



# Advancing Passive House at an Institutional Scale

Bush School, Seattle WA

D

4

**DESIGN  
FOR  
POSITIVE  
CHANGE**

+

△

# Buildings that Teach



# Processes that Teach—

**R+D**

**Resilience**

—  
thrive in the face of climate change

**Health & Wellbeing**

—  
enhance the human condition

**Carbon**

—  
achieve carbon positivity

**Artificial Intelligence**

—  
empower designers & enable  
superior decision-making

**Construction Technology**

—  
transform building delivery  
for positive change

**Design + Planning—**

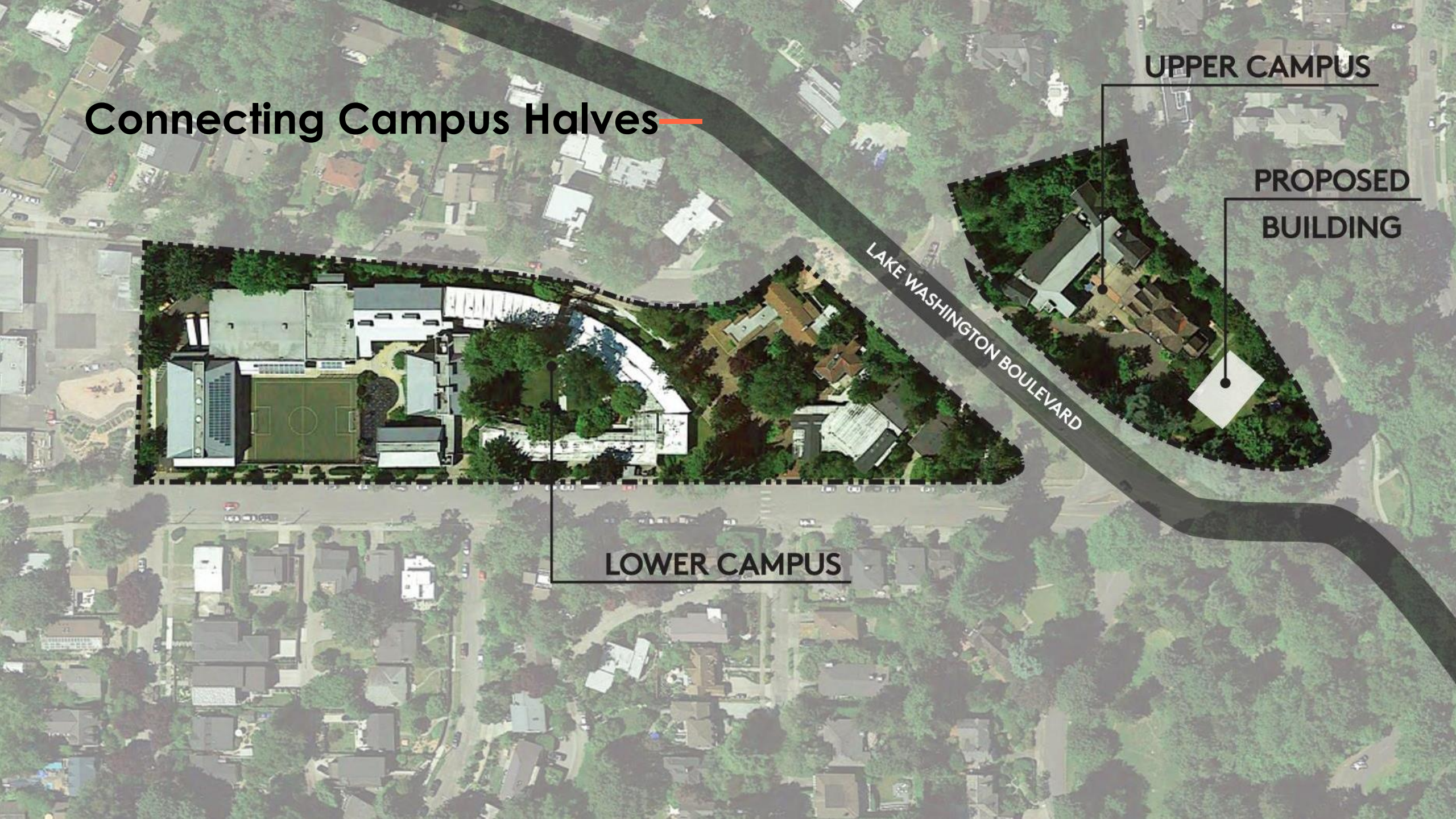
# Project Context



THE BUSH SCHOOL



# Connecting Campus Halves



UPPER CAMPUS

PROPOSED  
BUILDING

LAKE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

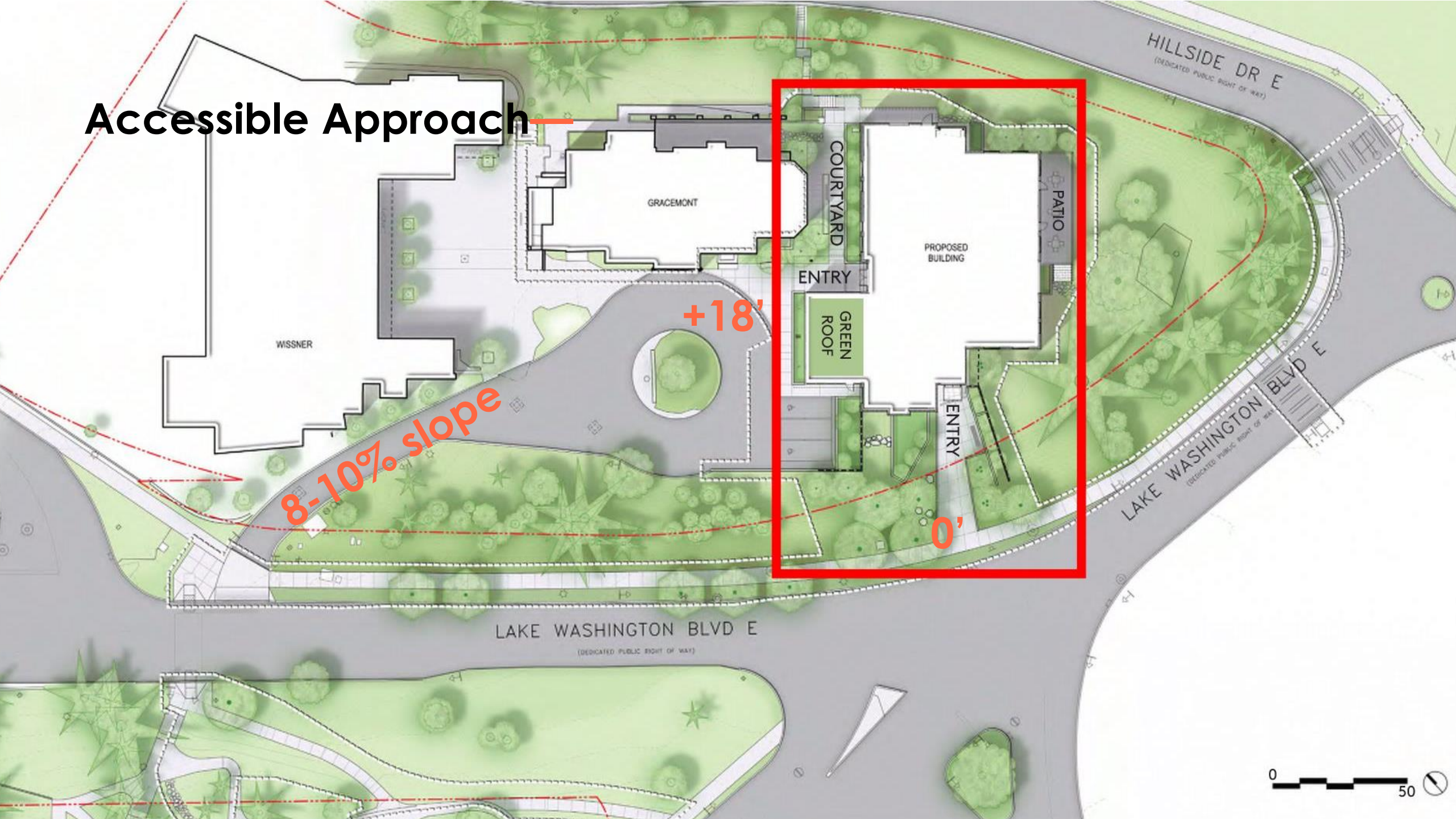
LOWER CAMPUS

# Connecting Campus Halves





# Accessible Approach



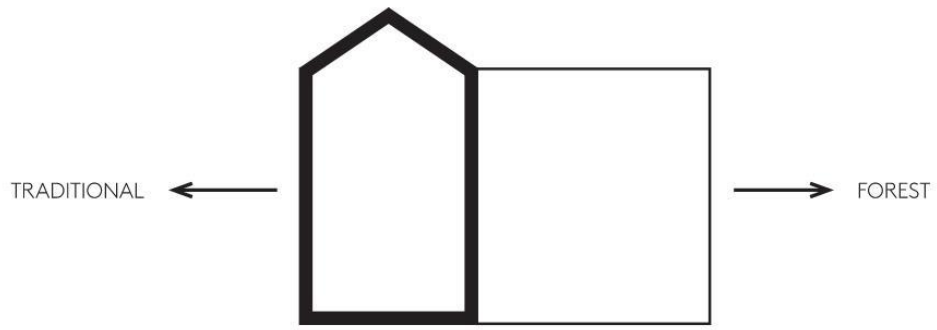
8-10% slope

+18'

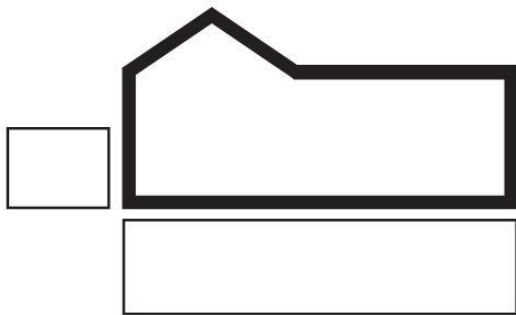
0'



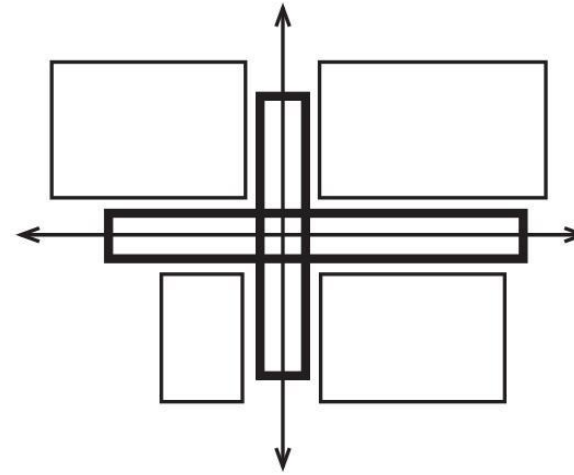
# DESIGN DIAGRAMS *INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE*



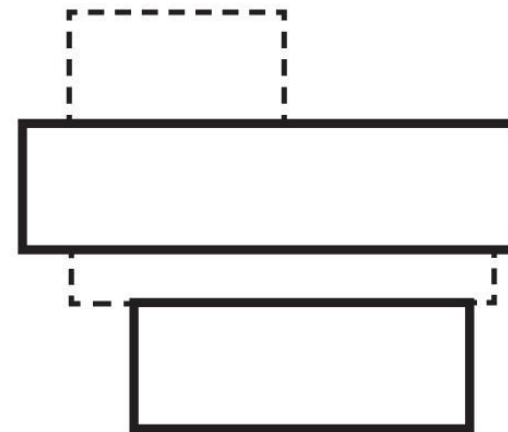
**EMBRACE OF SITE CONTEXT**  
TRADITIONAL TO FOREST



**LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS**  
FORMAL TO INFORMAL



**PLAN PARTI**  
PROSPECT TO REFUGE



**PLAN CONTRAST**  
SOLID TO PERMEABLE

# Visible Front Door + Portal



Visible Front Door + Portal



# Lowered Embodied Carbon/Mass Plywood Integration



# Visibility of Systems



# Visibility of Systems

WEST POINT  
TREATMENT  
PLANT

COMBINED SEWER  
OVERFLOW, TYP

TOLT RIVER WATERSHED  
(SECONDARY SUPPLY)

LAKE WASHINGTON

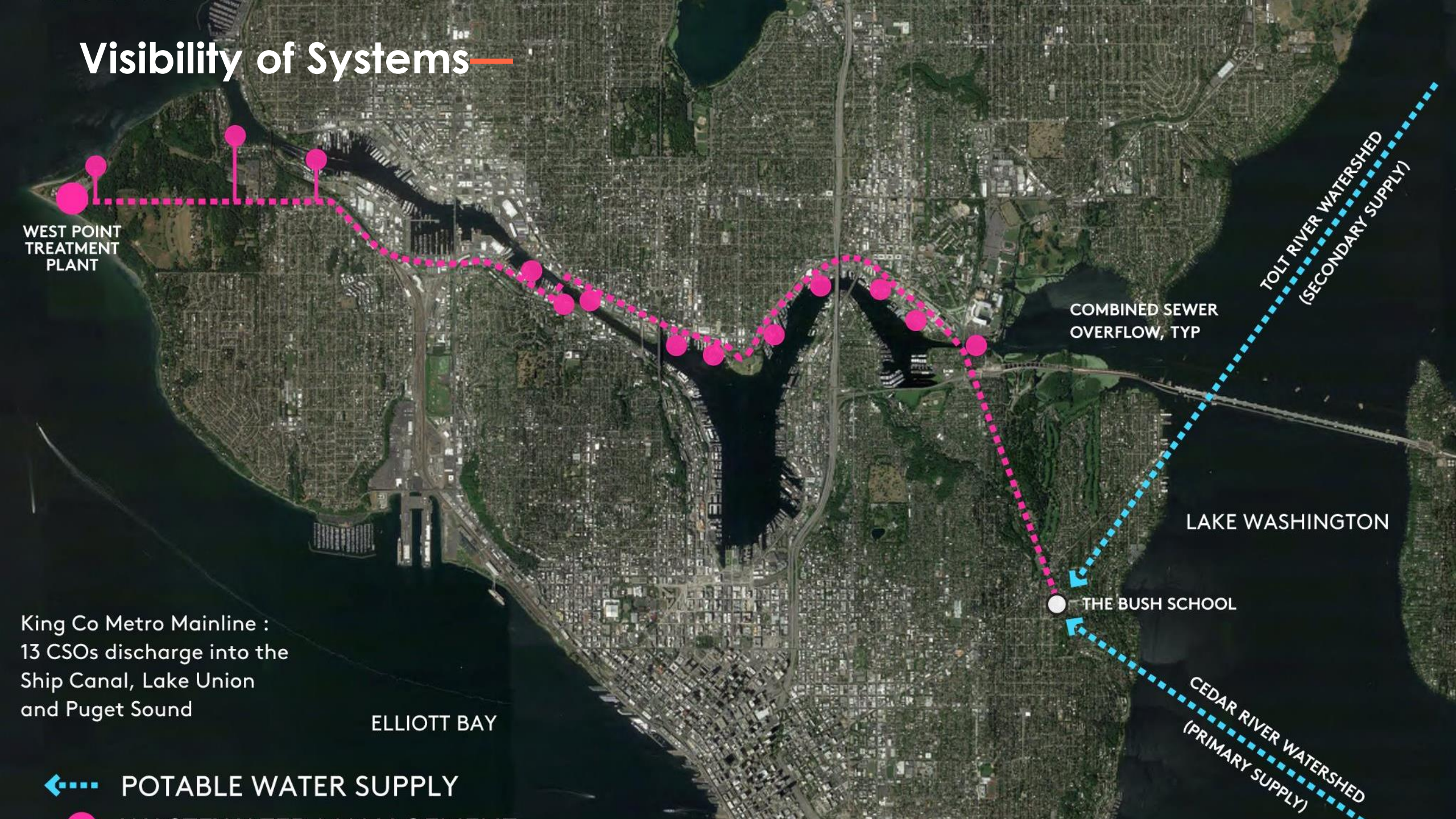
THE BUSH SCHOOL

CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED  
(PRIMARY SUPPLY)

ELLIOTT BAY

King Co Metro Mainline :  
13 CSOs discharge into the  
Ship Canal, Lake Union  
and Puget Sound

←--- POTABLE WATER SUPPLY





# Salmon Safe

## KEY POINTS

- Focused on reducing downstream impacts and protection of urban watersheds
- Regionally Based Program

## RATING SYSTEM

- Focused on Campus Wide practices

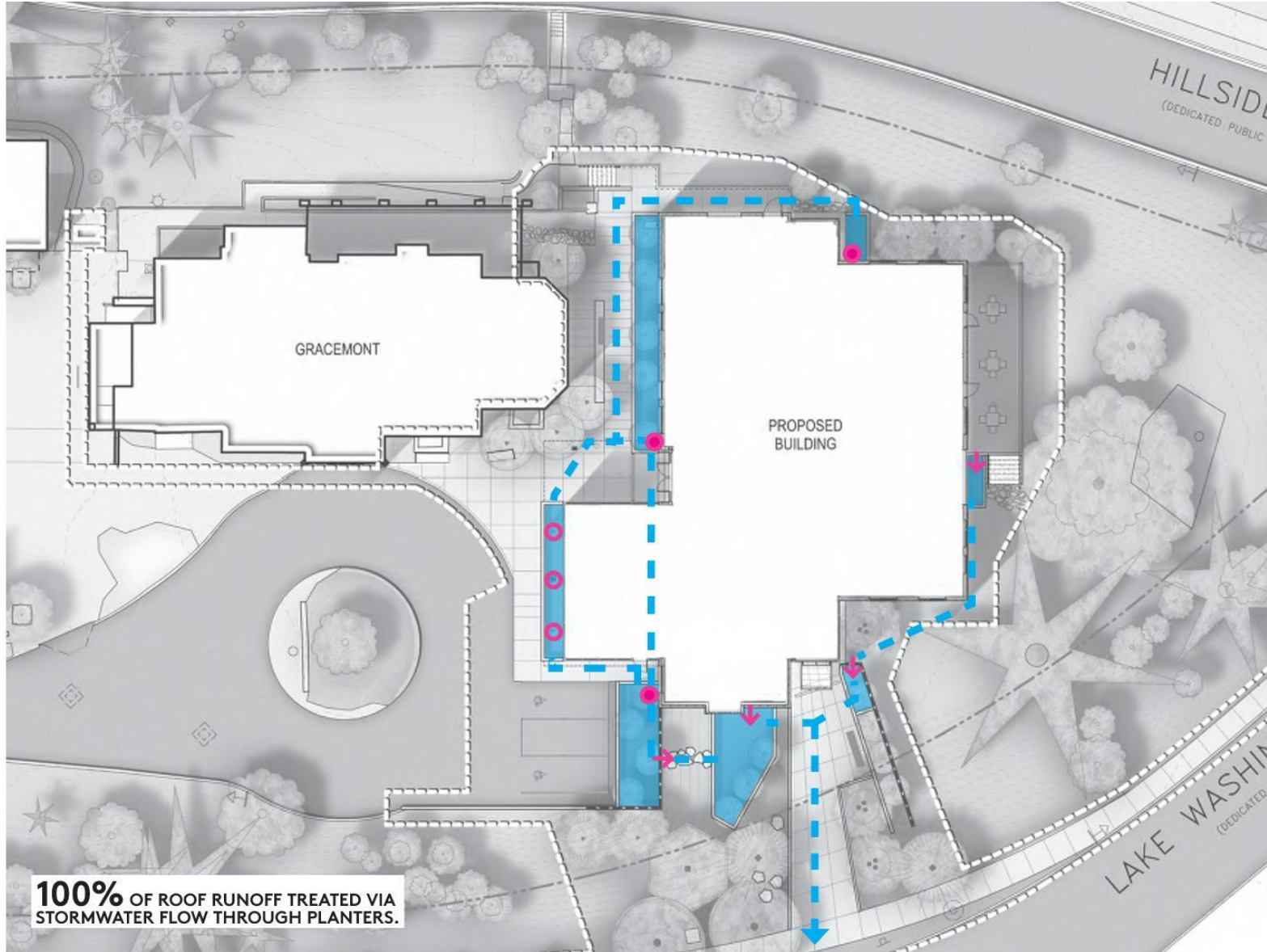
WATER	Stormwater Management
WATER	Water Use Management
WATER	Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control
ECOSYSTEM	Pesticide Reduction and Water Quality Protection
ECOSYSTEM	Enhancement of Urban Ecological Function



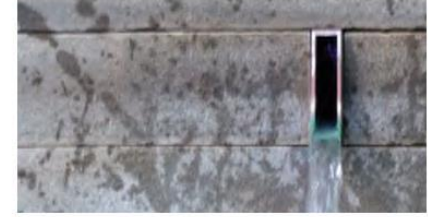
# Visibility of Systems



# STORMWATER DESIGN



SCUPPER



RAINCHAIN



DOWNSPOUT



STORMWATER OVERFLOW ROUTE



STORMWATER PLANTER

+ STORMWATER PLANTER SECTION

# LANDSCAPE DESIGN



COURTYARD



LOWER ENTRY



STORMWATER



GREEN ROOF

N= PNW NATIVE



# Passive House

## MAIN DIFFERENCES FROM LEED

- Based on U.S. DOE-funded research conducted in partnership with Building Science Corporation
- Peer-reviewed by U.S. DOE and vetted through public comment

## RATING SYSTEM

- Criteria Specific to Local Climate

## SCORING

- Certification is based on actual, rather than modeled or anticipated performance.

ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE

Employs continuous insulation throughout its entire envelope without any thermal bridging.

ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE

The building envelope is extremely airtight, preventing infiltration of outside air and loss of conditioned air.

ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE

Employs high-performance windows (typically triple-paned) and doors.

ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE

Solar gain is managed to exploit the sun's energy for heating purposes in the heating season and to minimize overheating during the cooling season.

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Uses some form of balanced heat- and moisture-recovery ventilation and a minimal space conditioning system.





# Net Zero Energy—

## KEY POINTS

- Focus on reduction of overall carbon footprint

## RATING SYSTEM

- Requires 12 consecutive months of operating data to demonstrate actual performance

ENERGY &  
ATMOSPHERE

One hundred percent of the operational energy use associated with the project must be offset by new on-site renewable energy.

ENERGY &  
ATMOSPHERE

No combustion allowed.

**Implementation—**

**Collaboration...early & often** —





# Decision Making Process

## Baseline vs. High Performance

- Align w/ Goals?

- Design Consequence

- Construction Consequence

- Cost Comparison \$ vs. \$\$\$

BASILINE ASSEMBLY				HIGH PERFORMANCE ASSEMBLY			
Owner Potential	Cost Required?	Baseline Assembly	Baseline Assembly	High-Performance Improvement	High-Performance Improvement	Owner Accepted	Comments:
<b>Site</b>							
Stormwater Management	Y	Stormwater Planters, Detention Tank	X	Green Roof & Bioretention	Salmon Safe LEED - SS-5 - Rainwater Management Stormwater Planters	X	
Heat Island (PM) Roof	N	Light colored roofing	X		LEED - SS-5 - Heat Island Reduction	N/A	
Heat Island (PM) Heat Roof	N	Light colored paving	X		LEED - SS-5 - Heat Island Reduction	N/A	
Light Pollution Reduction	N		X	Strategic light trespass beyond P.F. Full cutoff fixtures. No lighting pointing up. All "BOD" capping of all ext. fixtures.	LEED - SS-6 - Light Pollution Reduction	\$	
X Green Roof - Tier 1	N	No green roof	X	100% of 4" Deep GR over Pavement	Salmon Safe LEED - SS-5 - Rainwater Management	\$\$\$ X	\$100 per Absorb 1000 x 10 = 100,000
X Green Roof - Tier 2	N		X	75% of 20" of 4" Deep GR over Pavement 25% Roof	Salmon Safe LEED - SS-5 - Rainwater Management	\$\$\$\$\$ X	Gets us a bonus 2' building height 3,700 x 100 = 370,000
<b>Water</b>							
Potable Water Use Reduction	N/Y	Industry standard fixtures for building type. Max. code allowable WC Flow = 1.6 gpf	X	Target 35% Reduction Min. Below waterless. Low WCs, Urinals/Low/Sinks. Reduced Facets. 1/2" x 1/2" flush valves on 1.28 gpf. max = 1.33 gpm / waterless sink = 1.33 gpm	LEED - WE1.2.4 - Water Use Reduction (Outdoor, Indoor, Metering)	\$	Shouldn't cost any more unless we choose something exotic.
X Rainwater Harvesting / Reuse - Tier 1	N		X	Store water in 1000 gal underground above ground cistern for other building	Salmon Safe LEED - WE-2 - Water Use Reduction	\$\$\$ X	
X Rainwater Harvesting / Reuse - Tier 2	N		X	Store water in 1000 gal underground down for toilet flushing & landscape irrigation. MSDH larger cistern needed.	Salmon Safe LEED - WE-2 - Water Use Reduction	\$\$\$\$\$ X	
<b>Energy / Operating Carbon</b>							
X Energy Use Reduction	Y	Meet Seattle Energy Code	X	Target 70% EUI Reduction Below Baseline (i.e. ASH 2009 target). Includes many strategies: Personalized Envelopes. High performance glazing including Comfort Range	Passive House LEED - EA-2 - Optimize Energy Performance. ULI - Zero Net Carbon	X	
X Net Zero Energy / On-Site Renewable	N		X	Install 400 PV Array on Roof and position other areas (Bicycle Room)	LEED EA-3. Renewable Energy Production (Other areas (Bicycle Room))	\$\$\$\$\$ X	
Reduce Solar Heat Gain	N		X	Reduce Solar Heat Gain within building. Shade Windows with exterior awnings/shading.	Reduced energy use. ULI - Zero Net Carbon	X	
No Ozone Depleting Refrigerants	N		X	Use refrigerants in HVAC	LEED EA-6 - Enhanced Refrigerant Mgmt	?	?
Enhanced Commissioning	N		X	Provide Enhanced Commissioning. Hire PM to act as Cx Agent for Project to ensure all systems function as designed.	LEED EA-1 - Enhanced Commissioning	\$\$	X
<b>Materials / Embodied Carbon</b>							
Construction Waste Recycling	N		X	Revert 70% of all construction waste from landfill	LEED - MR-3 - Construction and Demolition Waste Mgmt		
X Certified Wood	N	Standard locally sourced wood products	X	Revert 10% of all wood products used come from sustainable forest practices, such as FSC.	LEED - MR-2 - Product Life Cycle - Materials, Petrol	X	Studies show FSC wood is also less carbon intensive
Reduce Free Materials	N	Industry standard materials	X	Use Wood Structure - GAR & Car Decking - Mass Timber	ULI - Zero Net Carbon	-\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	Costs vary from a savings of \$10K to an add of \$275K. See AIA cost comparison spreadsheet
X Reduce Embodied Carbon of Concrete Foundations	N	Standard Concrete Mix (1100 Pp Ash)	X	High Fly Ash or Slag Replacement Concrete (up to 50%)	Reduced Embodied Carbon	X	
<b>Indoor Environmental Quality</b>							
X Increased Ventilation	N	Minimum at changes per code.	X	Provide 30% more than code air changes per space (depth)	Passive House	X	
Thermal & Visual Comfort	N		X	Reduce Solar Heat Gain and Visual Glare (with use of low solarwired) shades tied to photocontrols or electrochromic glass	Passive House ULI - Zero Net Carbon	X	
Thermal & Visual Comfort	N	HVAC Set Points = 70 - 75	X	Expand set points to reduce energy use. HVAC Set Points = 68 - 68	Passive House ULI - Zero Net Carbon	-\$	
X Daylight Maximizing	N		X	Reduce electric lighting use whenever possible by installing interior light shelves and daylight to bring sunlight deeper into interior spaces.	LEED	\$\$\$\$\$ X	
Controllability of Lighting	Y	Occupancy sensors & daylight zones	X	Provide localized lighting to allow users to control their own work spaces.	LEED	X	
<b>Health / Wellness</b>							
Promote Near Use	N		X	Encourage Near Use within Building	Make central stair "Special" with great design, daylight & views		
Site Storage - Short Term	Y		X	30 additional bike racks at US		\$	
Biophilic Design	N	Cover structure with sloped ceilings.	X	Plants to mature. Wood Finishes. Expose roof structure and maintain views to surrounding nature.			
<b>Roof / Wall / Floor / Glazing Systems</b>							
Roof Insulation (exterior above deck)	Y	R-38 or	X	R-42 (+10%)			
<b>Walls, Above Grade</b>							
Masonry	Y	Int: R-13 + R-6 wood stud Int: R-13 + R-10 metal stud	X	Int: R-20 + R-3.7 of metal stud Int: R-13 + R-10 (+20%)			ThermMass system to be evaluated for sandwich panel technology
X Wood Framed	Y	Code: R-13 + R-7.5 (R-13 Effective Min); R-20 + R-6 (R-22 Effective, max)	X	20 + R-6.4 (+17 Effective Min)	Passive House	\$\$ X	
<b>Walls, Below Grade</b>							
Below grade wall	Y	Ext: R-10 or Int: R-13 + R-6 wood stud Minimum: Ext: R-30 or Int: R-7 or + R-13 (metal stud)	X	Ext: R-20 + R-3.7 of metal stud Int: R-13 + R-6 wood stud	Passive House	\$\$\$ X	ThermMass system to be evaluated for sandwich panel technology
<b>Floors</b>							
Masonry	Y	R-20 or	X	Int: R-20 + R-3.7 of metal stud			
Joist/Framing	Y	Steel Framed: R-18 + R-4 or Wood Framed: R-38	X	Steel Framed: R-42 + R-8 (+10%) Wood Framed: R-42 (+10%)			
<b>Sub-on-grade Floors</b>							
Unfinished side	Y	R-10 for 24" below	X	R-11 for 30" below (+20%)			
Opaque Doors	Y	U-0.37	X	U-0.33 (+10%)			
Nonemerging	Y	U-0.33	X	U-0.33 (+10%)			
<b>Vertical Penetration</b>							
Confirming heating system with PHE	Y	Depends: Elect or Fuel PHE	X	0.13 (PHE)glazing w/ triple glazing or Metal windows w/ Triple glazing	Passive House	\$\$\$\$\$ X	Improved U-value (total per AIA) per Windows

\$	\$5,000
\$	\$10,000
\$	\$15,000
\$	\$20,000
\$	\$25,000
\$	\$30,000
\$	\$40,000
\$	\$50,000
\$	\$100,000
\$	\$200,000

# Decision Making Process

# Donor | Baseline | High Performance

Baseline Assembly				High Performance Assembly					
Donor Potential	Code Required?	Baseline Assembly	Base Contract	High-Performance Improvement	Contributes To...	Cost	Additive	Owner Accepted	Comments:
<b>Roof / Wall / Floor / Glazing Systems</b>									
<b>Roofs</b>									
	Y	R-38 ci	X	R-42 (+10%)					
<b>Walls, Above Grade</b>									
	Y	Ext: R-16 ci Int: R-13 + R-6 ci wood stud Int: R-13 + R-10 ci metal stud	X	Mid Wall: R-20 ci + Int: R-13 + R-3.7 ci metal stud					ThermoMass system to be evaluated for sandwich panel technology
	Y	R-13 + R-10 ci		R-19 + R-11 ci (+10%)					
X	Y	Code: R-13 + R-7.5 ci (R-15 Effective) Mithun: R-19 + R-6 ci (R-22 Effective, min)		R-19 + R-8.4 ci (R-?? Effective Min.)	Passive House	\$\$	X		
<b>Walls, Below Grade</b>									
	Y	Ext: R-10 ci Int: R-19 wood stud Int: R-13 + R-5 ci metal stud Mithun: Ext: R-10 ci + Int: R-3.7 ci + R-13 (metal stud)	X	Mid Wall: R-20 ci + Int: R-13 + R-3.7 ci metal stud  Limit thermal breaks. Use sandwich panel concrete forming technique to keep concrete finish at exterior and eliminate thermal break at floor line.	Passive House	\$\$\$	X		ThermoMass system to be evaluated for sandwich panel technology
<b>Floors</b>									
	Y	R-30 ci		Mid Wall: R-20 ci + Int: R-13 + R-3.7 ci metal stud					
	Y	Steel frame: R-38 + R-4 ci Wood frame: R-38		Steel frame: R-42 + R-5 ci (+10%) Wood frame: R-42 (+10%)					

PHIUS

# Cost Tracking Process

# Baseline

# Our Project

- PHIUS
- Net Zero Energy
- SalmonSafe

Bush School - Upper School  
Sustainability Features List

11/1/2019

Component	Code Compliant Base	Sustainability/Passive House Alternative
Building Superstructure	Steel structure (columns & beams) with corrugated metal deck & concrete fill. Ceiling finishes to cover structure.	Wood structure (glulam columns & beams) and mass plywood floor decking, for carbon sequestration.
Wall Insulation	R-13 between studs + R-7.5 ci exterior insulation	2" exterior mineral wool insulation (R-8.4 )outboard R-19 batt insulation between wood studs Fiberglass clips for cladding (Cascadia clips)
Roof Insulation	R-38 continuous insulation	R-50 insulation (9" polyiso)
Below Grade Wall Insulation	Exterior: R-10 continuous insulation	Exterior: R-11 insulation (3" EPS) Interior: R-11.2 continuous (2" polyiso) and R-13 batt insulation between metal studs
Below Grade Floor Insulation	Exterior: R-10 continuous insulation	Exterior: R-11 insulation (3" EPS)
Fenestration	Metal windows: U-0.38, SHGC 0.35	Triple pane windows (Cascadia-Fiberglass): U-0.15, SHGC 0.24
Fenestration	Standard manually operable windows	Electrically operated windows (tied to BDS)
Air Sealing	0.25 CFM/ft <sup>2</sup>	0.06 CFM/ft <sup>2</sup>
Air Sealing	PVA paint only for vapor retarder.	Added interior air - vapor barrier, per 072721 - Interior Air Barriers at inside face or all exterior walls (selective walls at basement).
Thermal Bridging	Standard construction with typical thermal bridging of materials	Specialized details to eliminate most thermal bridges. See 1,2,4,5/A5.11 for example.
Air Handling Unit AHU-R01	Code compliant DOAS with 50% effective heat recovery	DOAS with 80% effective heat recovery
Lighting Systems	Code compliant lighting power density levels	Lighting power density 15% below code values
Mechanical Heating/Cooling	Air-cooled VRF system - 45 tons total Indoor wall mounted cassettes Outdoor condensing units with electric resistance backup	Air-cooled heat pump - 400 MBH Two pipe loop with changeover Primary/secondary pumps Electric boiler backup Fin tube radiators Ceiling fans in all classrooms
DHW Heating	Electric water heater	Heat pump water heater
PV Generation	1.5 kW rooftop system	20 kW rooftop system (minimum for PHIUS certification) 180 kW rooftop system (Alternate for total for Net Zero Energy)
Vegetated Roof	No green roof	Addition of 870 sf Green Roof, 8" deep, over Study Lounge

# Cost Verification Process —

# Baseline

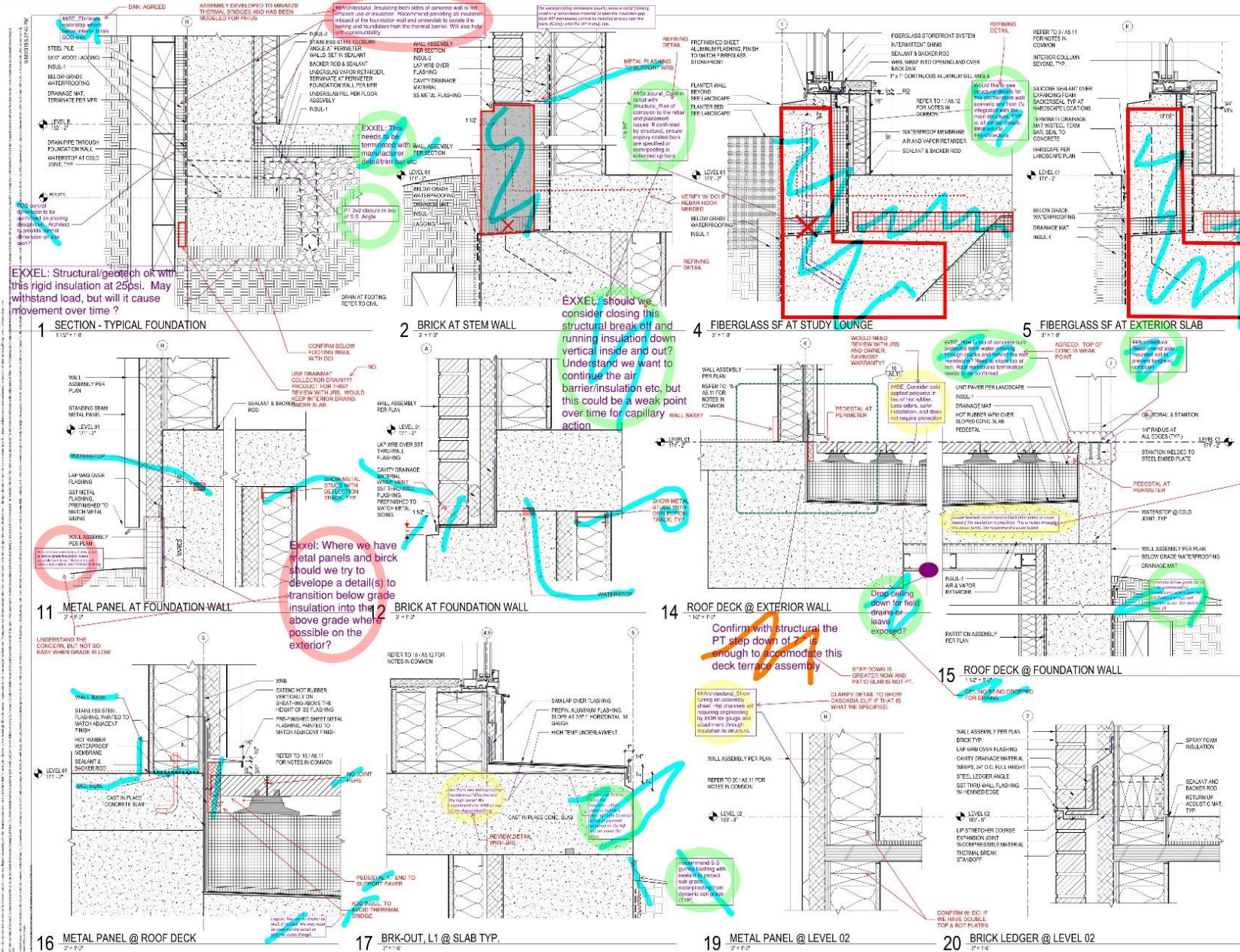
# Our Project

- PHIUS
- Net Zero Energy
- SalmonSafe

Bush School - Upper School - Sustainability Matrix  
Updated: 3/31/2020

Component	Code Compliant Base	Assumptions	Code Compliant Cost	Sustainability/Passive House Alternative	Assumptions	Sustainability/Passive House Alternative Cost	Sustainability Upgrade Cost in GMP	Comments
Building Superstructure	Steel structure (columns & beams)	SF Cost of structural steel building with SOMD and concrete/steel shear walls	\$ 2,317,940	Wood structure (glulam columns & glulam beams)	GMP Scope	\$ 2,644,632	\$ 326,684	
	3" corrugated metal deck w/ 2 1/2" concrete	See above	In item #1	Mass plywood floor decking w/ 3" concrete topping	GMP Scope	In item #1	In item #1	
	Ceiling finishes to cover structure	20,637 SF	\$ 247,640	Open structure w/ ceiling clouds	GMP Scope	\$ 307,820	\$ 60,176	
	Concrete shear walls	7,560 SF	In item #1	Wood shear walls	GMP Scope	In item #1	In item #1	
Wall Insulation	R-13 between studs w/ R-7.5 exterior continuous extruded polystyrene	9,828 SF	\$ 32,160	R-19 batt insulation between studs w/ R-8.4 exterior mineral wool insulation	GMP Scope	\$ 42,703	\$ 10,541	
Wall Insulation	R-19 fiberglass batt insulation	GMP Scope	Base Scope	R-19 wool batt insulation	Add Alternate	Add \$18,865	Not in GMP	
	Non-thermally broken z-girts	GMP Scope	Base Scope	Fiberglass clips for cladding (Cascadia clips)	Add Alternate	Add \$5,940	Not in GMP	
Roof Insulation	R-38 continuous insulation (polyiso)		\$ 108,920	R-50 continuous insulation (polyiso)	GMP Scope	\$ 137,920	\$ 28,995	
Below Grade Wall Insulation	Exterior face of wall: R-10 XPS continuous insulation		\$ 14,800	Exterior face of wall: R-11 (3") EPS insulation Interior face of wall: R-11.2 continuous (2" polyiso) and R-13 batt insulation	GMP Scope	\$ 30,400	\$ 15,600	
Below Grade Floor Insulation	R-10 XPS at perimeter only (2" insulation at 2' perimeter)	900 SF	\$ 4,950	R-11 EPS insulation (3" continuous)	GMP Scope	\$ 25,625	\$ 20,675	
Fenestration	Aluminum frame storefront windows: U-0.38, SHGC 0.35	Assumes code compliant fiberglass windows in lieu of Cascadia	\$ 206,140	Triple pane windows (Cascadia-Fiberglass): U-0.15, SHGC 0.24	GMP Scope	\$ 391,200	\$ 185,056	
Air Sealing	0.25 CFM/ft <sup>2</sup>	Industry Standard	\$ -	0.06 CFM/ft <sup>2</sup>	Additional Detailing and caulking	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	
Air Sealing	PVA paint only for vapor retarder		\$ 12,280	Added interior air - vapor barrier, per 072721 - Interior Air Barriers at inside face or all exterior walls (selective walls at basement)	GMP Scope	\$ 21,690	\$ 9,405	
Thermal Bridging	Standard construction with typical thermal bridging of materials	General Scope	\$ -	Specialized details to eliminate most thermal bridges.	Added insulation under footings - additional insulation details	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	
Lighting Systems	Code compliant lighting power density levels	Assumes Permit Set Scope	\$ 659,180	Lighting power density 15% below code values	GMP Scope	\$ 801,480	\$ 142,300	PAE/Stantec to verify that this is still relevant (PAE: Stantec to confirm if this is achievable with the current design)
Air Handling Unit AHU-R01	Code compliant DOAS with 50% effective heat recovery		See mechanical heating/cooling	DOAS with 90% effective heat recovery		See mechanical heating/cooling	See mechanical heating/cooling	
Air Handling Unit AHU-R02	Code compliant DOAS with 50% effective heat recovery		See mechanical heating/cooling	VAV with 56% effective heat recovery, chilled and hot water coils		See mechanical heating/cooling	See mechanical heating/cooling	
Mechanical Heating/Cooling	Air-cooled VRF system - 40 tons total Ceiling-mounted cassettes in T-grid ceiling Outdoor condensing units with electric resistance backup		\$ 474,060	Air-cooled heat pump - 430 MBH Two pipe loop with changeover Primary/secondary pumps Electric boiler backup (154 MBH) Fin tube radiators Ceiling fans in all classrooms	Total current HVAC design	\$ 1,371,596	\$ 897,528	Proposed mechanical system has a smaller capacity due to high building envelope performance and reduced loads.
Kitchen Equipment	Standard refrigeration for kitchen equipment		\$ 143,080	Remote refrigeration (outdoor condensing units) for kitchen equipment	GMP Scope	\$ 170,347	\$ 27,259	
DHW Heating	Electric water heater			Electric heat pump water heater 82 gallon storage capacity Recovery @ 90F Rise (84 Gal/hr)			\$ -	Code compliant based electric heater would have similar capacity to the heat pump
PV Generation	1.5 kW rooftop system		\$ 16,632	30 kW rooftop system on Upper School.	GMP Scope	\$ 106,743	\$ 90,111	GMP Scope - May not fit on new building.
PV Generation	1.5 kW rooftop system		Worth \$16,632	22 kW rooftop system - located on Upper School 178 kW rooftop system - located on Lower Campus	Solar - \$499,459.85 Roofing - \$115,000	Add \$614,460 from Code Minimum System	Not in GMP	Refer to design by Artisan Electric for specifics on PV panels and changes to existing lower school infrastructure. Include re-roofing.
Exterior Metal Panel finish	Fluoropolymer coating	GMP Scope		Fluoropon Pure coating	Add Alternate		Not in GMP	Refer to spec and alternates list
Tackable/Acoustic Surface	Fabric wrapped panel with PVC frame		\$ 26,450	Filz Felt - wool tackable and acoustic panel product	GMP Scope	\$ 61,688	\$ 35,239	Refer to spec
Carpet	Carpet - standard		\$ 35,040	Carpet w/ Declare Label & Cradle to Cradle certification	Assumes carpet on A10.05 is sustainability upgrade	\$ 51,756	\$ 16,715	Mithun to provide standard carpet example
Marker boards	Enamel			Glass (greater longevity, less waste due to replacement)	Assumes GMP Scope - Only Glass Markerboard shown in Seminar Room 207		\$ -	
Bioretention	11,000 gallon detention tank		\$ 42,000	100% of detention to bioretention planters and associated infrastructure	GMP Scope	\$ 145,600	\$ 103,600	KPFF to verify and provide more definition
		Total Code Compliant Cost	\$ 4,353,111		Total Sustainability Cost in GMP	\$ 6,355,073		
					Total Sustainability Upgrades Included in GMP	\$ 2,001,956		

# Constructability



EXXEL: Structural/geotech ok with this rigid insulation at 25psi. May withstand load, but will it cause movement over time?

EXXEL: should we consider closing this structural break off and running insulation down vertical inside and out? Understand we want to continue the air barrier/insulation etc, but this could be a weak point over time for capillary action

Exxel: Where we have metal panels and brick should we try to develop a detail(s) to transition below grade insulation into the above grade where possible on the exterior?

Confirm with structural the PT step down of 7" is enough to accommodate this deck terrace assembly

Drop ceiling down for field - drainage - leave exposed?

Clarify detail to show cascading clip if that is what we specified.

Confirm S.S. details for field with existing concrete sub grade - consider precast concrete set base.

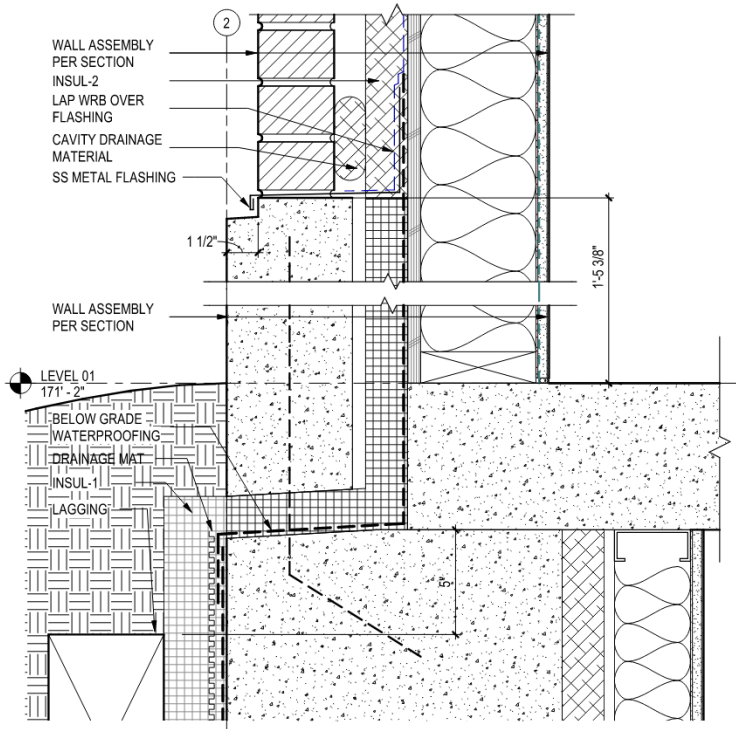
#Architectural #BE: Need elevator pit detail showing waterproofing and pump well dimensions

SEE ARCH. DRAWING FOR DETAILS ON HOW TO INSTALL GAPS IN THE COVER BOARD TO INSURE WATER FLOWS DOWN TO DRAIN SACT. WE DO THIS GUTS OFTEN AND I DON'T THINK A FABRIC OR COVER BOARD USED. DO NOT SUGGEST SPACING "THINNESS".

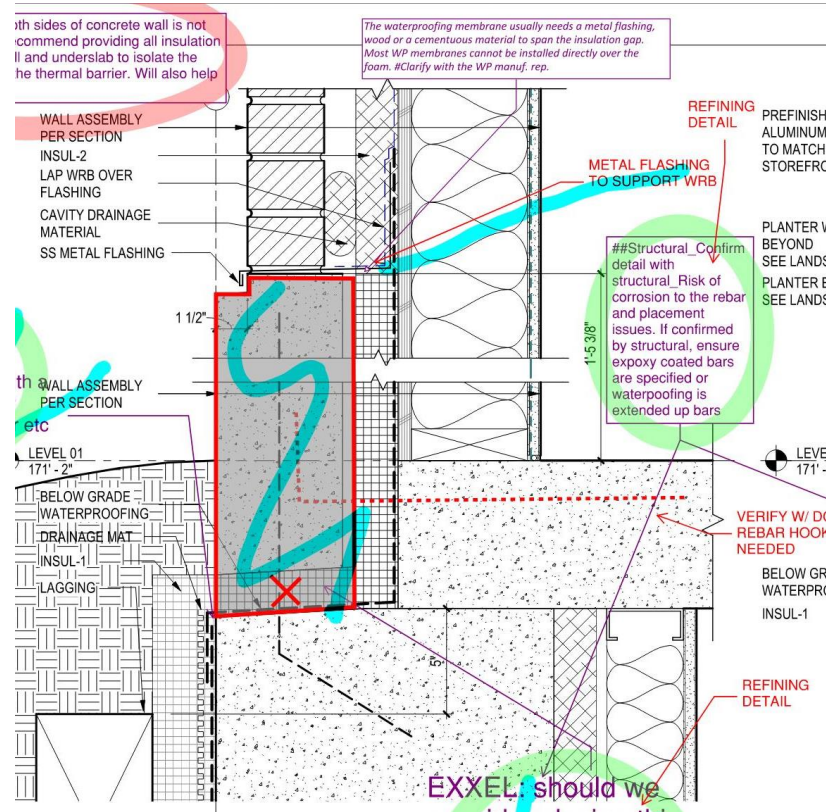
# Design

# Constructability

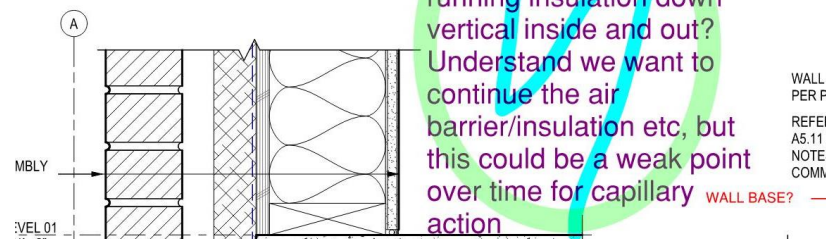
# Modeling



2 BRICK AT STEM WALL  
3" = 1'-0"

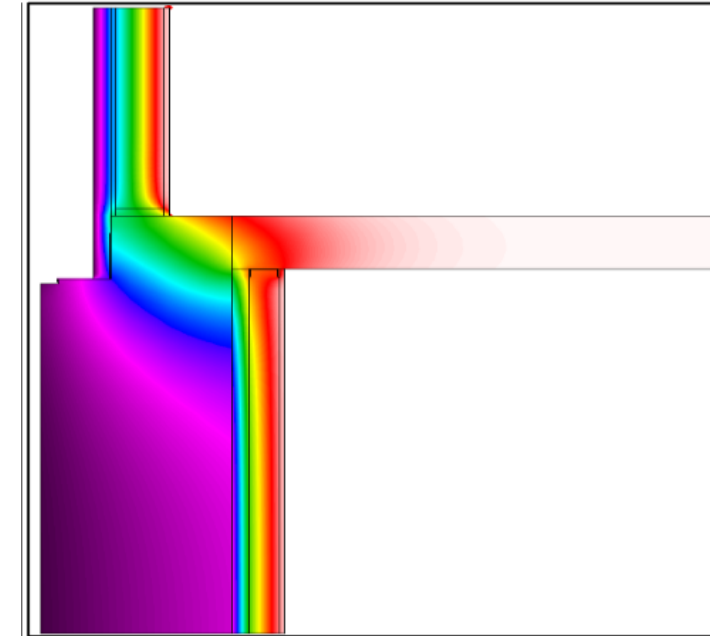


2 BRICK AT STEM WALL  
3" = 1'-0"



2 BRICK AT STEM WALL  
3" = 1'-0"

EXCEL: should we consider closing this structural break off and running insulation down vertical inside and out? Understand we want to continue the air barrier/insulation etc, but this could be a weak point over time for capillary action



WALL A  
PER PL  
REFER  
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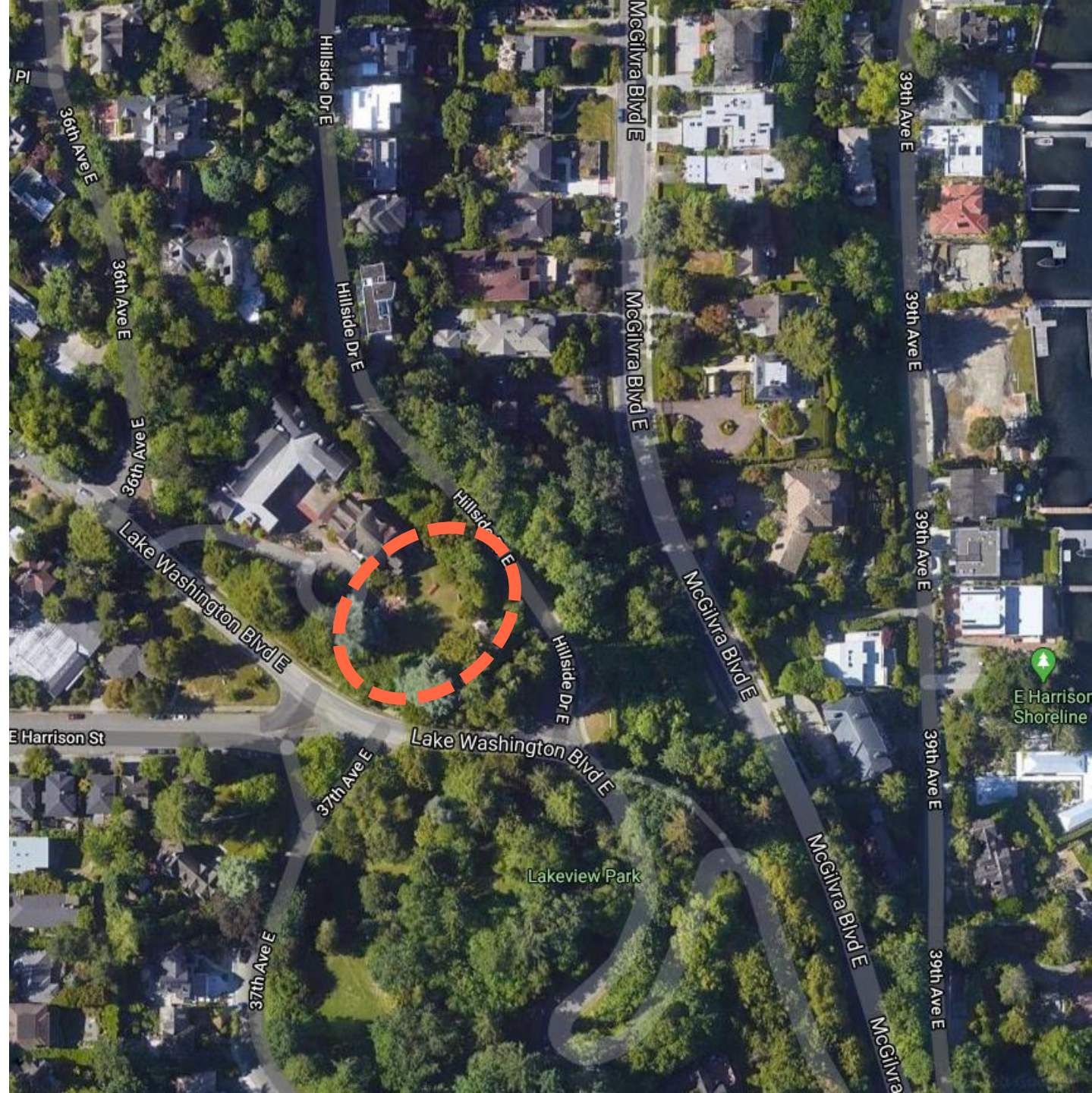
Construction



**Lessons Learned—**

# Site Advantages

- Mild climate
- Hillside location
- Shading from surrounding buildings and trees
- Clean energy grid (Seattle City Light)
- 2015 Seattle Energy Code
  - High R-values
  - Dedicated outdoor air systems with heat recovery (DOAS)
  - Air leakage testing

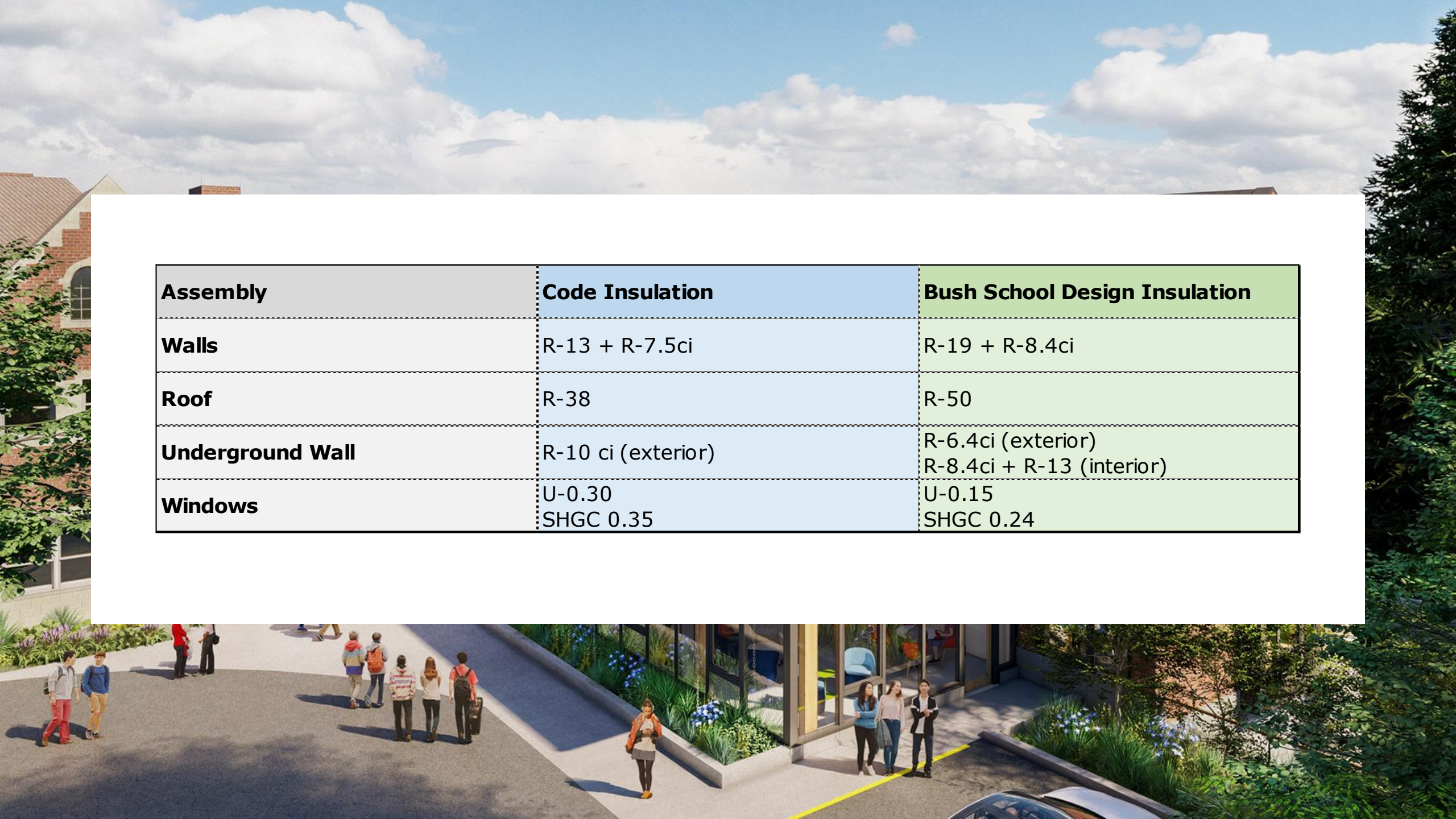


# Passive House Lessons Learned

- Densely occupied buildings = cooling load dominant
- Envelope requirements informed by internal loading
- Heating and cooling loads shrink – ventilation stays the same
- Simplify for cost and complexity





An architectural rendering of a school building with a table overlay. The background shows a brick building with a red roof, a paved walkway with several people walking, and a landscaped area with green plants and a yellow-painted curb. The sky is blue with white clouds. The table is white with a black border and is divided into three columns: Assembly, Code Insulation, and Bush School Design Insulation. The rows represent different building components: Walls, Roof, Underground Wall, and Windows.

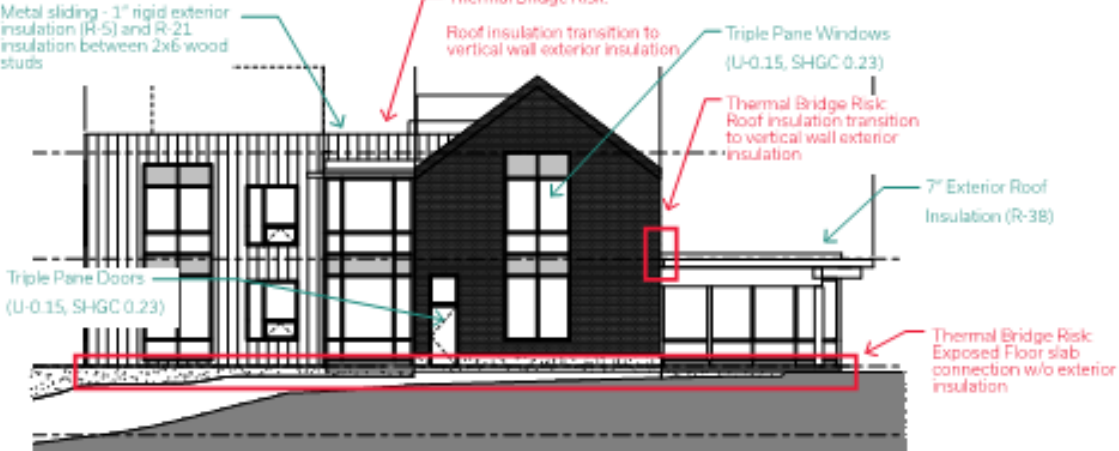
Assembly	Code Insulation	Bush School Design Insulation
<b>Walls</b>	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-19 + R-8.4ci
<b>Roof</b>	R-38	R-50
<b>Underground Wall</b>	R-10 ci (exterior)	R-6.4ci (exterior) R-8.4ci + R-13 (interior)
<b>Windows</b>	U-0.30 SHGC 0.35	U-0.15 SHGC 0.24

# Passive House Design Approach

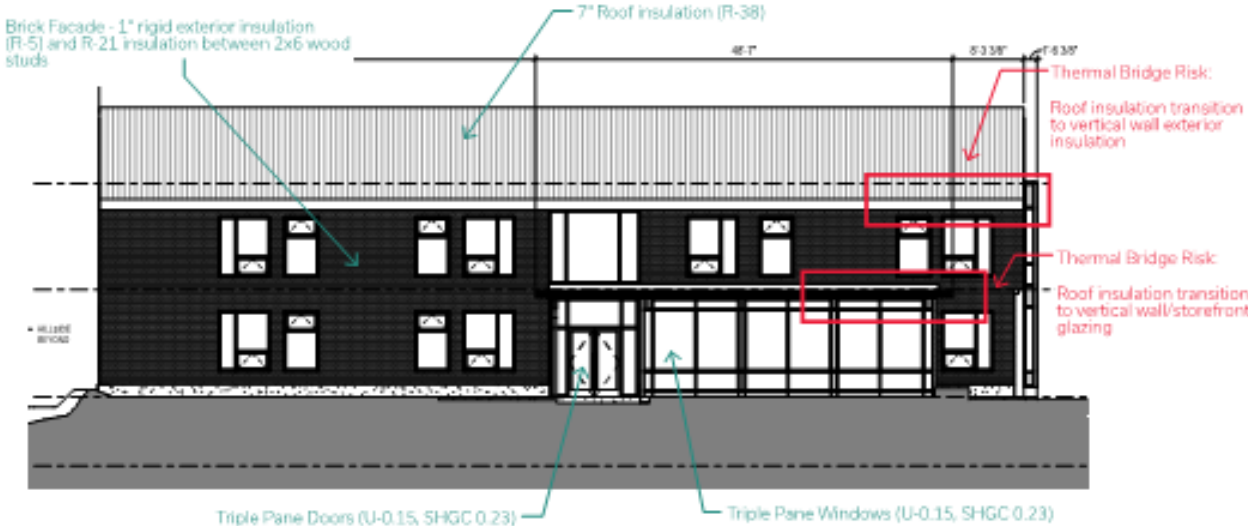
1. Incremental envelope improvements over energy code
2. Address plug loads
3. High performance energy recovery
4. Hydronic heating and cooling w/ AWHP

# Envelope | Iterative Design Process

## EAST ELEVATION



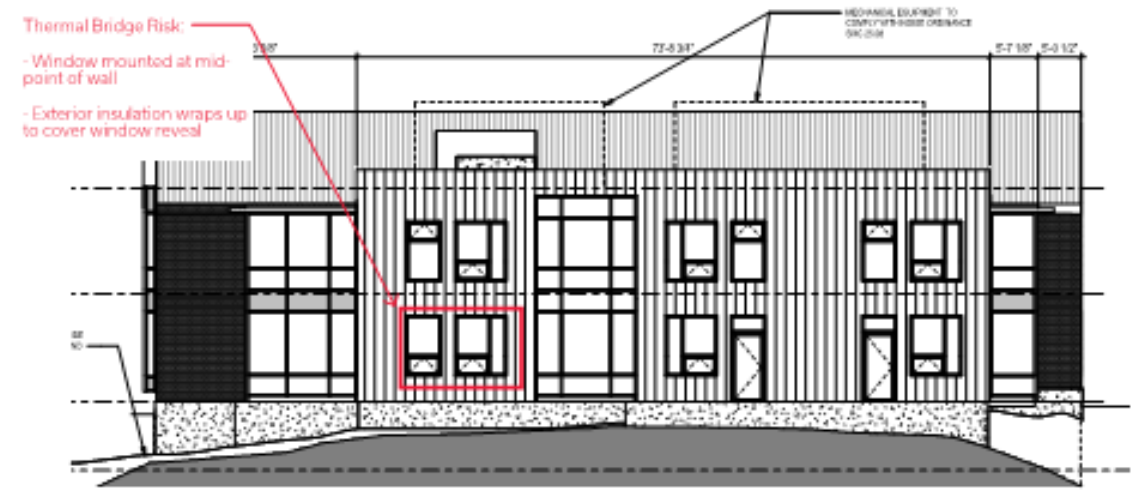
## NORTH ELEVATION



## WEST ELEVATION



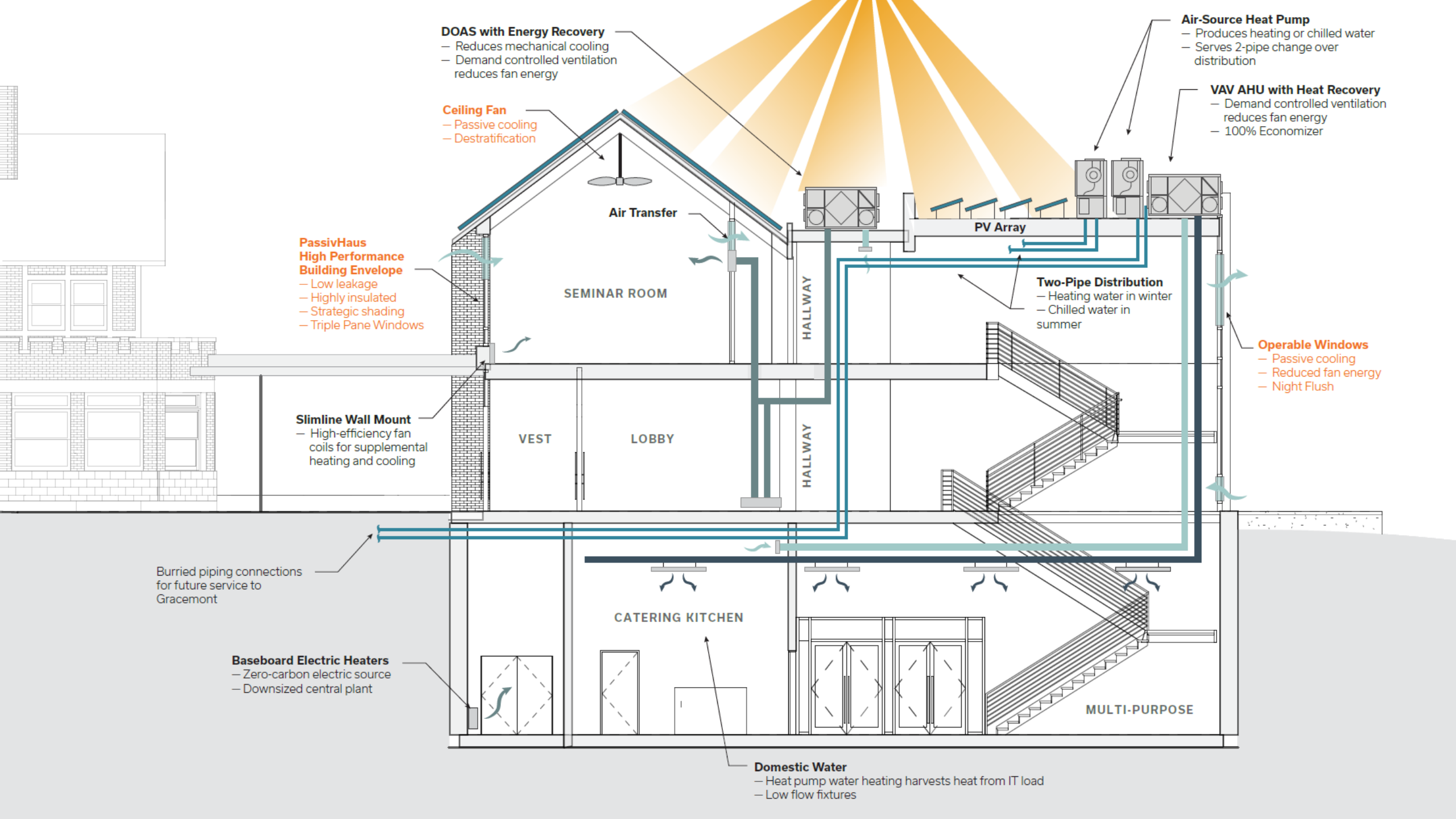
## SOUTH ELEVATION



# Mechanical Solutions



	WEIGHTING FACTOR	OPTION 1: PACKAGED ROOFTOP W/ VAV	OPTION 2: DOAS W/ HW BOILER	OPTION 3: DOAS W/ AIR COOLED VRF	OPTION 4: DOAS W/ AIR COOLED HP
FIRST COST	4				
GHG IMPACT	3				
FLEXIBILITY	1				
AESTHETICS	2				
ROOF IMPACT	2				
CEILING HEIGHT	1				
USEABLE AREA	1				
THERMAL COMFORT	3				
MAINTENANCE	2				
ENERGY COST	4				
IEQ	4				
ACOUSTICS	3				
RAW SCORE		20	30	28	32
WEIGHTED SCORE		51	67	61	78



**DOAS with Energy Recovery**  
– Reduces mechanical cooling  
– Demand controlled ventilation reduces fan energy

**Ceiling Fan**  
– Passive cooling  
– Destratification

**PassivHaus High Performance Building Envelope**  
– Low leakage  
– Highly insulated  
– Strategic shading  
– Triple Pane Windows

**Slimline Wall Mount**  
– High-efficiency fan coils for supplemental heating and cooling

Burried piping connections for future service to Gracemont

**Baseboard Electric Heaters**  
– Zero-carbon electric source  
– Downsized central plant

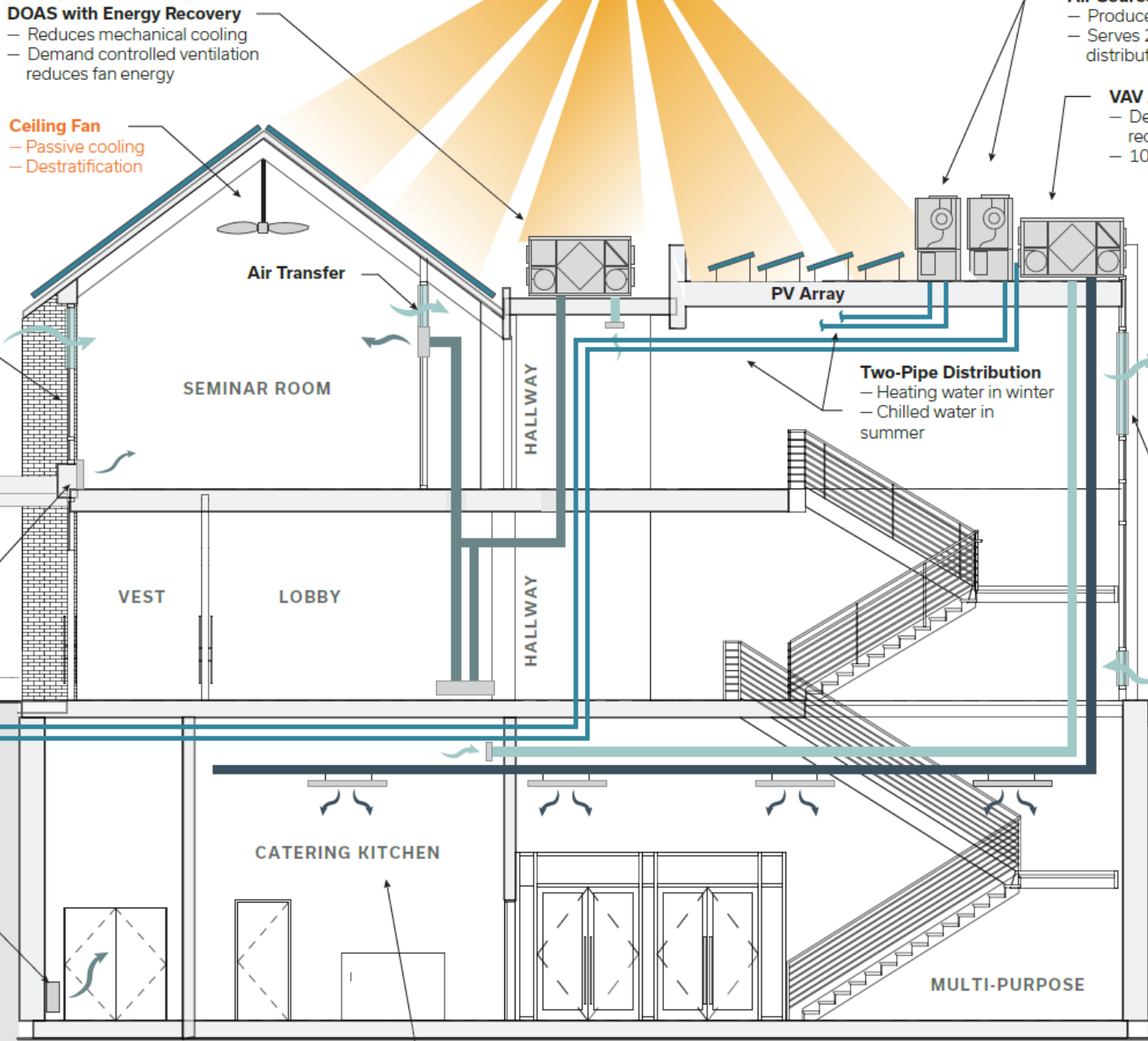
**Domestic Water**  
– Heat pump water heating harvests heat from IT load  
– Low flow fixtures

**Air-Source Heat Pump**  
– Produces heating or chilled water  
– Serves 2-pipe change over distribution

**VAV AHU with Heat Recovery**  
– Demand controlled ventilation reduces fan energy  
– 100% Economizer

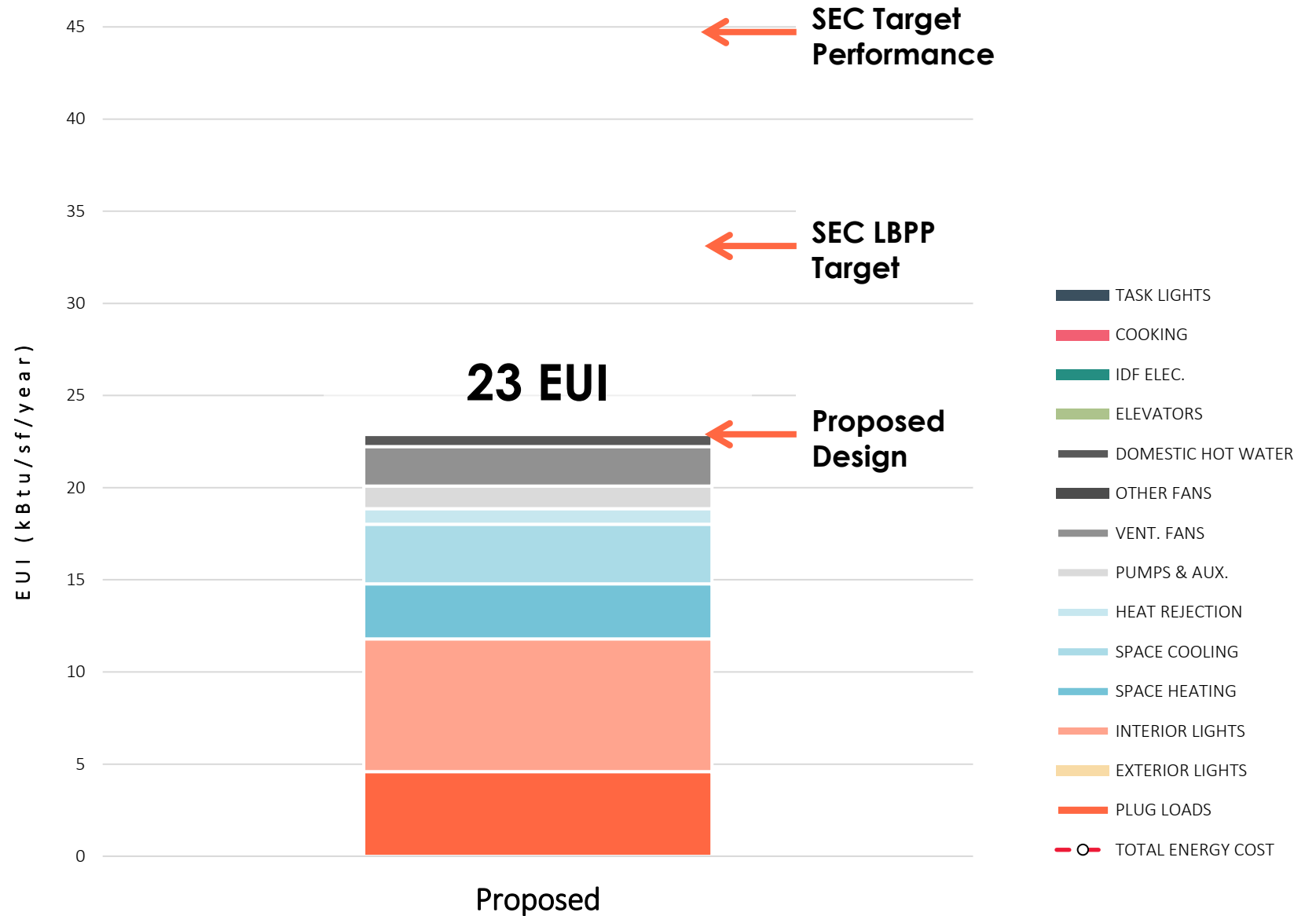
**Two-Pipe Distribution**  
– Heating water in winter  
– Chilled water in summer

**Operable Windows**  
– Passive cooling  
– Reduced fan energy  
– Night Flush



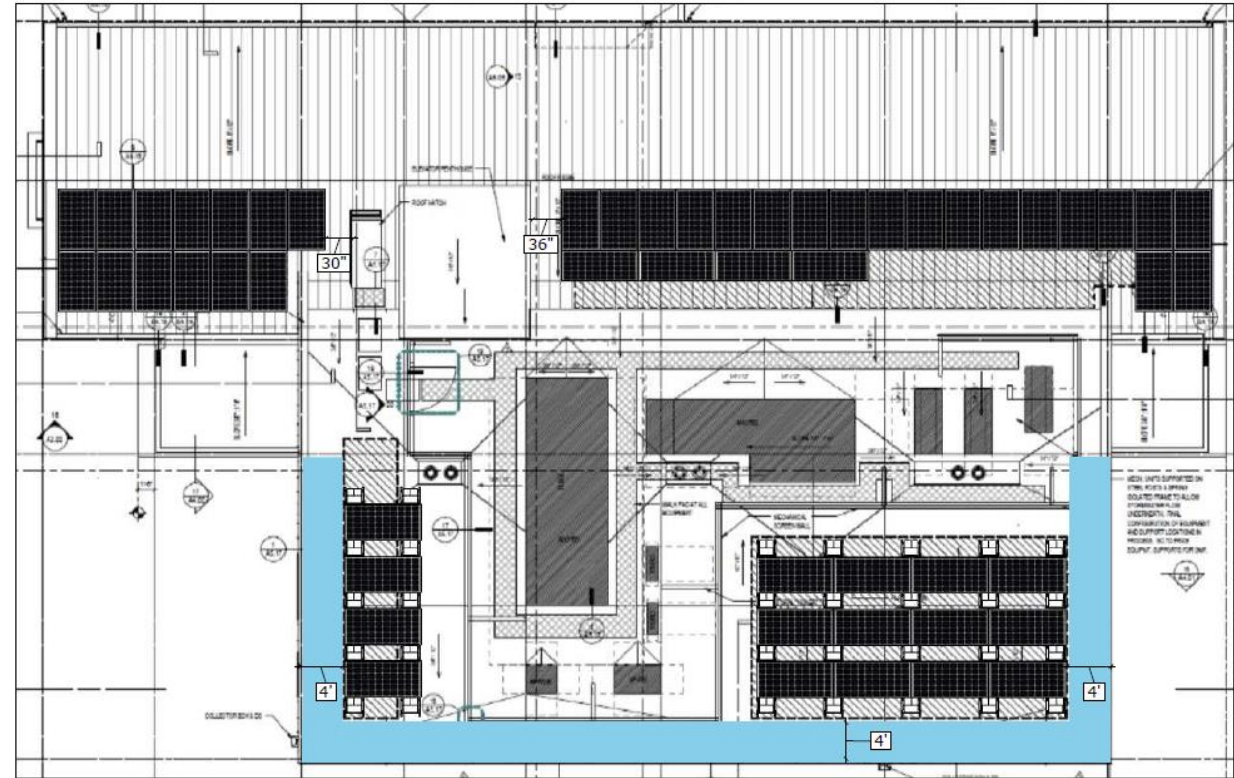
# Zero Energy Certification

## Site Energy Use Breakdown





LOWER CAMPUS – 142 KW



UPPER SCHOOL – 23 KW



# Advancing Passive House at an Institutional Scale

Bush School, Seattle WA