

AGENDA

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2. ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATON + SITE PREP

3. SUSTAINABILITY

4. NEXT STEPS AND HOW TO STAY INVOLVED

PART PROPERTY





SCHEDULE & PROCESS

-SITE CONCEPTS

-SITE TOURS

PAST MEETING TOPICS

-OPEN SPACE PLANNING

-OTN SAP OVERVIEW

TIMABILITY

PRE-FILING COORDINATION **CITY STAFF** STUDY IDENTIFICATION SITE AND UTILITY SURVEYS **VRP ENROLLMENT**

ETING#2

UBMISSION



MBER 2021

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ISSION

≫STEPS FORWARD

COMMUNITY OUTREACH FUTURE MEETING TOPICS -TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION

-CDD WRAP-UP MEETING

20

PLANNING PROCESS PHASE 1: REZONING AND CDD CONCEPT PLAN

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT + OUTREACH

- February 11 Community Meeting #1
- April 28 National Park Service Kickoff Meeting
- April 29 Community Meeting #2
- June 4 & 5 Public Site Tours/ Community Meeting #3
- June 29 National Park Service Meeting
- July 30 CDD-1 Submission
- September 9 National Park Service Meeting
- September 29 Community Meeting #4
- September 30 Taste of Old Town/ NOTICe Tours
- October 21 National Park Service Meeting
- October 29 Marina Towers Property Visit
- November 08 NOTICe Meeting
- November 08 Affordable Housing Kickoff Meeting

- November 10 National Park Service Meeting
- November 13 Community Site Tour/ Community Meeting #5
- November 15 Marina Towers Board Meeting
- November 18 National Park Service Meeting
- November 29 Community Meeting #6
- December 8 CDD-2 Submission
- January 13 National Park Service Meeting
- January 20 Parks & Recreation Meeting
- January 27 Community Meeting #7
- February 1 Planning Commission Work Session
- February 22 City Council Work Session
- February 24 Community Meeting #8
- February Completeness Submission *

- Key

* Future Engagements (in italics) CDD Submissions (in blue) **Engagements in the next month POTOMAC RIVER GENERATING STATION** COMMUNITY MEETING #8

February 24, 2022



• March – UDAC Meeting *

• March – Marina Towers Board Meeting*

• March – Old Town North Community **Partnership Meeting ***

• March 10 – NOTICe Meeting *

March 15 – Old Town North Alliance Board*

• March 31– Community Meeting #9 *

• April 7 – AHAAC (Alexandria Housing Affordability Advisory Commission) *

• April 18 – EPC (Environmental Policy Commission) *

• April 19- Waterfront Commission *

• April – Community Meeting #10 *

• April – Transportation Commission Meeting *

• June 23 & July 5 – Planning Commission and City Council Public Hearings *

PUBLIC BENEFITS + MITIGATION

Environmental

- Abatement, deconstruction, and remediation **\$60 million**
- Reduced carbon footprint and sustainably designed buildings

Public Realm

- Extension of the Old Town North Arts & Cultural District
- On-site arts uses (use of bonus density)
- Provision of 5+ acres of on-site public open space
- Improvements to 5+ acres of on-site and 8.4 acres of off-site (NPS & NS land) public open space **\$30-35 million**
- Below grade parking

Affordable Housing

- Potential on-site affordable units (use of bonus density and Public-Private Partnership)

Transportation

- Creation of new roadway network
- Off-site improvements

Economic

- 1,140 construction-related jobs (over 10 years)
- 2,905 permanent jobs
- Taxes during construction
- Annual taxes upon completion





TBD

\$150 million

 Voluntary Affordable Housing Contribution \$7.5-11.4 million TBD

TBD \$4.75 million

\$25.5 million \$34 million

* All numbers are early estimates

PROJECT VISION Primary Design Drivers

INTEGRATE THE SITE INTO OLD TOWN NORTH

CREATE A MIXED-USE, PEOPLE-CENTRIC **ENVIRONMENT THOUGHTFULLY** CONNECTED TO OTN

CONNECT PEOPLE TO THE WATERFRONT EXPAND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ALEXANDRIA'S WATERFRONT

3



PROVIDE MEANINGFUL AND VARIED OPEN SPACE CREATE PLACES FOR A VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES SEAMLESSLY CONNECTED TO NEIGHBORING PARKS





Site Access

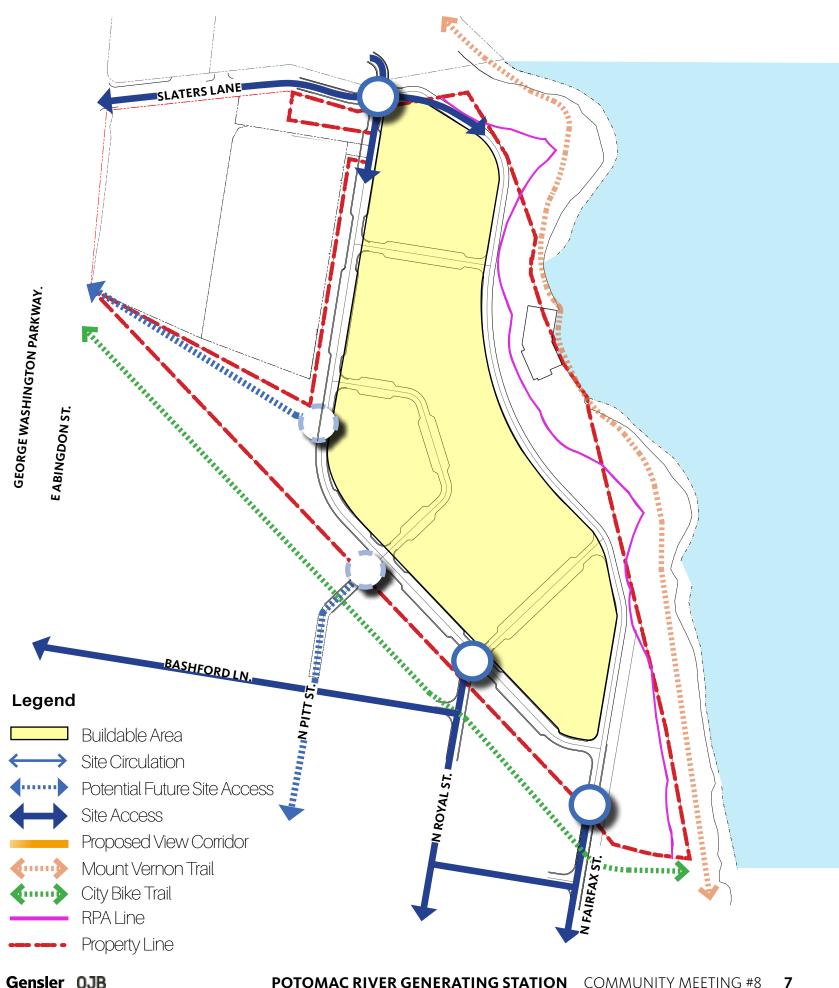
- Three site access points are proposed.
- North Royal and North Fairfax Street connections are planned at the southern side of the site. These will require an easement over the Norfolk Southern property or other arrangements with NSP.
- One connection off of Slaters Lane is proposed at the north side of the site.
- These connections are consistent with the Old Town North Small Area Plan.

Future Access

- Two additional potential future connections may be possible. These will require cooperation with abutting property owners.
- To the west, a connection to the GW Parkway via East Abingdon Street may be possible.
- An additional southern connection at North Pitt Street may be possible.

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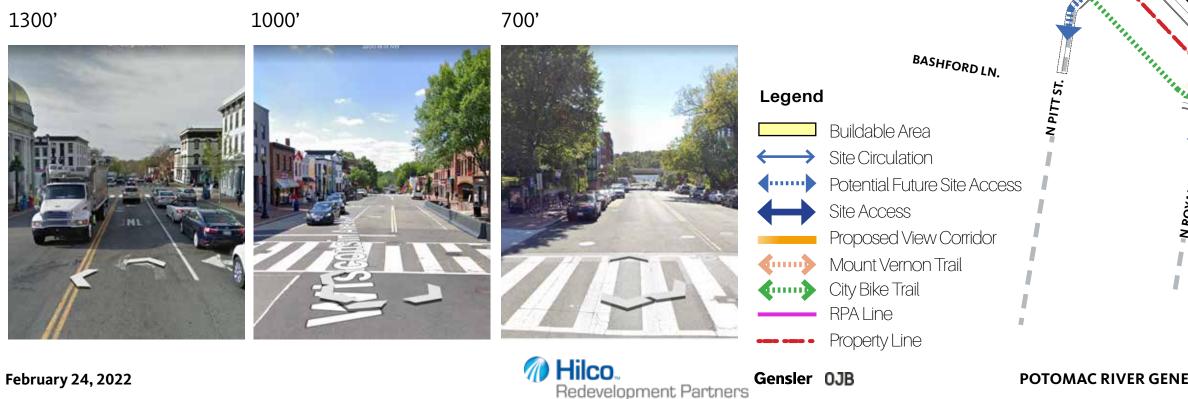
Redevelopment Partners



2) CONNECT PEOPLE TO THE WATERFRONT **Optimize Waterfront Views and Access**

- Optimize views by shortening distance
- Turn peoples' views toward the waterfront
- Shorten physical and visual distance

HOW CLOSE DO YOU NEED TO BE TO SEE THE WATERFRONT? WISCONSIN AVENUE IN GEORGETOWN





SLATERS LANI

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKWAY.

E ABINGDON ST.

PROVIDE MEANINGFUL OPEN SPACE On-site Open Space & Adjacent Open Space

Open Space on PRGS Property

- Waterfront Park: 3 acres
- 1.7 acres • Linear Park:
- Central Plaza 0.7 acres
- Pepco Liner: 0.4 acres

Total: Approximately 5.8 acres

Open Space on Adjacent Property

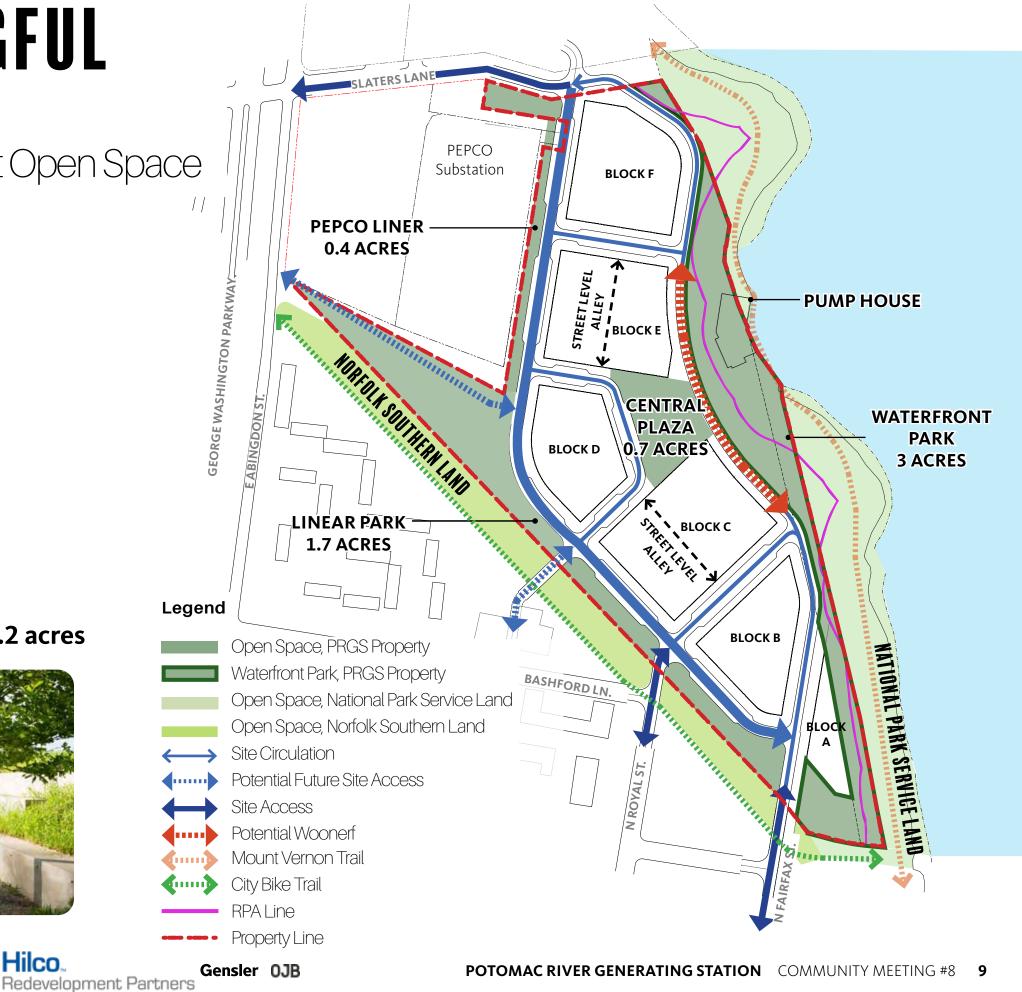
- National Park Service: 5.3 acres
- Norfolk Southern Land: 3.1 acres

Total: Approximately 8.4 acres

Total Combined Open Space: Approximately 14.2 acres



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The Bellwether District- Philadelphia, PA

February 24, 2022



Gensler OJB

Many look at sites like this and see an old blight

We see opportunity-

a set of

The Bellwether District-Philadelphia, PA

February 24, 2022



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PRIOR TO DECONSTRUCTION START

- HRP will hold public informational meetings in advance of deconstruction start.
- Planning for deconstruction includes the following:
 - o Construction Management Plan (CMP) will be coordinated per the City's requirements.
 - o Rodent Control Plan will be established and include regular site inspections.
 - o Noise and Vibration Control Plans will include on-site monitoring.
 - o Dust Monitoring Plan will be established.
 - o Worker Parking Plan will be established.
 - o Existing Conditions Survey for immediately adjacent abutting properties.





ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Voluntary Remediation Program

- HRP enrolled the property in the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP).
- The first step under the VRP was to sample soil and groundwater in potentially contaminated areas.
- Initial sampling work was completed in the Fall of 2021.

Known Petroleum Release Area

- In 2013, a release of fuel oil from two underground storage tanks (UST) was identified.
- The prior owner conducted remediation activities, but did not finish remediation prior to sale to HRP.
- HRP took over responsibility for this release when it acquired the property.
- HRP is currently monitoring this area.





VRP AREAS OF INTEREST

- Known Petroleum Release Area (light green)
- Former Chemical Storage and Use Areas (**blue**)
- Former Power Plant Buildings (orange)
- Drain Lines and Outfalls (yellow)
- Former Coal and Ash Storage Areas (dark green)
- Transformers and Electrical Equipment (red)
- Rail Yard (**brown**)





VRP SAMPLING PLAN

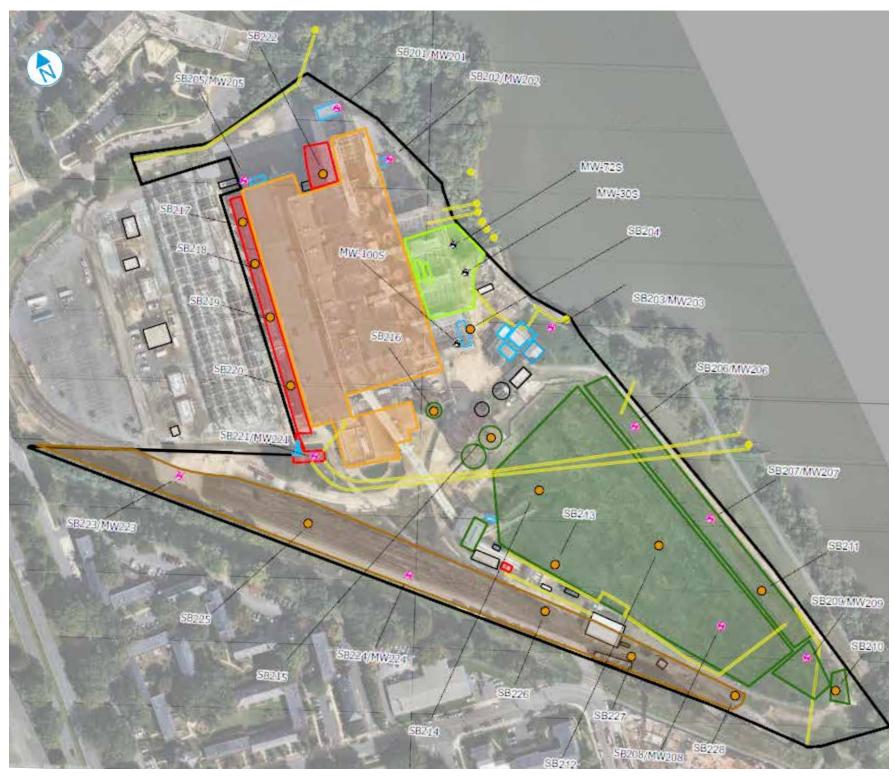
- HRP submitted a Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) Site Characterization Work Plan to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) in September 2021.
- The Work Plan was approved by VDEQ in October 2021.

KEY

 Proposed soil sampling location (orange and black circles)

Proposed groundwater monitoring wells (pink and white symbols)

Existing groundwater monitoring wells (black and white symbols)



FALL 2021 - SAMPLE LOCATIONS

- Soil Sampling o 49 soil samples were collected from 22 locations and submitted for laboratory analysis
 - o Chemical analysis included metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), and volatile organic compounds (VOC)
- Groundwater Sampling
 - o Groundwater samples were collected from 9 newly installed monitoring wells and 4 existing wells and submitted for laboratory analysis
 - o Chemical analysis included metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, SVOCs, and VOCs
- Soil and groundwater sampling beneath the power plant building will be conducted at a later time when this area is accessible





FALL 2021 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

- Metals o Concentrations were generally below VDEQ Screening Levels
 - o Thallium, iron, and manganese were detected above screening levels at a few locations
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons o Concentrations were generally below VDEQ Action Level

o In the rail yard, a few samples had concentrations above the Action Level

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) o PCBs were not detected
- SVOCs o Concentrations were below industrial Screening Levels
- VOCs o Concentrations were below industrial Screening Levels





FALL 2021 - GROUNDWATER SAMPLE RESULTS

- Metals o Concentrations were generally below VDEQ Screening Levels o Manganese was detected above screening levels at a few locations
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons o Concentrations were below VDEQ Action Level, except in the known petroleum release area
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) o PCBs were not detected
- SVOCs

o Concentrations were below industrial Screening Levels

VOCs

o Concentrations were below industrial Screening Levels





VRP NEXT STEPS

- Results from the Fall 2021 sampling will be documented in a Preliminary Site Characterization Report, which will be submitted to VDEQ
- Additional sampling will be conducted in currently inaccessible areas (beneath buildings, near active utilities) and documented in a Site Characterization Report
- After additional sampling is complete, locations where concentrations exceed VDEQ Screening Levels will be evaluated in a Human Health Risk Assessment
- Results of the Human Health Risk Assessment will be used to identify areas where remediation is warranted
- Remedial actions will be selected, designed, and implemented in coordination with deconstruction and redevelopment





ΡΟΤΟΙ

MONITORING OF KNOWN PETRO

- HRP took over responsibility for this release when it acquired the property
- Regular monitoring of this area o Groundwater sampling and analysis o Gauging of monitoring wells from the presence of petroleum
- Status Reports documenting the monitoring activities and results are submitted to Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) twice per year
- The most recent Status Report was submitted in February 2022
- Additional remediation activities will be conducted in coordination with demolition and redevelopment work





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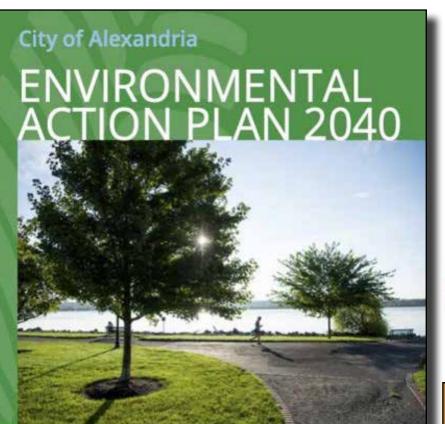
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SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

- Existing sustainability guidance for • development on the PRGS site includes:
 - o Old Town North Small Area Plan (2017)
 - o City of Alexandria Green Building Policy (2019)
 - o City of Alexandria Environmental Action Plan 2040 (2019)



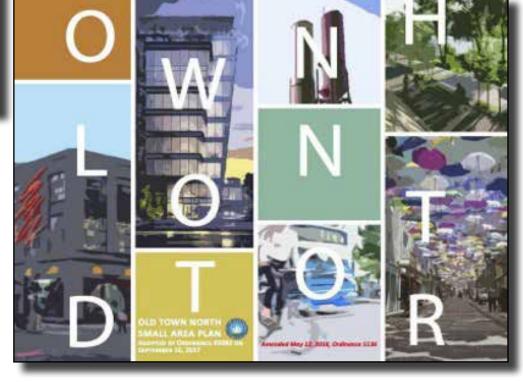
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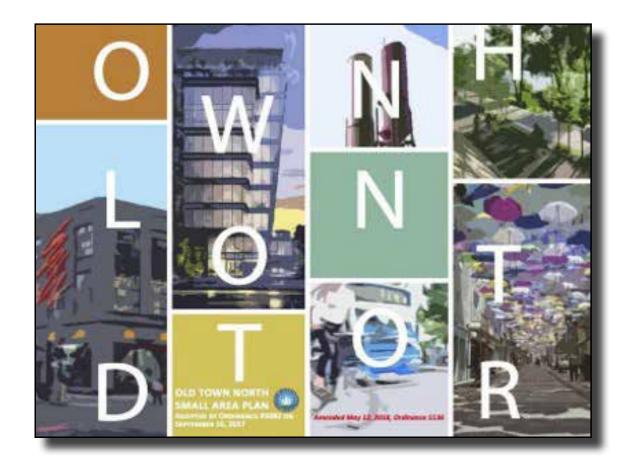






CITY OF ALEXANDRIA 2019 Green Building Policy

OLD TOWN NORTH SMALL AREA PLAN



III. ENERGY AND GREEN BUILDING

- A. District-Wide Sustainability Measures Former Power Plant Site
- 10. Require plan area-wide sustainability through LEED-ND silver or comparable.
- 11. Require the submission of a Sustainability Master Plan for the former power plant site as part of the submission of the first development special use permit (DSUP) that demonstrates the compliance with the goals and recommendations of the Plan and identifies short-term, mid-term, and long-term strategies and targets to achieve the goal of district-wide sustainability measures. The Sustainability Master Plan should be updated with each subsequent block(s) and/or building(s) to show how the project achieves the Plan's goals.
- 12. The redevelopment of the former power plant site should strive to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040 and strive to achieve carbon neutral buildings by 2030.
- 13. Explore the development of district energy systems for heating and cooling on the former power plant site that take advantage of local renewable energy sources, including, but not limited to, geothermal energy, sewage heat, anaerobic digestion, and waste heat from buildings.

B. Energy Use

14. Encourage on-site generation and storage of renewable electricity from solar photovoltaic (PV) and other available renewable resources.



CITY OF ALEXANDRIA GREEN BUILDING POLICY

The City of Alexandria Green Building Policy requires Leadership in Energy and Environmental **Design (LEED) Silver certification plus performance points** across the following categories:

- Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy
- Advanced Energy Metering
- Indoor Water Use Reduction
- Outdoor Water Use Reduction
- Low Emitting Materials
- Construction IAQ Management
- Thermal Comfort



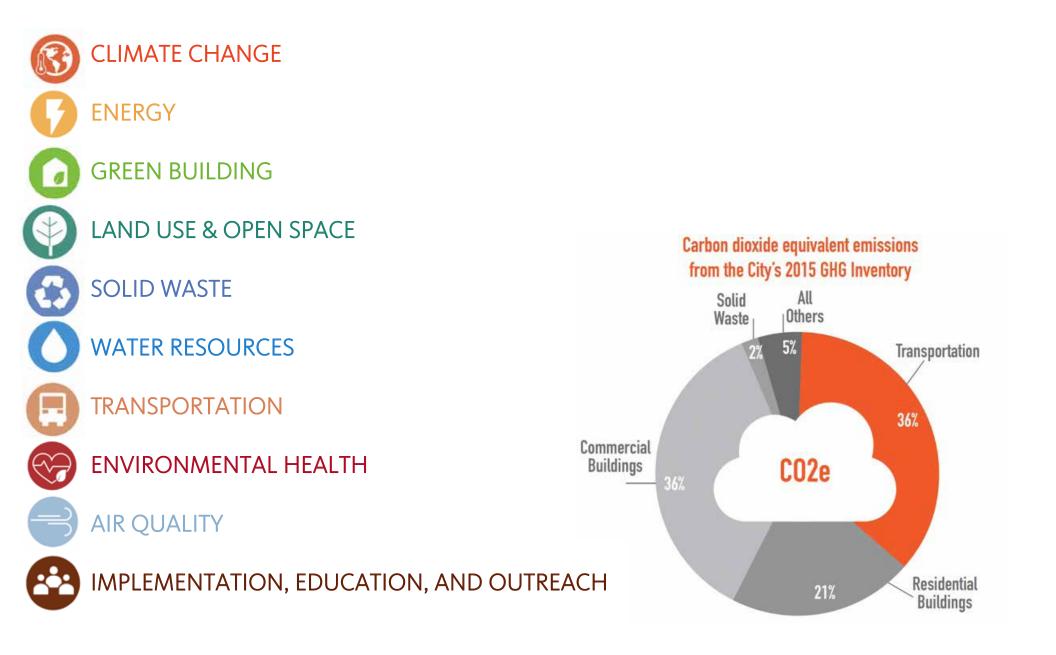




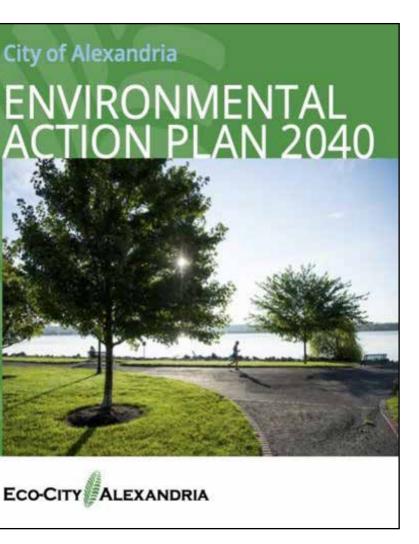


CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN

The EAP 2040 identifies short-, mid-, long-term actions covering the following categories:

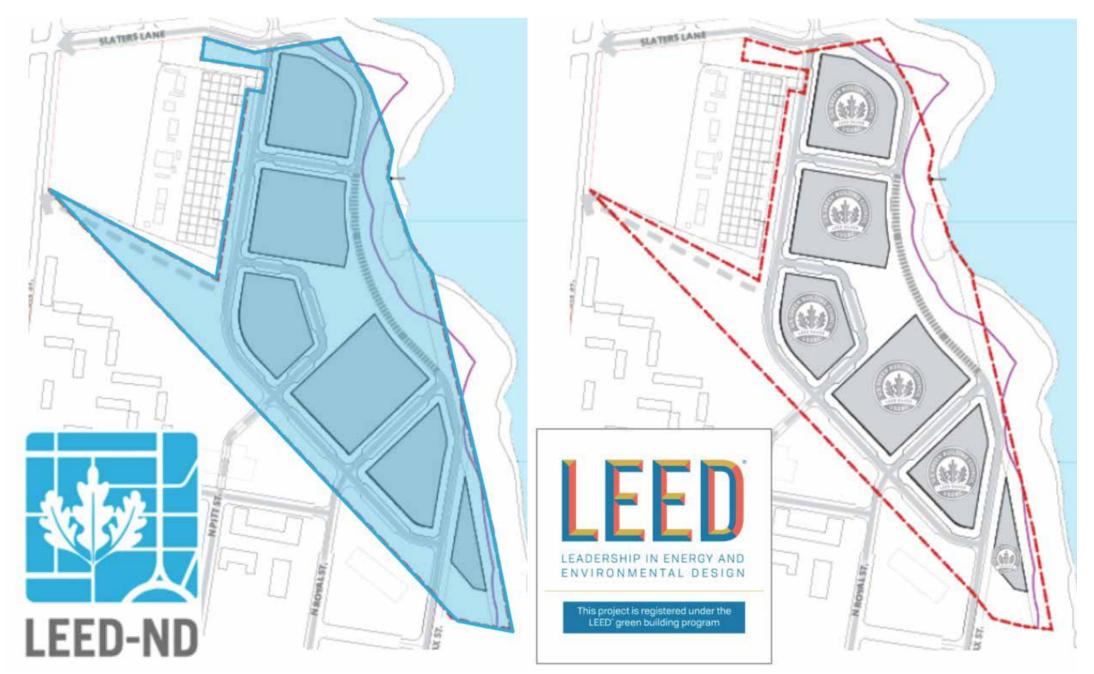


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APPLICABLE LEED FRAMEWORKS

- The Old Town North Small Area Plan (OTN SAP) envisions that the PRGS site applies the green building rating system Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Neighborhood Development (LEED-ND). This is a plan level certification.
- Each building will also be LEED Silver certified, at minimum. This is a building certification.



WHAT IS CARBON NEUTRALITY?





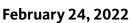
WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

WHERE DO WE START?

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TO NEUTRALIZE THE LIFE-CYCLE CARBON EMISSONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATIONS OF THE PROJECT





HOW DO WE GET THERE?

HISTORY OF THE PRGS SITE'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

3,150,000 mTCO₂ annually 200,000,000 mTCO₂ lifetime

DECOMMISSIONED IN 2012 THANKS TO COMMUNITY ADVOCACY

99.7% CO₂ **Reduction** from coal plant operation to transformation into a mixed-use district

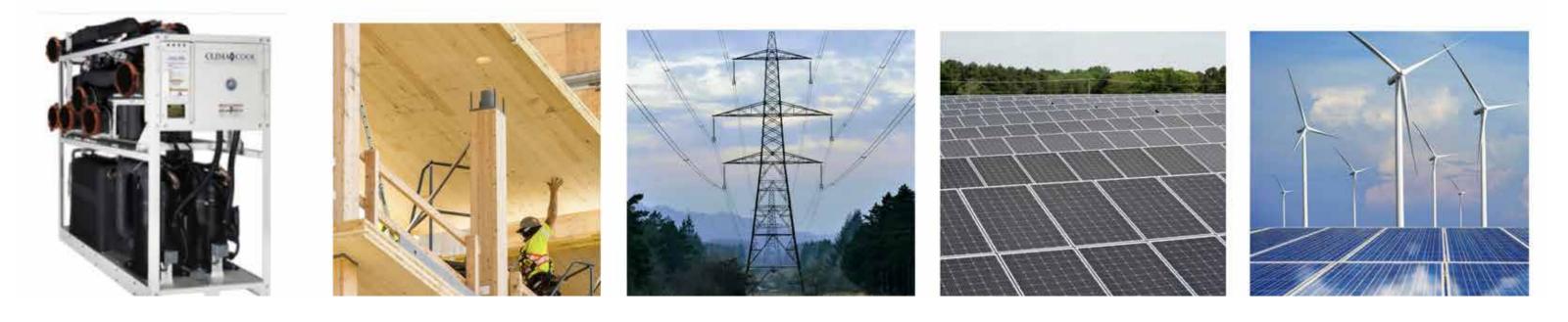
8,800 mTCO2 annually





PATH TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

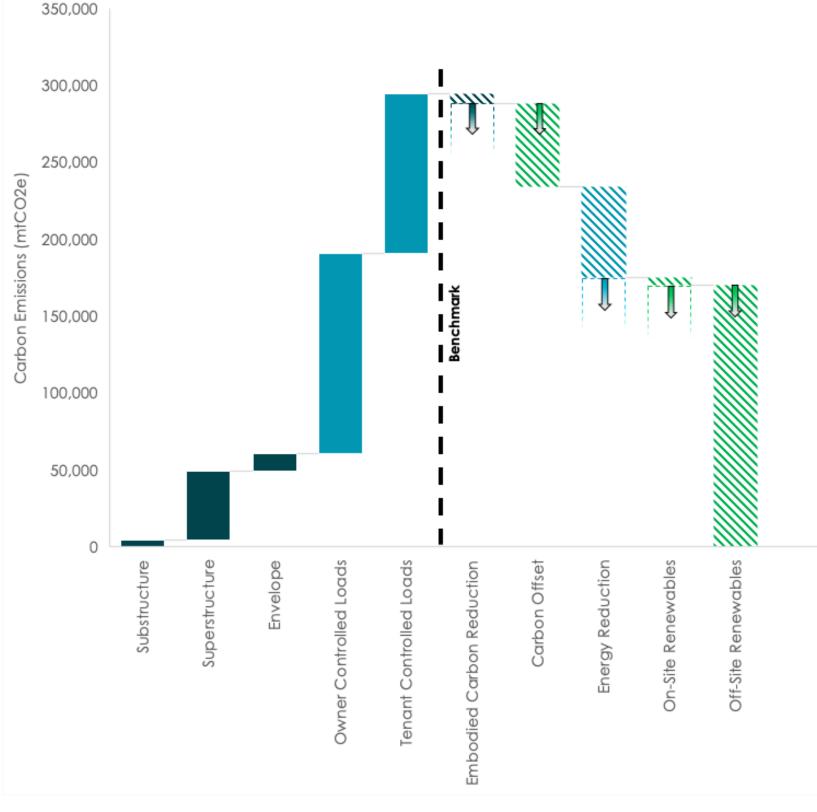
OPERATIONAL	EMBODIED	ELECTRIFICATION	ONSITE
CARBON	CARBON		RENEWABLE
Exploring site-wide strategies that target a minimum of 25% energy savings	Exploring options for minimum of 10% embodied carbon reduction	Emphasizing appropriate Electrification and relationship to the grid	Incorporation onsite renewal energy genera





PATH TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

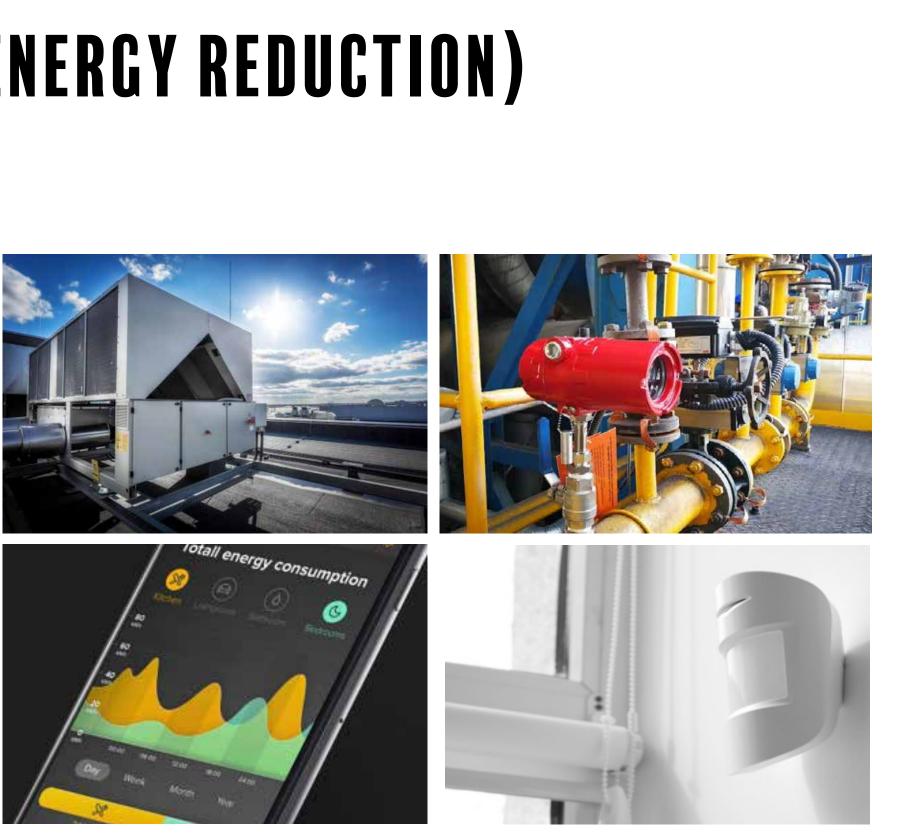
- The primary contributors to carbon emissions at a concept level include building materials and operational energy.
 - o Envelope and Structure (embodied carbon)
 - o Owner versus tenant controlled elements (operational carbon)
- Pathway includes ability to **adjust levers**:
 - o Establish performance thresholds
 - o Manage competing priorities
 - o Optimize building's relationship to the utility





OPERATIONAL CARBON (ENERGY REDUCTION)

- Energy efficiency and demand reduction is the most critical strategy to reduce carbon emissions.
- Energy loads for base building systems (elevators, common area lighting, ventilation, etc) and tenantcontrolled loads (plug loads, individual unit lighting, appliances, etc) represent over half of a building's operational energy use.
- Of the base building loads, ventilation represents roughly 1/3 of the total owner-controlled operational energy use.
- Advancements in scalable heat pump technology are a critical component of achieving operational carbon reductions.
- The team is currently evaluating the feasibility of • "**district-wide**" (central utility plant, GSHP, etc.) and localized energy efficient HVAC systems.

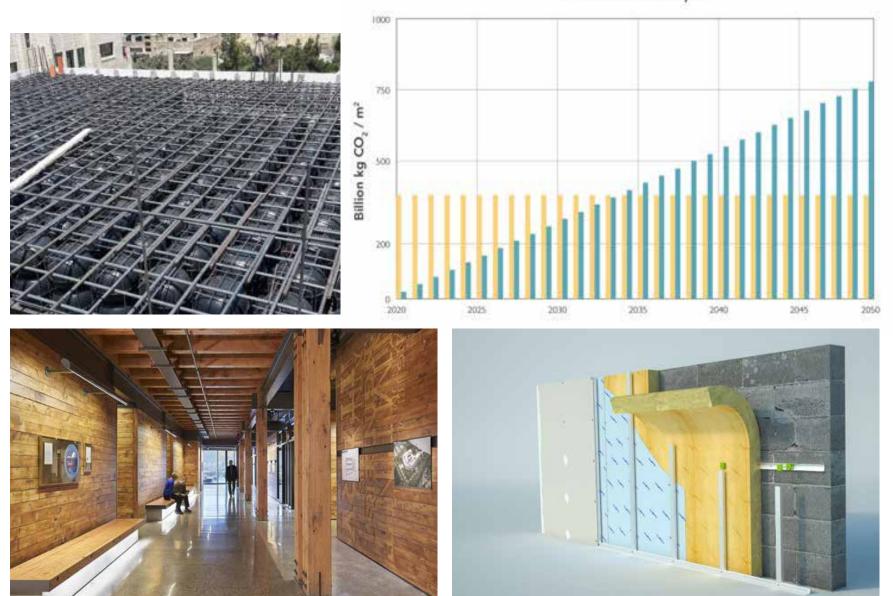






EMBODIED CARBON (MATERIALS)

- Embodied carbon is the impact of building materials from **cradle-to-grave**.
- The embodied carbon is **fixed** once construction is complete.
- The embodied carbon of the project equates to at minimum 6 years of operational carbon.
- Heightened awareness and selection around the environmental impact associated with **material choices**. *Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)*
- Sourcing local and **carbon sequestration** opportunities will also be explored.



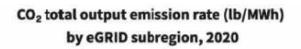


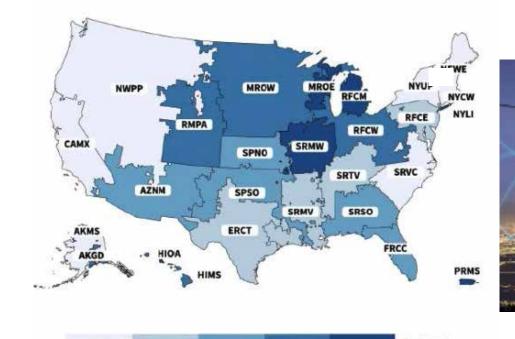
February 24, 2022

Total Carbon Emissions of Global New Construction ever year from 2020-2050 Business as Usual Projection

ELECTRIFICATION

- Minimizing onsite combustion is an important step in carbon neutrality. Appropriate electrification will be explored to the extent feasible.
- Virginia Clean Economy Act (VCEA) requires Dominion Energy Virginia to be carbon-free by 2045.
 - o SVRC (Service Region for Virginia and Carolina) is 6th cleanest grid in the US
 - 2018 743lbs CO2/MWh
 - 2019 675lbs CO2/MWh (9%reduction relative to 2018)
 - -2020 626 lbs CO2/MWh (7%reduction relative to 2019)
- Minimizing **electric resistance heating**, which is extremely inefficient, is an important energy efficiency consideration.













ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY

- On-site renewable energy is an important strategy for **immediate response** to reducing operational carbon.
- Implementation of rooftop solar needs to account for **competing priorities** associated with available roof and open space.
- The technology of solar energy continues to improve.
- There are limitations to how much on-site renewable energy generation can offset energy use in **urban environments**.





OFF-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY

- New off-site renewable energy generation and on-site **electrification** alignment is critical (such as gridinteractive buildings)
- New development can **stimulate** new sources of clean renewable energy in the grid
- Exploring new mechanisms to allow for tenant level procurement of off-site renewable energy sources
- Advancements in the availability of small scale Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)
- Utility's ability to meet the **increasing** demand for electricity without introducing new fossil fuel based energy source





SUSTAINABILITY MASTER PLAN

The Sustainability Master Plan (SMP) runs in parallel to the Infrastructure DSUP to be submitted later this spring.

The purpose of the SMP is to:

- Establish metrics for sustainable performance thresholds across several impact categories
- Demonstrate how the project complies with goals and ٠ recommendations of the city
- Establish a variety of short-term, mid-term, and long term strategies
- Emphasize important elements of sustainability related to the development





SUSTAINABILITY MASTER PLAN



Site

Stormwater Open Space Habitat and Ecosystems Heat Island

Waste Construction Infrastructure Operation

Water

Potable Reduction Reuse Opportunities Process Water







Carbon Embodied Carbon Operational Carbon Renewables Transportation

Health & Wellness Materials Indoor Air Qualities Comfort



Resiliency Infrastructure Essential Systems Adaptable Buildings

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