



U.S. General Services Administration

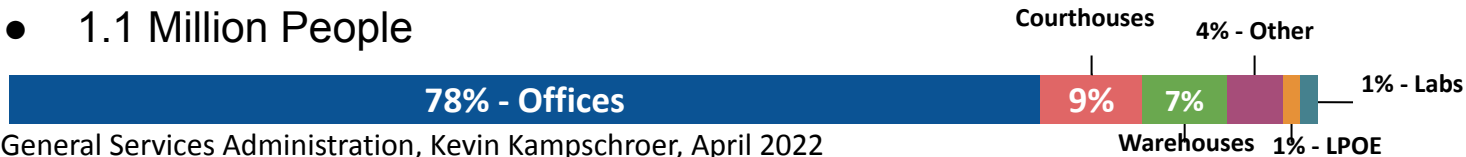
Pathway to Decarbonization

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GSA Real Property Asset Portfolio Introduction



- Buildings contribute 99% of GSA's Operational Carbon Emissions
2,271,000 MtCO₂e
- Embodied carbon in buildings?
We just do not know...
- 8,842 Owned or Leased Assets
 - 186.5 Million Square Feet Owned
 - 184.5 Million Square Feet Leased
- 1.1 Million People



Reducing embodied carbon is urgent

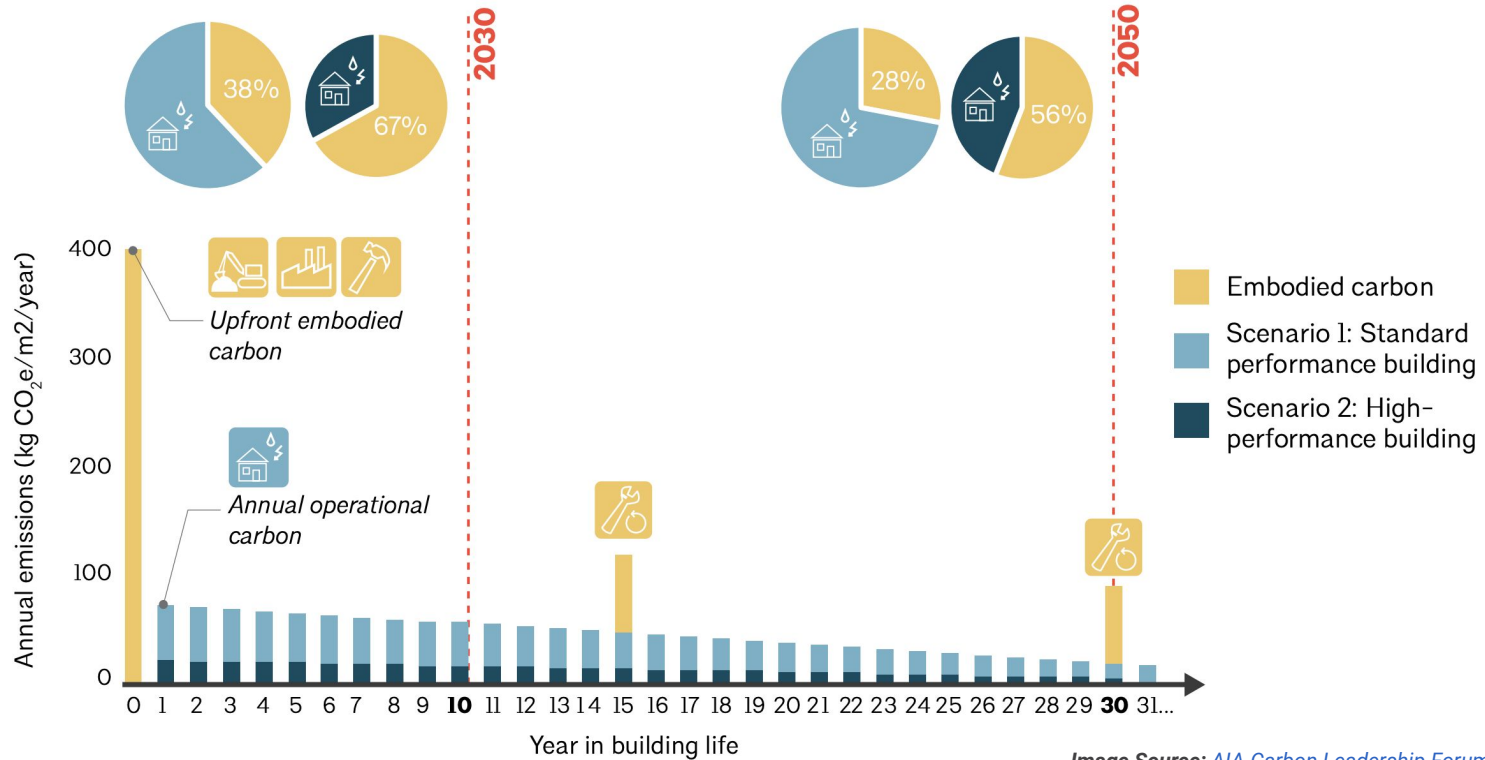


Image Source: [AIA-Carbon Leadership Forum Embodied Carbon Toolkit for Architects, 2021](#)

One Possible Pathway to Decarbonize GSA Buildings

Strategy 1: Decarbonizing Building Operating Emissions

Strategy 2: Decarbonizing New Construction

Decarbonizing Building Operating Emissions

= Efficiency + Electrification + Demand Flexibility + Battery Storage + Renewable Energy

The diagram shows the equation above with two brackets underneath. The first bracket, labeled 'Core Solutions*', spans the first three terms: Efficiency + Electrification + Demand Flexibility. The second bracket, labeled 'Gap Solutions*', spans the last two terms: Battery Storage + Renewable Energy.

*Cost optimized decarbonization requires an optimized blend of these strategies

Decarbonizing New Construction

= Low/No Embodied Carbon New Construction*

*2021 GBAC policy recommendations include embodied carbon thresholds calculated through Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and Whole Building Life-Cycle Assessments (WBLCAs)

Consequences of Not Acting NOW

- Opportunities are infrequent
- Buildings account for ~40% of total emissions in the US, and consume 70% of the electricity
- How many degrees of warming can we tolerate? (See latest UN IPCC Report)
- Change is hard; the longer we wait, the more change will be needed

Regarding Buildings and Construction, to achieve Washington D.C.'s Carbon & Equity goals, a critical obstacle [for our organization] to overcome is the lack of consideration of embodied carbon value in asset and investment planning between new construction, existing building modernization, and purchase of existing buildings.

Or

The difficulty of fitting decarbonization (electrification) strategies into traditional repair/replacement budgets.