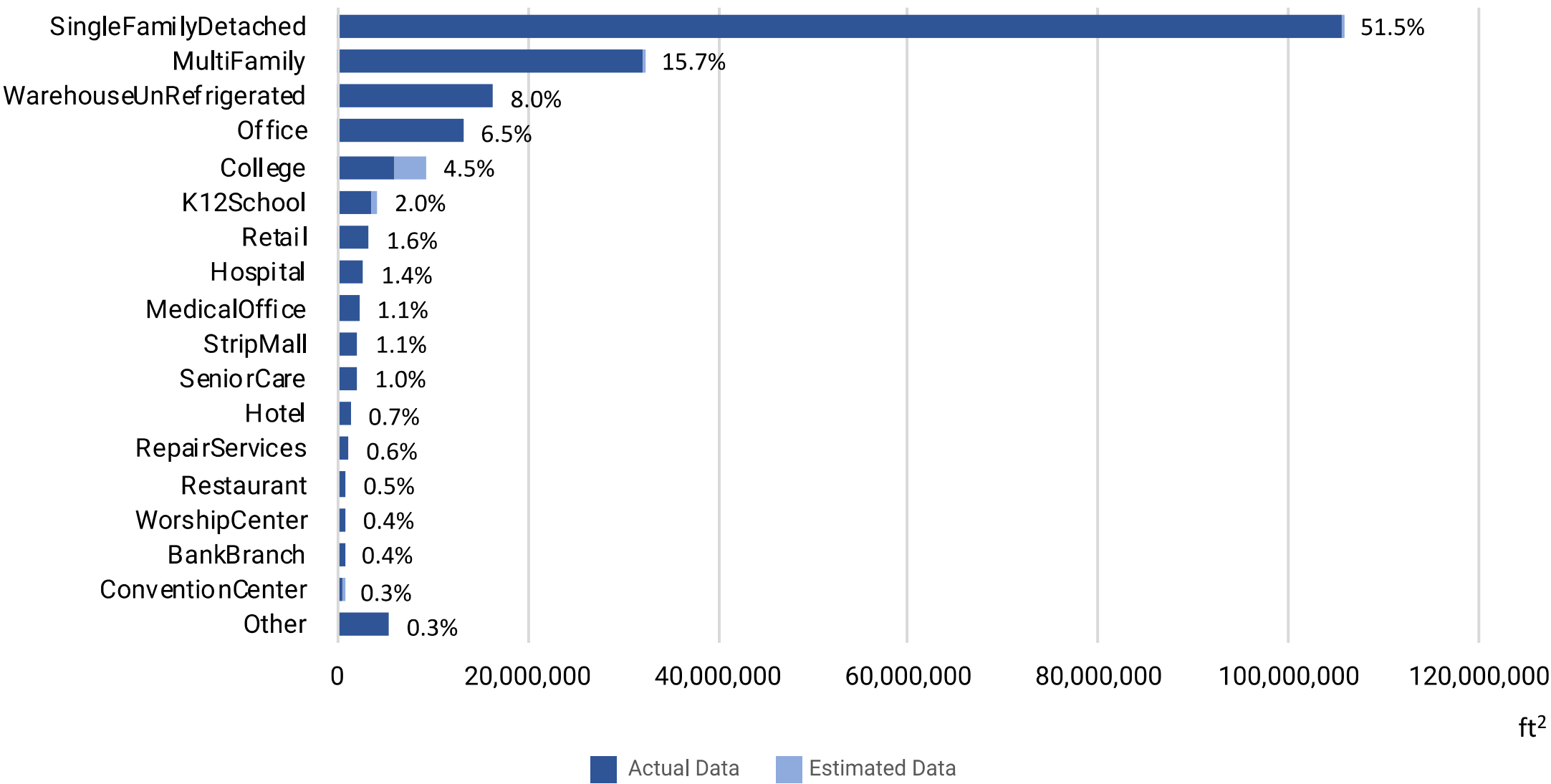


Current Building Stock
225,388,437 square feet
66,263 buildings

Current Building Area by Size



Current Building Area by Type



METHODOLOGY

1. Used City of Grand Rapids Assessor Data to determine use type and floor area for non-tax exempt properties.
2. Used data provided by the city to determine use type and floor area for tax exempt properties.
3. Matched city use types to Zero Tool use types.
4. Applied average floor areas based on both data sets to properties without floor area information.

ASSUMPTIONS

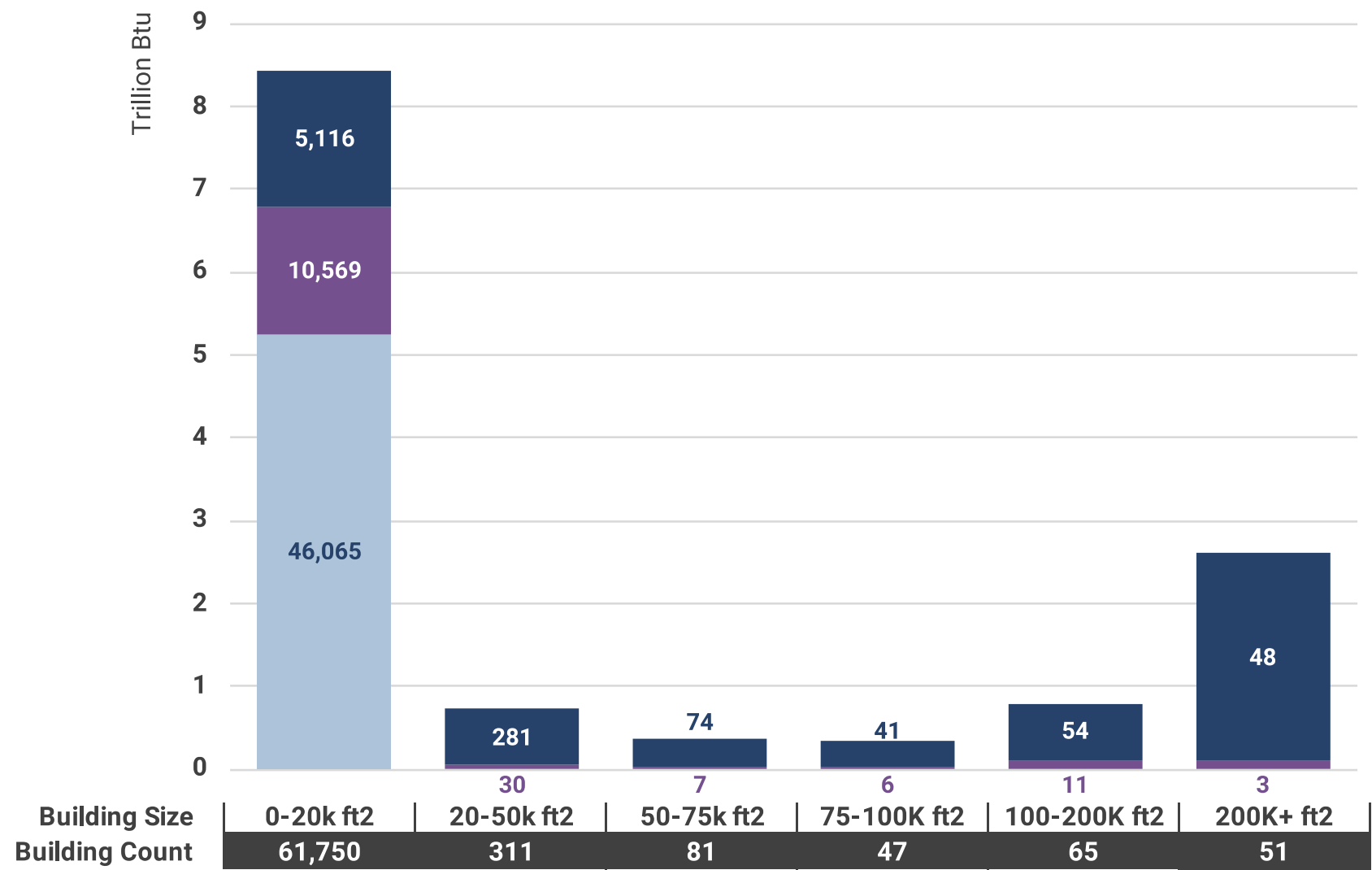
1. Tax exempt properties with “0” floor area omitted
2. Single Family Residential properties over 5,000 ft² are actually Multifamily

QUESTIONS

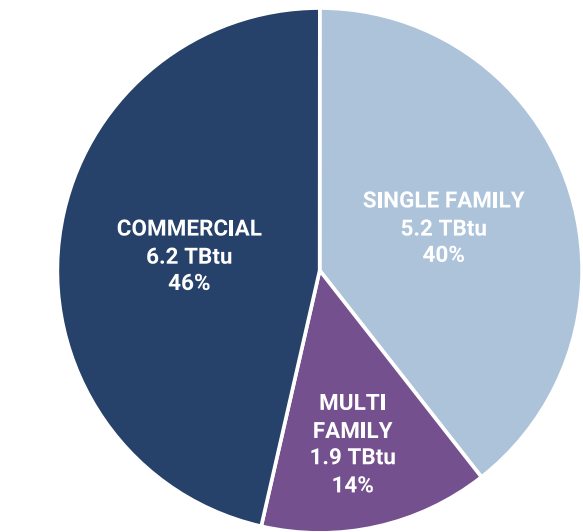
DATA SOURCES

1. City of Grand Rapids Assessor Data
2. Tax Exempt Property Data provided by Alison and Mike from the city

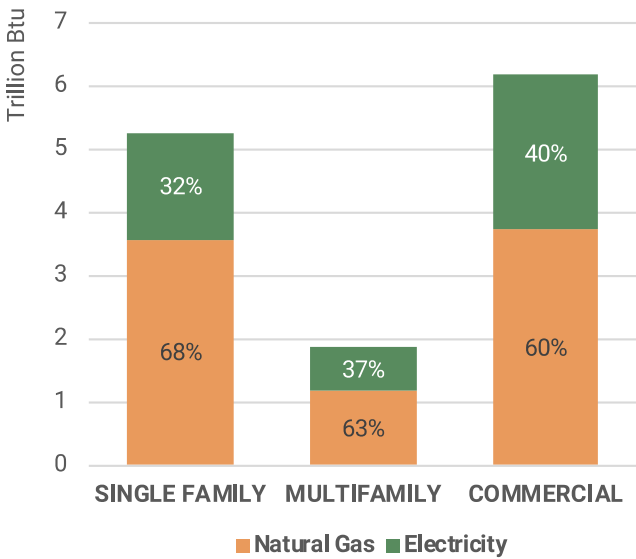
Current Building Energy Consumption by Size



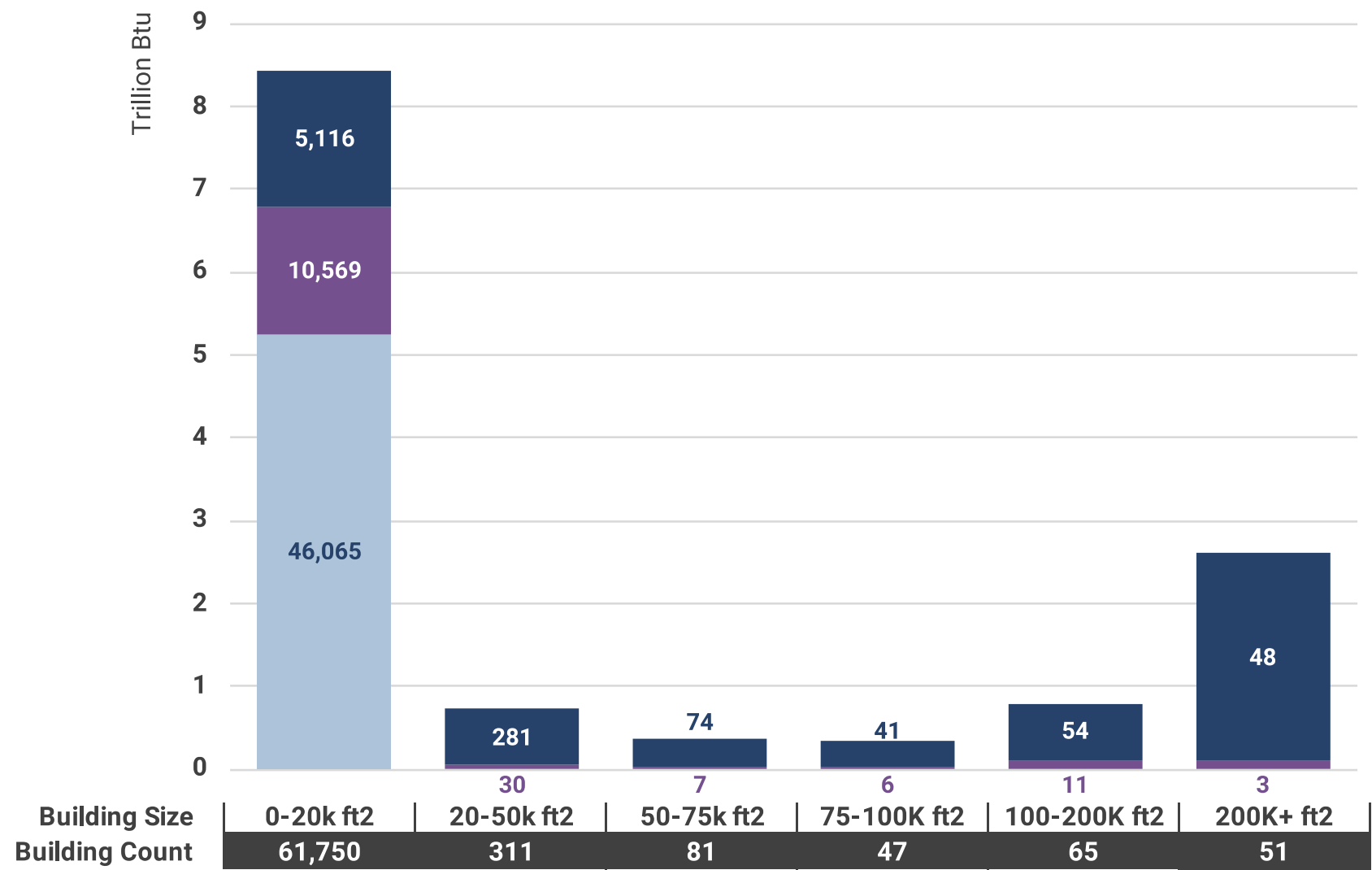
Current Building Energy Consumption by Type



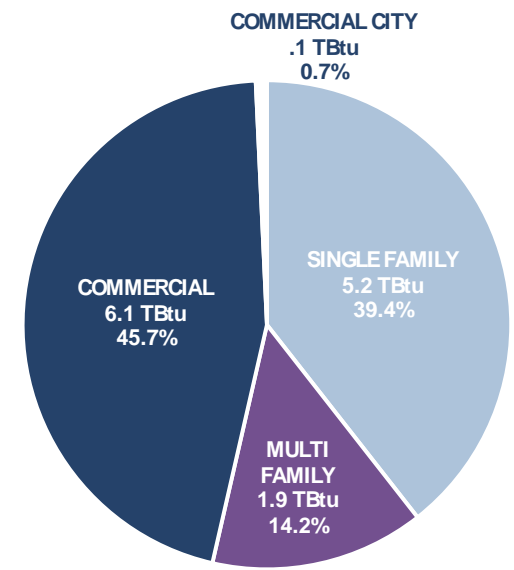
Current Building Energy Consumption by Fuel & Type



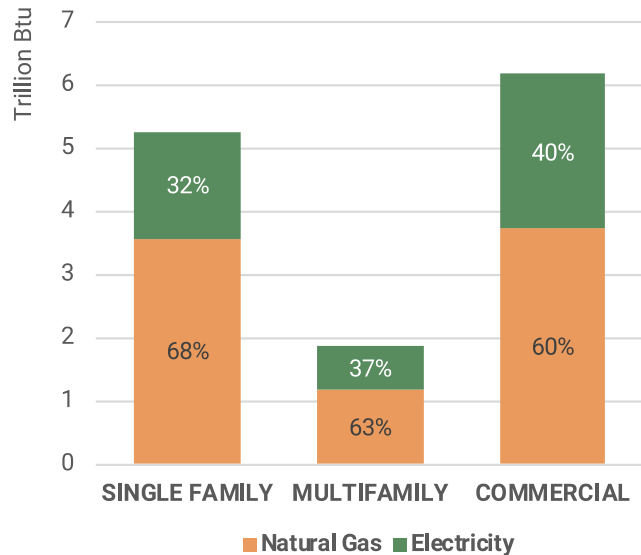
Current Building Energy Consumption by Size



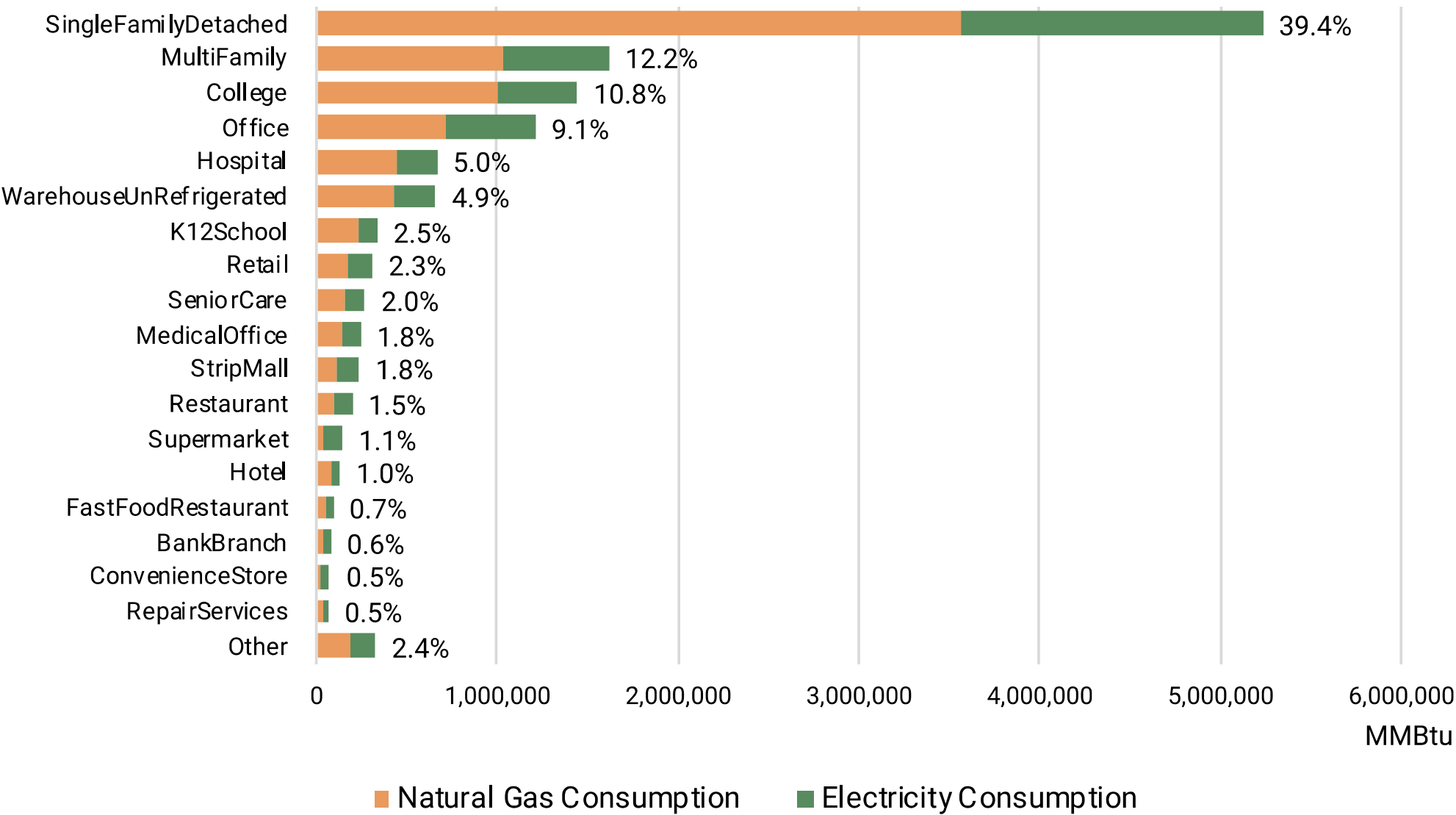
Current Building Energy Consumption by Type



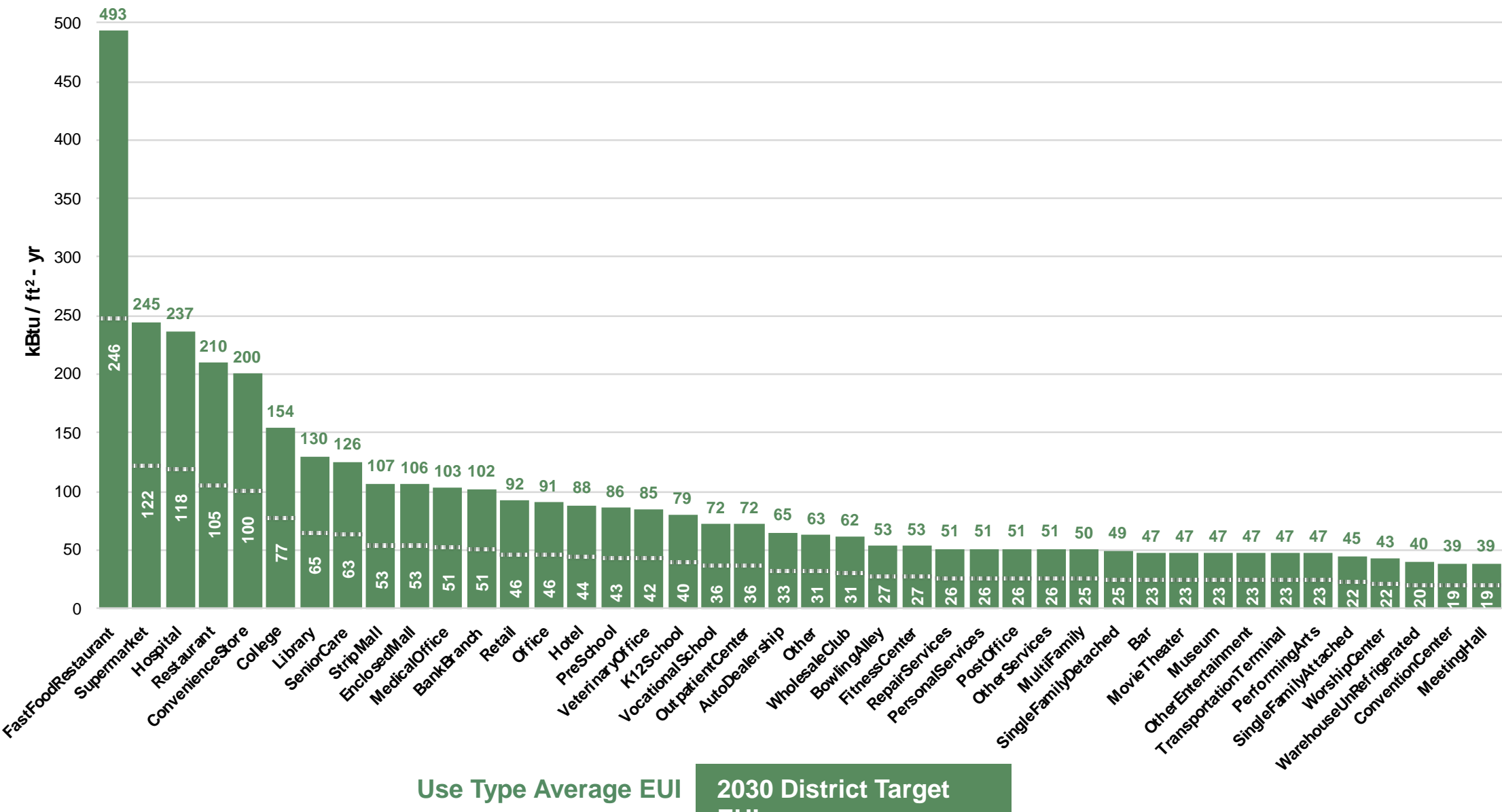
Current Building Energy Consumption by Fuel & Type



Current Building Energy Consumption by Type



Use Type Average EUIs and 2030 District Target EUIs



BUILDING ENERGY USE SUMMARY

GRAND RAPIDS, MI

Use Type	Average EUI	2030 District EUI		Use Type	Average EUI	2030 District EUI
AutoDealership	65	33		OtherEntertainment	47	23
BankBranch	102	51		OtherServices	51	26
Bar	47	23		OutpatientCenter	72	36
BowlingAlley	53	27		PerformingArts	47	23
College	154	77		PersonalServices	51	26
ConvenienceStore	200	100		PostOffice	51	26
ConventionCenter	39	19		PreSchool	86	43
EnclosedMall	106	53		RepairServices	51	26
FastFoodRestaurant	493	246		Restaurant	210	105
FitnessCenter	53	27		Retail	92	46
Hospital	237	118		SeniorCare	126	63
Hotel	88	44		SingleFamilyAttached	45	22
K12School	79	40		SingleFamilyDetached	49	25
Library	130	65		StripMall	107	53
MedicalOffice	103	51		Supermarket	245	122
MeetingHall	39	19		TransportationTerminal	47	23
MovieTheater	47	23		VeterinaryOffice	85	42
MultiFamily	50	25		VocationalSchool	72	36
Museum	47	23		WarehouseUnRefrigerated	40	20
Office	91	46		WholesaleClub	62	31
Other	63	31		WorshipCenter	43	22

METHODOLOGY

1. Used Zero Tool to determine baseline EUIs for each property
2. Used EPA regional fuel split data to determine electricity/natural gas fuel split for each space type
3. Calculated electricity, natural gas, and total energy consumption for each property

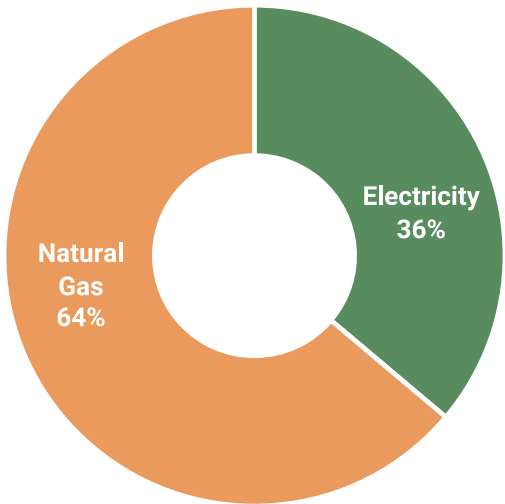
ASSUMPTIONS

QUESTIONS

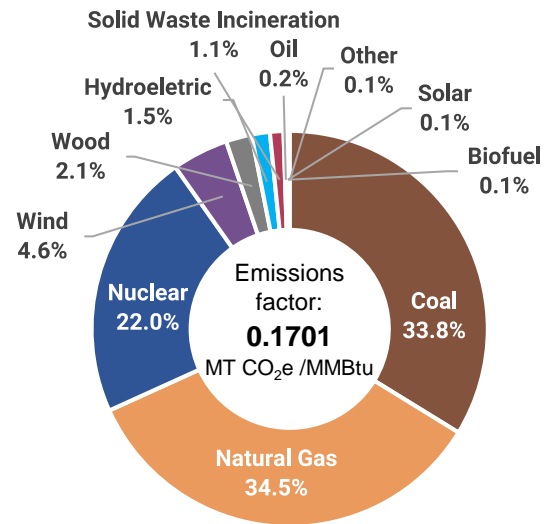
DATA SOURCES

1. Zero Tool/CBECS 2003
2. EPA regional fuel split by space type

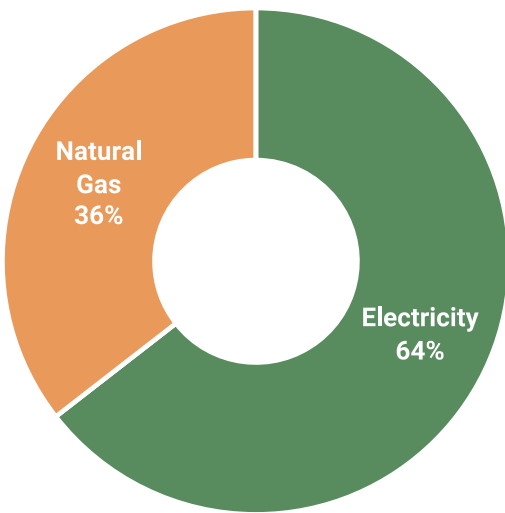
Current Fuel Mix: Energy Consumption



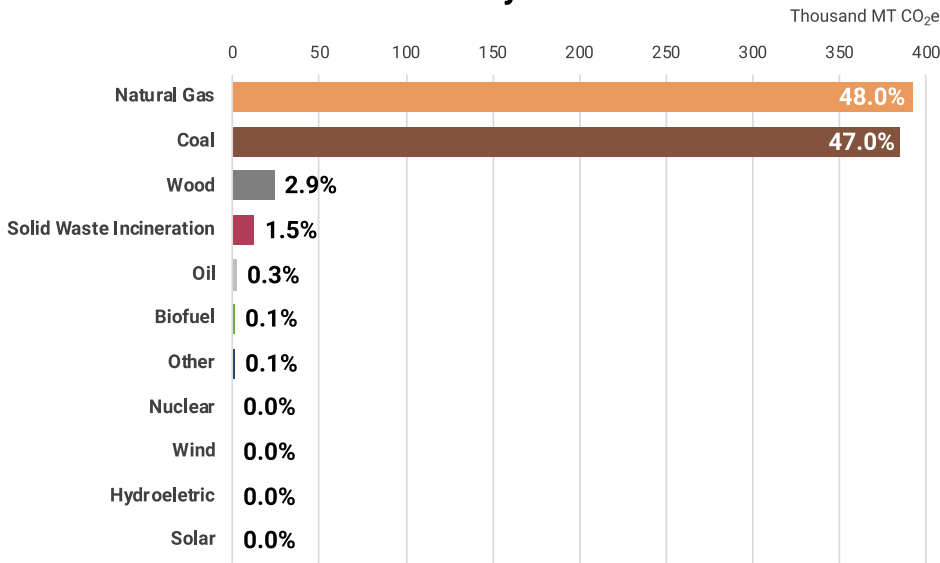
Current Electricity Grid Fuel Mix



Current GHG Emissions



Total Electricity Emissions



*Emission factor provided by utility (not calculated through aggregation using EPA emissions factors)



METHODOLOGY

1. EPA regional fuel split used to calculate electricity/natural gas fuel split for Grand Rapids' building stock
2. Consumers Energy electricity grid mix used to determine electricity emissions by fuel type

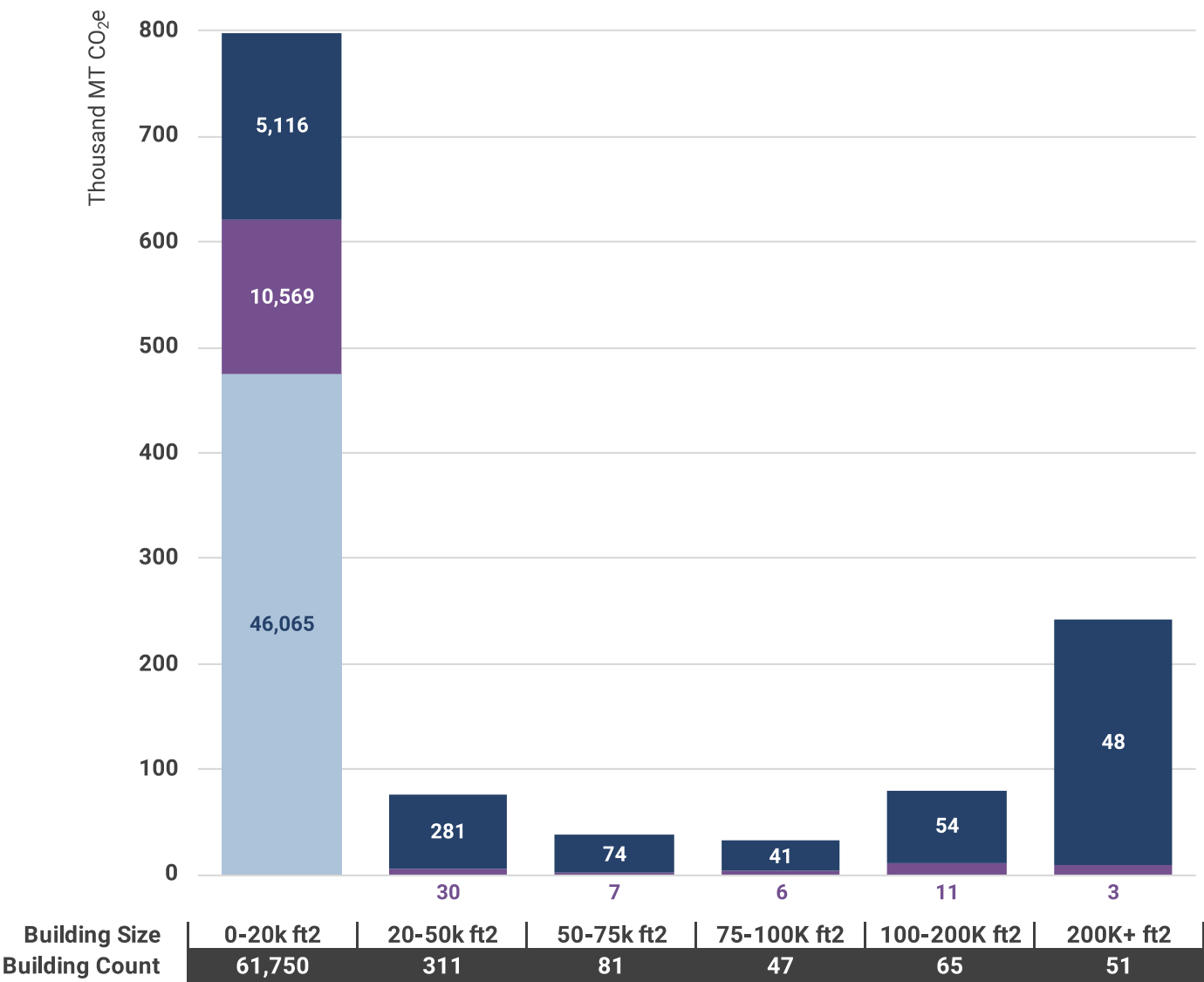
ASSUMPTIONS

QUESTIONS

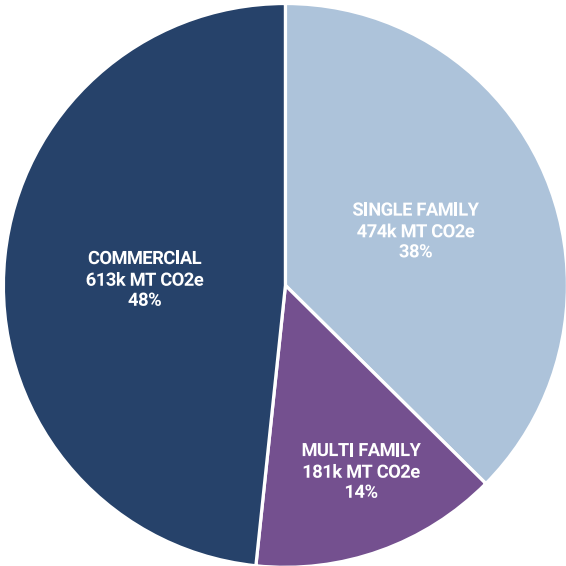
DATA SOURCES

1. EPA regional fuel split by space type
2. Consumers Energy Electricity grid mix

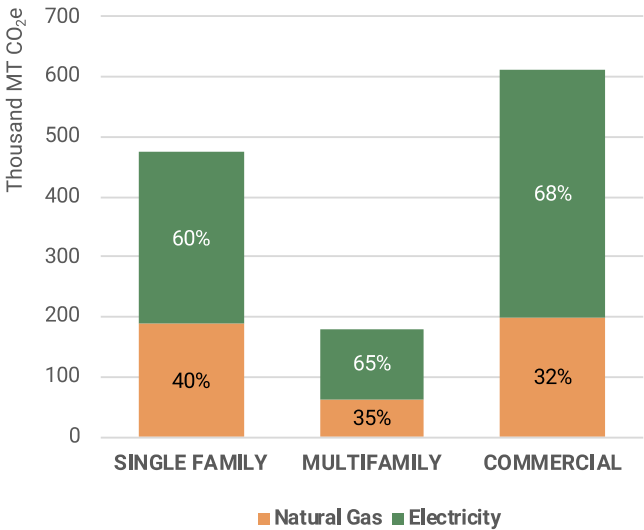
Current Building GHG Emissions by Size



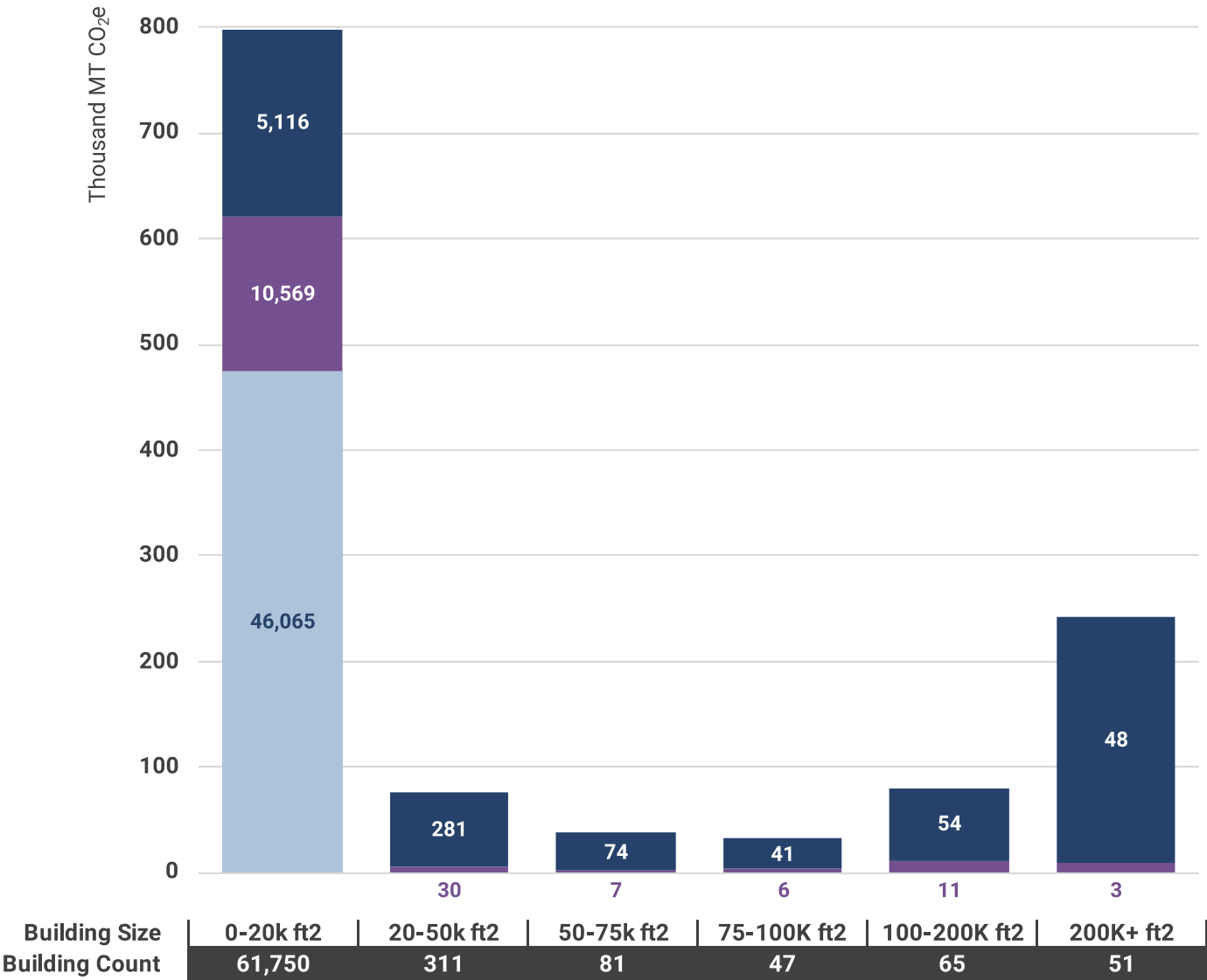
Current Building GHG Emissions by Type



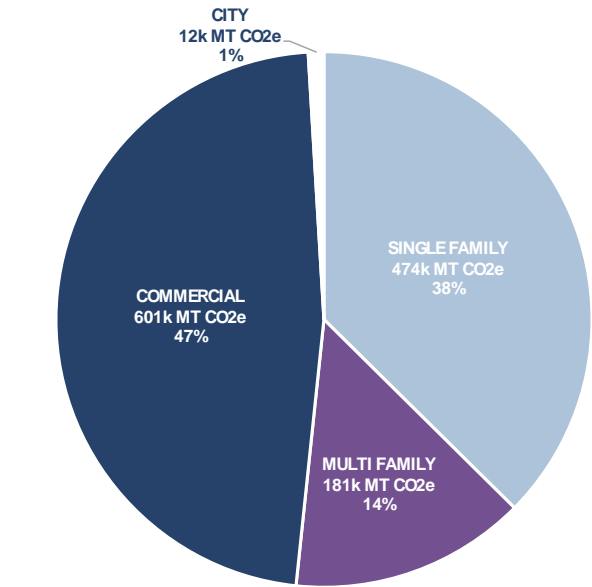
Current Building GHG Emissions by Fuel & Type



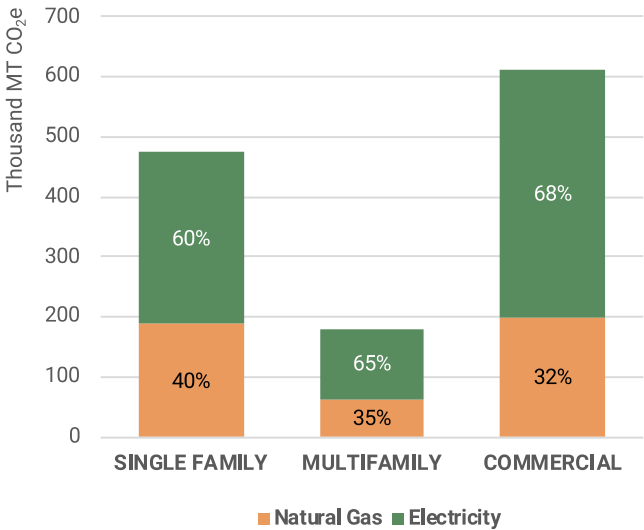
Current Building GHG Emissions by Size

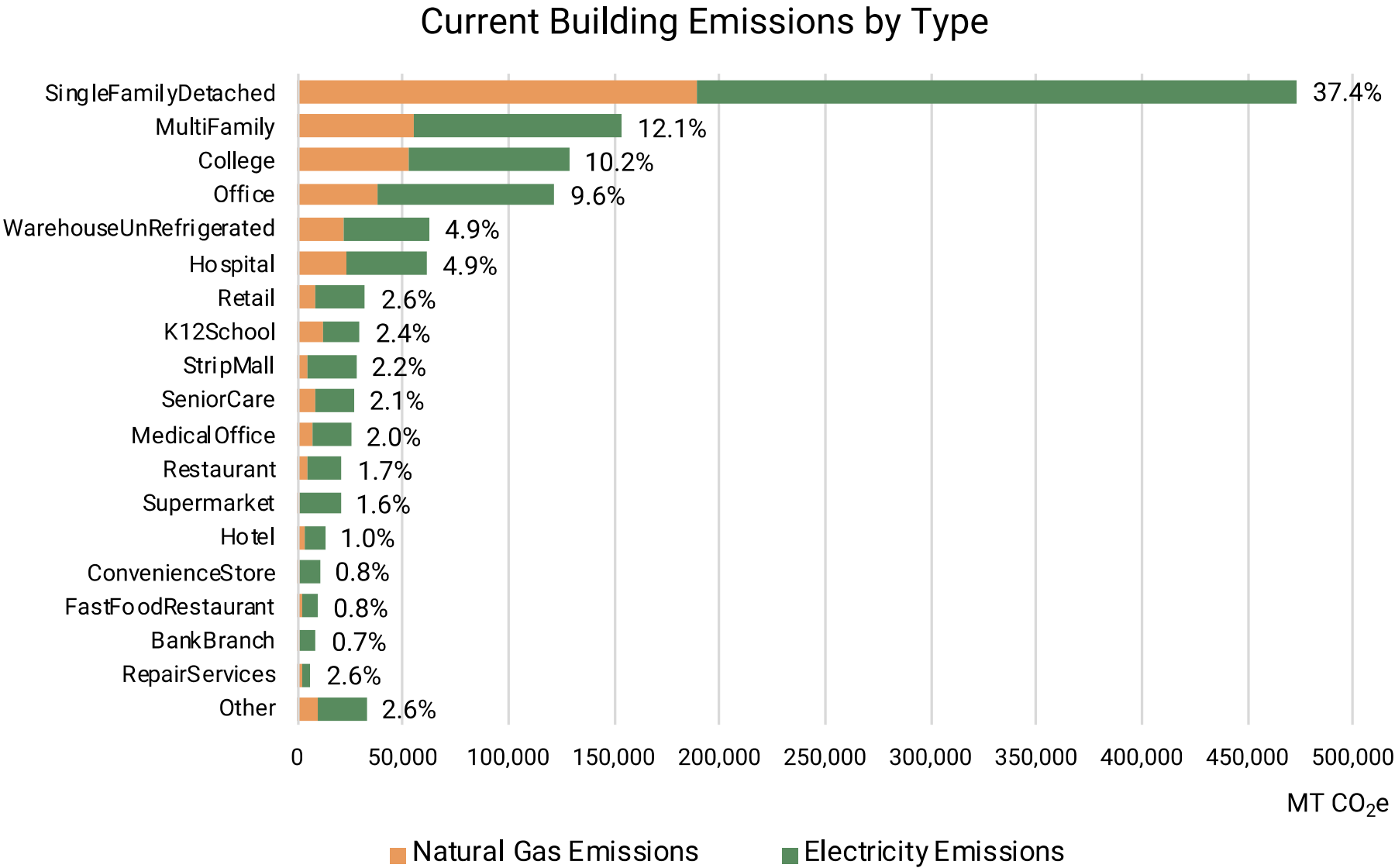


Current Building GHG Emissions by Type



Current Building GHG Emissions by Fuel & Type





METHODOLOGY

1. Used eGRID RFCM region electricity emissions factor and EPA's national natural gas emissions factor to calculate building stock emissions

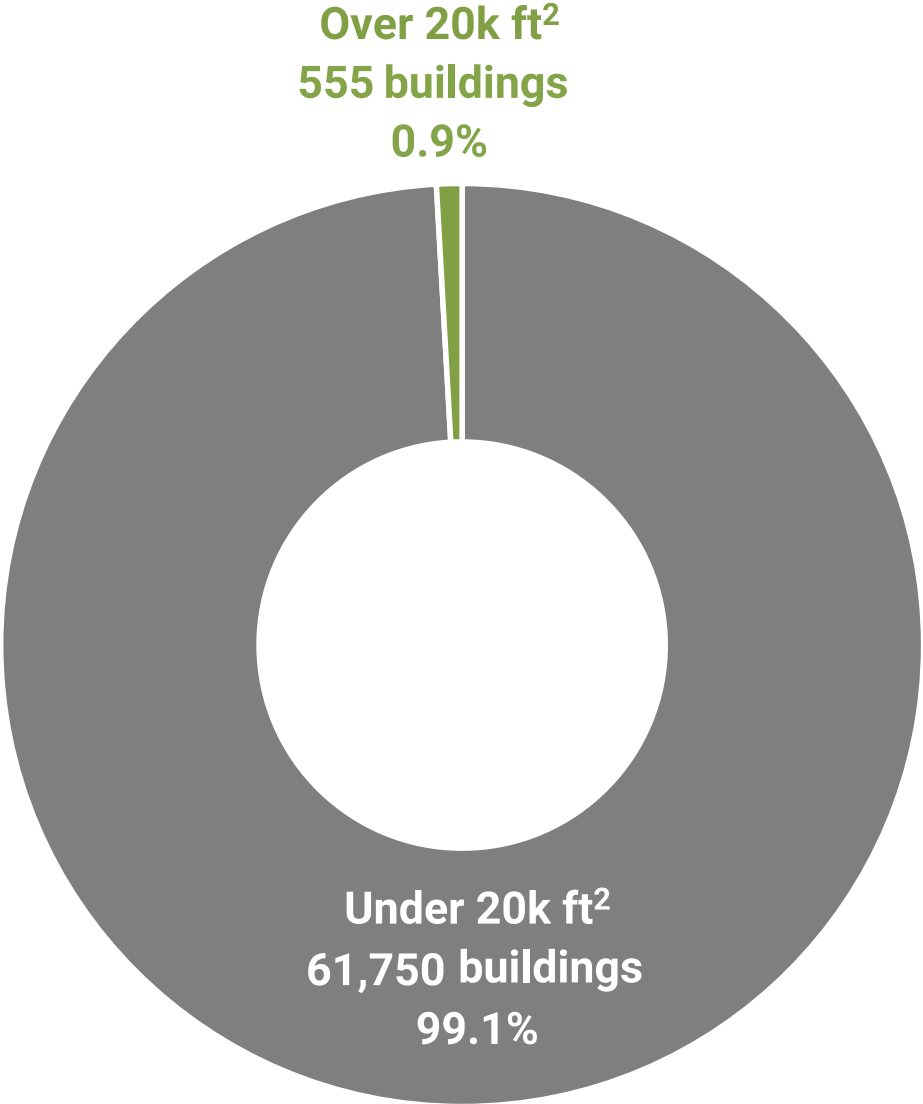
ASSUMPTIONS

QUESTIONS

DATA SOURCES

1. eGRID RFCM region electricity grid emissions factor
2. EPA's national average natural gas emissions factor

Current Number of Buildings by Size



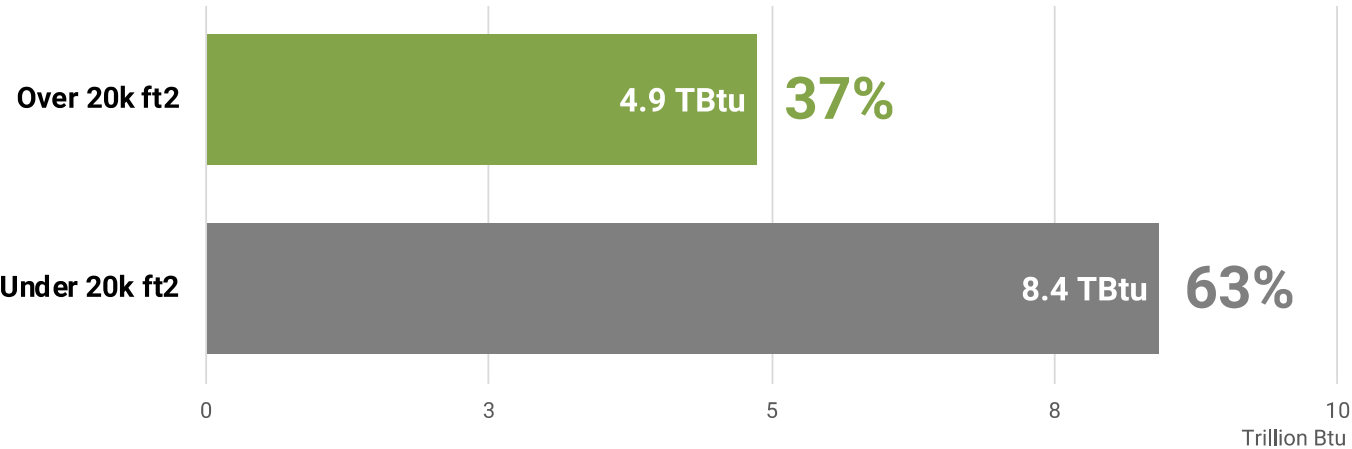
0.9%

of the total number of buildings in Grand Rapids, MI are greater than 20,000 ft² and consume

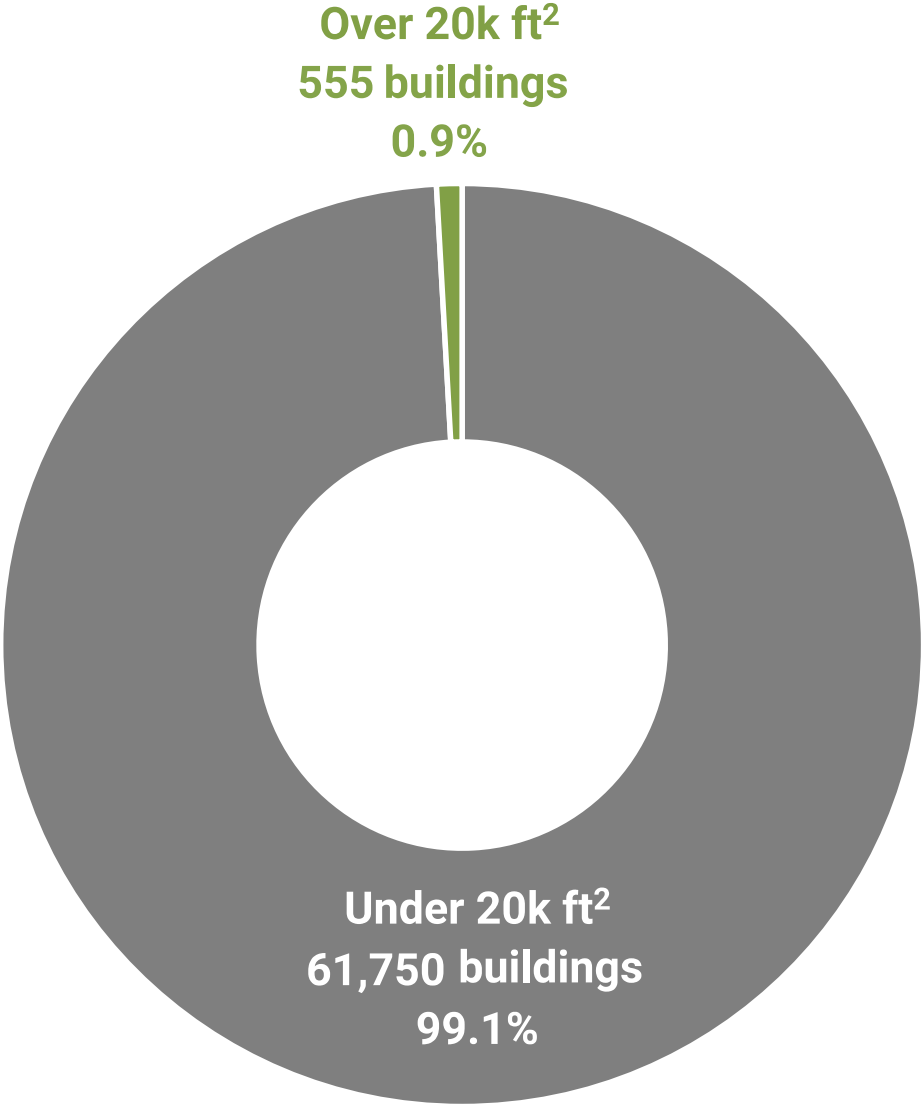
37%

of citywide building sector energy.

Total Building Energy Consumption by Size



Current Number of Buildings by Size



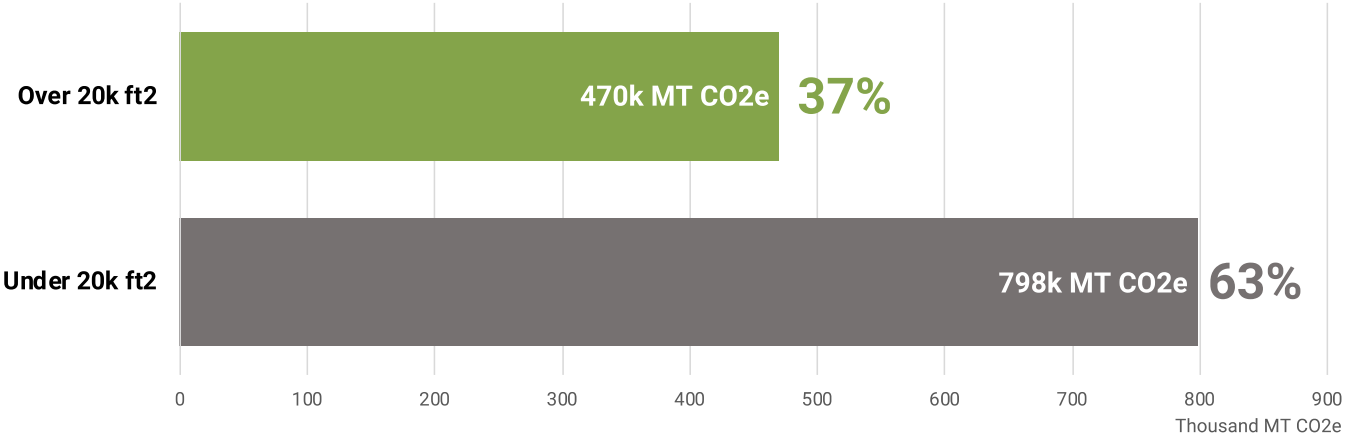
0.9%

of the total number of buildings in Grand Rapids, MI are greater than 20,000 ft² and produce

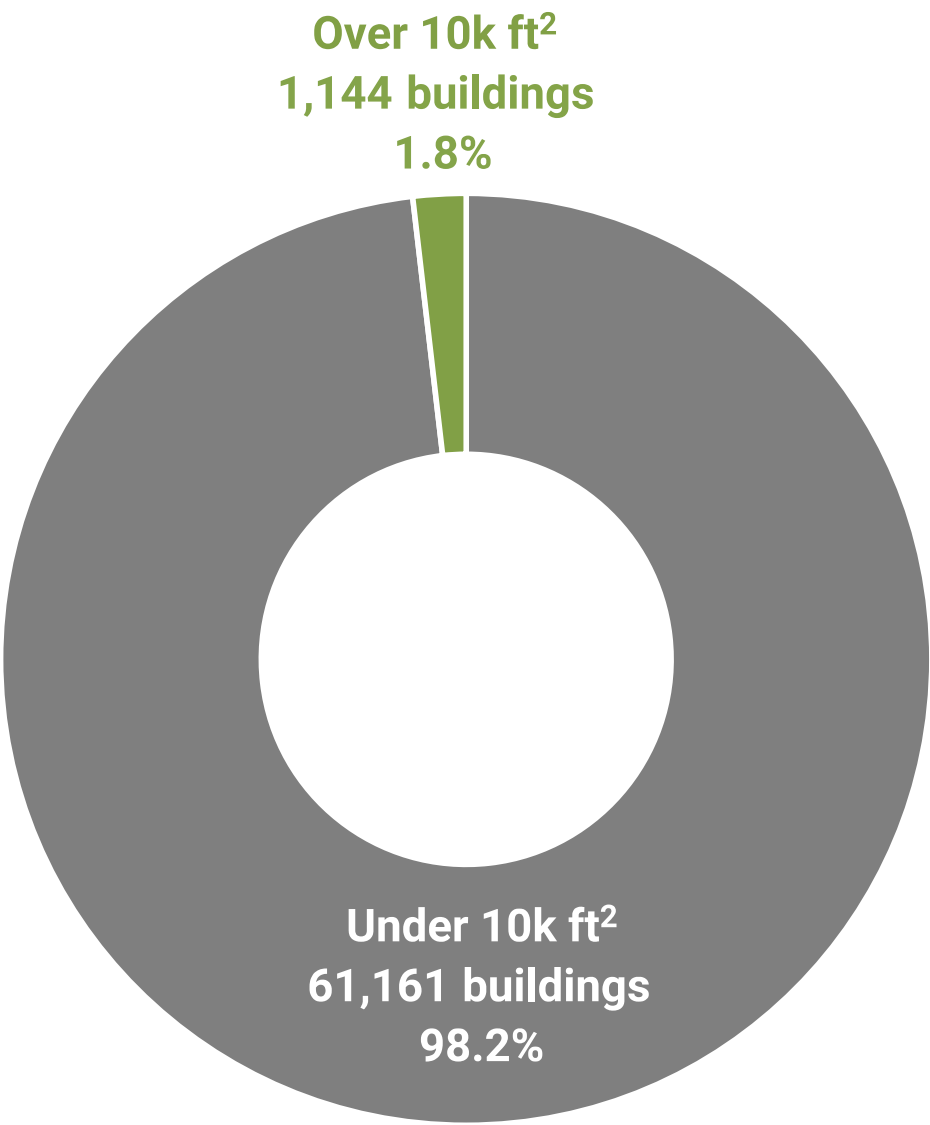
37%

of citywide building sector GHG emissions.

Total Building GHG Emissions by Size



Current Number of Buildings by Size



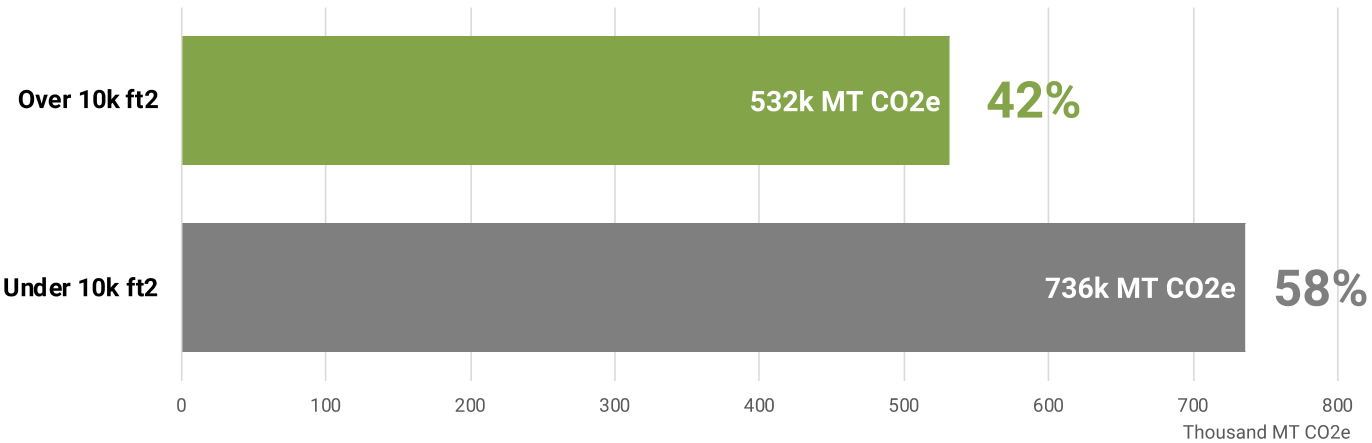
1.8%

of the total number of buildings in Grand Rapids, MI are greater than 10,000 ft² and consume

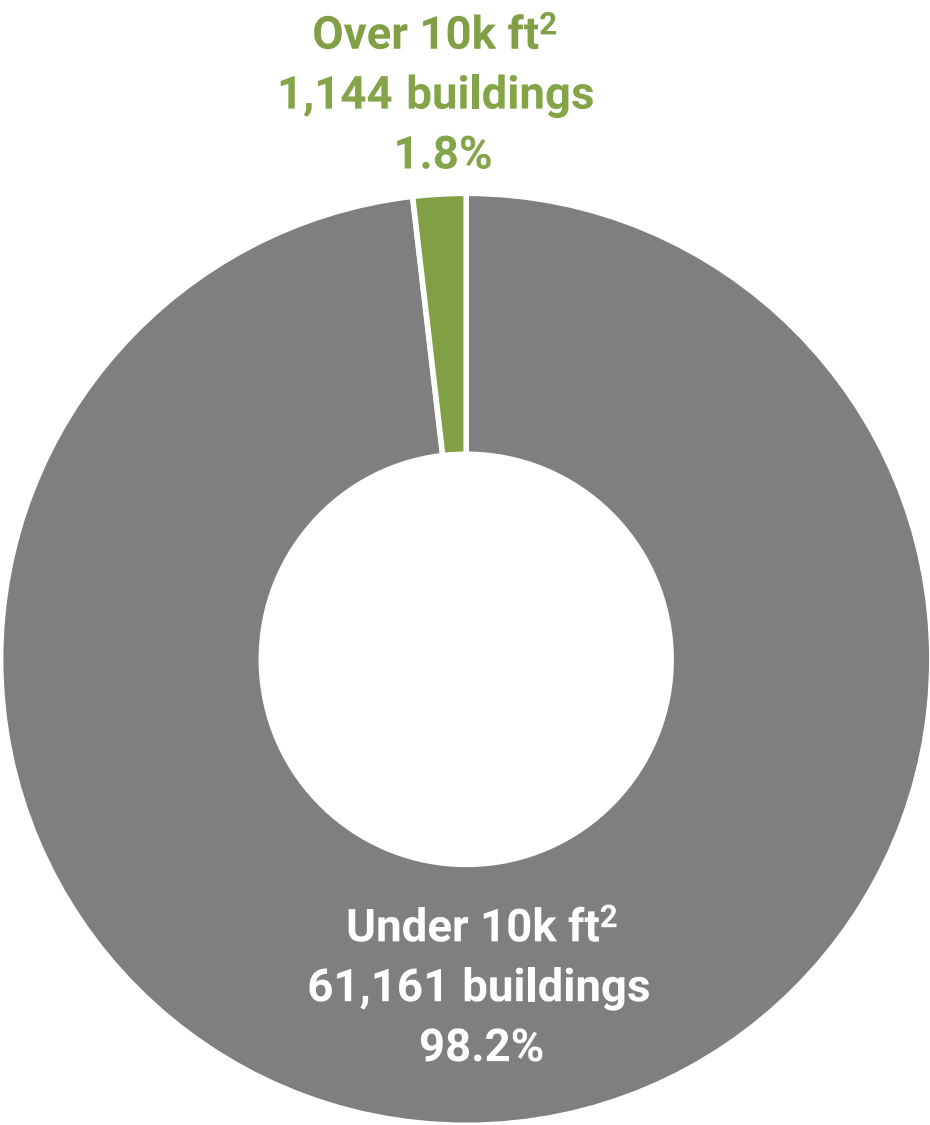
42%

of citywide building sector energy.

Total Building GHG Emissions by Size



Current Number of Buildings by Size



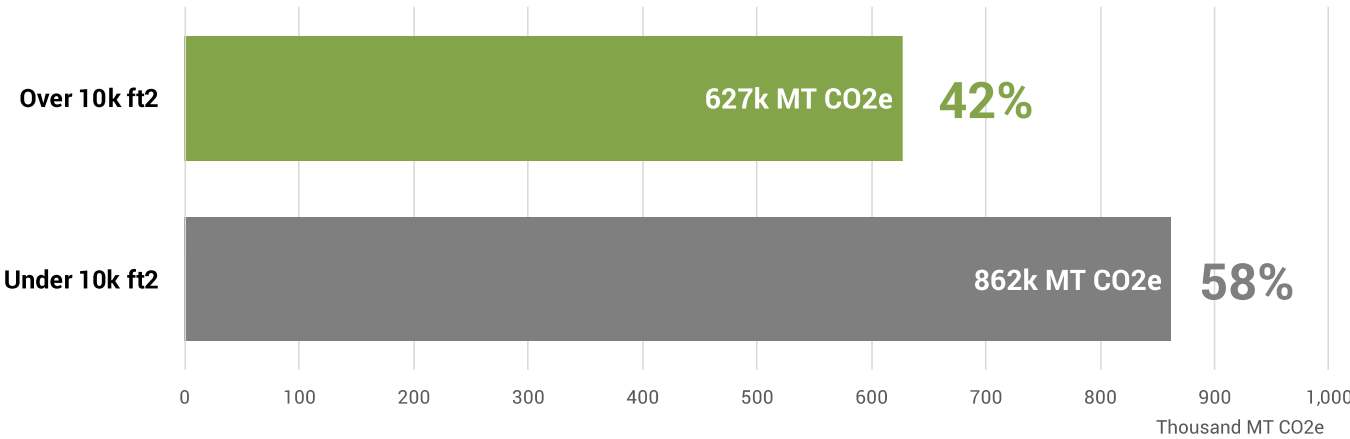
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of the total number of buildings in Grand Rapids, MI are greater than 10,000 ft² and produce

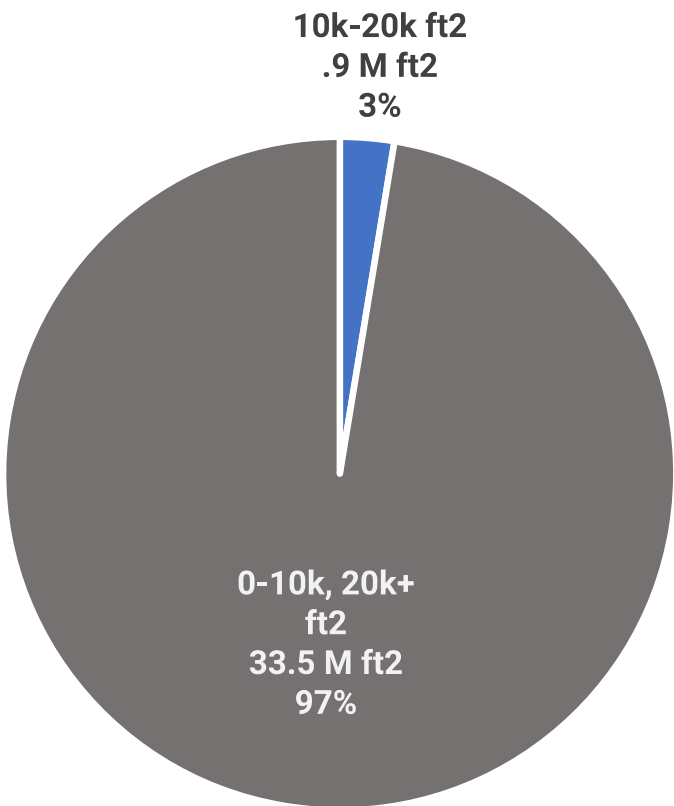
42%

of citywide building sector GHG emissions.

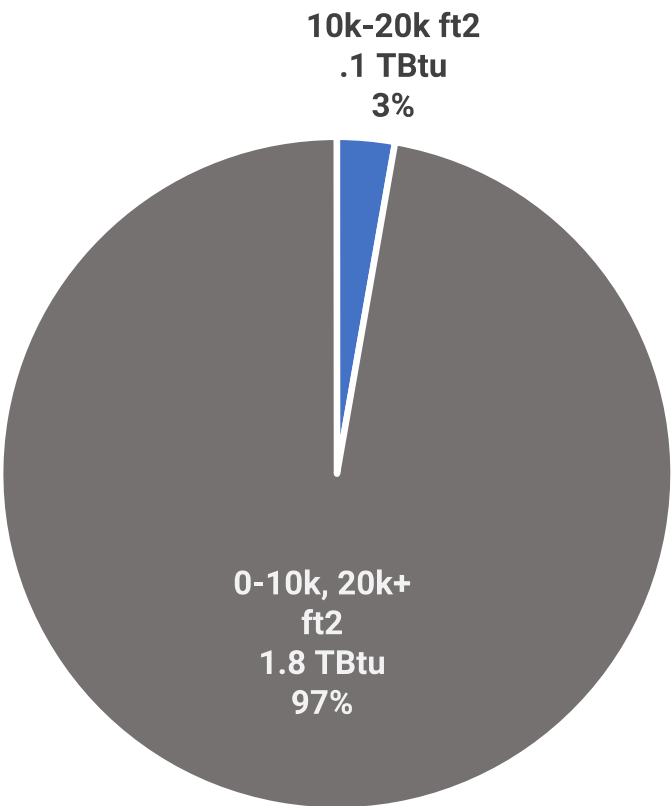
Total Building GHG Emissions by Size



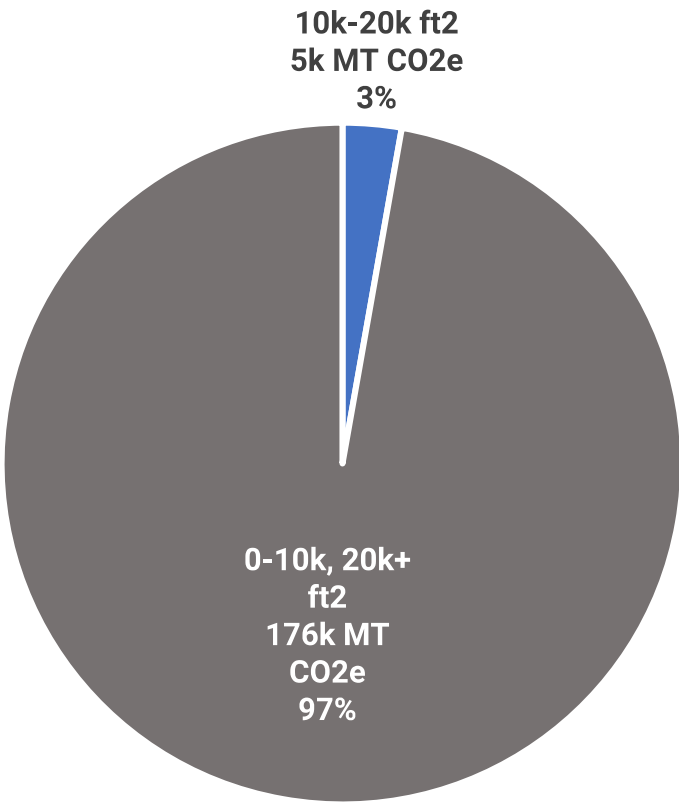
Multifamily Floor Area



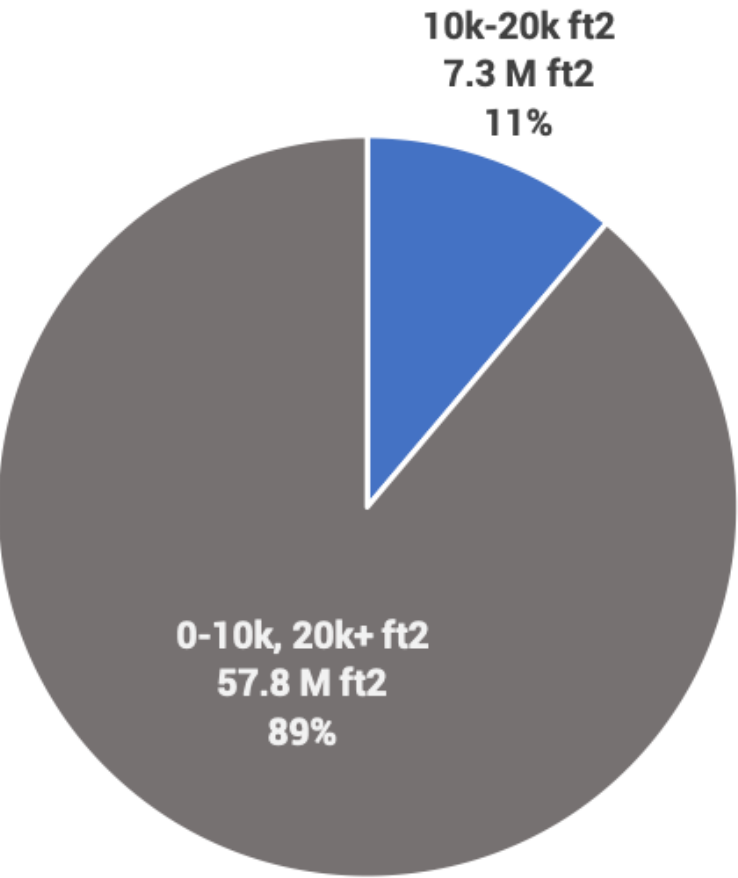
Multifamily Energy Consumption



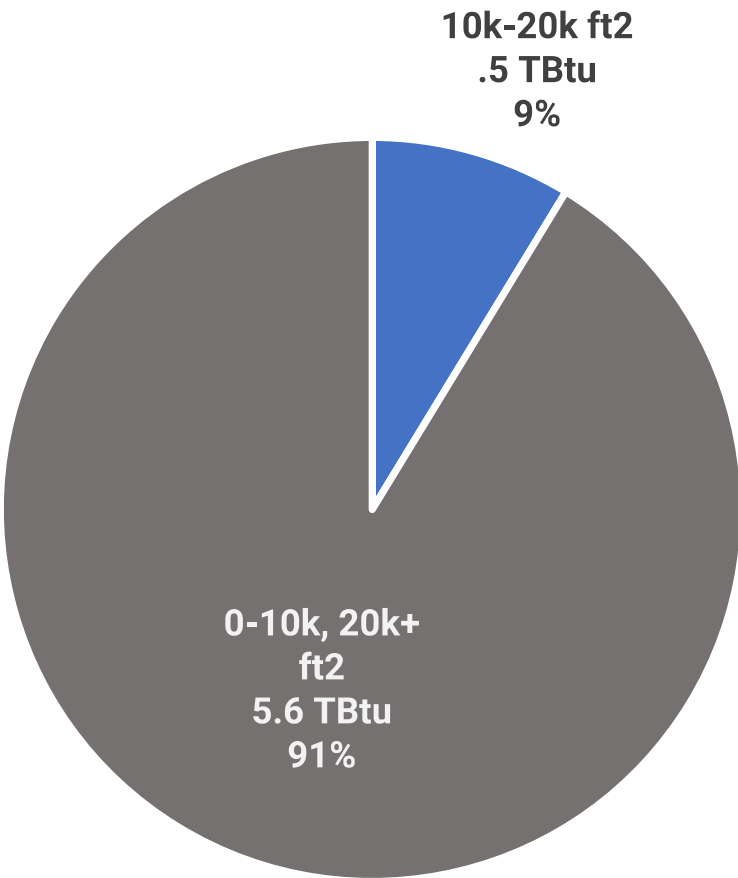
Multifamily GHG Emissions



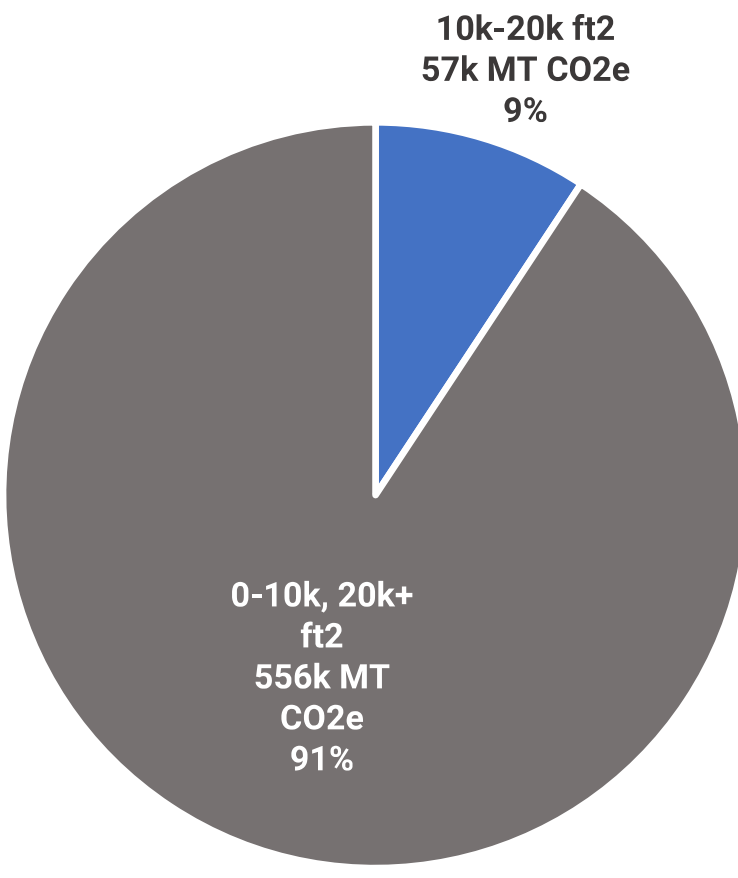
Commercial Floor Area



Commercial Energy Consumption

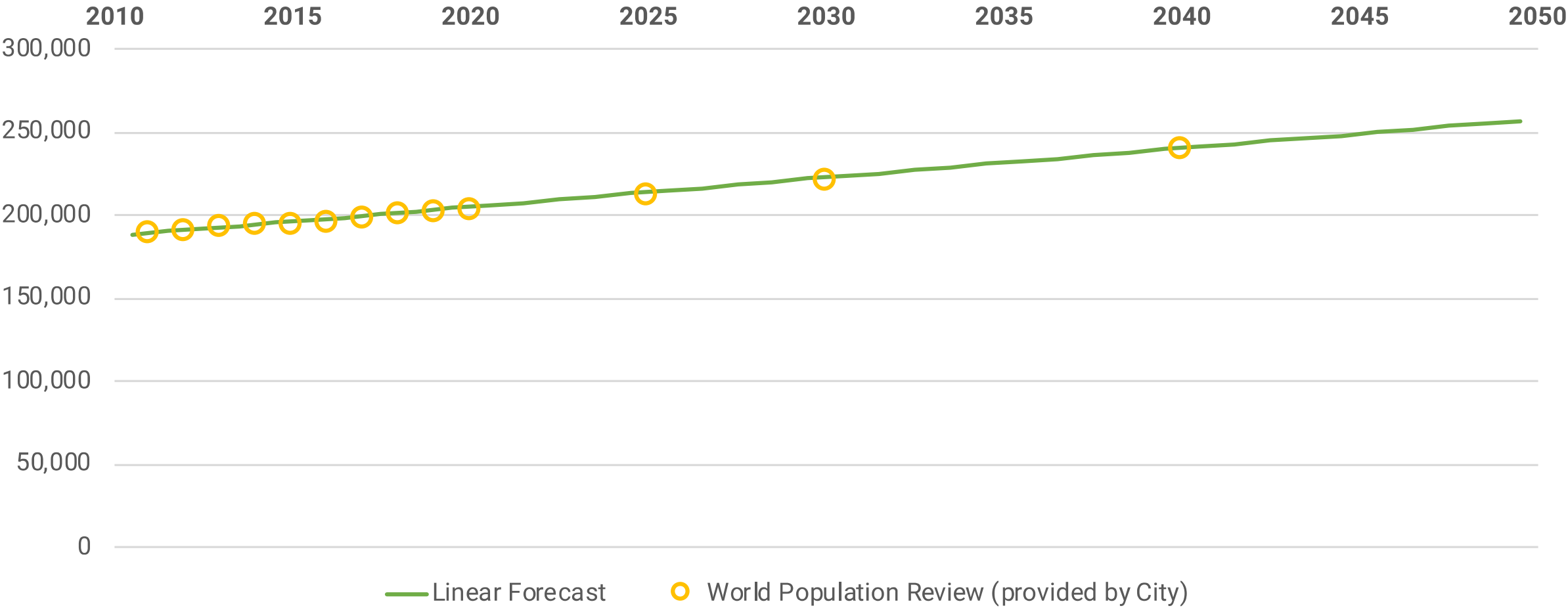


Commercial GHG Emissions

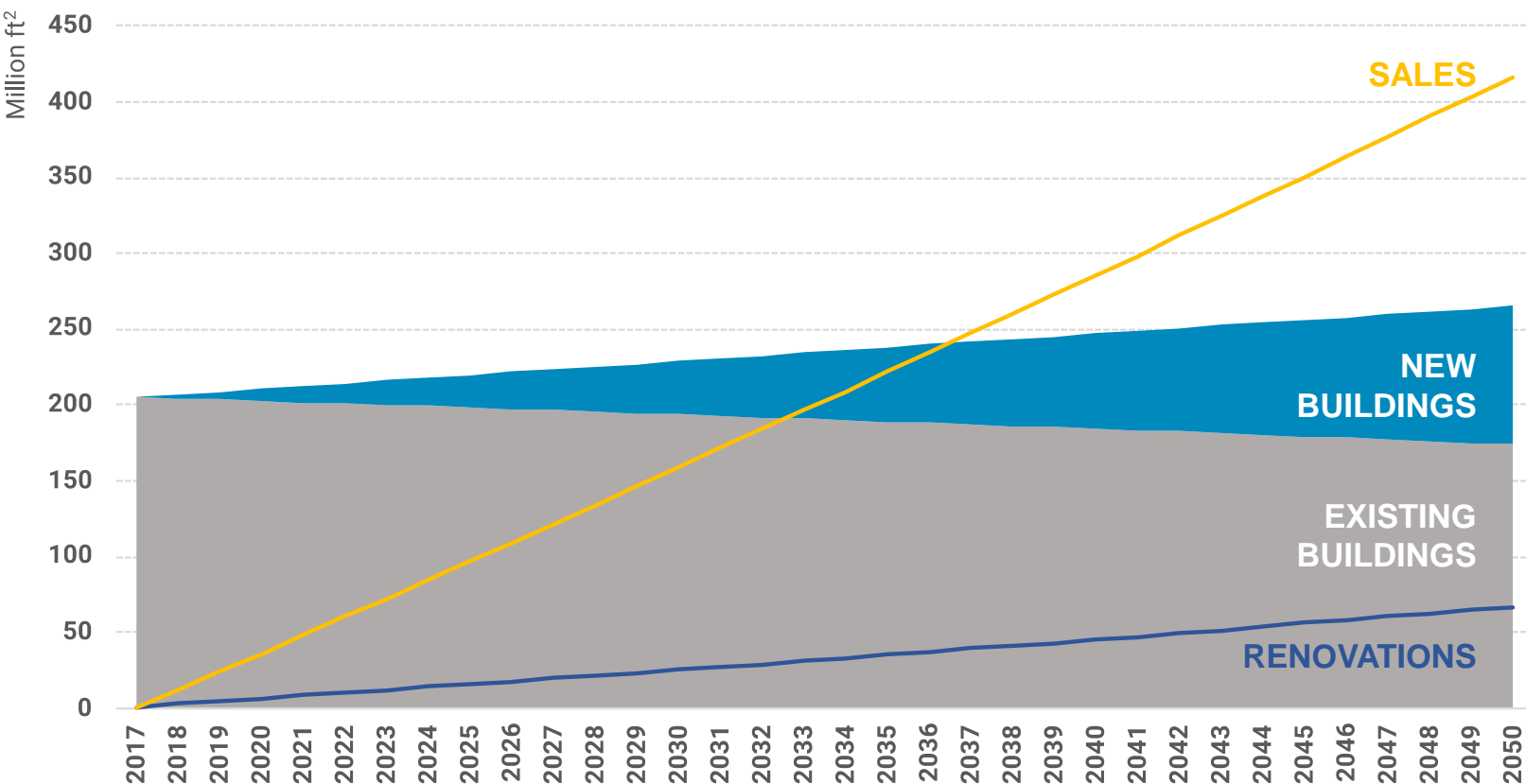


BUILDING STOCK PROJECTIONS ANALYSIS

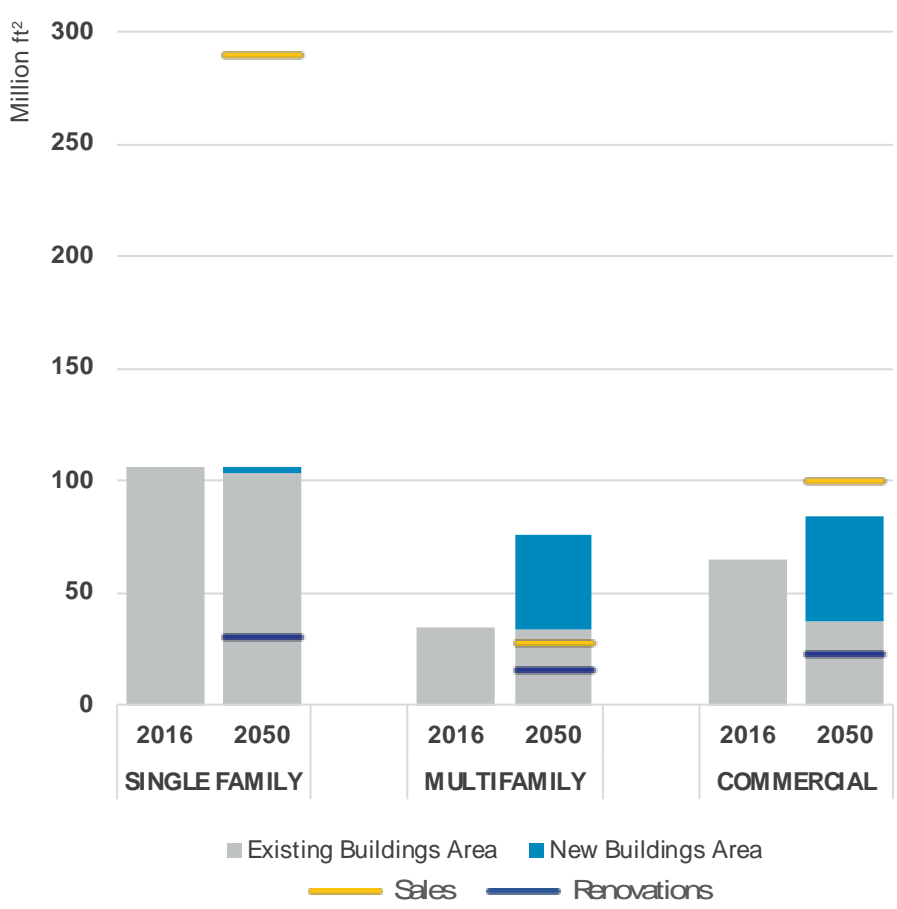
Population Growth Projections



Building Area Trends



Building Area by Type



METHODOLOGY

1. Used World Population Review projections for Grand Rapids to forecast population growth to 2050.
2. Estimated total floor area growth to 2050 for each building use category, based on population projections and 2017 average square feet per inhabitant, assuming all new residential growth is multifamily.
3. Used 7 years of City of Grand Rapids demolition permits (2011-2017) provided by the Development Center to calculate average annual demolition rates for each building use category; applied rates to total floor area projections to estimate existing building stock reduction and new building stock growth to 2050, assuming all new residential growth is multifamily.
4. Used 16 years (2002-2017) of Grand Rapids building permit data to calculate average annual renovation rates and 28 years (1990-2017) of sales records to calculate sales rates for each building use category; applied rates to total floor area projections to estimate cumulative floor area renovated by 2050. Used 7 years (2011-2017) of residential demo+reno permit data with unit counts to estimate average units/MFR building. Applied this to sales unit count to estimate MFR buildings sold.

ASSUMPTIONS

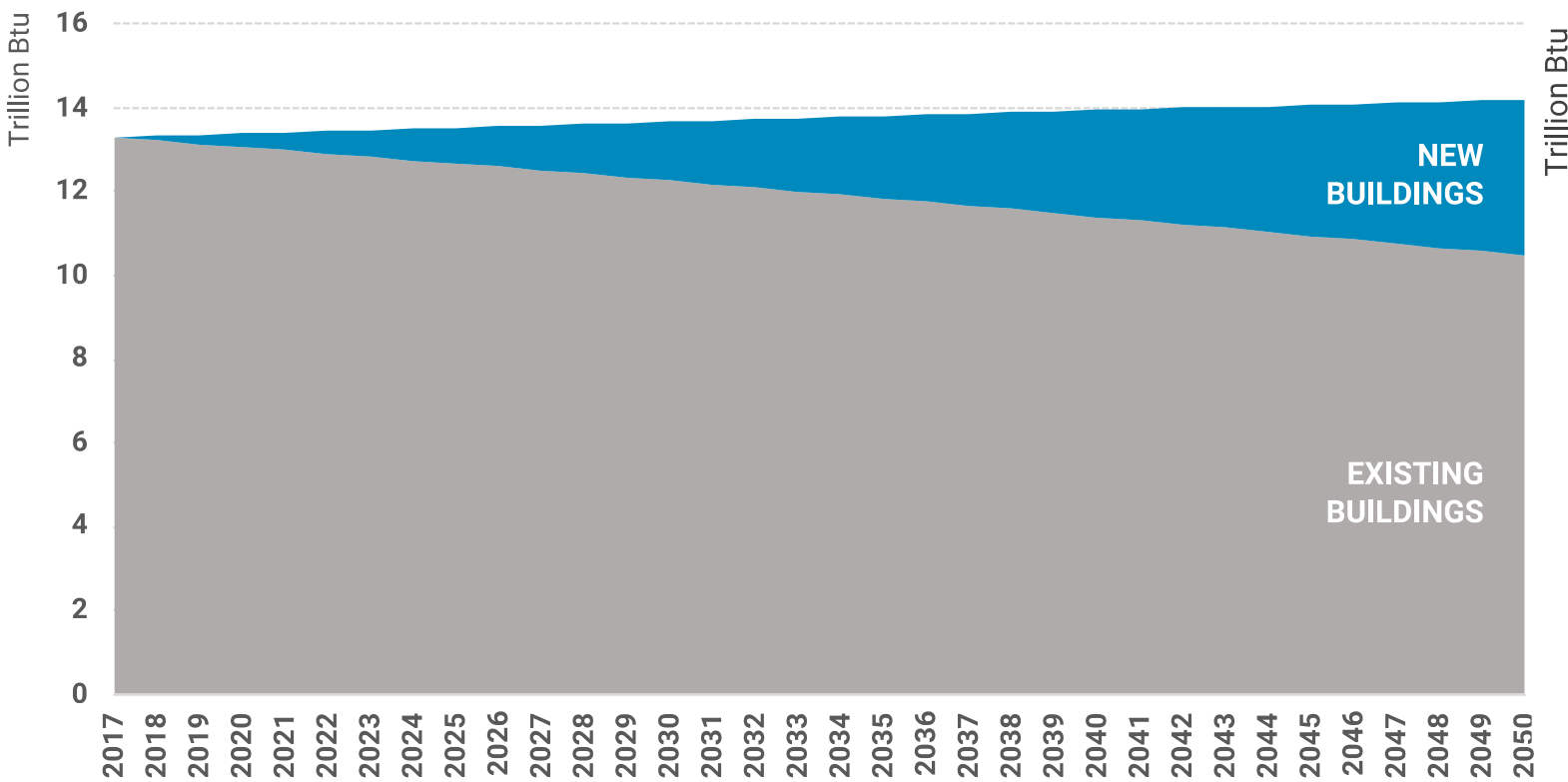
- All residential floor area growth to 2050 will be multifamily – the only new single family floor area will be replacement of demolished single family floor area.

QUESTIONS

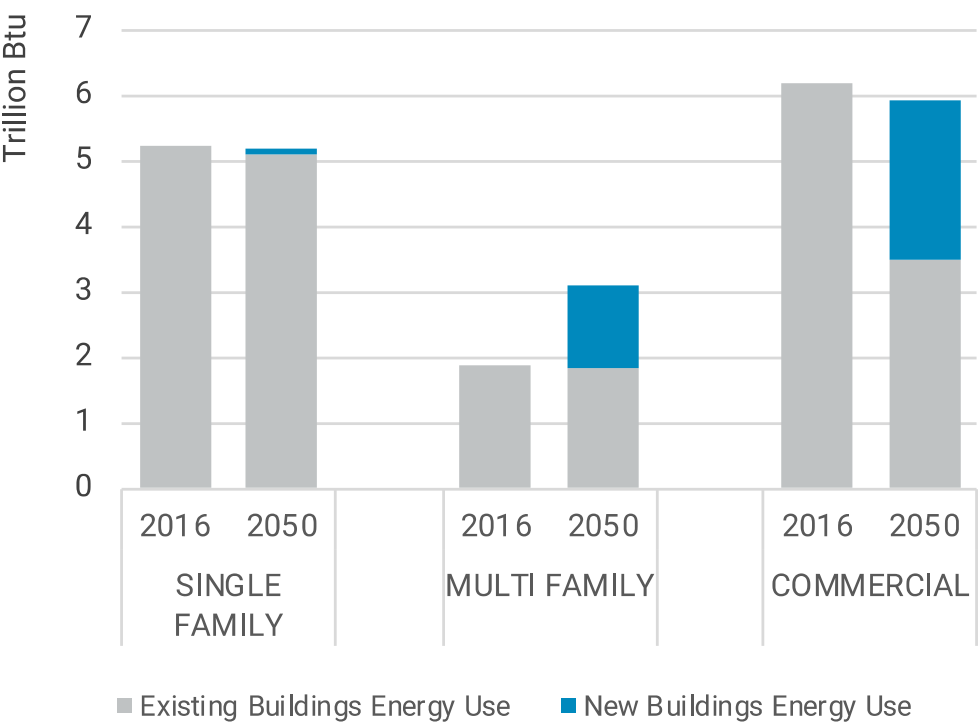
DATA SOURCES

1. World Population Review for City of Grand Rapids, provided by Alison Sutter
2. City of Grand Rapids Demolition, Renovation, and Sales Permits, provided by Louis Canfield
3. City of Grand Rapids Residential Demolition and Renovation Permits, provided by Louis Canfield

Building Energy Use Trends



Building Energy Use by Type



METHODOLOGY

1. Used floor area growth projections, current average EUI for each building use category, and current average electricity/natural gas fuel split for each building use category to estimate electricity and natural gas consumption existing buildings to 2050.
2. Used floor area growth projections, new construction EUI assumptions based on reductions from current code, and current average electricity/natural gas fuel split for each building use category to estimate electricity and natural gas consumption existing buildings to 2050.

ASSUMPTIONS

- New buildings are meeting current code (46% better than existing building EUIs for COM & MFR, 45% better for SFR)
- No change in fuel split over time for existing or new buildings

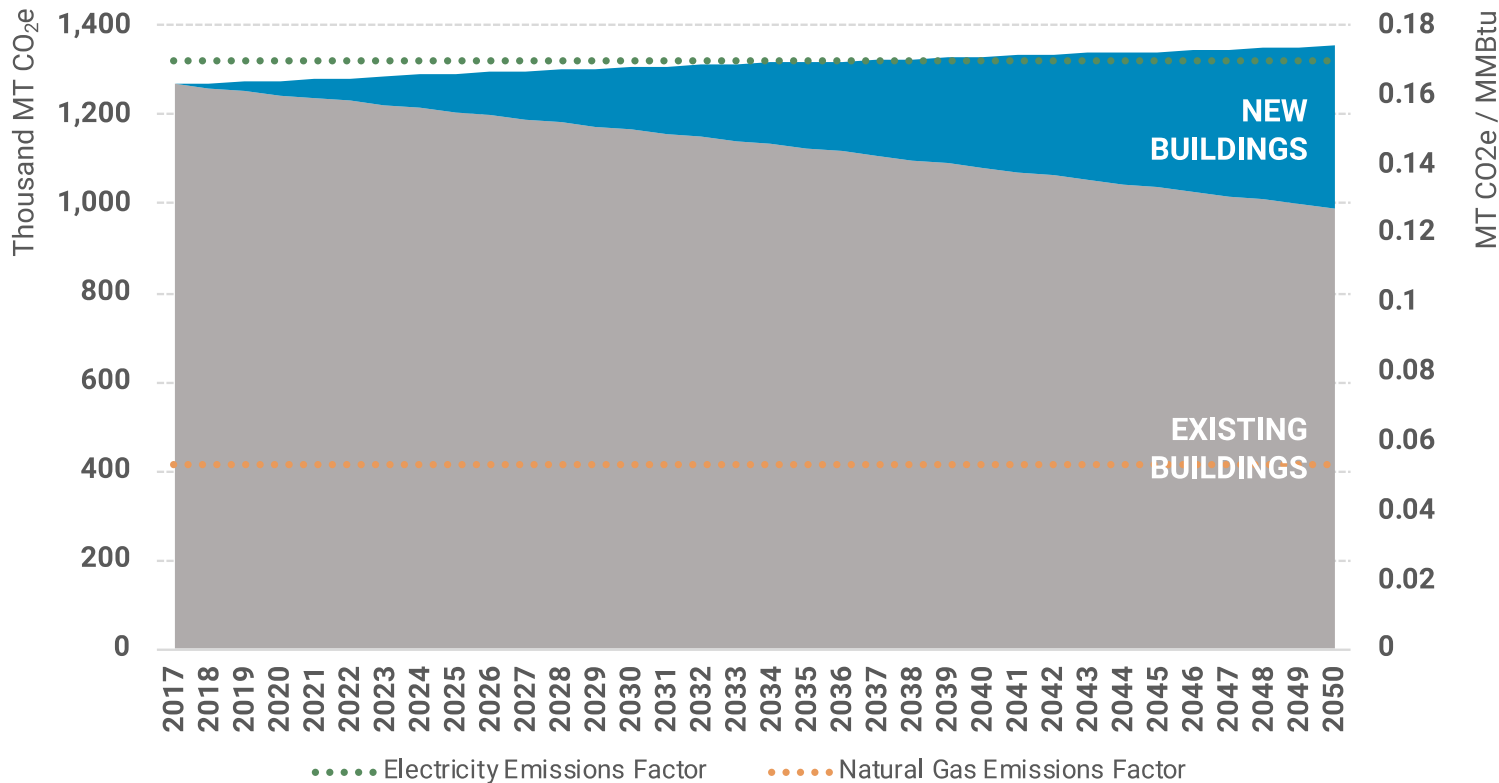
QUESTIONS

1. Are there planned existing building stock efficiency improvement programs that we should take into account?
2. Are there planned new building code improvements beyond current code that we should take into account?
3. Are there planned programs that would affect fuel split (e.g. electrification of heating) that we should take into account?

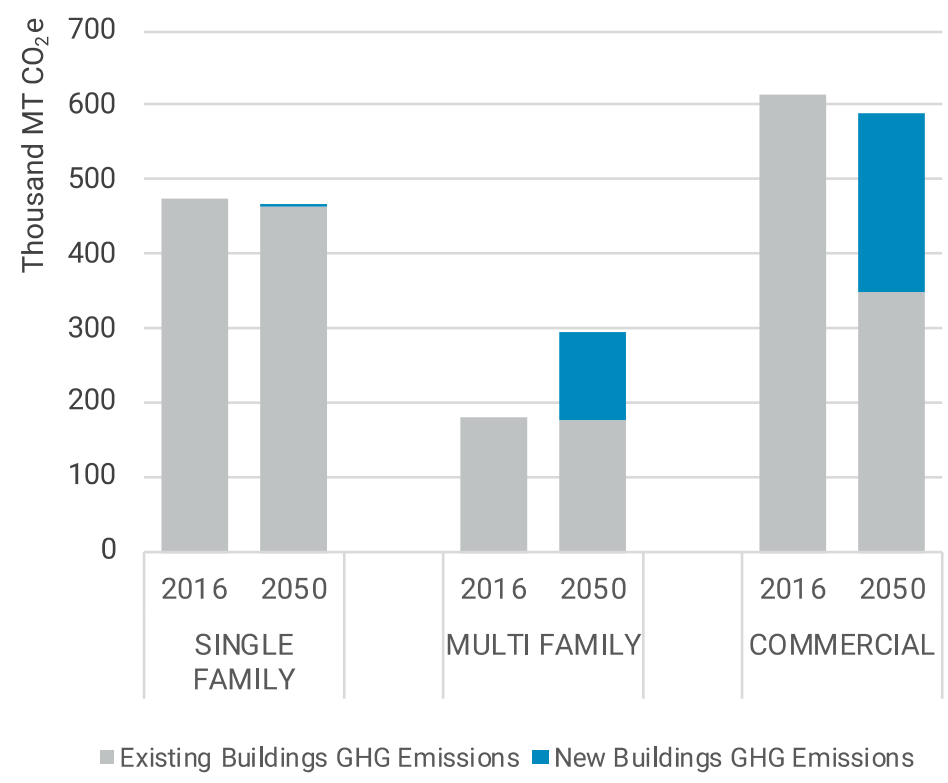
DATA SOURCES

1. State of Michigan Energy Codes: efficiency equivalent to ASHRAE 90.1 2013 for MFR & COM, “less than” IECC 2015 for SFR

Building GHG Emissions Trends



Building GHG Emissions by Type



METHODOLOGY

1. Used energy consumption projections and current electricity and natural gas emissions factors to estimate electricity and natural gas emissions for new and existing buildings to 2050.

ASSUMPTIONS

- No change in electricity or natural gas emissions factors over time

QUESTIONS

1. How do planned electricity grid renewable energy levels change electricity emissions factor?

DATA SOURCES

1. eGRID RFCM region electricity grid emissions factor
2. EPA's national average natural gas emissions factor

BUILDING STOCK INSIGHTS

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Single-family residential buildings account for 40% of total building energy use and 39% of emissions.

Electricity supplies 36% of building energy but accounts for 64% of emissions. Electrification policies lead to higher emissions due to dirtiness and volatility of the grid.

The 1,114 buildings over 10,000 ft² (1.8% of all buildings) account for 41% of current total building energy use and 42% of building sector GHG emissions.

Renovation rates are currently projected to affect approximately half of existing buildings by 2050 (and nearly all of existing commercial buildings).

Sales rates are currently projected to affect more than 100% of single family and commercial buildings by 2050.

Significant commercial building demolition as well as new multifamily growth provides an opportunity for replacement with low or zero emissions new construction.

Energy upgrades and decarbonization policies include: 1) improvements to the energy efficiency of a building and its systems, including a shift to electric systems that can be powered by renewable energy sources, and/or 2) the generation or procurement of renewable energy.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Energy efficiency upgrades for SFR buildings have potential to significantly decrease emissions.

Decarbonizing the electric grid, including renewable energy generation and procurement requirements, represents a significant opportunity to achieve emissions reductions.

Energy upgrade policies aimed at buildings > 10k ft² have the potential for significant emissions reductions in the existing building stock.

Point of renovation policies for energy upgrades have the potential to affect buildings and significantly decrease emissions.

Point of sale policies for energy upgrades have the potential to affect buildings and significantly decrease emissions.

ZERO Code provides an opportunity to avoid significant emissions in new commercial construction.

* Heavily dependent on accuracy of assumptions about fuel split, emissions factors, and new construction and sales rates. Subject to change if assumptions are updated.



