overview

goals recommendations general carbon







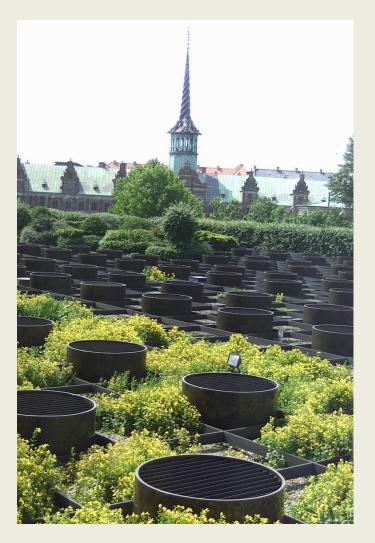
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goals

water quality native vegetation carbon emissions







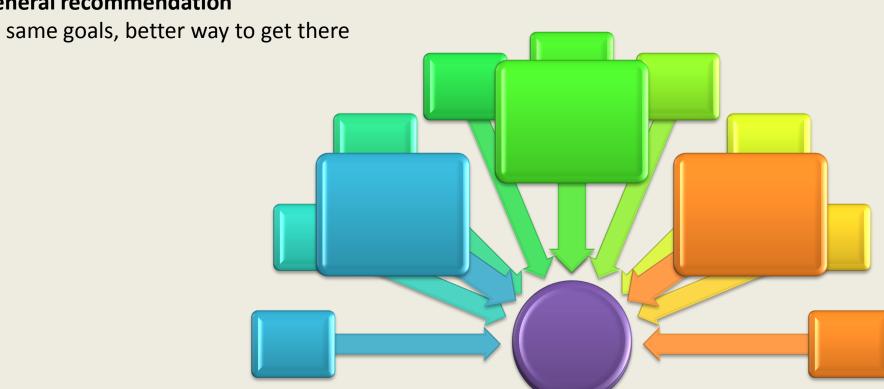
recommendations

general.

carbon

| | goal | initial | revised |
|---|--|---|---|
| - | improved water quality | no loss of pervious, 20% pervious on redevelopments, 30% tree canopy | proposed montgomery green factor, overall 30% green area for sector plan |
| | community character through use of native vegetation | sustainable landscape guidelines | proposed montgomery green factor |
| | reduce carbon emissions | 20% on-site energy generation, increased tree canopy | maximize LEED energy & environment points, proposed montgomery green factor |

general recommendation



montgomery green factor

program to encourage functional green infrastructure and features

point based system, similar to MCPB recreation guidelines but tied to property area, not units

included in CR zone but detailed in separate guidelines



montgomery green factor

base level set in zone with density bonuses for higher levels

reviewed as part of planning board staff review

expands on state of the art systems used in berlin, seattle, portland,





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montgomery green factor - environmental features with greater environmental benefits receive more points

| examples of basic features | air quality | water quality | carbon storage | energy reduction | heat reduction |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| tree planting | * | * | \star | * | \star |
| tree retention | * | * | * | 7.5 | * |
| vegetated roof | \star | | | \Rightarrow | \Rightarrow |
| vegetated wall | 75 | | 75 | * | * |
| planting beds (soil>24") | | | | | |
| on-site renewable energy | | | | \ | |
| higher LEED certifications | ** | | | * | A. |
| lawn and planting bed (soil <24") | | | | | 75 |
| rainwater reuse | | | | | |
| pervious paving | | | | | |

montgomery green factor

extra credit features

- visible or accessible to public
- stormwater management
- native or drought tolerant plantings

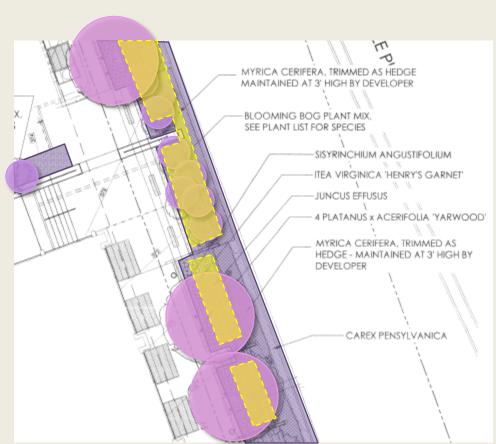






montgomery green factor

example application



credit given for

- planting beds
- medium trees
- large trees
- bonus for stormwater planters

layered benefits = layered credits

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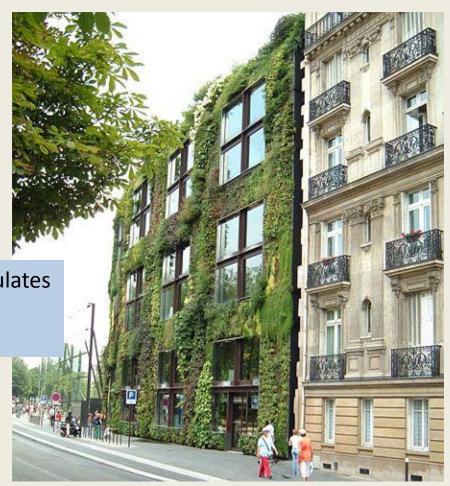
montgomery green factor

benefits

air quality

• deposit airborne particulates

filter air pollutants



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montgomery green factor

benefits

water quality

- uptake and use
- retention
- filtering





montgomery green factor

benefits

- carbon storage (sequestration)
 - woody plants
 - soil
 - constructed wetlands





montgomery green factor

benefits

energy use reduction

- insulate
- shade
- produce



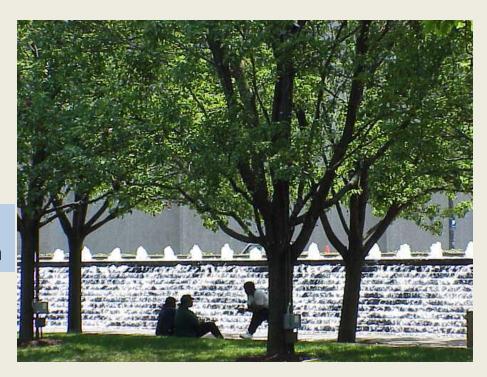


montgomery green factor

benefits

heat island effect reduction

- block solar radiation
- absorb solar radiation



montgomery green factor

benefits

public health

- respiratory
- obesity
- mental health



montgomery green factor

benefits

• compatible with urban form





montgomery green factor

benefits

• integral to site and process

• functional not garnish





montgomery green factor

benefits

• flexibility for developer

- tailored to site and use
- many options





montgomery green factor

benefits

• diversity for community

many types of green





montgomery green factor

benefits

allows innovation





- green technology improves
- cost balance changes

montgomery green factor

benefits

developer benefits





- energy savings
- worker productivity
- rent or sales increases
- retail increases

montgomery green factor

benefits

supports other regulatory goals





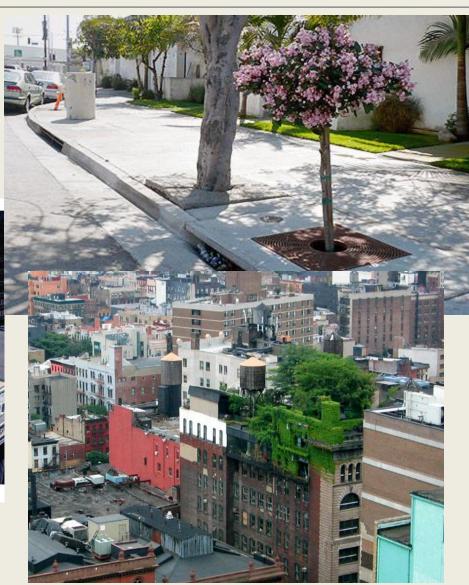
- MD stormwater management act 2007
- county stormwater permit pollutant reduction
- carbon footprint reduction

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montgomery green factor

what could development look like?





current urban development

landscaping – negotiated, garnish
stormwater – conventional,
underground
streetscape – very basic, per master plan
energy generation – not required



montgomery green development

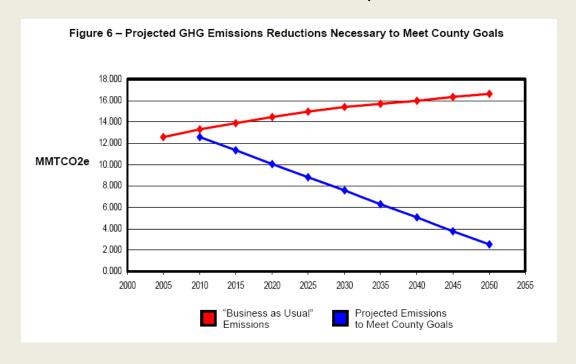
landscaping – guaranteed, functional stormwater – environmental site design streetscape – functional and innovative energy generation – encouraged and rewarded



why are we doing carbon modeling

- •global climate change
- carbon footprint analysis required by code
- •county code also mandates climate protection plan, now under review.
- •carbon modeling one part of overall effort aimed at climate protection





carbon modeling

spreadsheet model developed by king county, washington

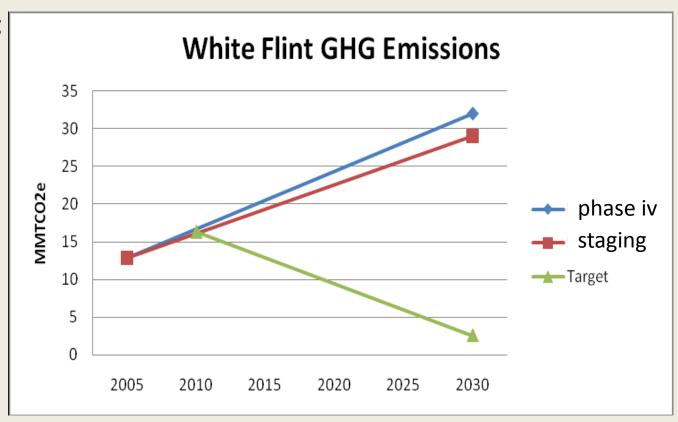
the model considers:

- •carbon from materials production
- energy emissions from buildings
- transportation energy emissions



White Flant Section Blity environment and sustainability

carbon modeling gross results



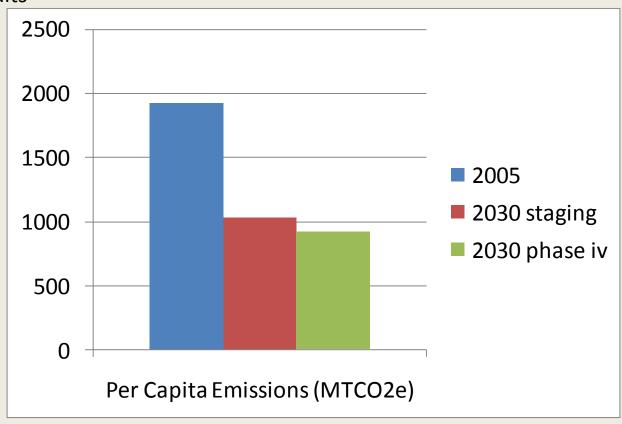
Projected Lifetime Emissions (MMTCO2e) and Target for White Flint Sector Plan

carbon modeling growth in white flint



carbon modeling

per capita results



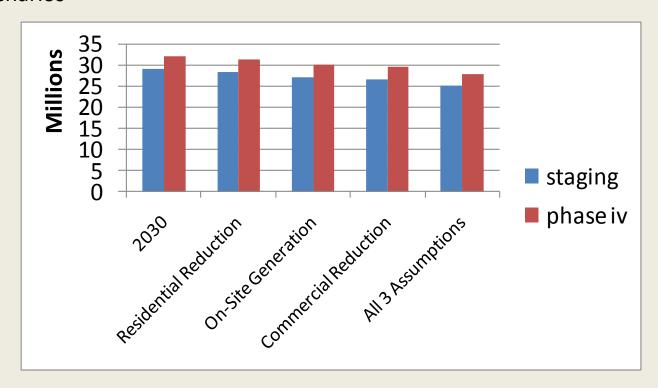
carbon modeling

reduction scenarios

- 1. 50% of residences reduce energy by 25%
- 2. commercial buildings reduce energy 25%
- 3. 20% renewable energy onsite for commercial buildings

carbon modeling

reduction scenarios



specific carbon recommendations

| goal | initial | revised |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| reduce carbon emissions | 20% on-site energy generation, increased tree canopy | proposed montgomery green factor maximize LEED energy & environment points |

specific carbon recommendations

reasons for change

- more comprehensive approach
- aligned with state of the art practice
- using known standards





specific carbon recommendations

comprehensive carbon reduction strategy

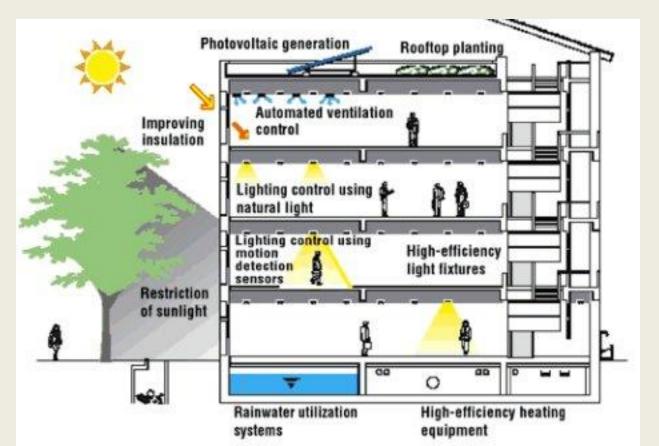
• mixed use, walkable, transit-oriented



specific carbon recommendations

comprehensive carbon reduction strategy

reduce consumption



- energy efficient
- site design

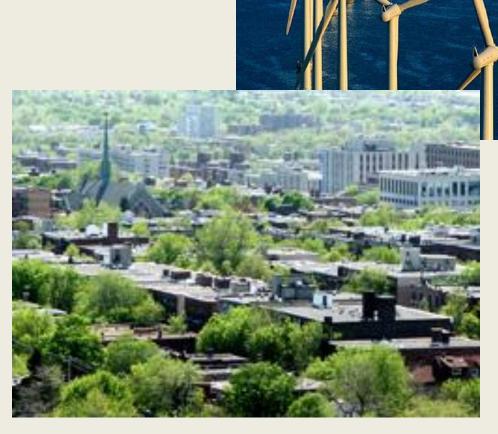
specific carbon recommendations

comprehensive carbon reduction strategy

maximize renewable energy



- on-site production
- off-site purchase
- mitigation



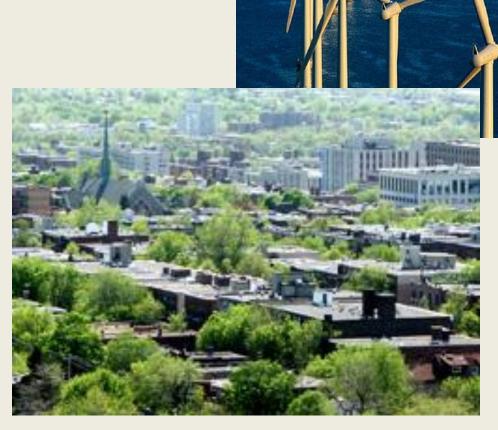
specific carbon recommendations

comprehensive carbon reduction strategy

maximize renewable energy



- on-site production
- off-site purchase
- mitigation



how do we protect the environment?

- compact, transit-oriented neighborhoods with a diversity of land uses
- connect within and between communities
- •green site design
 - •increase vegetation
 - •urban stormwater solutions
 - energy efficiency
 - on-site energy generation
 - •minimize pavement, reduce heat island
 - •save/reuse water

