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High-Performance Schools in Virginia: Case Studies in Design and Construction

Virginia Sustainable Buildings Network
State of High-Performance Schools in Virginia
May 8, 2008

Design

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Construction

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Schools: The Ultimate Sustainable Building Type?



Schools contain precious cargo

Schools are community centers

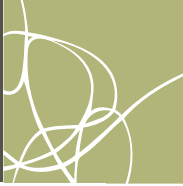
Schools have a long life

Schools serve their primary function during the day

Schools are about education

Schools are a symbol of our values as a society

The Problem



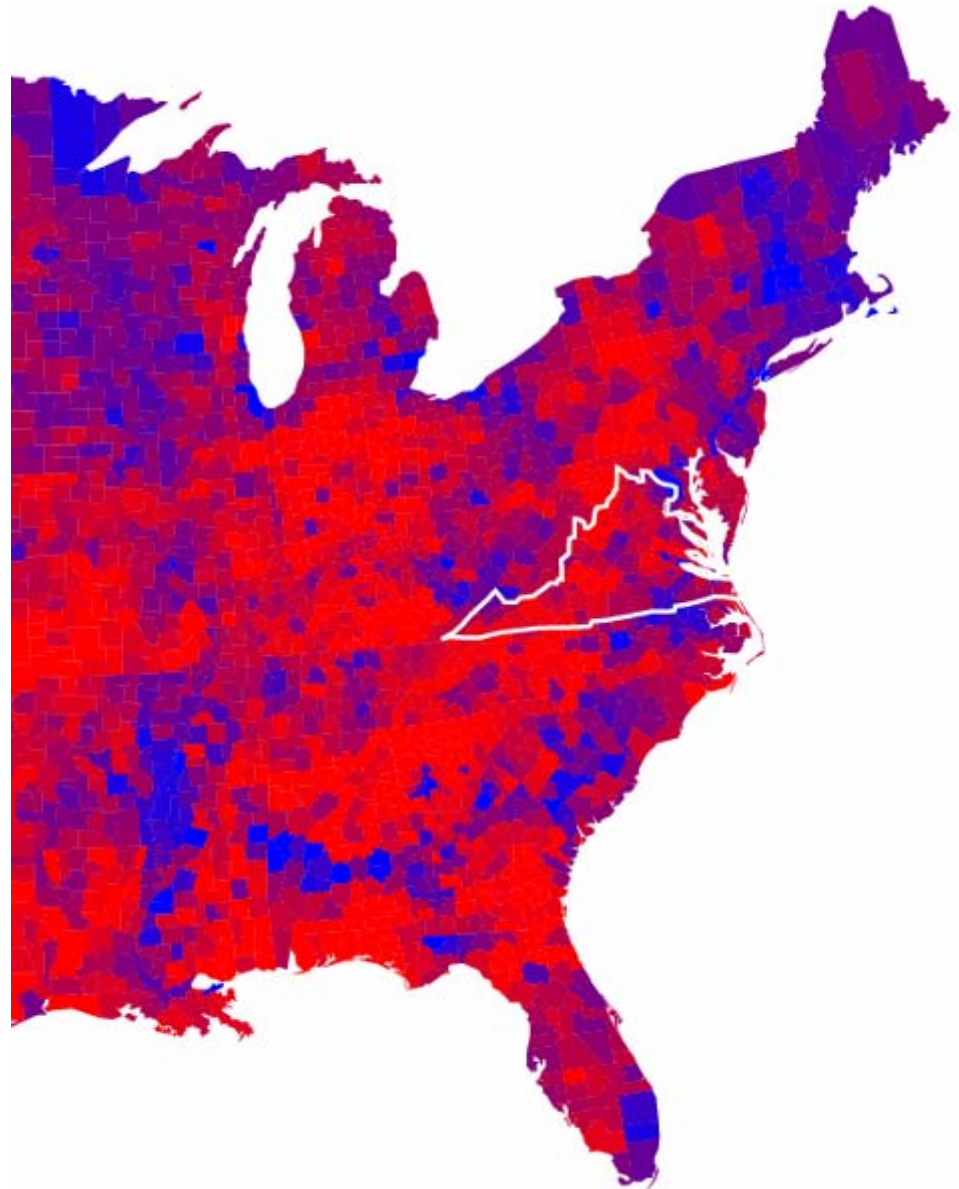
Issues at Hand:
Across the Country

No Child Left Behind

**Adequate Yearly Progress
Accreditation
(student achievement)**

**Operating and maintaining
buildings**

Exposure to liability



The Problem



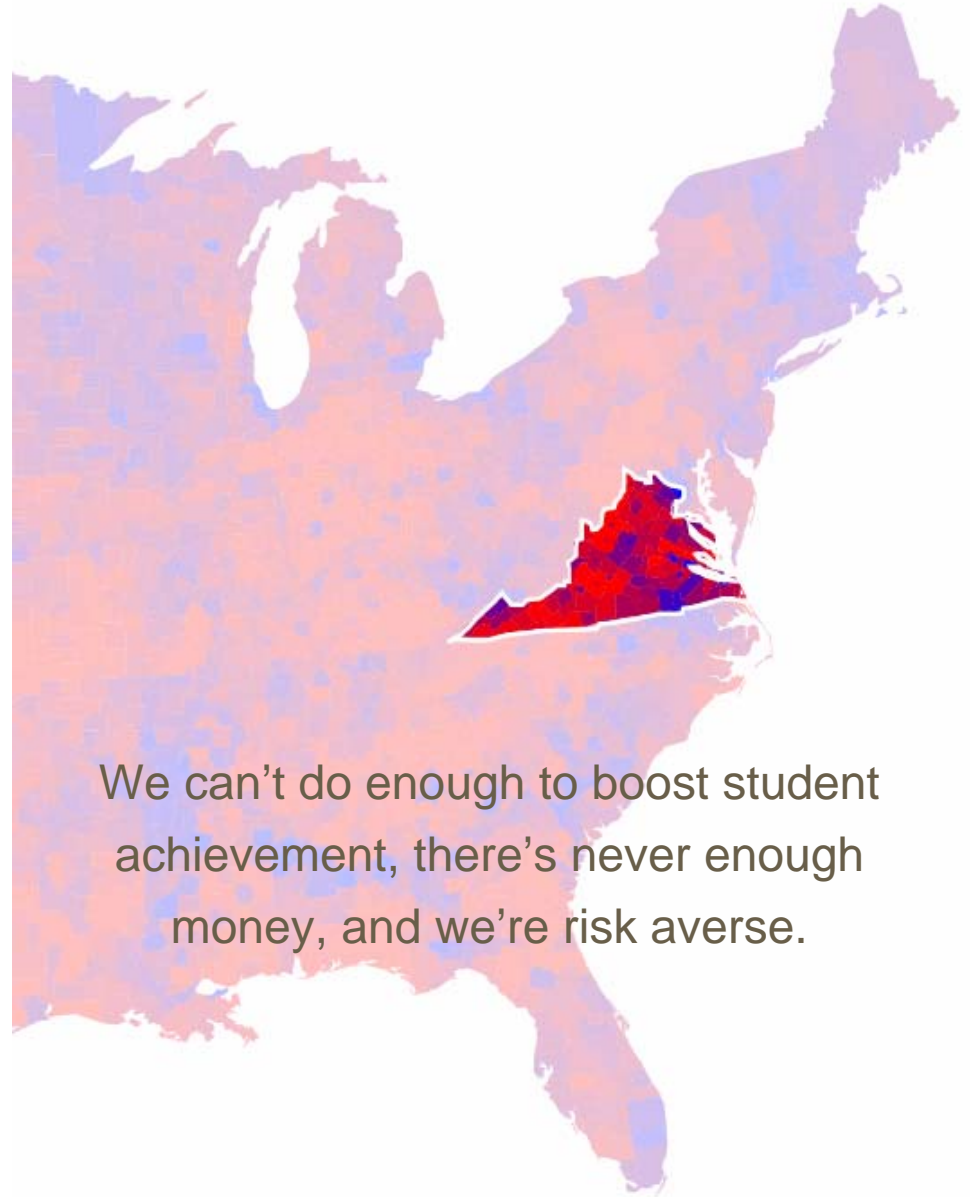
Issues at Hand: In the Commonwealth

No Child Left Behind

**Adequate Yearly Progress
Accreditation
(student achievement)**

**Operating and maintaining
buildings**

Exposure to liability



We can't do enough to boost student achievement, there's never enough money, and we're risk averse.

The Problem



Issues at Hand:

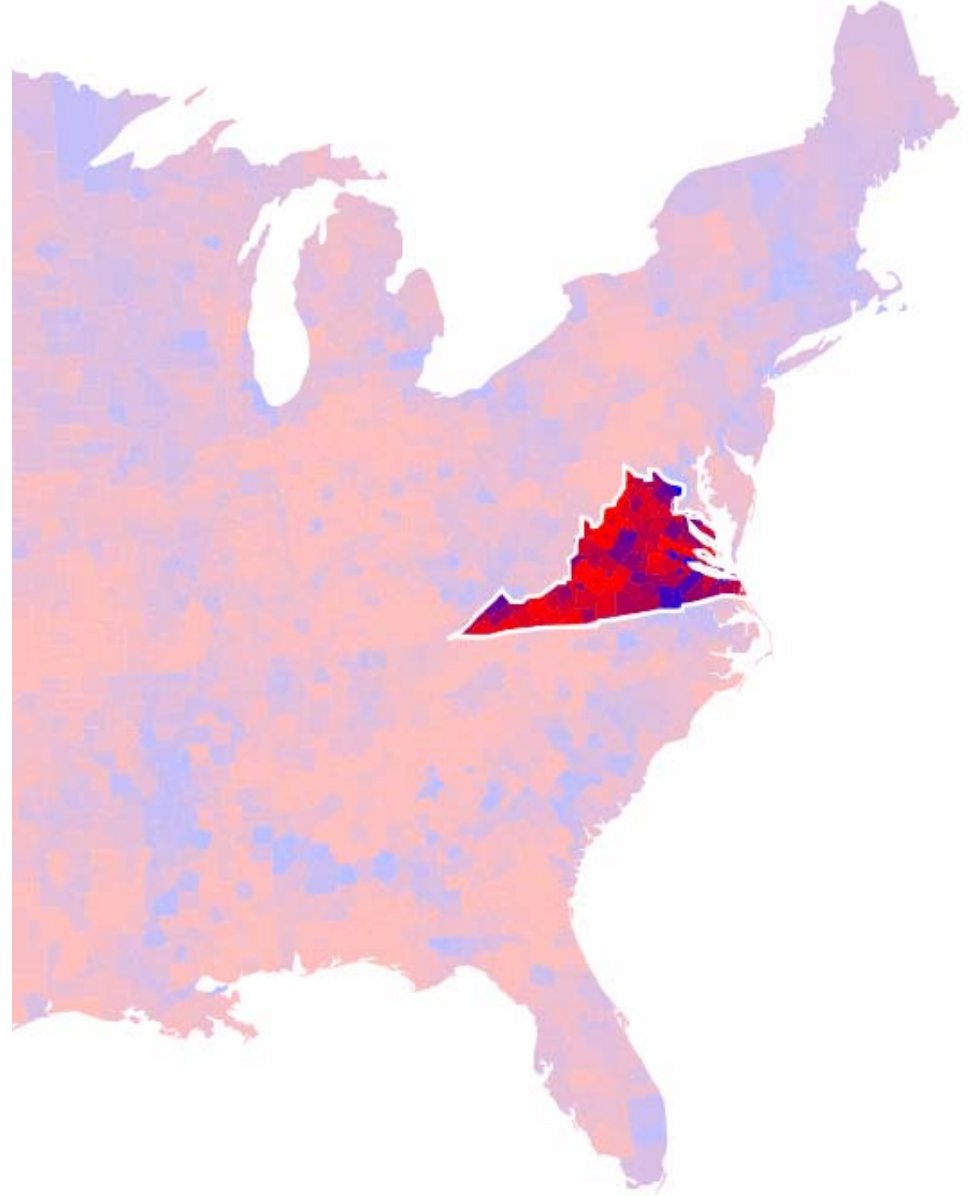
In the Commonwealth

VIRGINIA SENATE BILL NO. 1273

Any state agency authorized by the General Assembly to undertake a major facility project located on state-owned land, **shall build to LEED certification standards....**

The provisions of this article **shall not apply to** any construction project of **a public school district.**

DID NOT PASS.



The Solution



Green Schools:

**Promote Student
Achievement**

**Reduce the Cost to Operate
and Maintain Schools**

**Reduce Your Exposure to
Liability**

***And...are not as costly as
you think!***





Nicklas and Bailey, 1996

- Natural light – 3.2 to 3.8 fewer absences per year

Heschong-Mahone, 1999, 2001, 2003

- Daylight – students progressed 20% on math tests and 26% faster on reading tests
- Views to the outdoors – 5-10% increase in productivity

Capital-E Report, 2006

- Temperature controls – 3.6% increase in productivity
- Lighting – average 3.2% increase in productivity
- Indoor Air Quality – average 41% reduction in reported health issues





Capital-E Report, 2006

- Green schools use an average of 33% less energy than conventionally designed schools.
- Green schools use an average of 32% less water than conventionally designed schools.
- The cost of both energy and water will rise dramatically in the coming years.





Capital-E Report, 2006

- There are some 60 million students, faculty, and staff in schools.
- Students and faculty spend 85-90% of their time indoors and spend more time in school than in any environment outside the home.
- The concentration of pollutants indoors is typically higher than outdoors.
- Children are growing and their lungs and other organs are still developing.
- Because they breathe at a higher rate than adults, children take in more air relative to body size, and as a result sustain greater health problems and risks than adults.
- Analyzed studies showing an average improvement of 41% in health impacts, including asthma, flu, sick building syndrome, respiratory problems, and headaches, due to improved air quality.



Research: Cost

Nothing is free. Green schools do cost more...but not as much as you might think.

- **Capital-E Report, 2006**

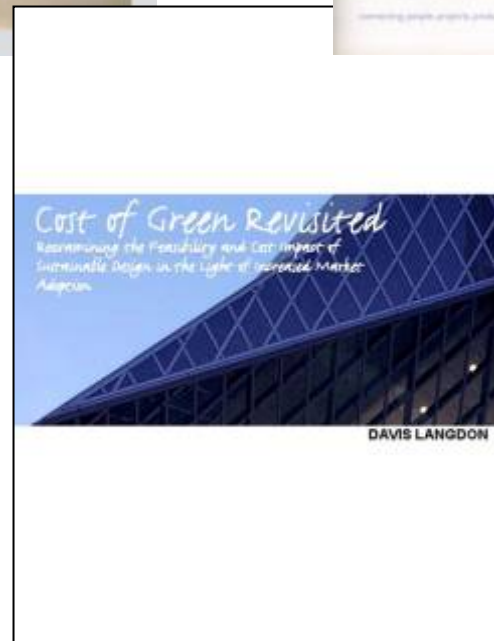
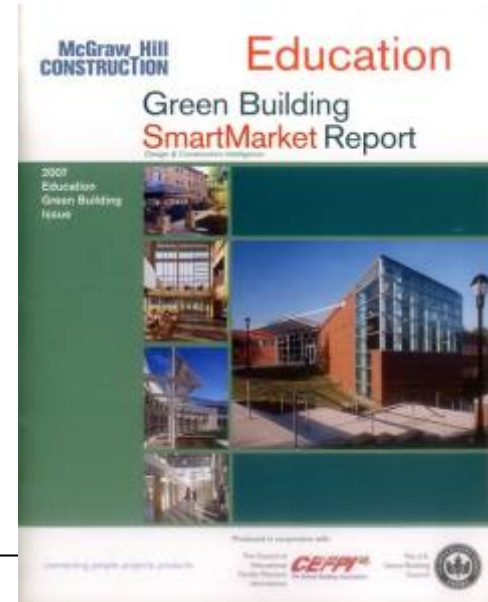
Green Schools cost 0-6.5% more...but the return on investment is 4-20 times the first cost.

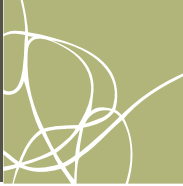
- **Davis-Langdon, 2007**

There is no significant difference in average cost for green buildings as compared to non-green buildings.

- **McGraw-Hill Report, 2007**

Perceptions of higher first costs remains a significant obstacle to building green.

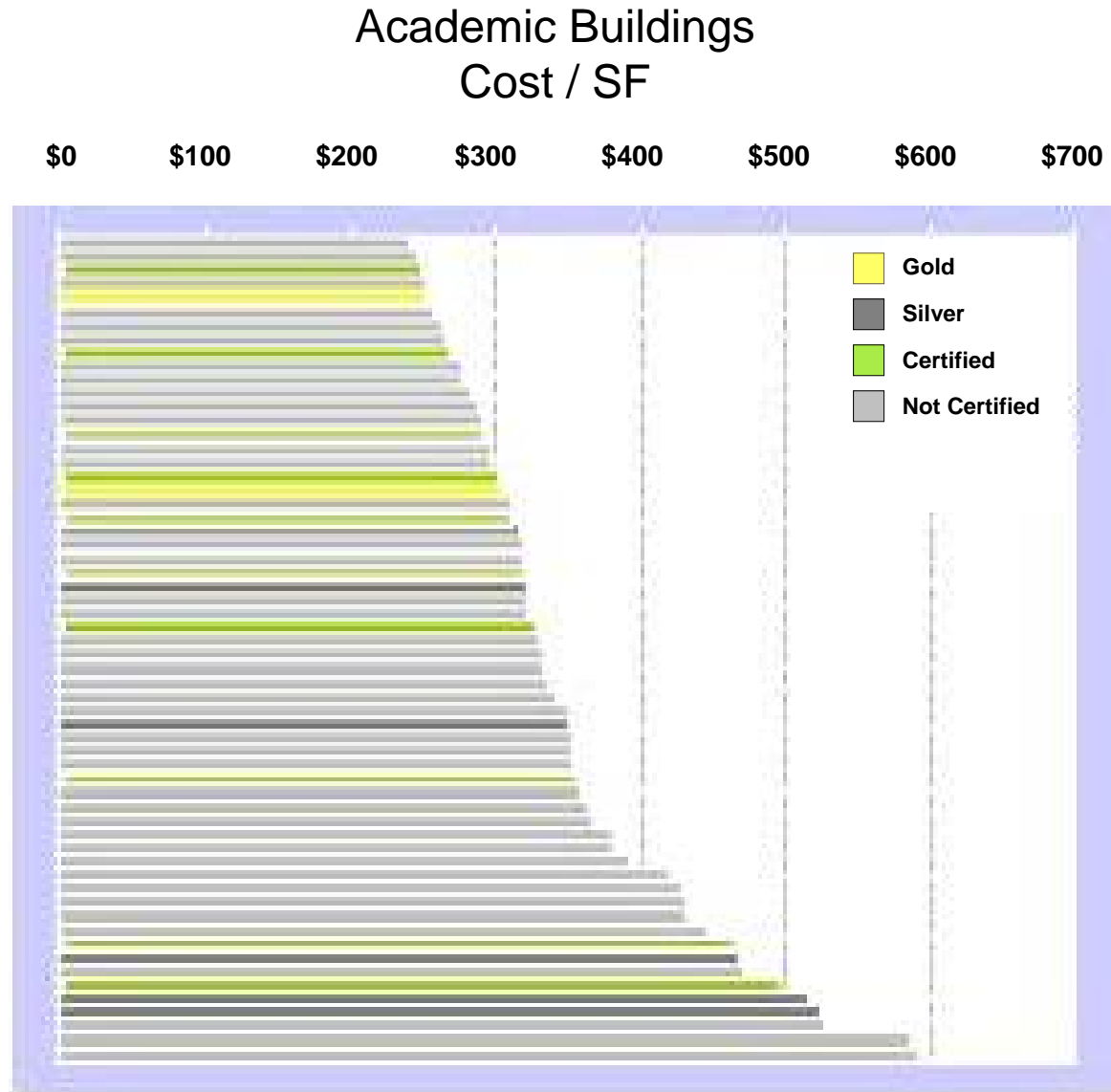




Davis-Langdon, 2007

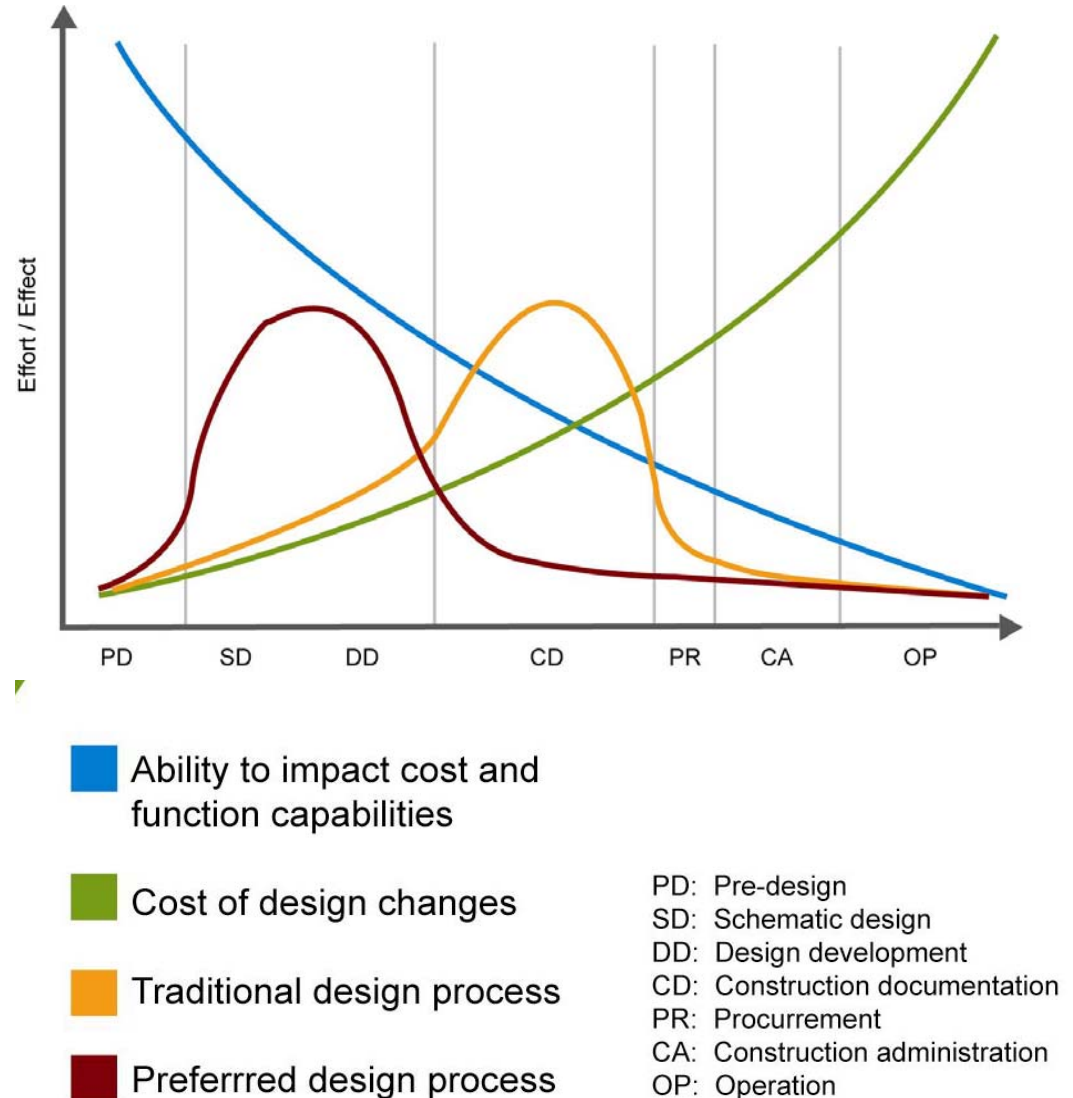
Green schools were built at all levels of the cost spectrum.

Green schools can be built on any budget if the decision to do so is made very **early** in the process.



Research: Cost

- Green schools can be built on any budget if the decision to do so is made very early in the process.
- Establish goals, expectations, and expertise from the very beginning of the project
- Commit to an integrated design process
- Build a cost model to align the budget with the goals
- Monitor cost throughout design and construction



**Charlottesville
Waldorf
School
(Little Green)**

Charlottesville Waldorf School [“Little Green”]



- Program
- Process
- Project Goals



Little Green + LEED

- LEED as construction management tool
 - Budget
 - Schedule
 - Coordination of subs, suppliers, installers

- Third party verification



Successes + Failures

- The Good
 - 30% energy savings over the baseline case
 - 77% of construction waste diverted from landfills
 - Project delivered on tight budget [\$110/SF]
 - 25% water savings over baseline case
 - Educational philosophy evident in design and materials

- The Bad
 - Schedule's impact on MEP design/build process
 - Electrical service
 - Getting used to new materials + methods



- The Ugly?



Nuts and Bolts

- Construction waste management
- Subs are the key
 - Field meetings
 - Handing out copies of LEED credits to subs
 - Explain WHY we're doing things "differently"
- Client representative
- Photographs



Nuts and Bolts

- Don't take "No" for an answer



Conclusions



- It's not about LEED (means vs. ends)
- It's about MINDSET – client, designer, contractor, community
- Find dedicated experts
- Find shared values
- Commit Early (project initiation)
- Use a decision-making tool to set goals and evaluate progress
- Money Matters (but consider the true cost)
- It's about EDUCATION!

Resources

EnergyStar

www.energystar.gov



U.S. Green Building Council

www.usgbc.org



2030 Challenge

www.architecture2030.org



Living Buildings Challenge
Cascadia Region Green Building
Council

www.livingbuildings.org



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