

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

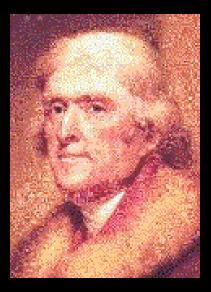
## Sustainable Development Sustainable Design

Navy Pollution Prevention Conference Crystal City, Virginia 21 June 2001

**Michael Chapman** 



#### Sustainable Development



"The earth belongs to the living. No man may by natural right oblige the lands he owns or occupies to debts greater than those that may be paid during his own lifetime. Because if he could, then the world would belong to the dead and not the living.



#### Sustainable Development

Law of the Iroquois Confederacy "In our every deliberation, we shall consider the impacts of our decision upon the next seven generations."



#### Sustainable Development

The Brundtland Commission Sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."



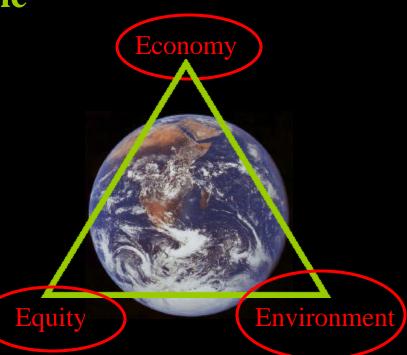
## **Sustainability**

**"Triple Bottom Line"** 

Economic Development

**Environment** 

□ Social equity





## Sustainable Development Process

Holistic Theory:

The Whole is greater than the sum of its parts.



#### Sustainable Development Process

Holistic Theory: Defining the Whole requires the involvement of all the identifiable stakeholders, and all the affected parts

Goals and objectives of the Whole should reflect consensus of the stakeholders



# **Environmental Impact of Buildings in the U.S.**



## **Problems:**

#### Global Warming: Emissions, Gases

#### Habitat Destruction

#### Uncontrolled Land Development

Air & Water Depletion and Pollution



■ Buildings consume 60% of U.S. energy

#### Landfill Limitations

□ Construction & demolition materials account for 30-35% of landfill



## **Development Challenges**

Buildings consume huge amounts of materials, energy & water.

Buildings contribute to pollution, global warming and land-fill consumption.



DOD is the largest consumer in the U.S.

Buildings can be designed to better optimize resources, and result in healthier environment.



# **30-40% of energy use & atmospheric emissions**

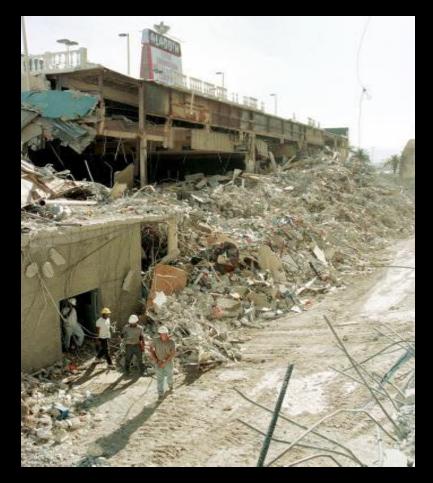




# 35-40% of the municipal solid waste stream

•150 million tons of construction and demolition waste

220 million tons
for all other
municipal solid
waste





# 25-30% of materials and wood use





## Why Did We Go Green?



#### **Customer Expectations**

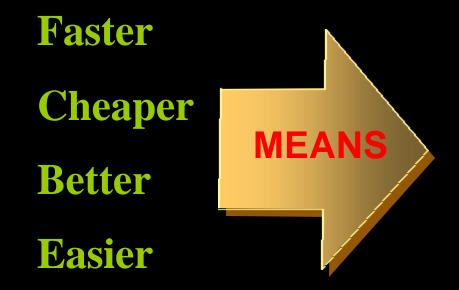
**Reduce Work Backlog** 

**Increase Cost Efficiency** 

**Focus on Response Time** 

**Ensure Quality** 

**Deliver on Time** 





Requirements increasing, dollars decreasing Energy, operating expenses increasing Changing business practices Worker retention

**Emerging maintenance and operation problems** 



**"Sustainable Designs" -Best Business Practices** 

- □ Consideration of Life Cycle Costs
- □ Energy Conservation
- □ Water Conservation & Recycling
- **Recycling of Materials**
- Minimize Use of Chemicals/Emissions
- Use of Passive Heat Sources & Natural Ventilation
- Adaptive Reuse or Historical Structures



## **Green Buildings...**

#### **Reduce the Impacts of Buildings in Five Broad Areas:**

- □ Site Planning
- □ Water Use
- Energy Consumption & Atmospheric Emissions
- □ Material & Resource Consumption
- Indoor Environmental Quality



## **Green Building Costs are Reasonable**

- No additional first-cost
- □ Advanced energy efficiency for pennies
- □ Reduced site preparation & landscaping
- □ Lower construction waste costs
- **Better design reduces change orders**
- □ BUT, must pay "tuition" in learning



Major Claimants & PWOs Respond To:

- □ Annual operating costs
- **D Productivity**
- **Lower worker turnover**
- □ Reduced Risk & Liability
- Things that work (no experiments, please!)



## **Higher Productivity**

- 94% of cost in life cycle of a building is in the salaries of the workers
- More than half of work-related productivity changes related to indoor environment



## **Higher Productivity**

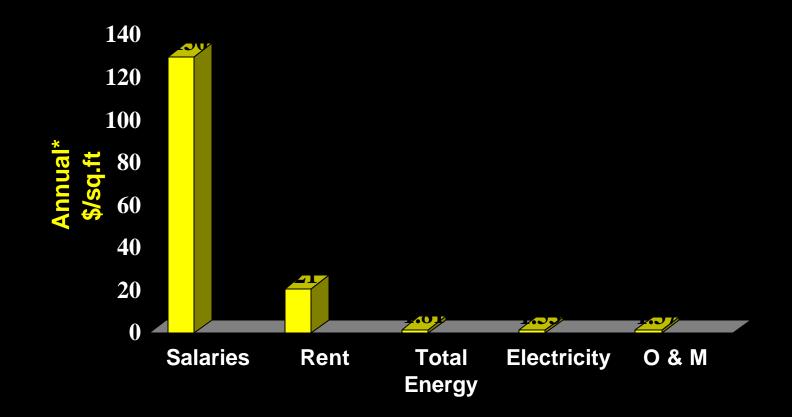
#### Healthier Indoor Environment

#### **Better Worker Retention**

Lower Satisfaction in A/C Building vs. Naturally Ventilated Building



## **Comparison of Building Costs**





**Benefits of Green Design** 

#### **Reduced Operating Costs**

□ Lower Utility costs: \$0.50-\$0.60 per square foot vs. \$1.00-\$1.50

**Reduced maintenance costs** 



## **Benefits of Green Design**

**Reduced Insurance & Risk of Liability** 

 Healthy occupants reduce absenteeism, exposure to workplace related lawsuits

Lower Environmental ImpactReduced Permitting, Costs



Implementing Sustainable Development



#### **Executive Orders**

EO #13101, Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling and Federal Acquisition

□ EO #13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management

□ EO #13148, Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management



#### **Implementing Sustainable Design NAVFAC's**

#### Sustainable Development Program

- Initiated in 1993 -- ASN Desire to be More Environmentally Responsible
- □ Industry Involvement and Cooperation
- □ Field-Based Workshops Started in 1995
- Pilot Project Program Starter in 1995



#### NAVFAC's Sustainable Development Program

- Revolutionary Changes in NAVFAC's Policies, Criteria and Procurement Practices:
  - Policy on Design
  - Policy on Criteria
  - Policy on Procurement of A-E Services
  - Policy on Design-Build



#### **BEQ Complex - NTC Great Lakes, IL**

#### **\$60.1 Million Budgeted Construction Cost**

- □ \$600,000 Reduction in First Cost
- □ Estimated Energy Savings -- \$110,000/year
- Improvements to Life-Cycle Cost
- Improved Interior Environment Leading to Increased Productivity
- □ Significant Number of Additional "Greening" Initiatives
- Certified Level Under US Green Building Council's LEED Criteria



#### **BEQ Complex - NTC Great Lakes, IL**





**Conclusions Drawn from Pilot Projects - Leading to NAVFAC's Position on Sustainable Design** 

 Significant energy savings can be realized through use of an "Integrated Design" approach, or "Whole Building" design approach

□ Lower life-cycle cost can be realized

- □ Improved interior environments can be created
- □ This can occur without increases in first cost



**Conclusions Drawn from Pilot Projects - Leading to NAVFAC's Position on Sustainable Design** 

□ A significant number of additional "Greening" initiatives can also be accommodated in most projects

□ Increased level of strategies may increase cost



## **Paradigm Shift**



## **Traditional Design**

Typical planning and design process relies on the expertise of specialists who work somewhat isolated to focus on the program needs during the development of a building design.

- Linear process from architect to engineering consultants.
- □ Periodic design meetings to coordinate efforts.



### **Whole Building Design**

"Synergy is the only word in our language that means behavior of whole systems unpredicted by the separately observed behavior of the system's parts or any subassembly of the system's parts. There is nothing in the chemistry of a toenail that predicts the existence of a human being."

**R. Buckminster Fuller.** 

**Operating Manual for Spaceship Earth (1969)** 



## Whole Building Design

A successful "Whole Buildings" design is a solution that is greater than the sum of its parts. The fundamental challenge of 'whole buildings' design is to understand that all building systems are interdependent.

 Looks at how materials, systems and products of a building connect and overlap.

 Looks at how the building and its systems can be integrated with supporting systems on its site and in its community.



#### Whole Building Design

The fundamental challenge of 'whole buildings' design is to understand that all building systems are interdependent.

Through a systematic analysis of these interdependencies, a much more efficient and cost-effective building can be produced.



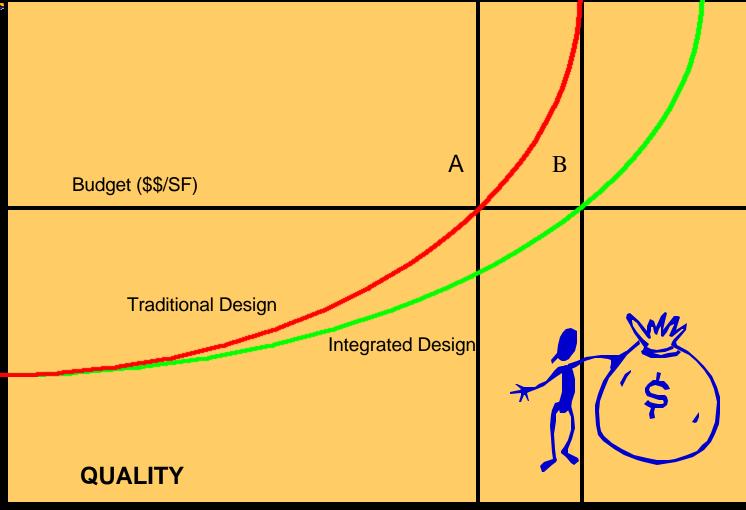
# **Collaborative Approach**

Paradigms of the traditional design process need to be altered for a heavier focus on collaborative interaction and goal defining.

- **Comprehensive Stakeholder Involvement**
- Materials, systems and assemblies reviewed from many different perspectives.
- Evaluation for cost, quality-of-life, future flexibility, energy efficiency, overall environmental impact, productivity, creativity, and how the occupants will be enlivened.



# **Cost Effective Design**



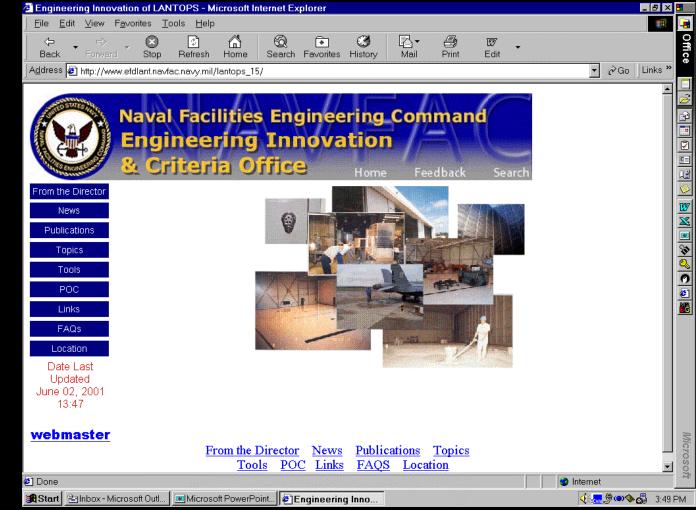


# Criteria



# NAVFAC Criteria

#### http:///www.efdlant.navfac.navy.mil/lantops\_15





#### Whole Building Design Guide http://www.wbdg.org WBDGG



Your Complete Internet Resource to Building-Related Design Guidance, Criteria, and Technology



# **US Green Building Council**



#### **Green Building Rating System**

http://www.usgbc.org



#### **Foundation Knowledge**





## Sustainable Development





# **Sustainable America**

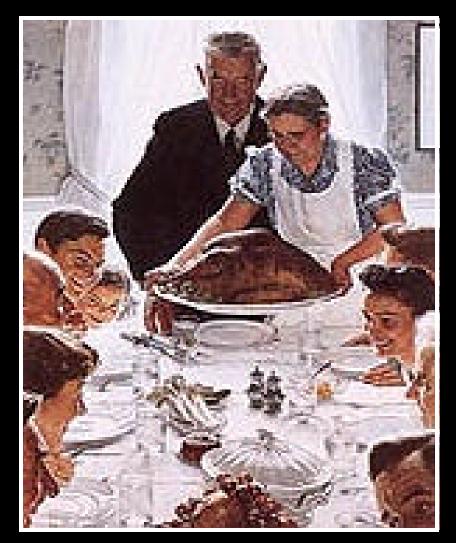
Domestically, Sustainable Development *presumes* security and freedom from external interference.

Navy cannot make this presumption... mission is to provide this security.

<u>Security supports</u> <u>economic development and equity.</u>



# **The American Dream**





# **Sustainable Readiness**







