

# Fort Yuma Health Care Center



# Fort Yuma Health Care Center



Admin. Building (Left)

- Built in 1850's
- Original building encapsulated in 1928 and 1953
- converted to housing and finely to offices in 1990.



In 1936, Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding was used to build a 50-bed hospital. (above)





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## Project History

- PJD/POR approval – 7/2008
- Design completion – 4/2010
- Construction – 2/2016 to 3/2018
- Open for service – 6/2018

# Fort Yuma Health Care Center



## Facility Design

- Winterhaven, CA
- 76,300 sq. ft.
- Outpatient Clinic
- \$48.5 Million
- 300 kW PV system
- Energy usage - 963 MWh  
Half that of similar facilities
- LEED Gold Certified
- Meets Guiding Principles

# Fort Yuma Health Care Center

Mechanical  
Space

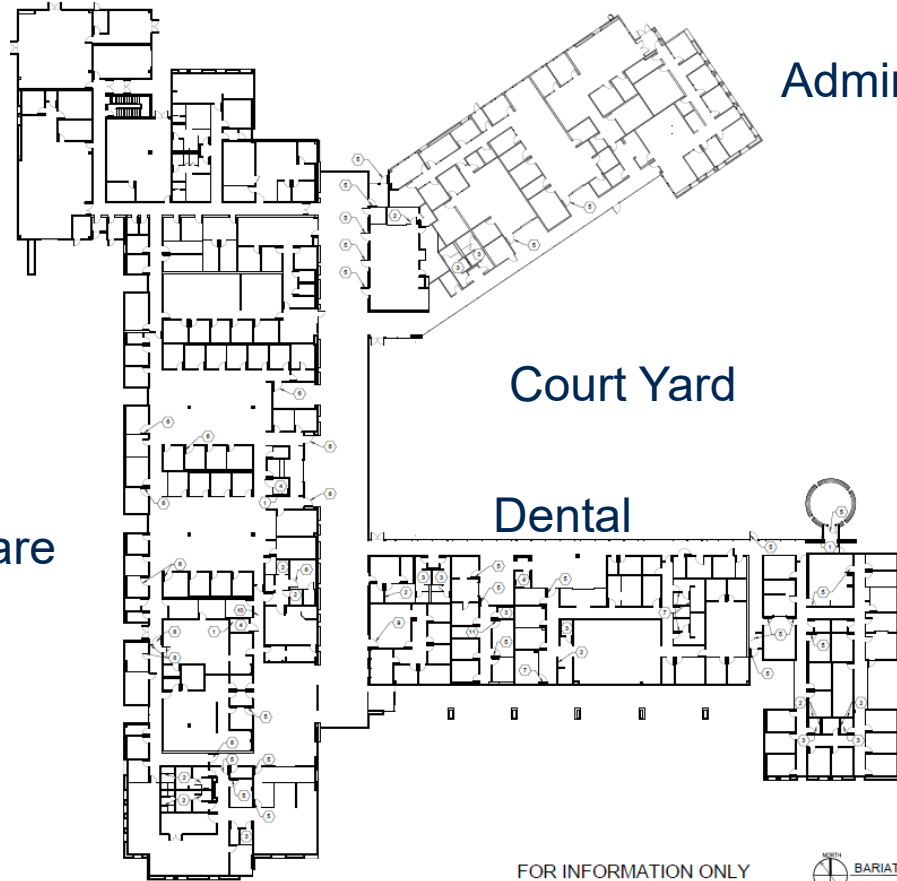
Administration

Court Yard

Patient Care

Dental

Mental Health



FOR INFORMATION ONLY

# Fort Yuma Health Care Center



## Program Benefits

- Staff hallways separated from patient hallways
- Streamlined patient flow
- Optimally placed ambulance access



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## Photovoltaic (PV) system

- provides 466 MWh annually
- 27 percent of the electrical need



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## Landscaping

- Local or climate appropriate plants
- No potable water is allowed to be used
- Irrigation water is from cooling water blowdown, a non-potable water source
- Cooling water blowdown provides up to 77,000 gal. per month max





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## Intangible Benefits

- Shaded Parking
- Natural lighting
- Welcoming atmosphere
- Low maintenance
- Ease of way finding

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## Waste Management

- Rammed earth walls
  - Native soil
  - Mixed with cement
  - Used inside and outside the building
  - Reduced use of new materials
- Recyclable material sent to local recycling centers
- Diverted 82 percent of construction waste from landfills

# Fort Yuma Health Care Center

## Environmental Sustainability Profile

- Energy Star Design Score - 85
- Energy Savings - \$107,000 / yr.
- Water Savings – 43% compared to ASHRAE
- Waste Diversion – 82%
- Renewable Energy – 300 kW PV system
- Annual source energy use is half of the median at 155 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>
- 380 metric tons of carbon emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e) annually, about half of the median building
- Storm water is directed to earthen swales for zero storm water discharge from the site for a 100 year event





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## Fort Yuma Health Care Center Design vs. Actual

Performance Parameter	Energy Usage (MMBtu/yr)			Deviation (%)
	Baseline	Design	Actual	
Total Energy Usage	4972	3287	8719	165%
Photovoltaic Production	0	1694	1757	-4%
Net Energy Consumption	4972	1593	6962	337%

### Other

Waste Diversion:	82%	by mass of construction waste diverted from disposal
Storm Water:	100%	retained on-site for a 100-yr storm event
Comparison to CBECS:	23%	less energy consumed than comparable facilities across the US
Energy Usage Intensity:	114.3	kBtu/SF/yr



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## Primary Issues to Resolve

- Lighting Control System Issues (many lights are on 24 hours/day in a 40 hour/week clinic),
- $\frac{1}{4}$  of the building is overcooled much of the year in order to meet the strict requirements of a medication room (RTU has to meet a cooler SAT, resulting in re-heating requirements for the rest of the spaces)
- Economizers are not performing as intended, resulting in much lower efficiency of operations

# IHS Ft. Yuma Healthcare Center: Sustainability Project Profile

Building owner: Indian Health Services

Location: Winterhaven, California

Climate zone: 2B-Dry (Desert/Xeric Shrubland)

Project size: 72,000 square feet

Elevation: 207 feet above sea level

Completion date: March 2018



**Energy Savings:** Estimated to save \$107,000 per year for a percent savings of 61.9% when compared to the ASHRAE 90.1-2010 baseline.



**Waste Savings:** Project diverted 82% of all construction waste (by weight) from landfills, by separating construction waste, and shipping all recyclable material to local recycling centers. This is equivalent to 248 tons or 31 eight ton truck loads diverted to the landfill.



**Water Savings:** The building uses no potable (drinking) water for irrigation. All irrigation will come from cooling tower (HVAC) blowdown water.



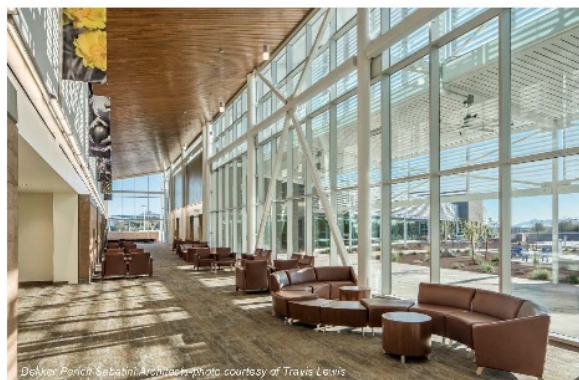
**Sustainability Feature:** Newly installed photovoltaic system generating 300 kW, with an annual production of 466,665 kWh/year. This is equivalent to the sum of greenhouse gas emissions from 67 homes' energy use for one year in this area.



Dekker Parich Sabatini Architects-photo courtesy of Travis Lewis

LEED Facts	
Ft. Yuma Health Care Center Winterhaven, CA	
LEED NC 2.2 Certification awarded Month/Year	
<b>Gold</b>	<b>39*</b>
Innovation & Design	2 / 5
Sustainable Sites	9 / 14
Water Efficiency	4 / 5
Energy & Atmosphere	13 / 17
Materials & Resources	2 / 13
Indoor Environmental Quality	9 / 15
* Out of a possible 69 points	
Design	28-33 pts.
Energy	23-33 pts.
Water	28-33 pts.
Materials	15-15 pts.

November 2018



Dekker Parich Sabatini Architects-photo courtesy of Travis Lewis

Design Project	Median Property**
381.6 (Metric Tons CO2e) <small>2009-2010 Annual Energy</small>	774.0 (Metric Tons CO2e) <small>2009-2010 Annual Energy</small>
63.9 (Site EUI kWh/tft2) <small>Energy consumption of this site</small>	129.7 (Site EUI kWh/tft2) <small>Energy consumption of this site</small>
154.6 (Source EUI kWh/tft2) <small>Energy consumption of this site</small>	313.7 (Source EUI kWh/tft2) <small>Energy consumption of this site</small>
<b>85 Score</b> <small>Energy Star out of 100</small>	<b>50 Score</b> <small>Energy Star out of 100</small>

\*\* Median in same property category and in same geographic area (2010)



Dekker Parich Sabatini Architects-photo courtesy of Travis Lewis



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By using a supplemental energy supply and deploying water reductions, the facility is better able to respond to future climate impacts in terms of intensifying droughts, occasional large floods, rising temperatures, and competition with agricultural irrigation demand.

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