

Chapman University Sustainability Solutions

FY20/21 GHG Benchmarking Update

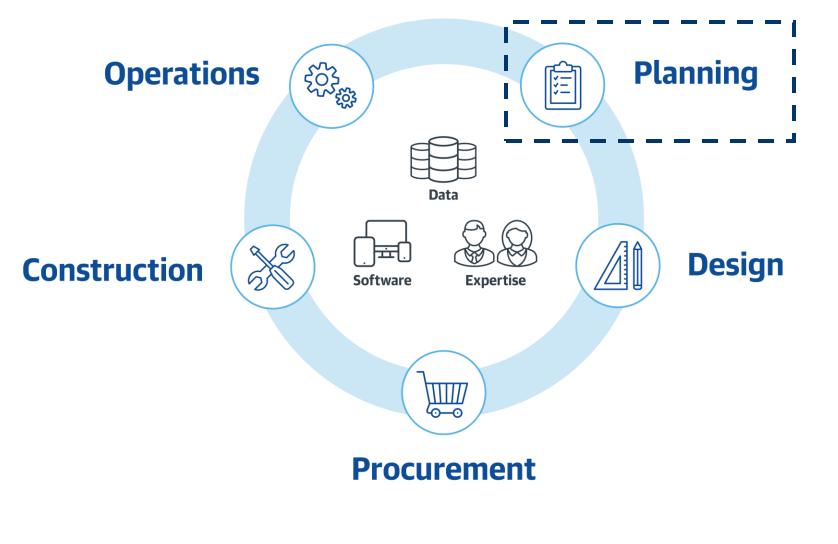
April 2022

Duncan Ketel and Tiffany Smith

University of Toledo University of Vermont University of Washington University of West Florida University of Wisconsin - Madison Vanderbilt University Virginia Commonwealth University Wake Forest University Washburn University Washington State University Washington State University - Tri-Cities Campus Washington State University - Vancouver Washington University in St. Louis Wayne State University Wellesley College Wesleyan University West Chester University West Virginia Health Science Center West Virginia University Western Oregon University Westfield State University Widener University Williams College Worcester Polytechnic Institute Worcester State University



What We Do





Data Drive Meaningful Action



Software Improve Workflows



Expertise Deliver Results



Sightlines Solutions







Overview of Sightlines Data Analysis

Summary of Emissions Profile

Scope 1 Emissions Overview

Scope 2 Emissions Overview

Scope 3 Emissions Overview



SIMAP Partnership



At the end of 2017, Gordian entered into a partnership with the Sustainability Institute at the University of New Hampshire, ensuring our Sustainability Solutions are always based on the most up-to-date science and methods.

They host Sustainability Indicator Management & Analysis Platform (SIMAP). This is a carbon and nitrogen-accounting platform that tracks and analyzes campuswide sustainability based on nearly two decades of work supporting campus inventories.



SUSTAINABILITY INDICATOR MANAGEMENT & ANALYSIS PLATFORM



Components of Emissions Profile



Scope 1: Direct GHGs



- On-Campus Stationary Fuel
- Vehicle Fleet Fuel
- Fertilizer
- Refrigerants

Scope 2: Upstream GHGs



• Purchased Electricity

Scope 3: Indirect GHGs

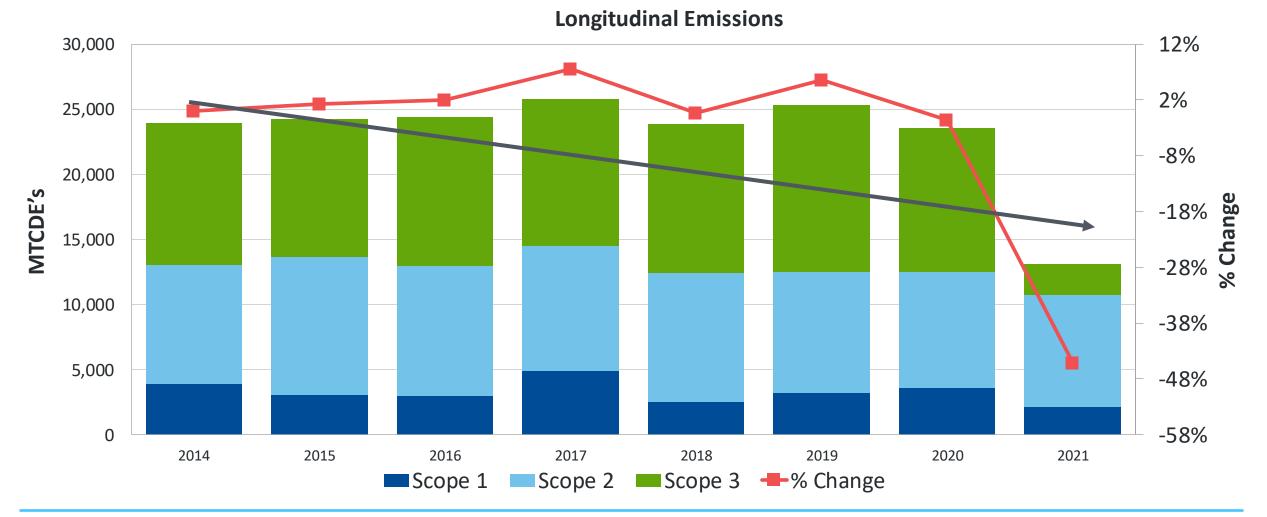


- Commuting
- Directly Financed Travel
- Solid Waste
- Paper Purchasing
- Transmission & Distribution Losses



Longitudinal Emissions by Scope

Chapman's FY21 emissions were dramatically impacted by Covid

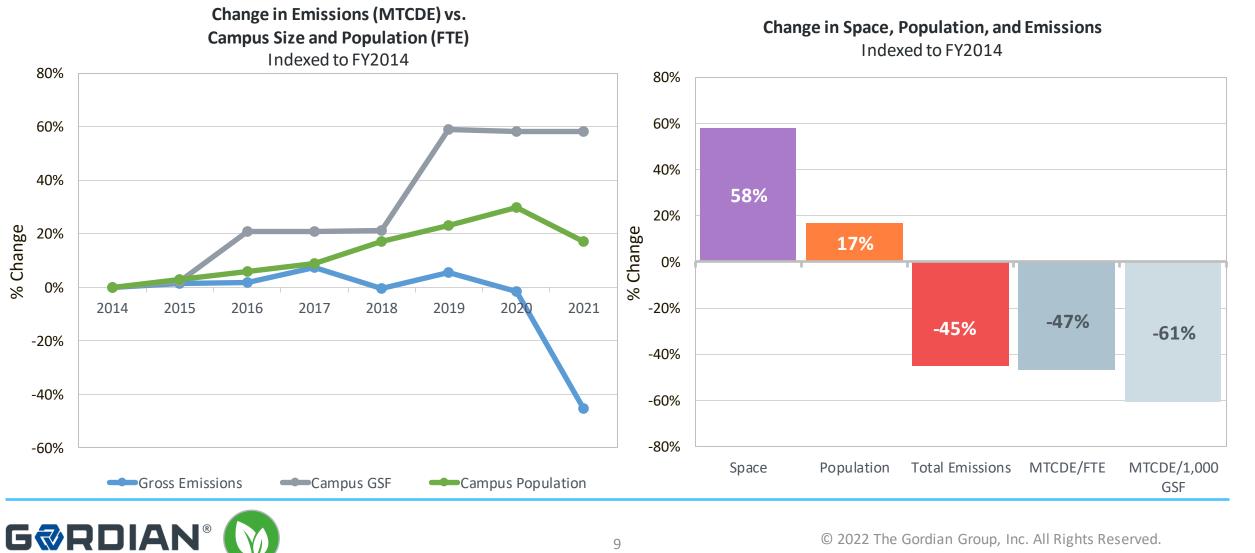


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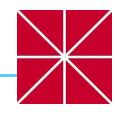


Progress Against 2014 Baseline

Chapman's emissions substantially decreased when normalizing by population and space



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FY21 Distribution of Emissions by Level of Control

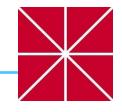
Chapman's emissions varied significantly within Scope 3, Scope 2 & 1 saw less fluctuation





Sustainability Peers

Peers determined using location, campus size, and population





Peer Institution	Location
Idyllwild Arts Academy	Idyllwild, California
St. Mary's College of California	Moraga, California
University of San Francisco*	San Francisco, California
University of San Diego*	San Diego, California
University of Denver	Denver, Colorado
University of Texas- Rio Grande Valley	Edinburg, Texas
Stockton University	Galloway Township, New Jersey



Two Ways to Normalize Emissions for Comparison



GHG Emissions per 1,000 GSF EUI Adjusted



Stresses intensity of operations.

Gross GHG Emissions EUI Adjusted GSF

<u>s</u> X 1,000

GHG Emissions per Weighted Campus User



Stresses efficient use of space.

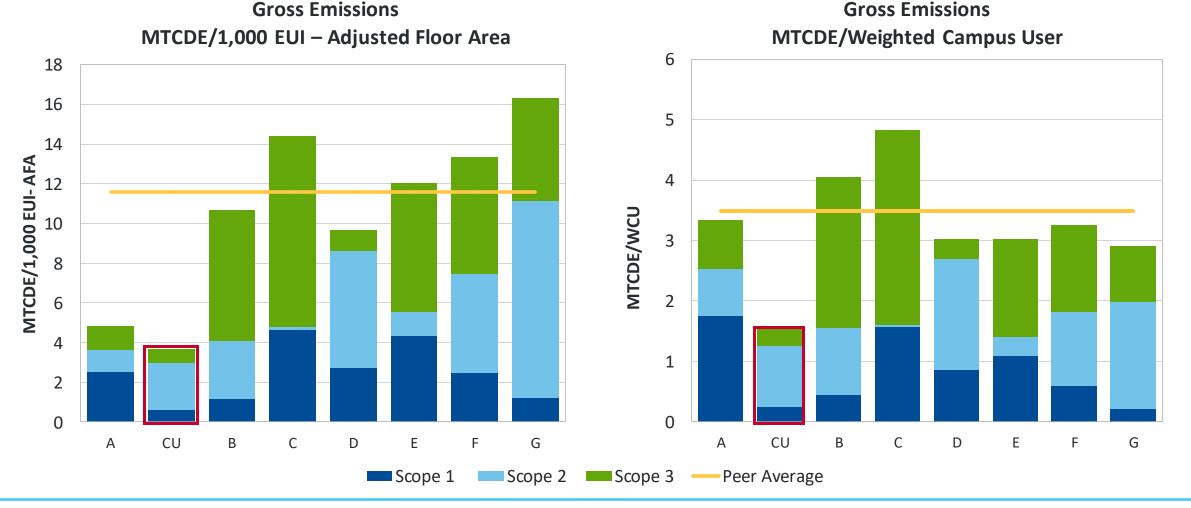
Gross GHG Emissions

Weighted Campus User



Total Gross Emissions per Space and Campus User

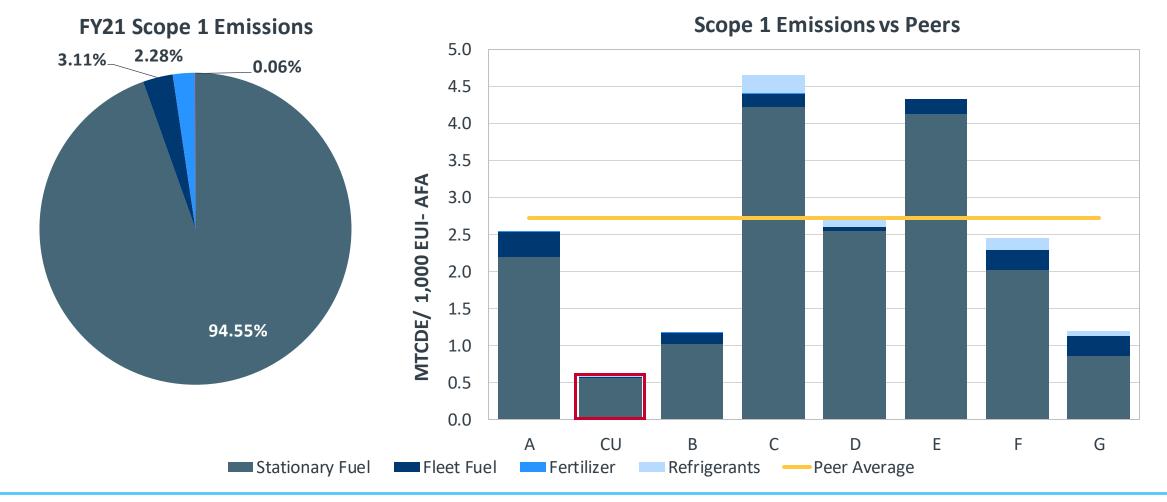
Chapman emits less than peers when normalized by GSF and population



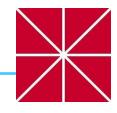
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Scope 1: Direct Emissions

Chapman's scope 1 emissions are significantly below peer average

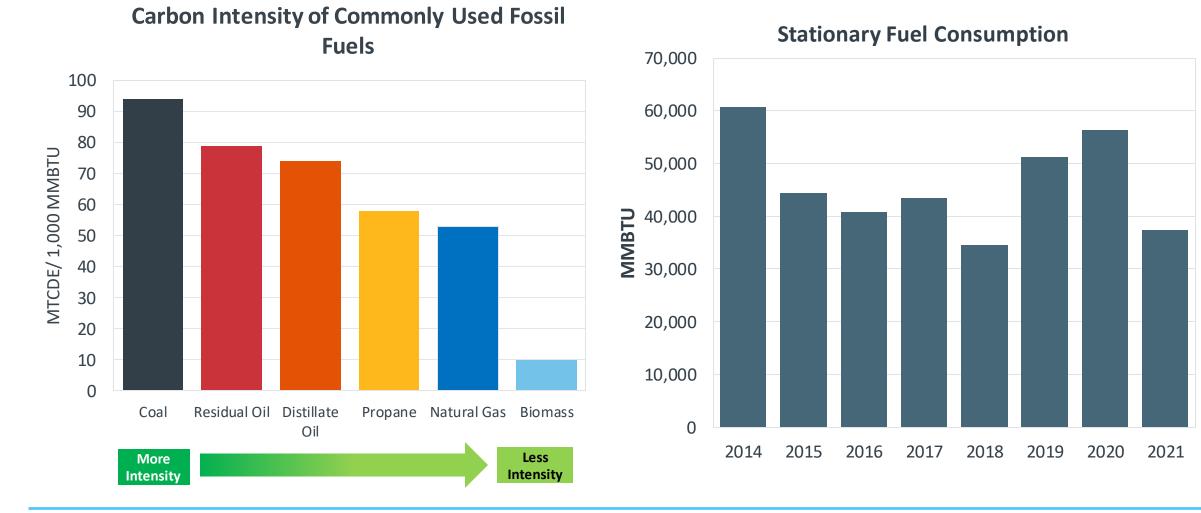






Scope 1: Stationary Fuel Consumption

Chapman's decrease in Scope 1 lead by a decline in natural gas consumption

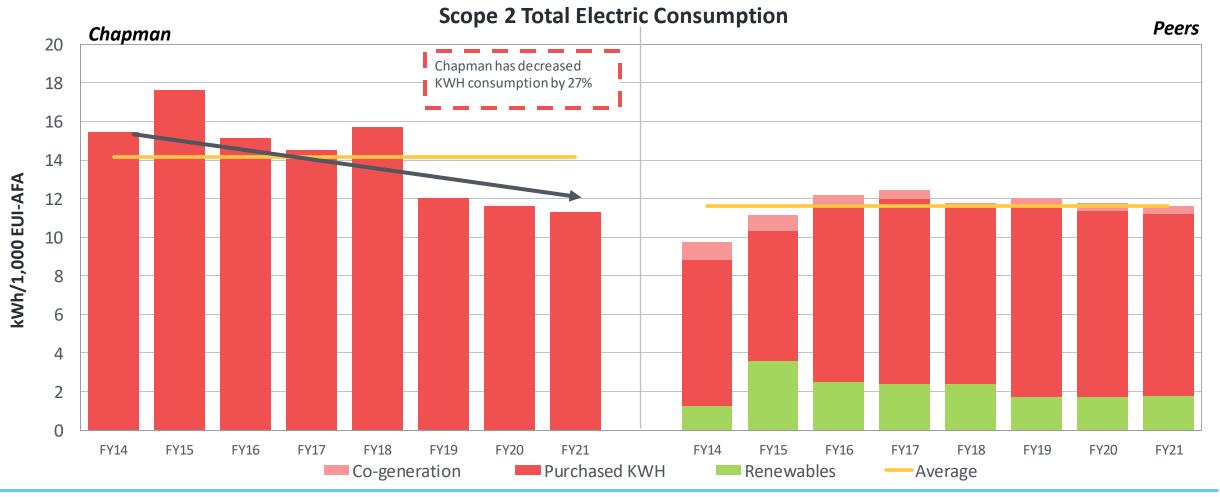






Scope 2: Total Electric Consumption vs. Peers

Since FY19/20 Chapman's electric consumption has been comparable to peers

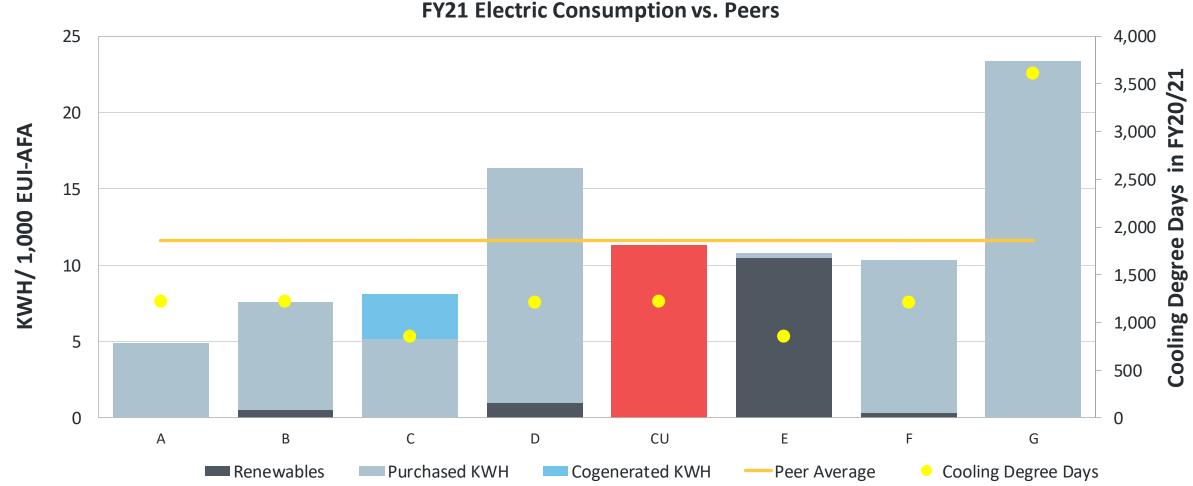






Scope 2: Total Electric Consumption vs. Peers

While total consumption is similar to peer average, peers diversify their electrical sources



Peers arrayed by technical complexity; The relative mechanical complexity of the campus on a scale of 1-5



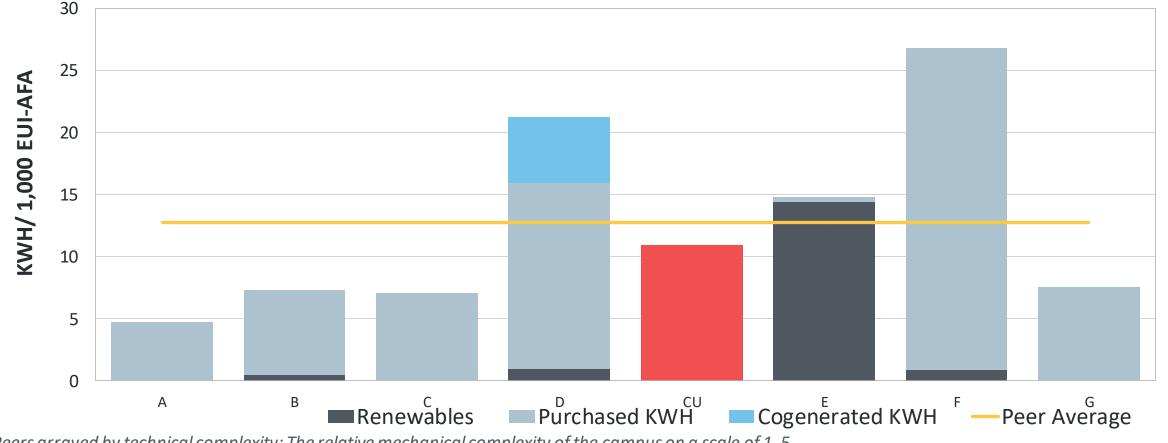


Scope 2: Total Electric Consumption vs. Peers



FY21 Electric Consumption vs. Peers

Normalized by Cooling Degree Days

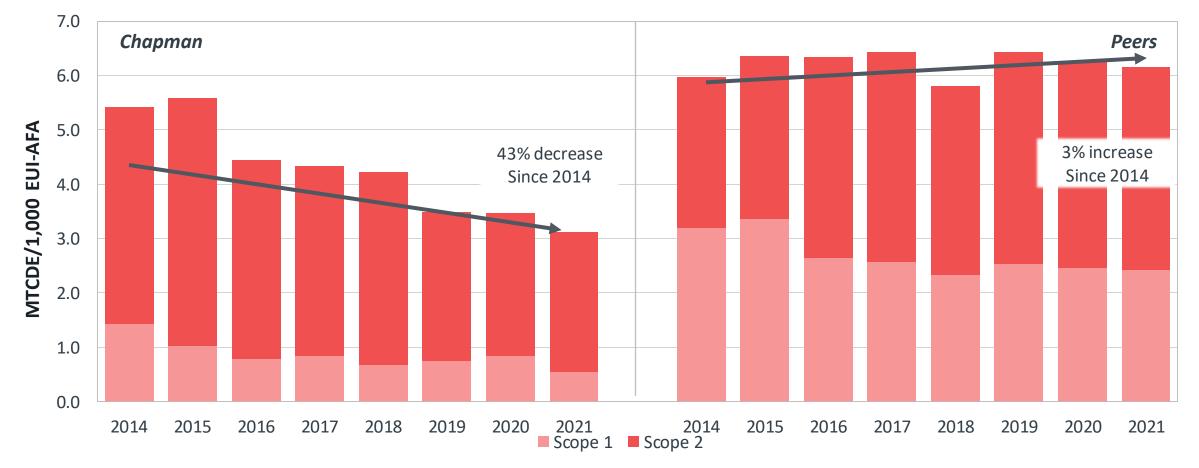


Peers arrayed by technical complexity; The relative mechanical complexity of the campus on a scale of 1-5



Energy Emissions vs. Peers

Chapman's decrease in emissions has been partially due to energy efficiency upgrades



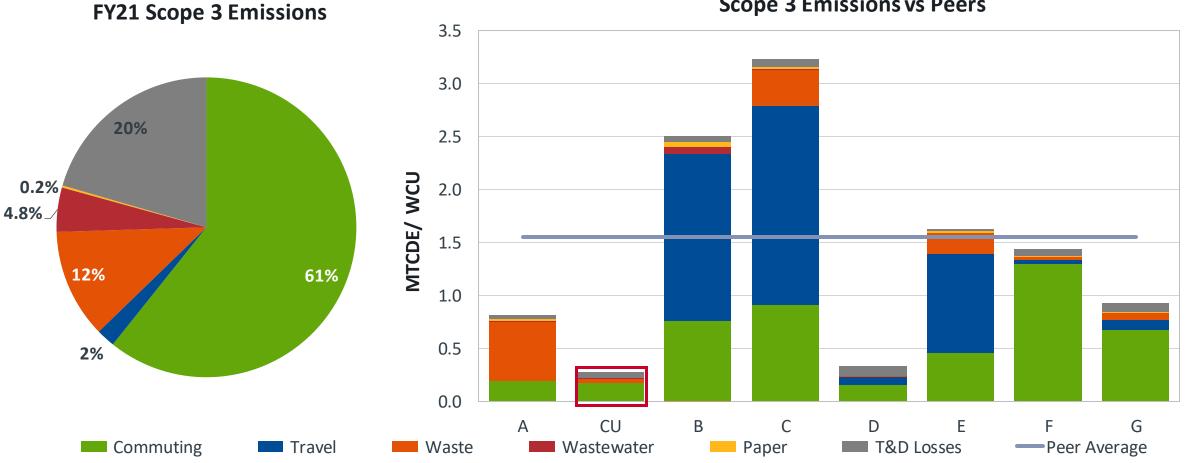
Energy Emissions





Scope 3: Indirect Emissions Overview

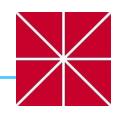
With decreases in commuting and travel, waste became largest Scope 3 source



Scope 3 Emissions vs Peers

Paper data was extrapolated for all years from FY17 20

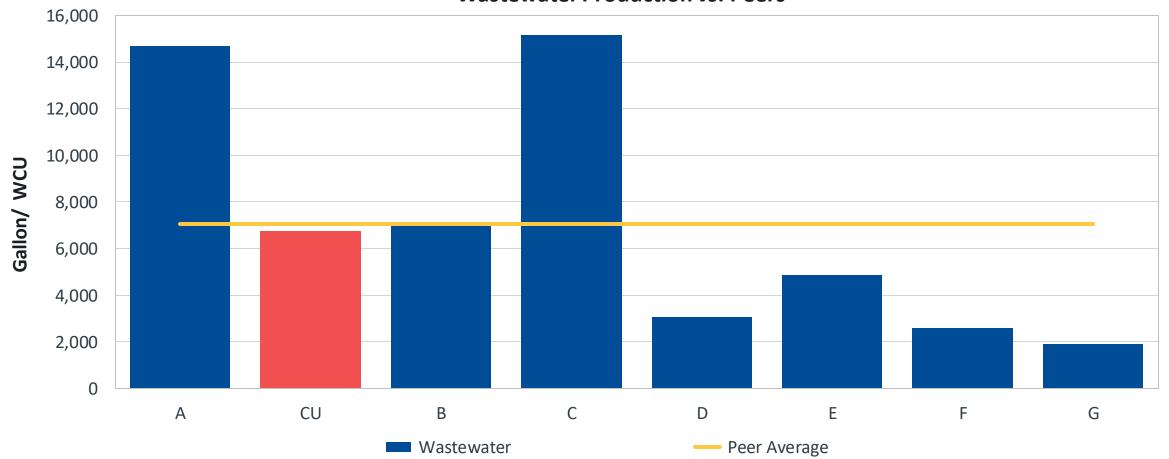
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Wastewater Production Similar to Peers





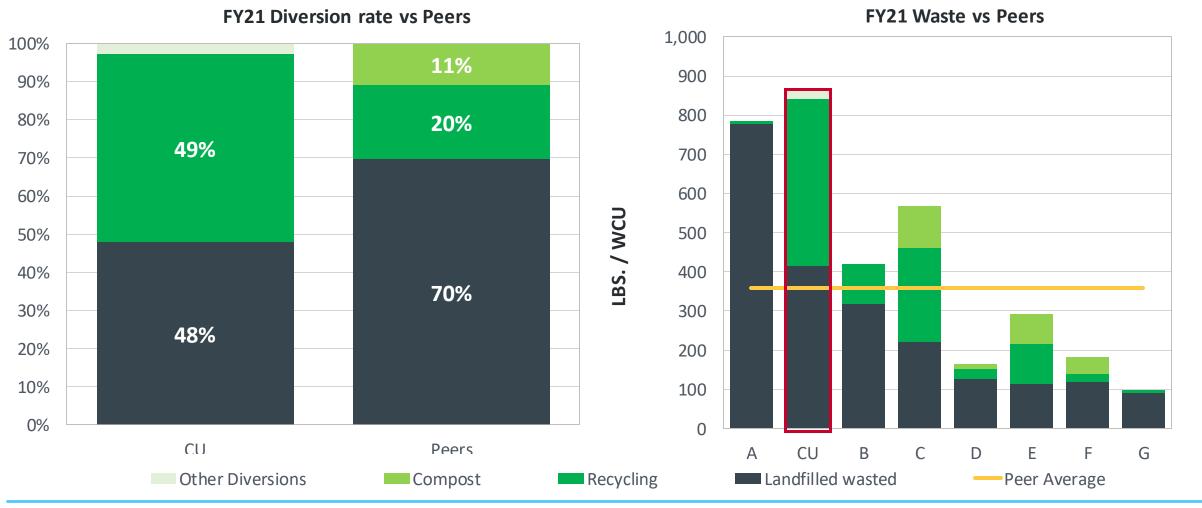


Wastewater Production vs. Peers

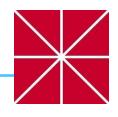


A Closer Look at Waste

Chapman diverts more waste to recycling than peers, but produces more total waste

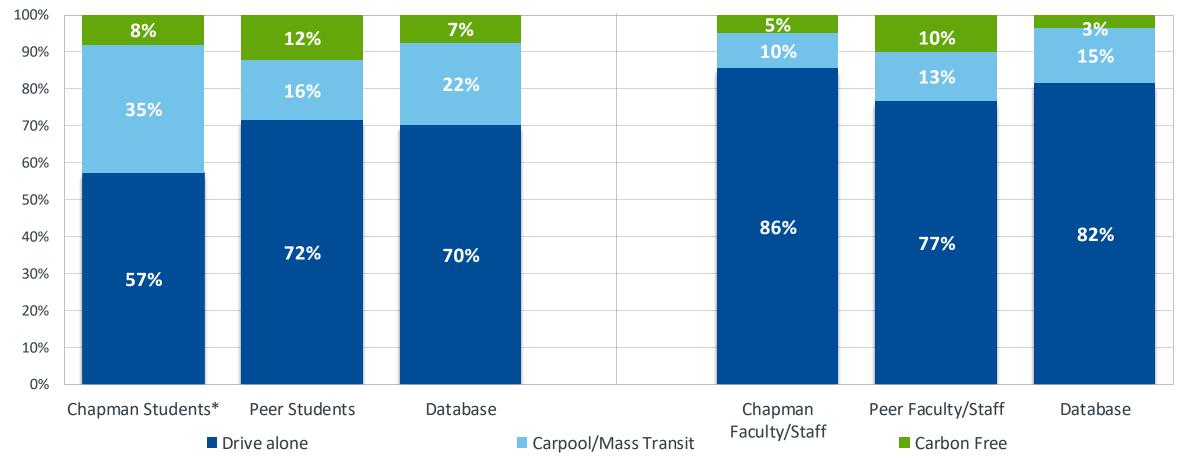






Commuting Profile by Mode of Transportation

Chapman faculty/staff utilize alternative transportation methods less than peers



Commuting Mode by Demographic

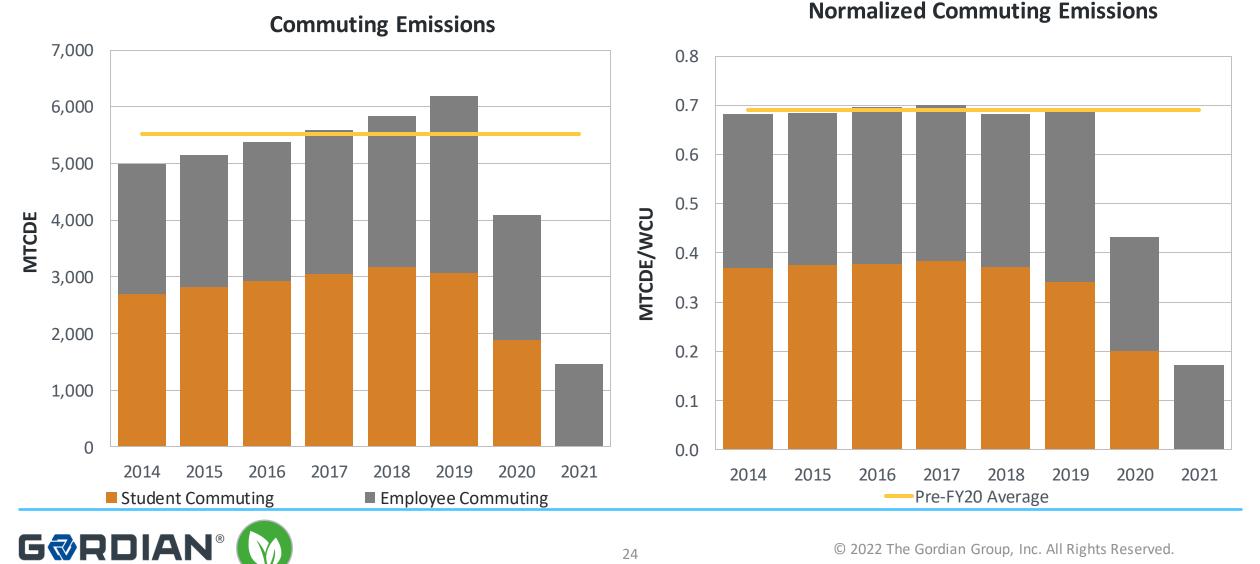


*Chapman students did not commute in

Total Commuting Emissions

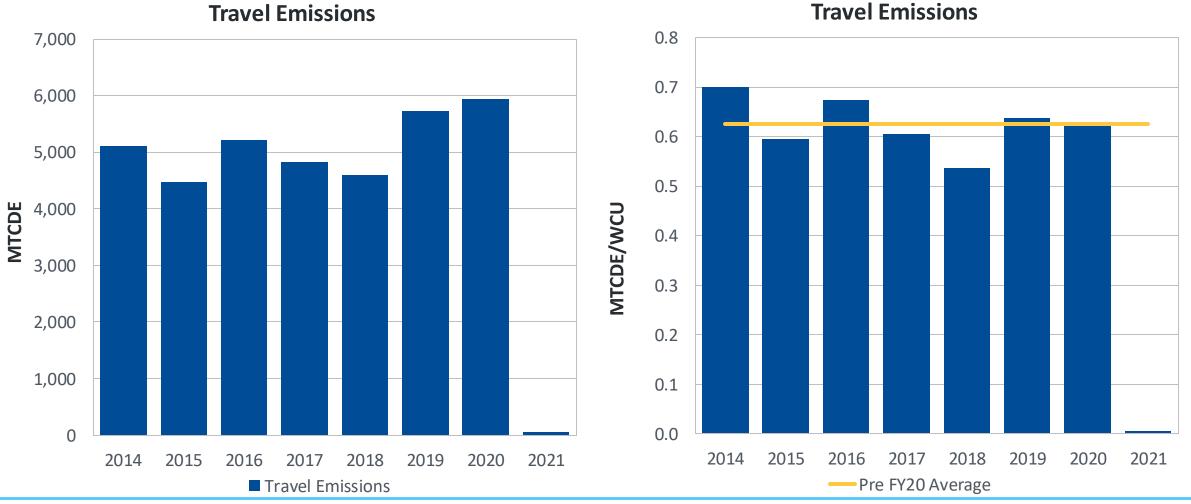


With more staff and classes remote, commuting emissions substantially decreased



Total Travel Emissions

With almost no travel in FY21, emissions were close to zero

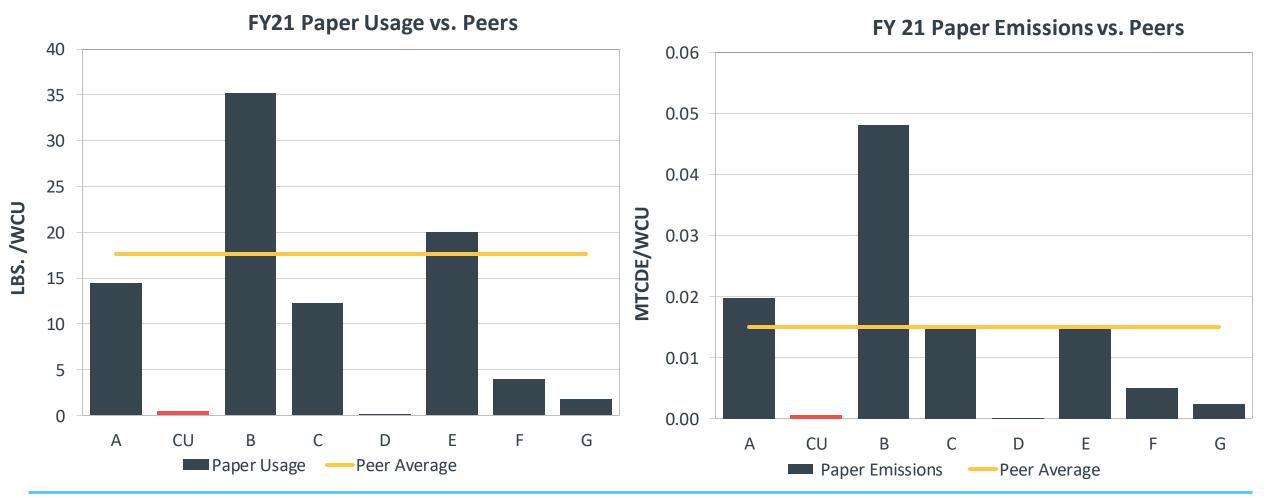


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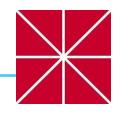


Paper Profile

With fewer students on campus and most classes remote, paper usage dwindled







Concluding Comments

Scope

2:

Scope

3:

1:



Chapman's Scope 1 emissions saw an overall decrease due to a suspension of traditional fleet activities (athletic travel, campus shuttles) and less MMBTU's of natural gas consumed. Many of these decreases are most likely due to Covid-19 and distance delivery of education. Going forward, Chapman should electrify their vehicle fleet and prioritize energy efficiency projects.

Chapman will most likely see electricity consumption increase as larger buildings return to Scope full occupancy and the Keck center continues to be built out. Beyond prioritizing energy efficiency projects, Chapman should consider on campus solar, or purchasing renewable electricity directly from SCE, to decrease Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 saw significant reductions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Chapman should use this a learning opportunity for how to reapproach education. Can students and staff continue to work remotely in some instances to reduce commuting emissions? Additionally, as travel resumes, Chapman should begin the process of phasing in offsets for study abroad and departmental travel.

