



# Sustainable Development Revolution

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# Sustainable Development Revolution

- What is Sustainable?
- History and Growth
- Regional Applications
- What is “Too Green”?
- Costs
- The Future
- Conclusion



# What is Sustainable?

## Encompasses many elements

- Green Buildings
- Sustainable Communities
  - ✓ Smart Growth
  - ✓ New Urbanism

## The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive definition for Green Buildings is the practice of

- 1) increasing the efficiency with which buildings and their sites use energy, water and materials.
- 2) reducing building impacts on human health and the environment through better siting, design, construction, operation, maintenance and removal - the complete building life cycle.



# What is Sustainable?

## ✓ **Smart Growth**

An Urban Planning and Transportation Theory that concentrates growth in the center of a city to avoid urban sprawl; and advocates compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly land use, neighborhood schools, complete streets and mixed-use development with a range of housing choices.

## ✓ **New Urbanism**

Is an urban design movement, which promotes walkable neighborhoods that contain a range of housing and job types.

*This presentation focuses on concepts behind Sustainable (Green) Buildings.*



# History and Growth

- Sustainability has been practiced for centuries through indigenous cultures and early settlement periods.
- Recently with focuses on the dependency for foreign oil, depleting ozone and global warming, organizations have been created to offset these issues.
- In 1993 the US Green Building Council (USGBC) was formed to address how buildings are designed, built and operated through a collaboration of industry professionals, organizations and institutions.
- In 1994 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) was developed through USGBC.
- From 1994 - 2006 it evolved a comprehensive standard for development and construction processes which led to 6 interrelated standards.



# History and Growth

- In 2009 these standards were modified and are in place today under the LEED 2009 program
  - Sustainable Sites
  - Water Efficiency
  - Energy & Atmosphere
  - Materials and Resources
  - Indoor Environmental Quality
  - Innovation in Design
  - Regional Priority
- LEED evaluates buildings through a point system
  - Certified: 40 - 49 points
  - Silver: 50 - 59 points
  - Gold: 60 - 79 points
  - Platinum: 80+ points



# History and Growth

- LEED rating systems are available for the following:
  - New Building Construction
  - Existing Buildings
  - Commercial Interiors
  - Core and Shell
  - Schools
  - Retail
  - Homes
  - Neighborhood Developments
  - Health Care



# History and Growth

## LEED Growth\*

- Certified New and Existing Buildings doubled in a 2 year period
- As of April 2009, 2488 commercial projects had been certified under LEED ratings systems
- 19,524 projects are currently seeking registration



*\* Figures from Greener Buildings report in Summer 2009 RCA Report*



# Regional Applications

- Sustainable practices can, and are being implemented in Guam and the Pacific Islands.
- LEED is required on most projects with Federal Agencies and Department of Defense (DoD).
- The Guam Transformation will see a significant increase in sustainable buildings and will influence local, private sector markets and development.



# Joint Region Marianas Headquarters



Pursuing LEED® NC v2.2, Silver Level

Size: 61,715 SF

Estimated Construction Cost: \$16 Million

Completion Date: March 2010



# Eielson Visitors Center – Denali National Park & Preserve, Alaska



LEED® NC 2.1 Platinum (2008)

Size: 8,500 SF

Construction Value: \$5.5 Million

Completion Date: Summer 2008



# Denali Visitors Center – Denali National Park & Preserve, Alaska



LEED® NC v2.0 Silver (2005)

Size: 15,000 SF

Construction Value: \$4.5 Million

Completion Date: Summer 2008



# JL Tower – Anchorage, Alaska



LEED® for Core & Shell Development 2.0 Silver (2009)

Size: 300,000 SF

Construction Value: \$60 – 70 Million

Completion Date: June 2008



# “Can We Afford This?”

- No single answer. Costs vary on what you are comparing them to and the level of application you use.
  - Original Budget
  - Buildings without features
  - Costs can be offset by other technology, design or material comparisons
- Costs are specific to your project
- Most research tends to support a 2-4% increase. We are seeing about a 5% increase in Guam. Higher costs for advanced technologies
- Costs minimized with qualified and experienced LEED professionals, contractors, building users and operators.



# What is “Too Green”

- When project costs become unsustainable and cannot meet reasonable financial goals.
- Any project that does not provide a reasonable ROI.
- When technology is too sophisticated for users to maintain and use.
- When sustainable methods are not practical for the region they are designed for.

There must be a balance between business and the environment. We must recognize the opportunities and support what makes sense, while continuing to find better ways to improve a serious situation.



# “Can We Afford This?”

- Return on Investment
  - Improved employee and student health and comfort increases productivity and lessens absenteeism
  - Increased sales value (increases seen over **\$171/sf** above Non-LEED Bldgs)\*
  - Increased rental rates (rent premiums have been seen at **\$11.24/sf** over non LEED buildings)\*
  - Higher occupancy rates (3.8% higher occupancy rates)\*
  - Tax incentives through SBA
  - Money available through Stimulus funds and other programs



\* Study by Costar Group in March 27, 2009 Green Suite Publication –  
“Costar Study Finds LEED, Energy Star Buildings Outperform Peers”



# The Future

- Guam will see significant impacts to its environment and quality of life. The built environment should improve based on the principles discussed.
- Green Technology will continue to drop in cost, as more competition enters the market and products become widely available.
- Buildings will evolve to a “net-zero” base where they will be totally self sufficient.



# The Future

Guangzhou, China

In 2005, SOM presented plans for a new headquarters tower in Guangzhou that would incorporate the latest sustainable technology and engineering know-how in an attempt to create the world's most energy efficient high-rise structure—a tower that could significantly reduce its dependency on the city's infrastructure.

## Project Facts

Completion Year: 2010  
Site Area: 10,635 m<sup>2</sup>  
Project Area: 214,100 m<sup>2</sup>  
Building Height: 309.60 m  
Number of Stories: 71



# The Future



[www.treehugger.com/city-in-the-forest-atlanta.jpg](http://www.treehugger.com/city-in-the-forest-atlanta.jpg)



# The Future



# Conclusion

