

# BEACON HILL COMMUNITY COOLING AND RESILIENCY CENTERS

CLEAN ENERGY
INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

STUDENTS: ALAN FUNG, LEON IPASO, MADDY HERNANDEZ, MAKENA LONG, MAURICE SMITH, MICHAEL LI, PARSA ENTEKHABI, YVONNE COLSON

## **Co-Design Goals**

This project, led by the **Beacon Hill Clean Energy & Climate Resiliency Task Force**, aims to **boost community resilience** and **reduce climate impacts** through partnerships across Beacon Hill.



ማሕበረ-ኮም ኤርትራውያን

ስያትልን ከባቢኣን

Co-design goals include:

- Lowering energy burden via utility bill savings
- Improving heating and cooling for vulnerable populations during extreme weather and wildfire smoke
- Exploring battery storage to maintain power during outages, supporting BUMC's emergency response role

The report is designed to **support community decisions** and **capital grant applications** 

# Methodology

Tailored **building data, operations, and use scenarios** specific to the **community**.

- Held weekly meetings with a community liaison and conducted a site visit with key stakeholders.
- Accessed and analyzed advanced meter data to build performance models.
- Explored multiple building, HVAC, solar, and storage system scenarios.
   Evaluated resilience requirements for 24-hour power outages (BUMC-specific).

Used a custom Python script, PVWatts, and REopt for technical and cost analysis of system variations involving retrofits, heat pumps, and solar panels.

Financial analysis assumes grant-funded capital costs and shows 10-year NPV savings under different cost scenarios.

## **Outcomes for BUMC**

- The current energy cost can be reduced by up to 85% through leveraging net-metering benefits, building retrofits, installing heat pumps and solar panels while adding resilience to extreme weather.
- This analysis supports the community's ability to make informed decisions for grant applications..
- A 200 kWh battery enables normal BUMC operations during a 24-hour outage with over 96% reliability.
- Next steps: Collaborate with BUMC facility partners to refine the analysis for grant writing

## **Outcomes for ECC**

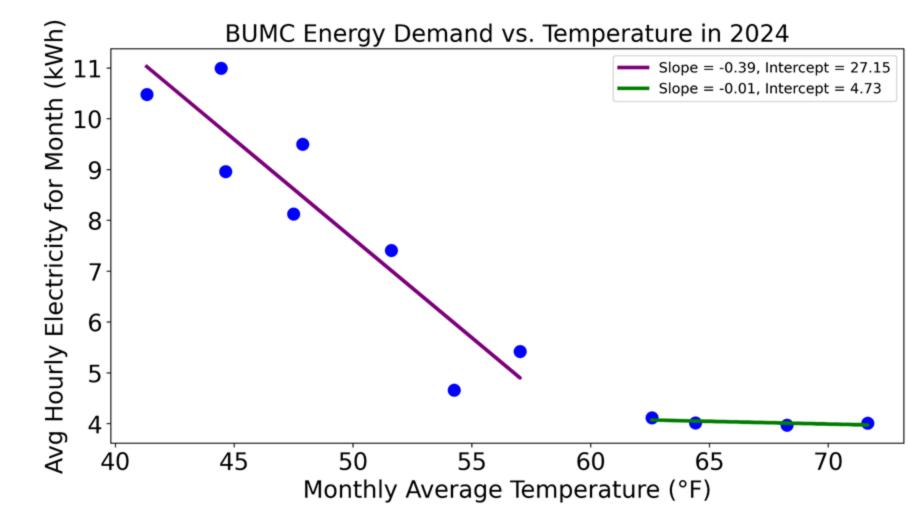
- Analyzed energy use at the Eritrean Community Center (ECC) to identify affordable options for heating, cooling, and building upgrades.
- With solar, heat pumps, and minor retrofits, ECC could save up to \$69,292 over 10 years while improving comfort and resilience.
- This analysis helps ECC plan for long-term space use and supports grant applications for energy upgrades.
- **Next steps**: Collaborate with **ECC facility partners** to refine the analysis for **grant writing**.

# Beacon United Methodist Church Design Process

## 1. Community Liaising: Weekly Meetings and Site Visit on 2/8/25

- Intended to understand the space and how it is used
- Understanding community goals and presenting weekly progress to liaison

### 2. Analyze Meter Data & Model Alternative Energy Loads:



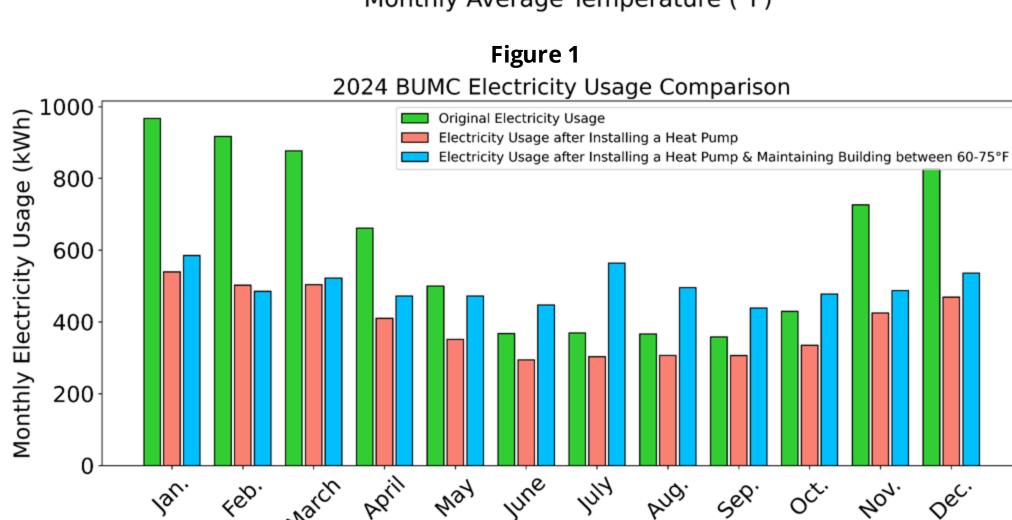
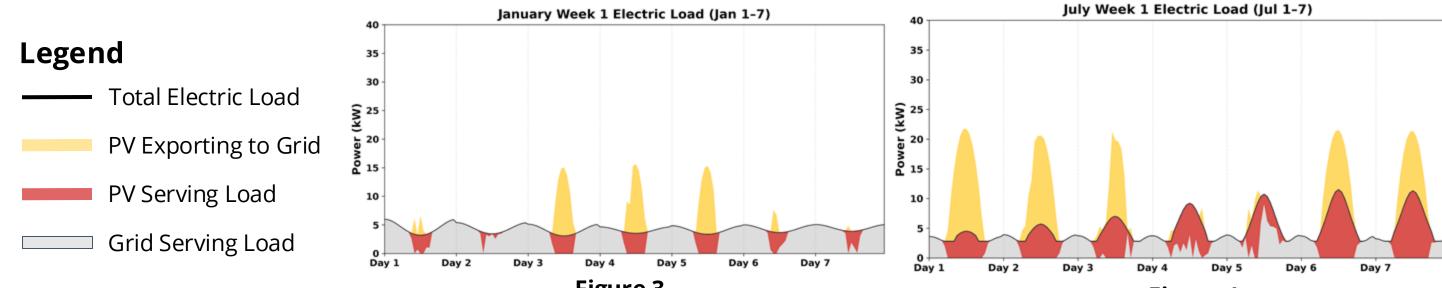


Figure 1. A building performance model was created for this all-electric building using 15-minute electricity meter data, aggregating it and plotting against outside temperature to assess energy used for heating vs. lighting and plug loads in the basebuilding.

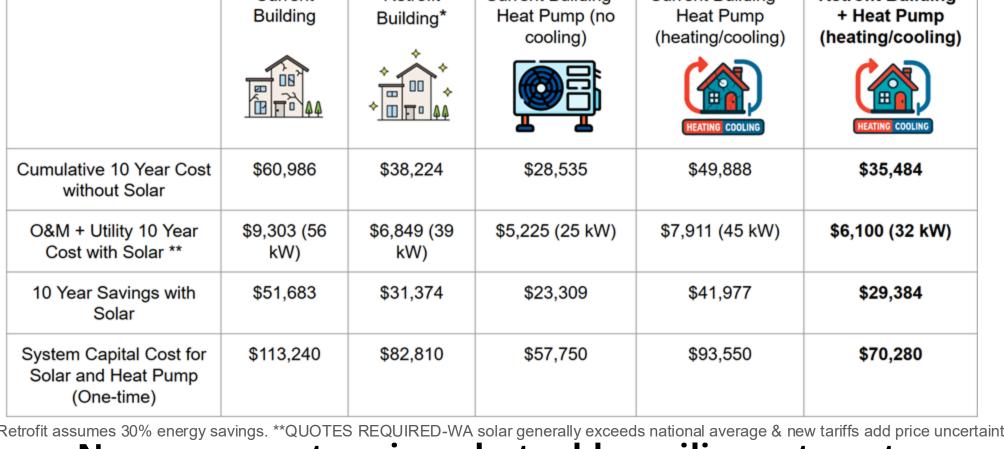
Figure 2 shows actual monthly energy usage for current building, and modeled energy usage from adding a heat pump and cooling parameters typical in the Seattle climate zone.

# 3. Implementation of Rooftop Solar at BUMC



## 4. Economic Analysis over 10-Year Project Lifespan (Basis Year 2024)

- System capital cost is the sum of solar and heat pump equipment, not the cost of a retrofit
- Energy system
   upgrades that lead to
   energy cost savings
   are the building
   retrofit, heat pump,
   and solar panels.



- \*Retrofit assumes 30% energy savings. \*\*QUOTES REQUIRED-WA solar generally exceeds national average & new tariffs add price uncertainty.

  5. Implementation of Battery No energy cost savings, but adds resilience to outages
- Optimized building: Retrofit building + heat pump (heating/cooling)
- Battery size impact probability of surviving 24 hours: 100 kWh 86%, 200 kWh 96.36%

\*National average Battery+Installation cost is \$455 per kWh. GET A QUOTE: new tariffs and Washington State specific factors are likely to raise the total battery cost significantly.

# Eritrean Community Center Design Process

### 1. Site visit

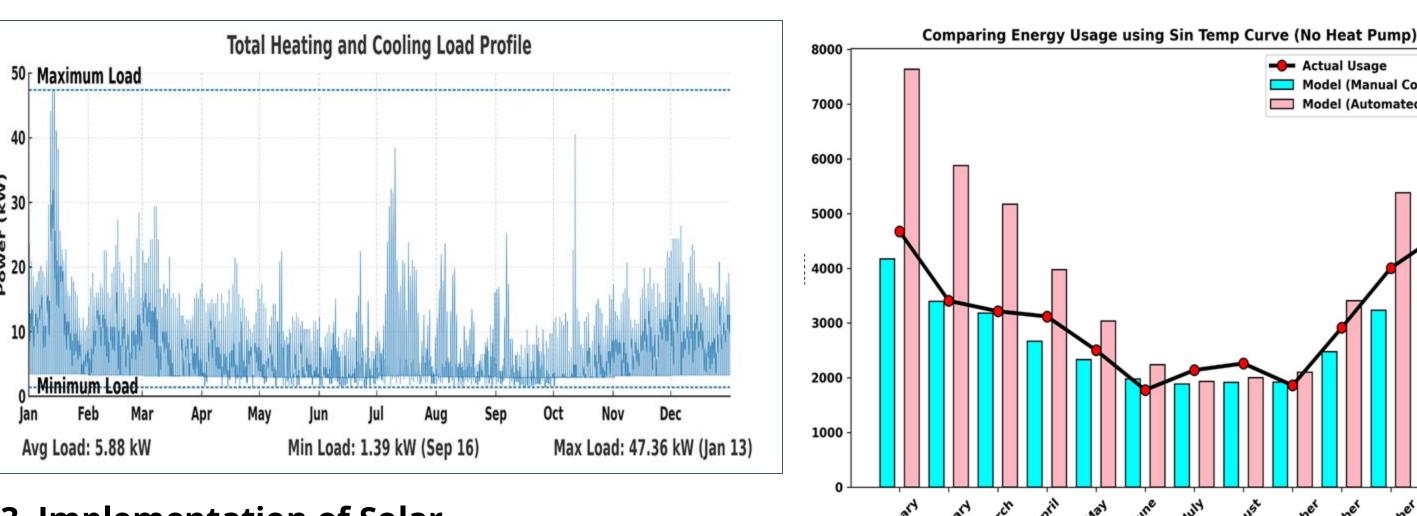
Conducted a site visit to document building layout, equipment, and usage patterns. Insights informed load modeling and retrofit recommendations



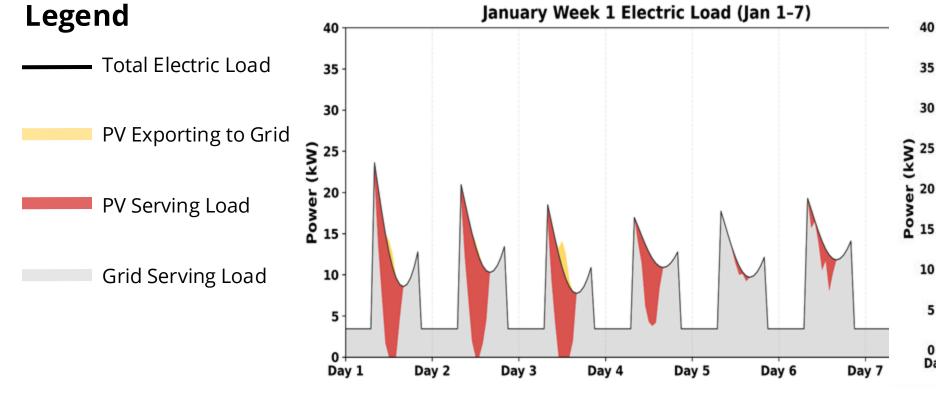


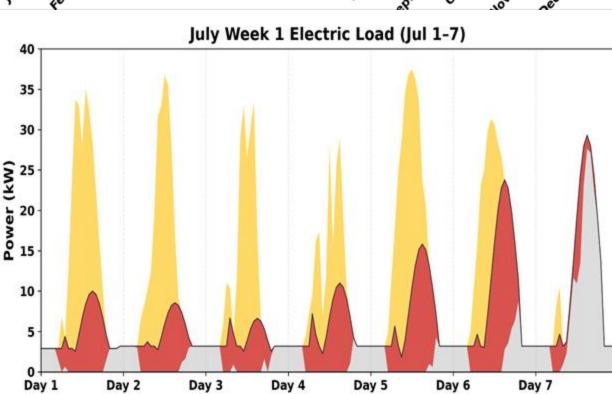
### 2. Analyze meter data & model alternative energy loads:

- Utility data from: Seattle City Light (electric) & Puget Sound Energy (gas)
- Used REopt and PVWatts to simulate energy use and evaluate solar + heat pump systems

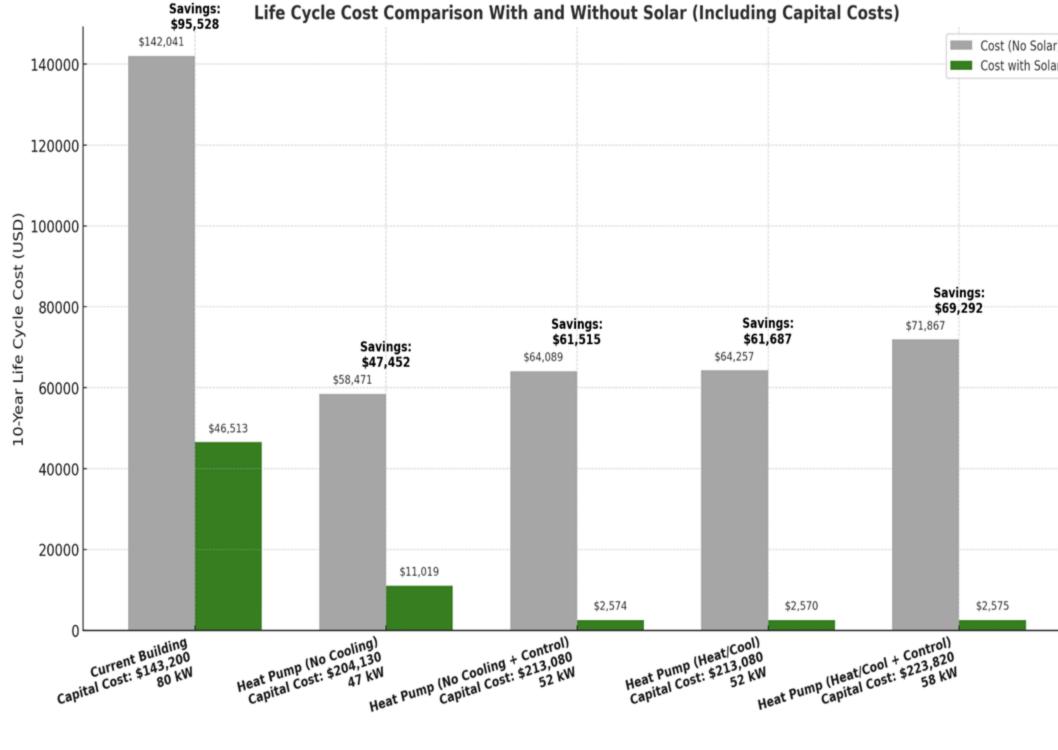


### 3. Implementation of Solar





## 4. Economic Analysis

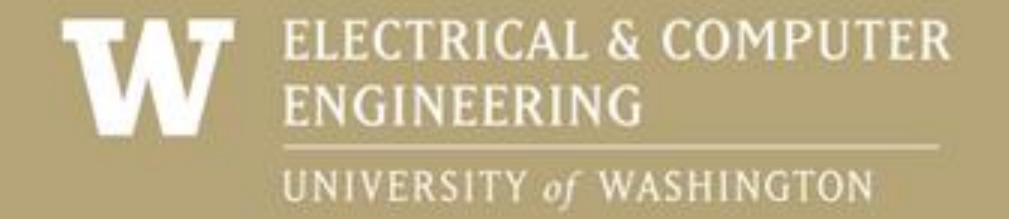


\*Solar is more expensive in Washington and due to recent tariffs. Solar also maximizes net metering rules. \*\*Rooftop can't currently support 80kW

Maintaining the current building is projected to cost over \$98,000 over 10 years. Simply adding solar reduces that cost to \$2,594, which results in savings of more than \$95,000.

A full upgrade with a heat pump costs about \$72,000 without solar. When solar is included, that cost drops to just \$2,575, creating an additional savings of over \$69,000.

These options offer ECC flexible, cost-effective paths to improve comfort, resilience, and long-term affordability.



ADVISERS: DANIEL SCHWARTZ, BOSONG LI

SPONSOR: Clean Energy Institute, Beacon Hill Clean Energy & Climate Resiliency Task Force