



SIDWELL FRIENDS SCHOOL

High Performance Middle School

Metropolitan Washington Council of
Governments High Performance Schools
Symposium

24 April 2006

- Uncommon Academic Excellence
- Prizing of Diversity
- Friends Values and Testimonies
- Environmental Stewardship

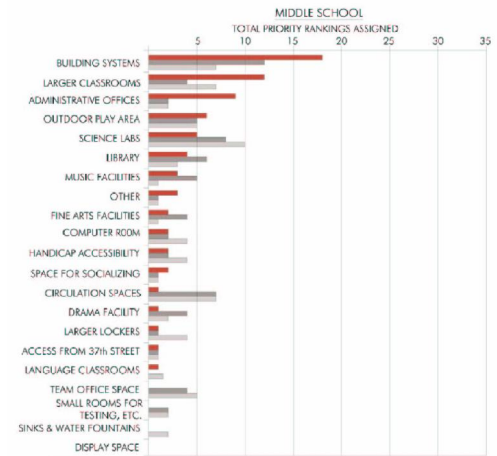
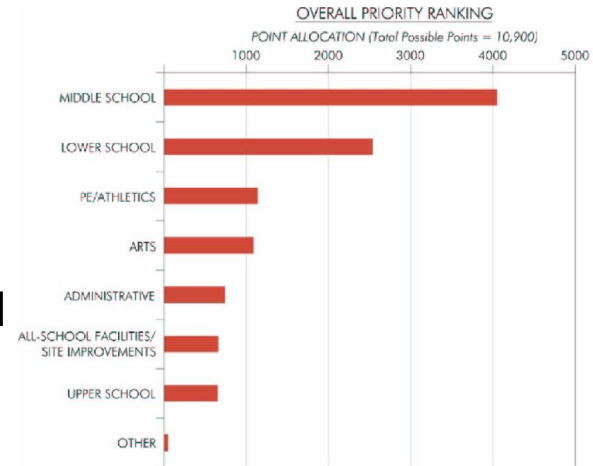


Sidwell Friends School

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- Two Year Master Planning Process Completed 2002
- Input from faculty, administrators, students, parents, alumni
- Middle School, followed by Lower School gym, emerged as clear priorities
- Foundation for current plans

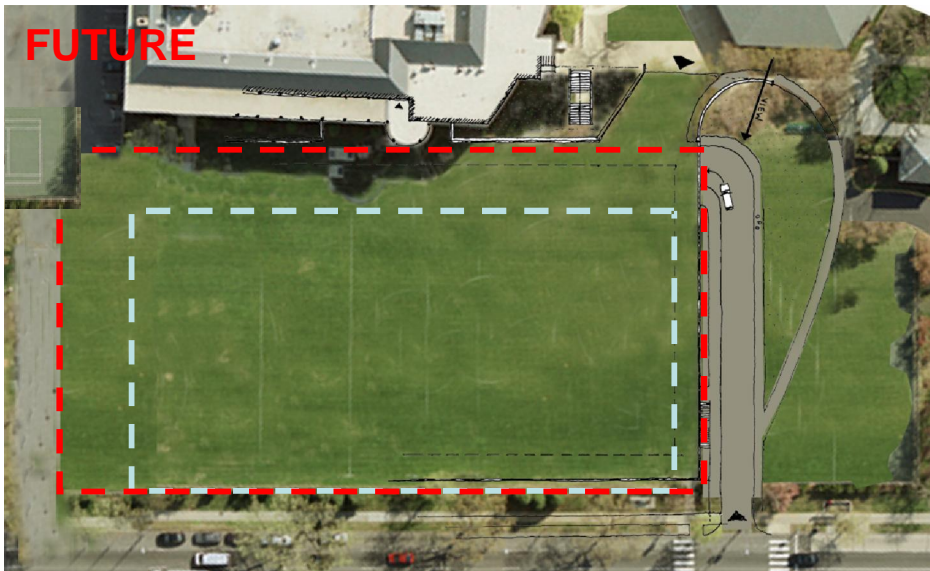


Context



- Preserves National Landmark historic building and school symbol
- All new mechanical and life-safety systems
- Increased useable administrative space
- Energy efficient heating (geothermal heat pump), cooling and lighting
- Improved air quality through low VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) paint and carpet

Renovation of Zartman House (Completed Summer/Fall 2004)

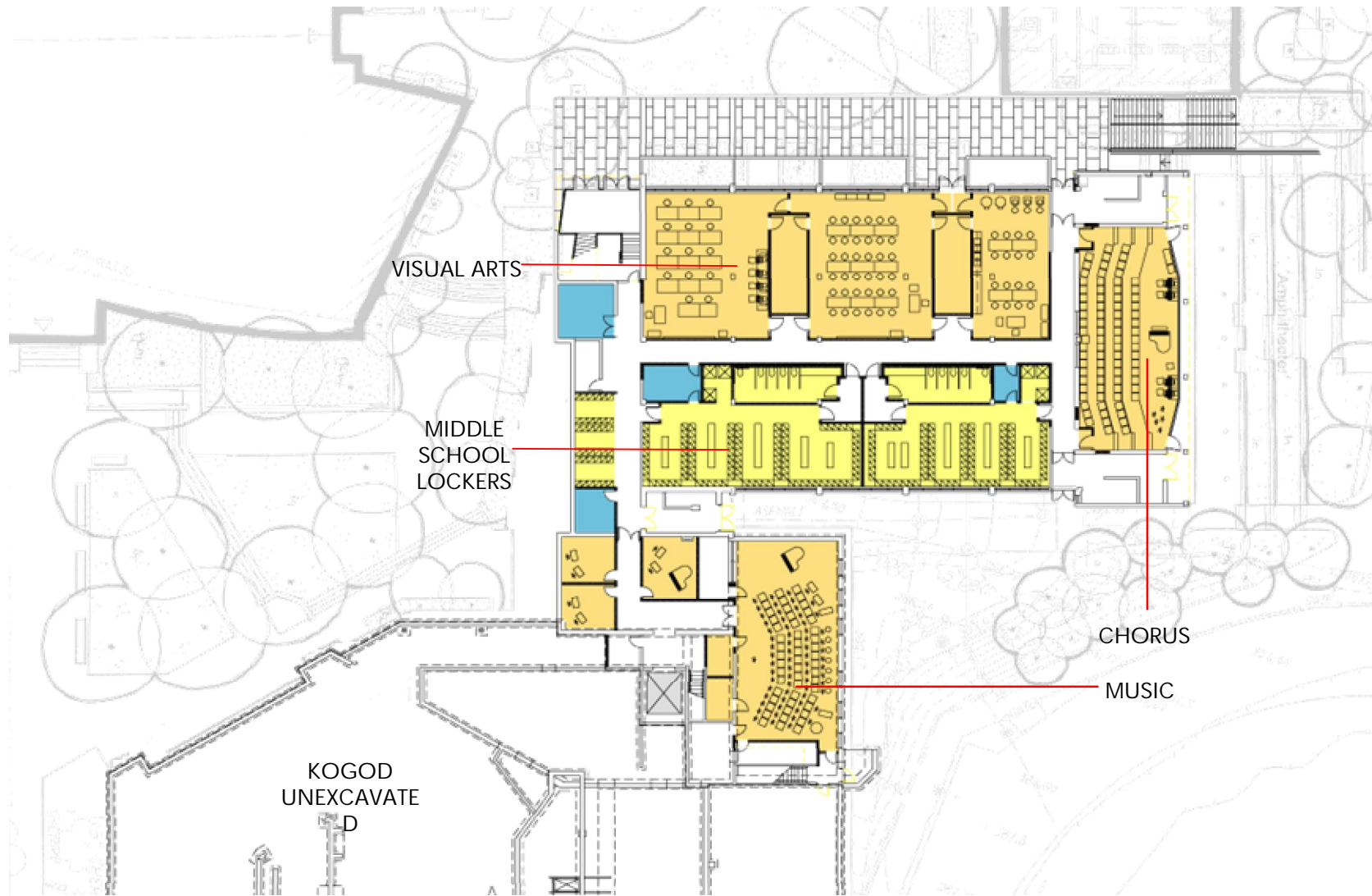


- Creates full-sized athletic field
- Houses Technology, Buildings & Grounds and Security
- Provides parking for faculty and students
- Essential for zoning approval
- Preserves future building sites
- Improves vehicular and pedestrian safety
- Resolves and isolates traffic flow to west side of campus
- Results in more pedestrian-oriented campus
- Enhances campus aesthetics

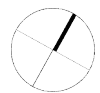
Below-Grade Structure on Wisconsin Avenue for Athletics, Plant, Security, IT, Parking and Traffic Management

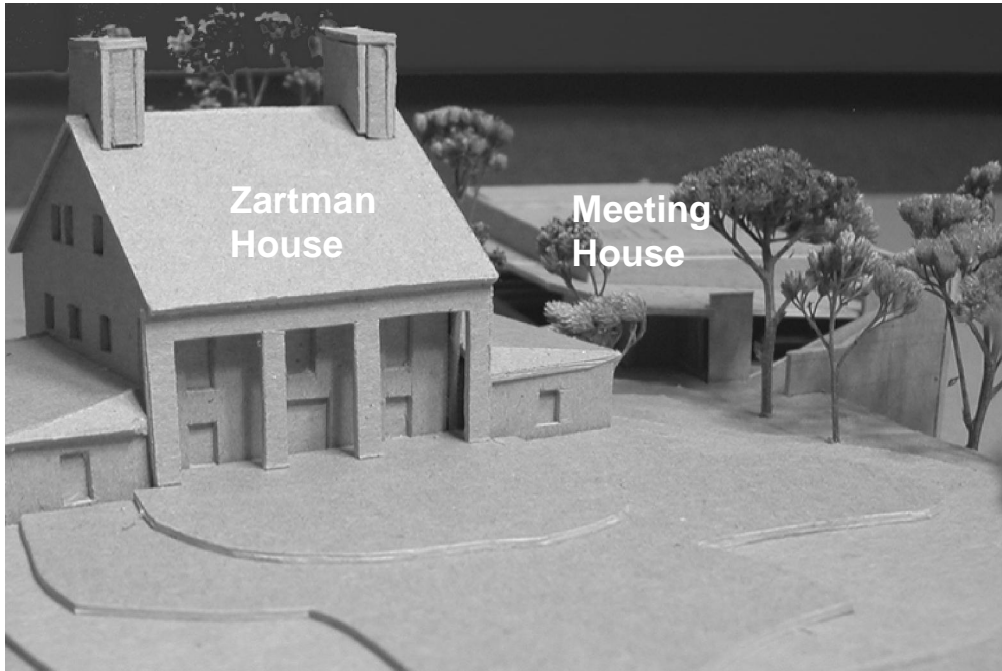


New Athletic Center for DC Campus



Lower Level Kenworthy Gym Renovation for Kogod Arts Complex





- Defers to Zartman House
- 1 ½ Story New Construction
- Entrance from Zartman gardens
- Lower level at grade with athletic fields

MODEL PHOTO



Meeting House (location yet to be finalized)



Classroom Renovation
and Expansion

New Gym

Lower School Campus

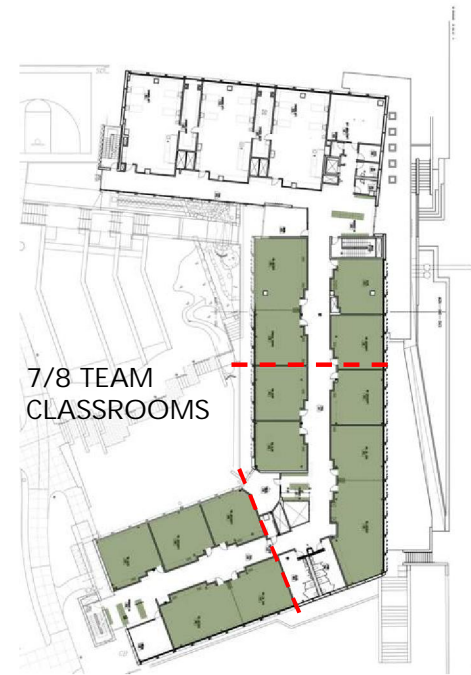
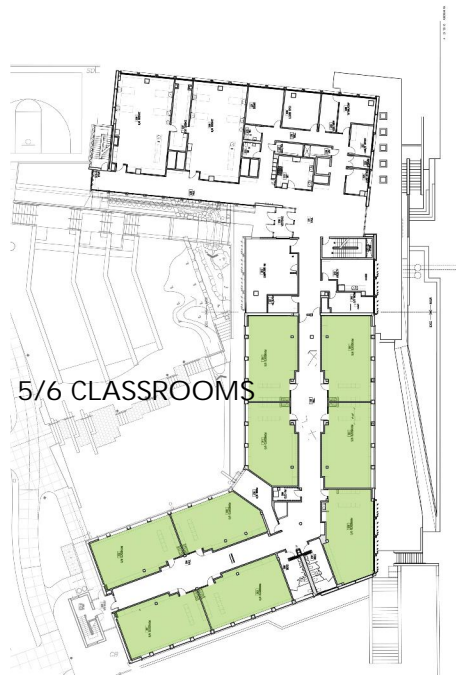
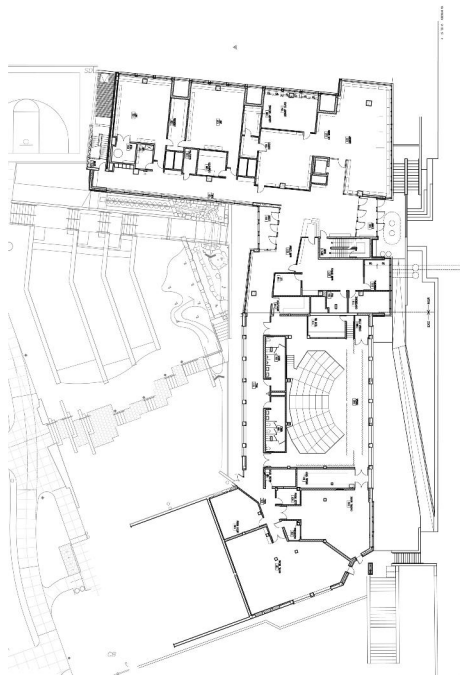




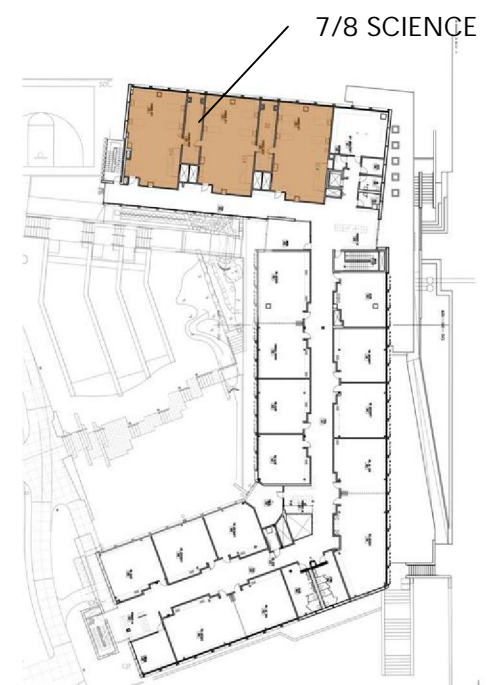
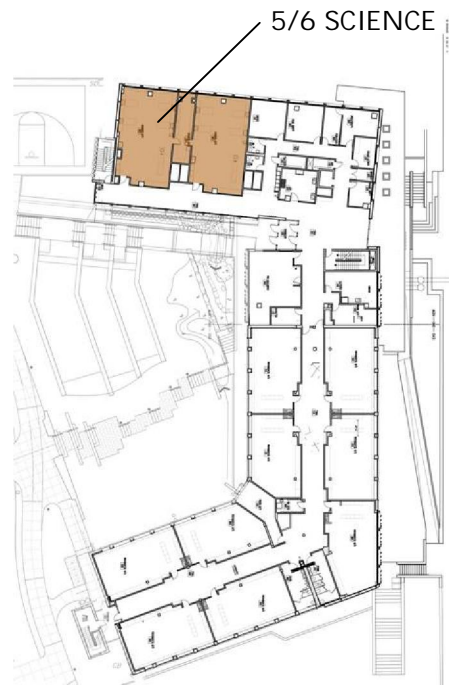
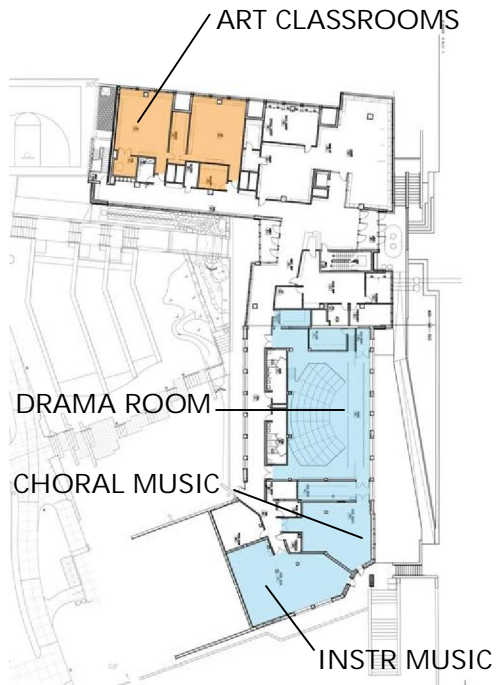
High Performance Middle School Building

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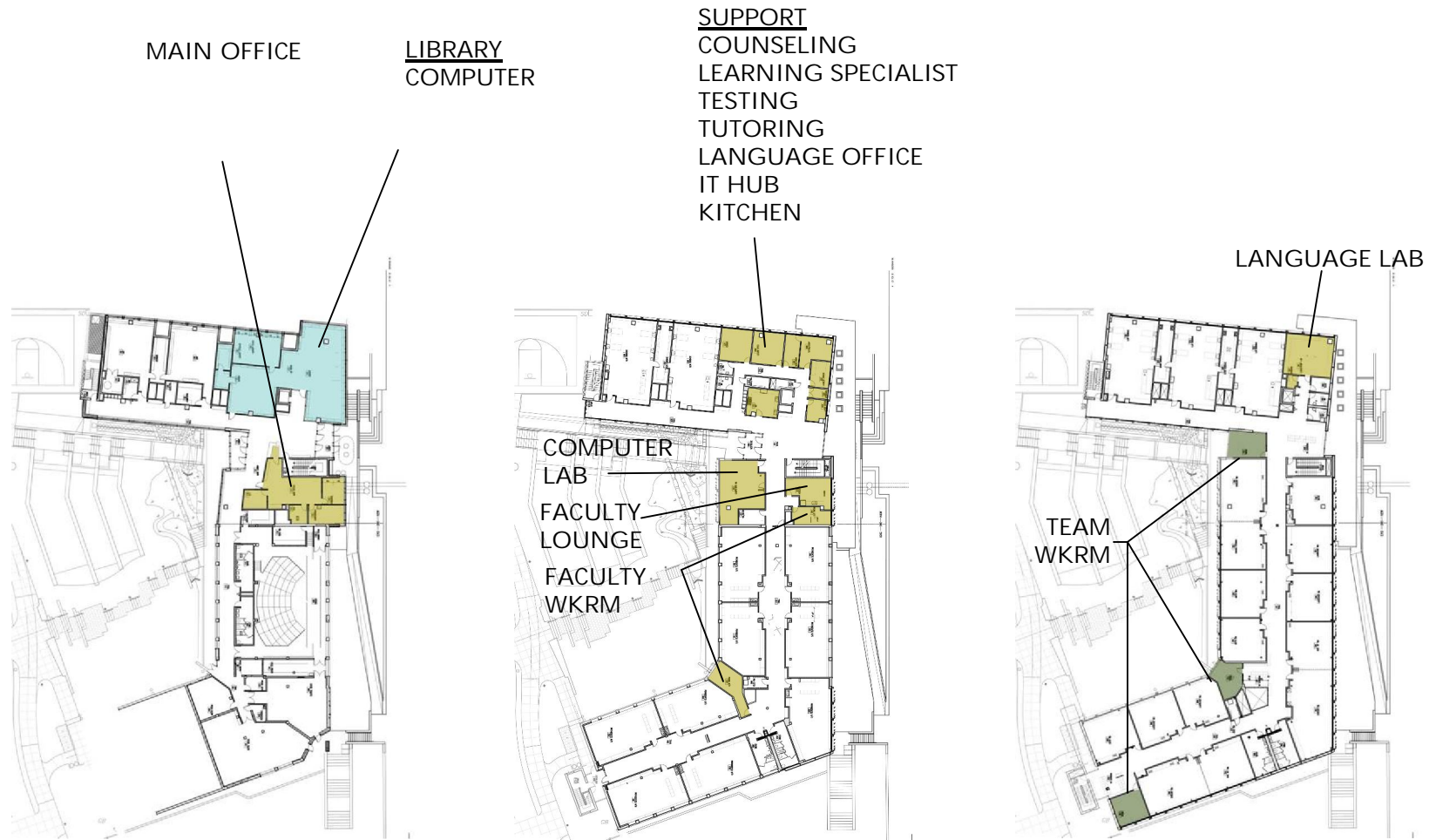
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Homeroom Classrooms



Specialty Classrooms



Academic Support

Buildings Consume

40% of society's total energy usage
30% of raw material
25% of water resources



And Produce

40% of air emissions
20% of effluents
25% of solid waste

The Role of Buildings in our Environment

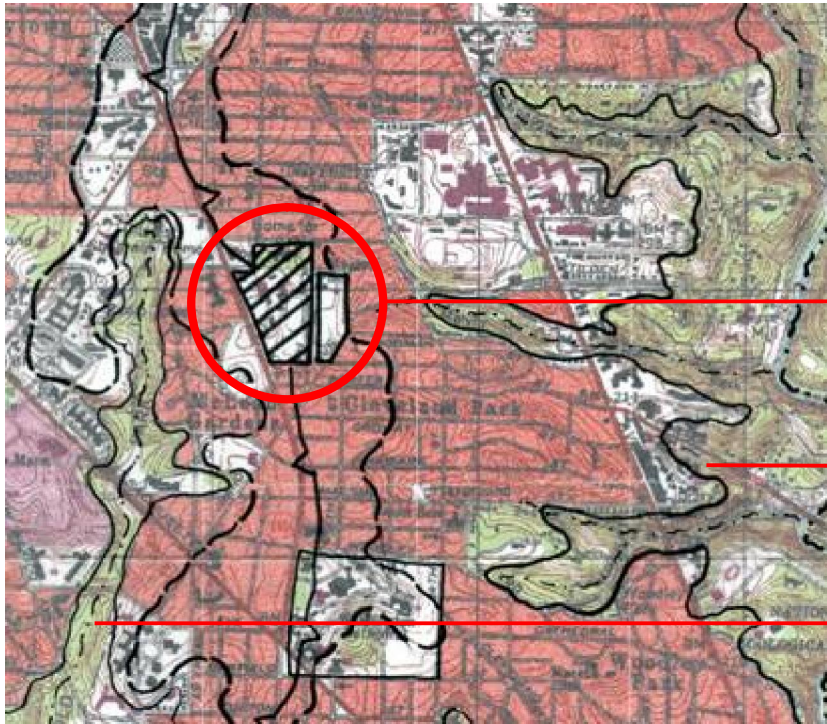
- Walk our talk
 - Reduce energy, water, materials use and emissions
- Provide healthy physical environment
- Create a laboratory for learning
- Serve as a beacon for others



Why Green?

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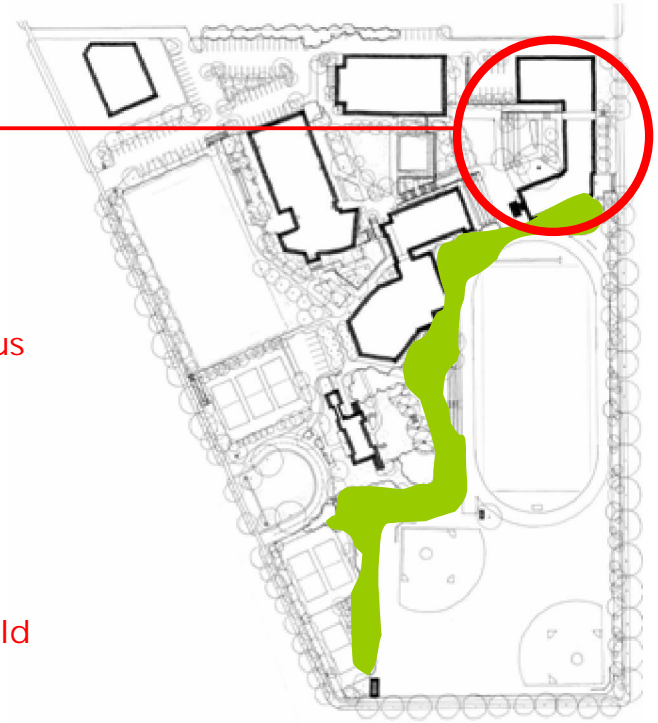
REGION

Middle School
Addition and
Renovation

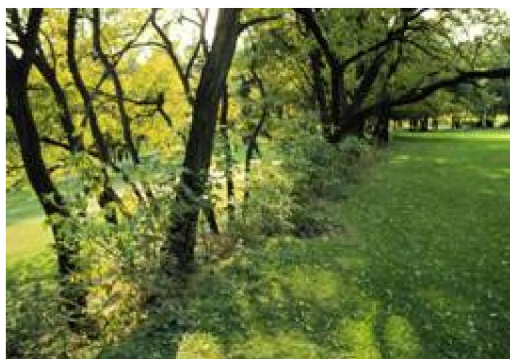
Wisconsin
Avenue Campus

Rock Creek
Watershed

Glover Archbold
Watershed

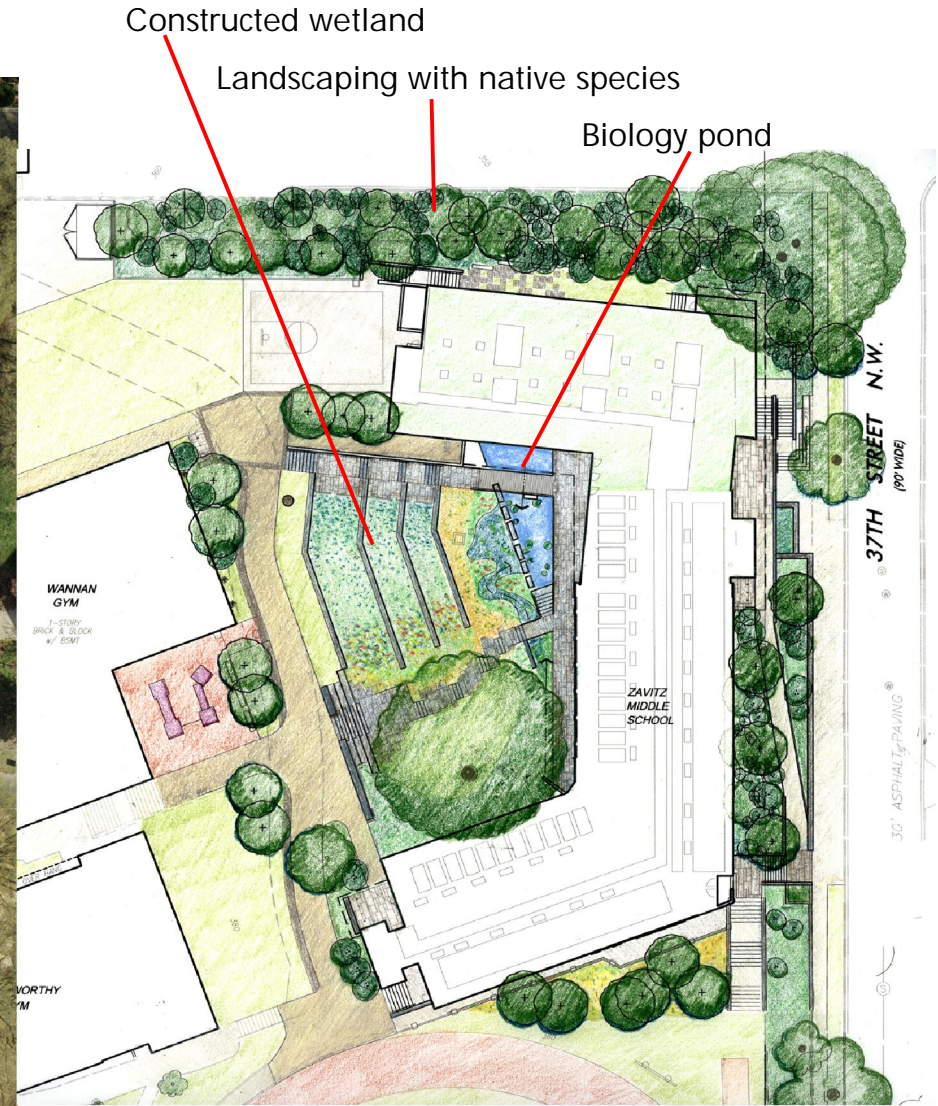


CAMPUS



Re-establish connections to
local geography, watersheds,
habitat and natural history.

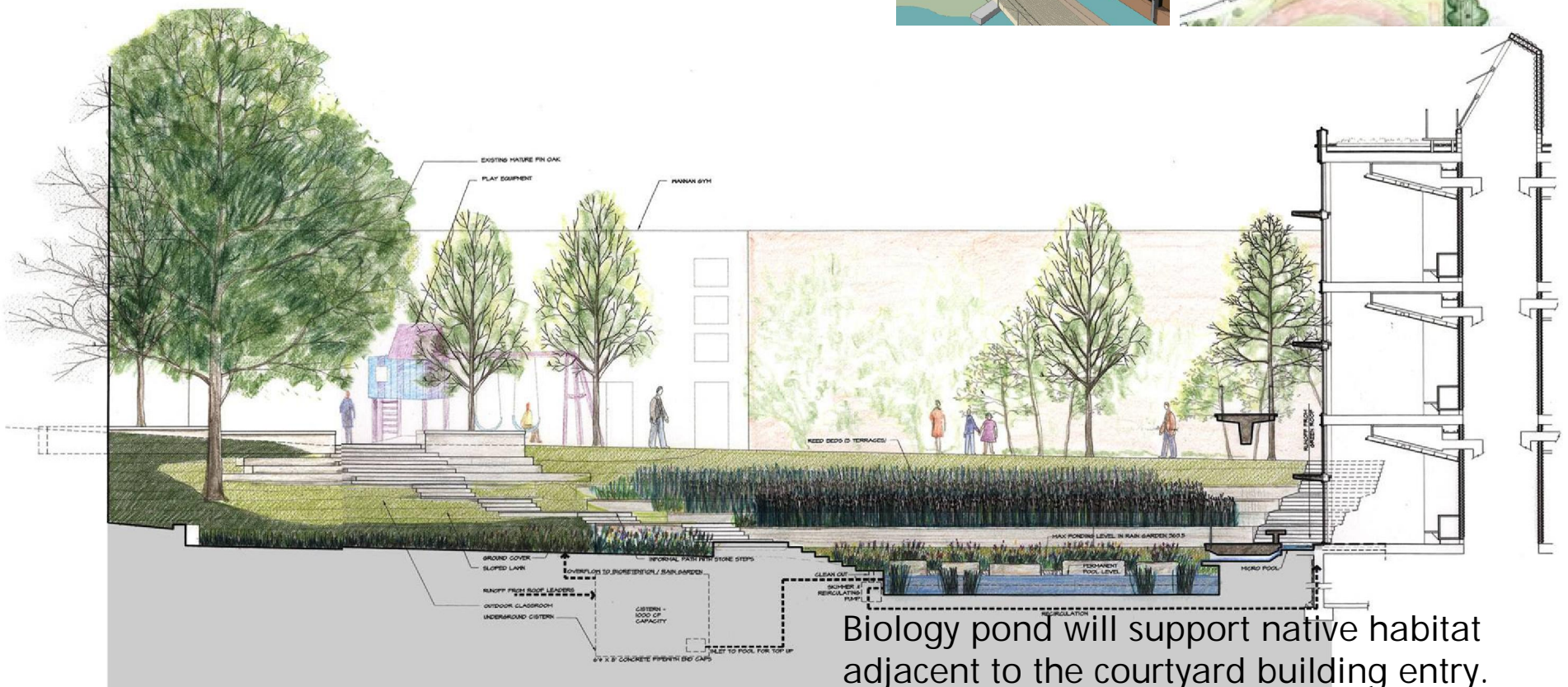
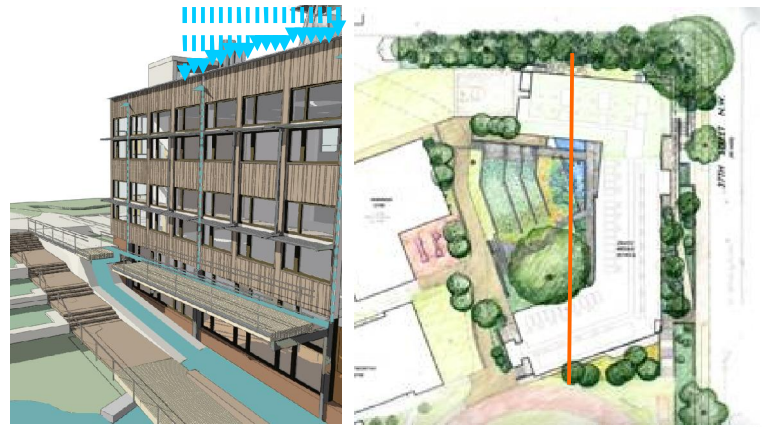
Campus Land, Biodiversity and Water Resources



Water Management

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Biology pond will support native habitat adjacent to the courtyard building entry.

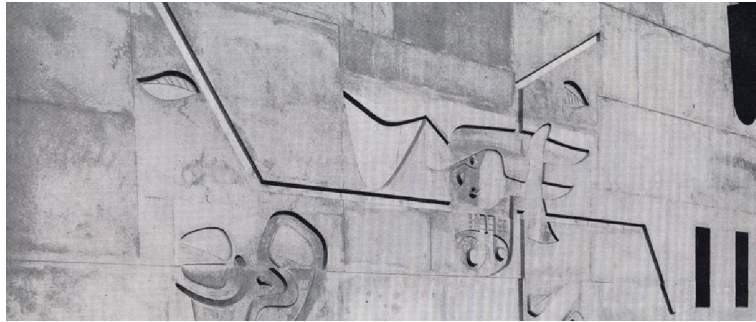
Rain Garden and Biology Pond



Wetland establishes connections
between building and site systems.

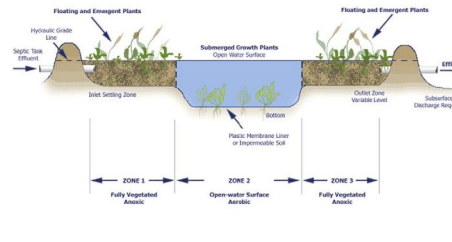
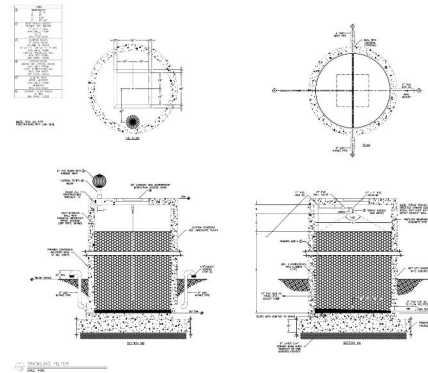


Constructed Wetland



Wastewater Resource

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A

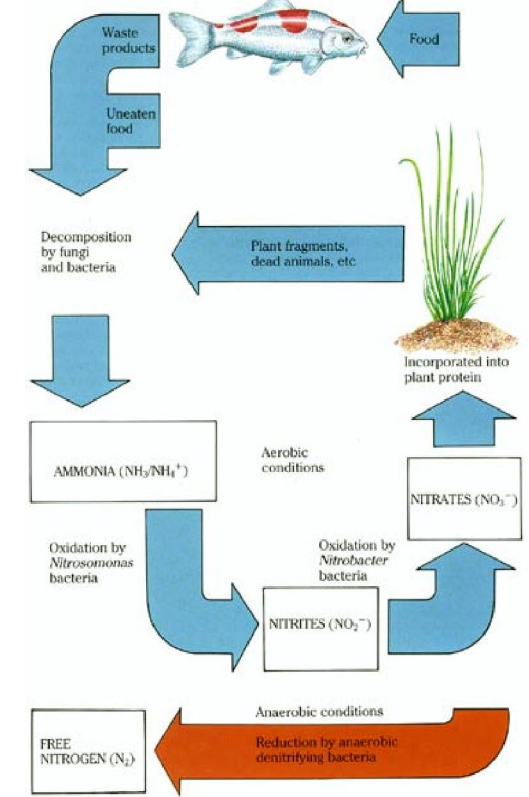
B

C

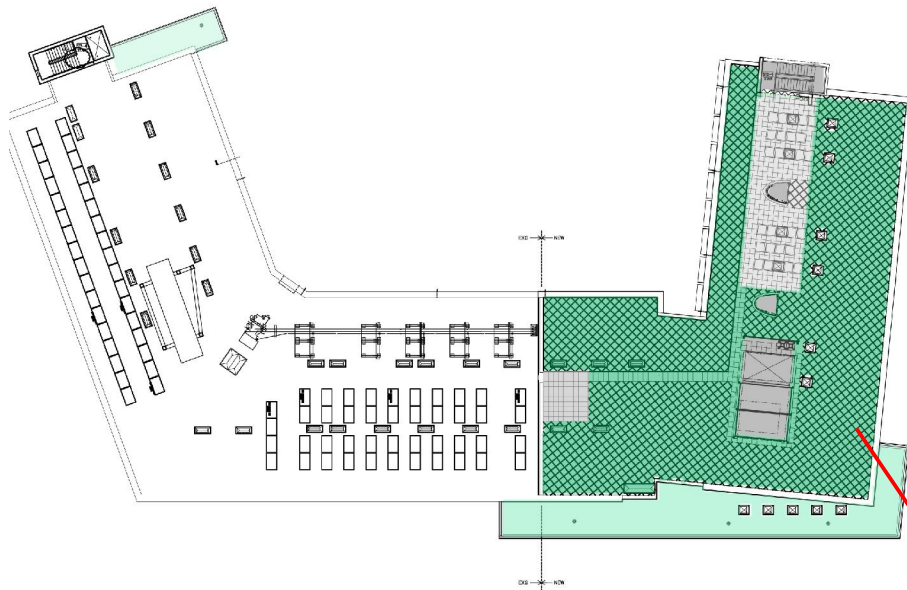
D

A

The nitrogen cycle



Wetland illustrates food-waste-food cycle.



Green roof with organic herb garden supplies dining room

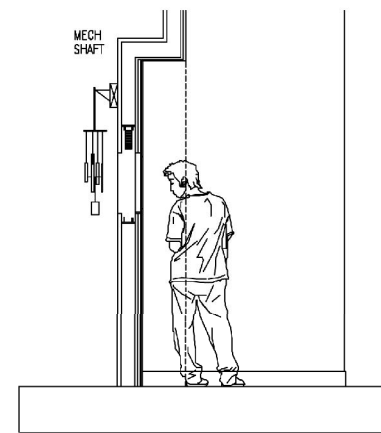
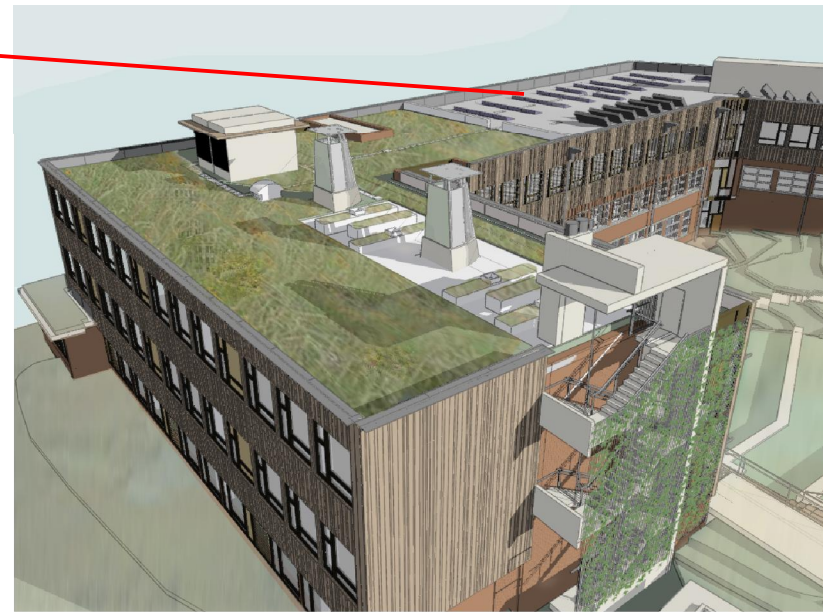
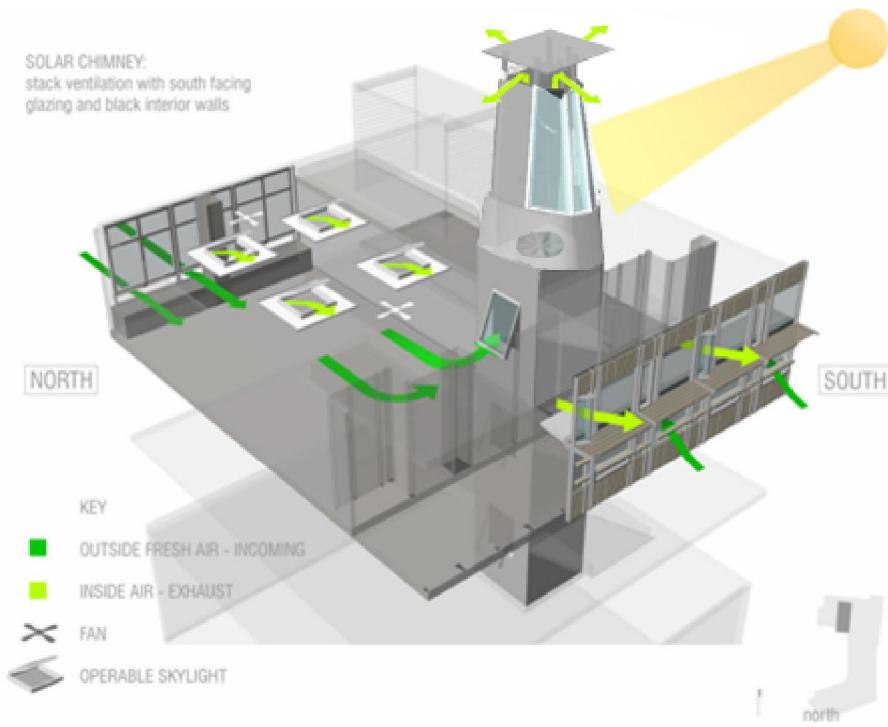
Norwegian Shed:
green roofs are
time-tested

Application of
modern materials



Green roofs insulate the building and mitigate storm water impacts

Photovoltaic arrays use the sun's energy to generate electricity



Wind chime in ventilation tower makes air flow visible

Natural and mechanically assisted ventilation reduce energy use for heating and cooling

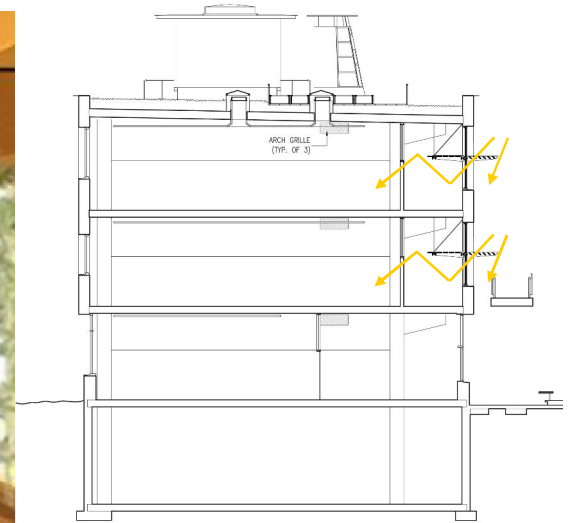
Dual Mode Heating and Cooling System



WEST

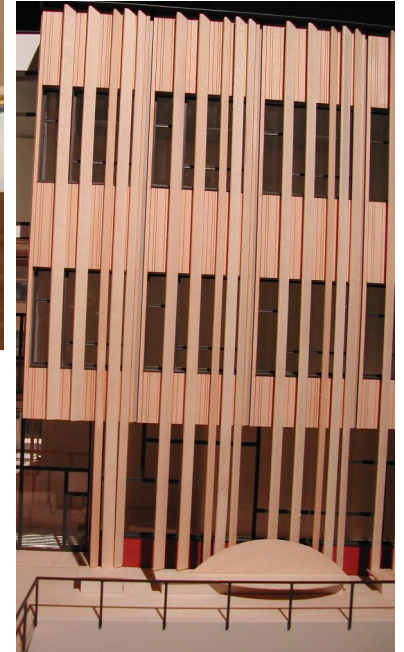
- North-facing windows are left uncovered (above left and right)
- Sunlight enters top floor classrooms through sky lights in renovated wing

Optimization of Day Light Illustrates How Revealed Building Systems Can Teach



- Optimizing day light in classrooms reduces energy for lighting and cooling while boosting productivity
- Sunlight entering through south facing windows bounces off light shelf and reflective hallway ceiling (above right) then enters through clerestory into new science lab (above left) equipped with automatic blinds and dual mode florescent lamps.

Optimization of Day Light Illustrates How Revealed Building Systems Can Teach



- On east and west exposures, the vertical fins covering the windows are angled 51.25 degrees N of W to maximize shading between Noon and 3:30pm

Optimization of Day Light Illustrates How Revealed Building Systems Can Teach

Energy Model for Addition

EA Prerequisite 2 / EA Credit 1 / EA Credit 2

ECB Table - MS New (Double glazed windows and no solar thermal)

Energy Summary by End Use

Regulated Energy Summary by End Use	Energy Type	Proposed Building		Budget Building		Proposed / Budget Energy [%]
		Energy [10 ³ Btu]	Peak [10 ³ Btu]	Energy [10 ³ Btu]	Peak [10 ³ Btu]	
Lighting - Conditioned	Electricity	32,287		411,198		8%
Lighting - Unconditioned						
Space Heating	Gas	424,610		697,350		61%
Space Cooling	Electricity	96,417		210,650		46%
Pumps	Electricity	30,751		51,127		60%
Fans - Interior Ventilation	Electricity	41,570		47,884		87%
Fans - Interior Exhaust						
Service Water Heating	Gas	189,860		189,860		100%
TOTAL BUILDING CONSUMPTION		815,495.7		1,608,069.7		51%

Impacts:

- HVAC loads
- Building controls
- AV systems
- Window shading systems
- Configuration of interior spaces
- Interior materials selection
- Roofscape
- Building cladding

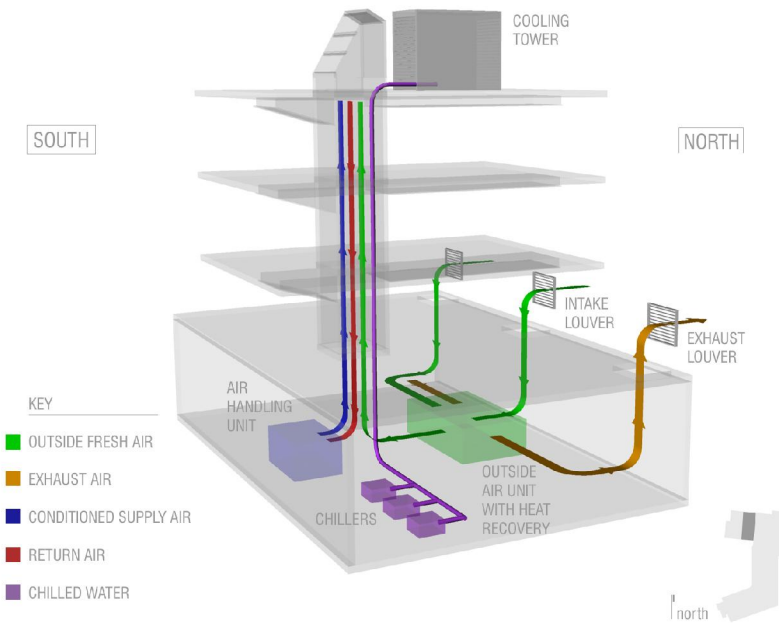
Energy and Cost Summary by Fuel	DEC''		ECB'		DEC'' / ECB'	
	Use [10 ³ Btu]	Cost [\$]	Use [10 ³ Btu]	Cost [\$]	Energy %	Cost %
Electricity	201,026	\$ 4,182	720,860	\$ 14,996	28%	28%
Natural Gas	614,470	\$ 4,529	887,210	\$ 6,539	69%	69%
Other Fossil Fuel	-	\$ -	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Nonrenewable (DEC')	815,496	8,711	1,608,070	21,535		
Subtotal Renewable (REC')	(59,095)	(436)				
Total	756,401	\$ 8,275	1,608,070	\$ 21,535		
Percent Savings = (ECB' \$ - DEC' \$) / ECB' \$ =					62%	
Credit 1 Points Awarded =					10	

\$13,000 projected annual energy savings (north wing only)

Overall energy savings of 55% building-wide relative to code requirements

Efficient Lighting Design Reduced Energy Use Associated with Lighting by 92%

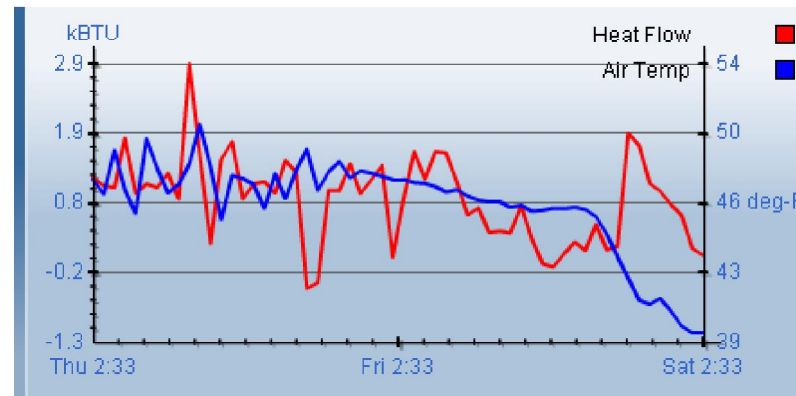
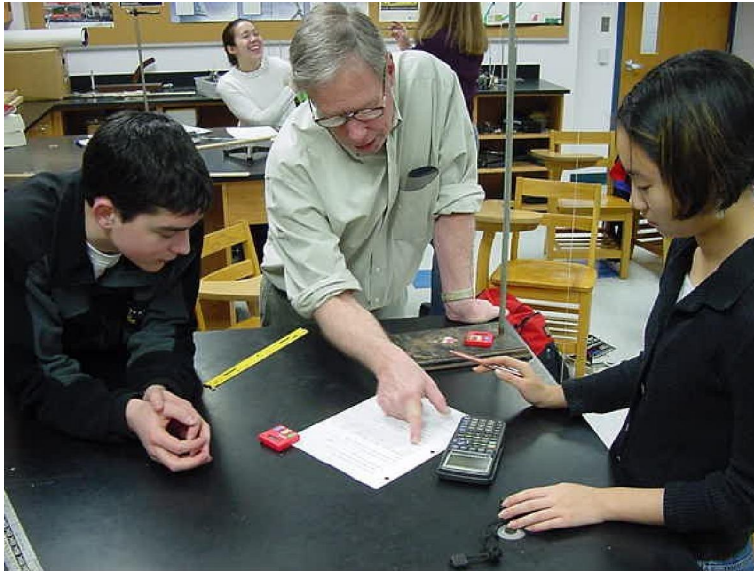
Percent Renewable = 100 x (REC' \$) / DEC' \$ = 5%
 Credit 2 Points Awarded = 3



Central Plant Heating and Cooling Loop

- Use diversity permits smaller equipment
- More efficient centralized maintenance
- Natural redundancy (back-feed buildings)
- Increased program area in served buildings

Central Plant Will Reduce Energy Use Campus-Wide



Displays in Classrooms and on Internet will Allow Students to Monitor and Analyze Building Performance

- recycling station
- tackable wall surface
- gypsum drywall
- acoustic ceiling tile


CASEWORK

- linoleum countertop
- bamboo veneer
- wheatboard substrate

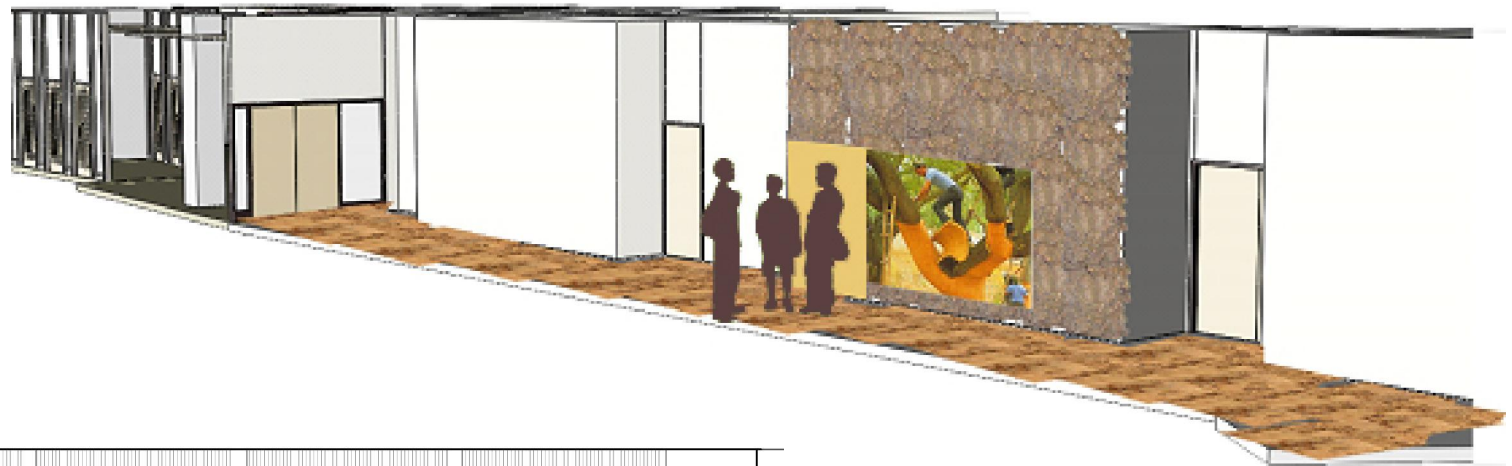
- cork flooring

KEY

- RESOURCE REUSE
- RECYCLED CONTENT
- LOCAL & REGIONAL
- RAPIDLY RENEWABLE
- CERTIFIED WOOD




Materials are Selected for their Environmental Impact



Exhibits in Classrooms and Circulation Spaces Illustrate their Origins



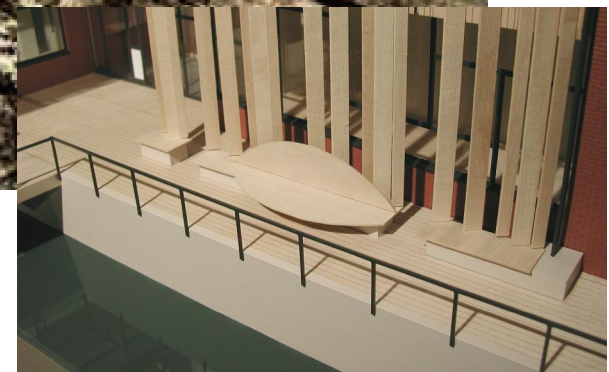
WHY WOOD?

- . LOW EMBODIED ENERGY
- . RENEWABLE RESOURCE
- . LOCALLY AVAILABLE
- . CONTRIBUTES TO LEED POINTS (RECLAIMED & LOCAL)
- . SUN SHADING INTEGRAL TO CLADDING SYSTEM

Durability class of heartwood	DURABILITY CLASS OF THE HEARTWOOD OF SOME COMMON EXTERNAL CLADDING TIMBERS				
	1 very durable	2 durable	3 moderately durable	4 slightly durable	5 not durable
Species used for cladding	Opale				
	Okoume				
	European oak				
	Alnus & Elm				
	Western red cedar				
	Albino & North America				
	European larch & Japanese larch				
	Douglas fir				
	European redwood Scots pine				
	Norway spruce				

SOURCE: BS EN 350-2:1994

The sapwood of all these species is classed as being not durable



Building Clad in Durable, Reused Western Red Cedar



=

Source Reference

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New Middle School Integrated with the Landscape

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- Curricular integration
- Sustainable Food Sources
- Green Operations and Building Maintenance
- Transportation policy
- Attention to Sustainability in all new Facilities



Focus on Sustainability has Moved Beyond Buildings

Category	20-year Net Present Value
Energy Savings	\$5.80
Emissions Savings	\$1.20
Water Savings	\$0.50
Operations and Maintenance Savings	\$8.50
Productivity and Health Value	\$36.90 to \$55.30
Subtotal	\$52.90 to \$71.30
Average Extra Cost of Building Green	(-3.00 to -\$5.00)
Total 20-year Net Benefit	\$50 to \$65

- Extra investment pays for itself in energy savings.
- Overall benefits exceed costs by factor of ten
- Greatest benefits are to health and productivity
- Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.
 - Albert Einstein

Drawn from a report to California’s Sustainable Building Task Force, a group of over 40 state agencies, with funding from seven. The study draws on cost data from 33 green building projects and benefits data from over 100 buildings nationwide. Developed in partnership with USGBC.



EXECUTIVE ORDER S-20-04
 by the
Governor of the State of California

California Study Indicates Green Buildings Are a Good Investment

Source: *Capital E Analysis*

Research indicates high performance buildings can enhance

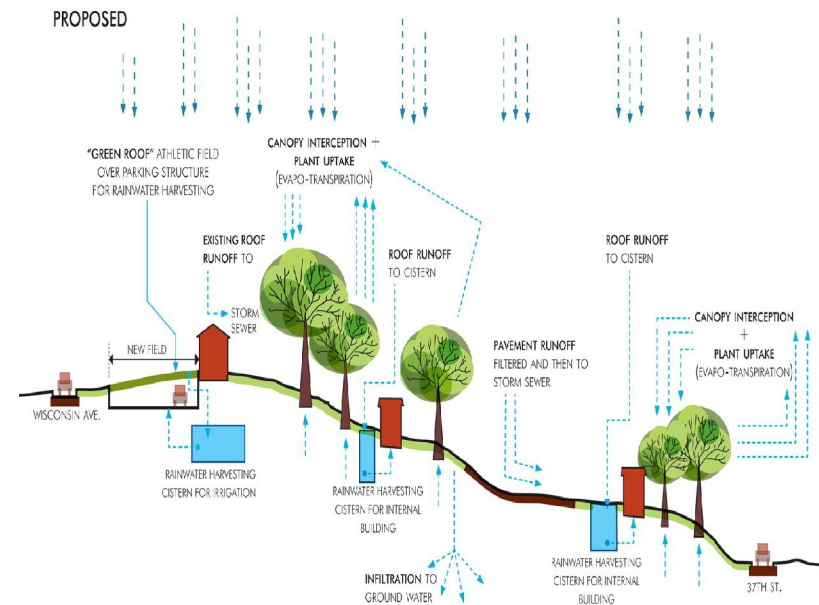
- Health
- Productivity
- Sense of well being

SFS research in collaboration with Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies




Sidwell will Contribute to Primary Research on High Performance Buildings

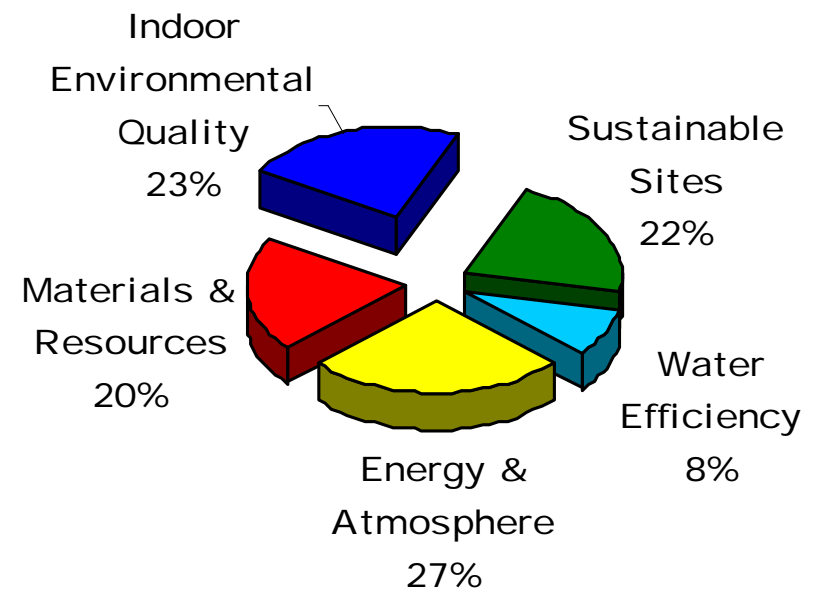
- Aid to fundraising
 - But we didn't count on it
 - School may not be oriented towards corporate or foundation grants
 - Development office already stretched launching capital campaign
- Aid to Zoning
- Adds a spark: from sufficiency to vision



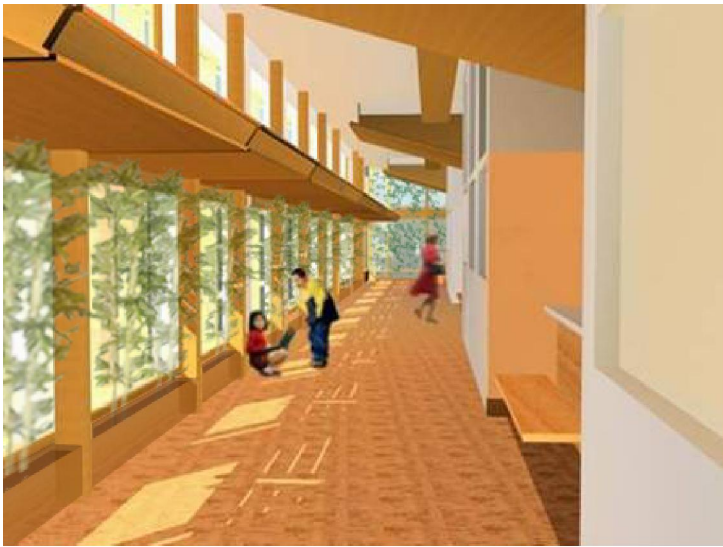
Green Design Brings Collateral Benefits

- 
- **Mindset** – Intent and commitment to succeed
 - **Process** – Integrated, all parties engaged
 - **Tools** – Benchmarks (LEED), Modeling Programs (DOE2), Payback Analysis Framework
 - **Outcomes** – Technology, Products, Techniques

- Pros
 - LEED provides nationally recognized framework
 - Third party validation
 - Focuses design choices
 - Supports mainstay of the movement
- Cons
 - Can distort choices
 - Additional cost



Decide whether to Seek Certification



- Little or no additional cost
- Life cycle payback
- Pedagogically or ethically compelling
 - “Signature Strategies”



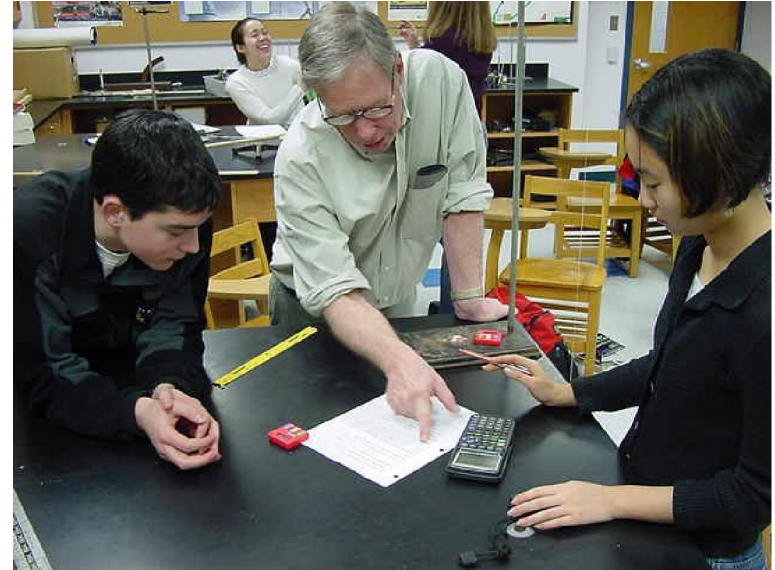
Establish Principles for High Performance Investment



- Recognize that the School will be here for the long run and that we have the capacity to borrow
- Lower operating costs may be realized if higher first cost is covered through capital campaign (payback)

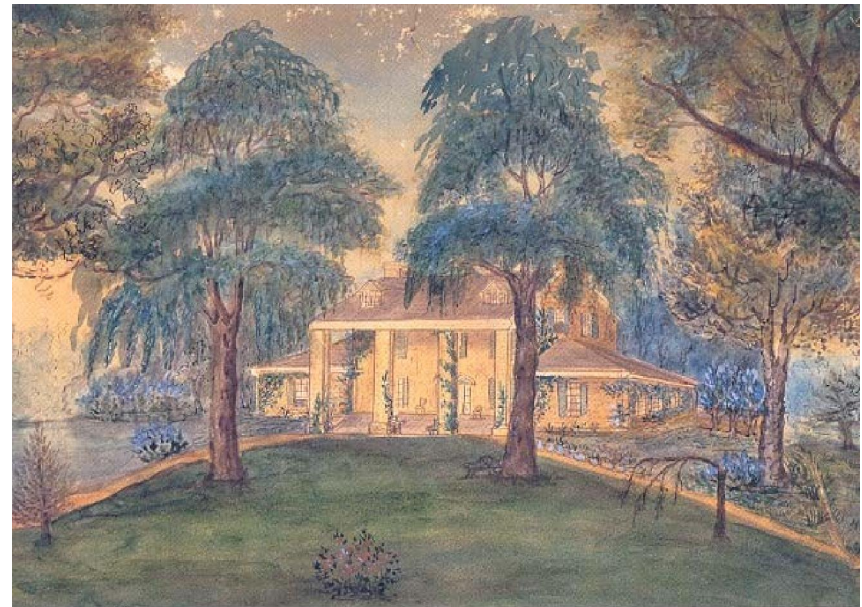
Move Forward in the Face of Uncertainty

- Project champion
- Progressive Buy-In
 - There is a problem
 - The school can be part of the solution
 - We can afford to do it
 - The school will be improved if we do



Solidify Leadership

- Process repeats with each stakeholder group
- Started with the Board at Sidwell
 - Toehold in architect selection
 - B&G buy-in
 - Making the case to the full Board
- AC, Faculty, etc.



Solidify Leadership

- Select for cultural fit as well as technical expertise
 - Like the School, the design team must internalize the green agenda
 - What is innate and what can be learned
- Be prepared to invest heavily in knowledge
 - Smart design pays for itself
- Start early—the best solutions will be holistic

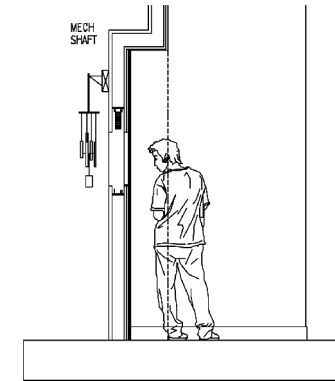
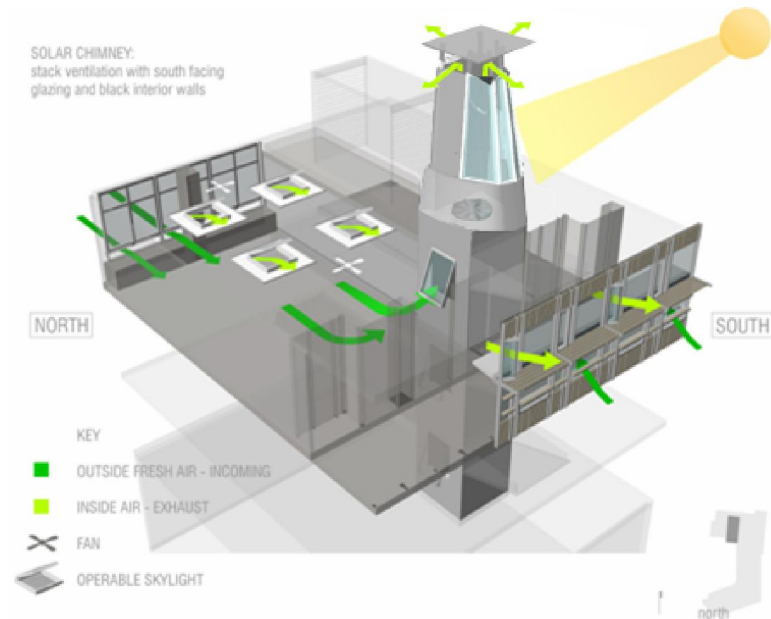


Assemble the right design team

Budget based on prioritizing all possible LEED™ points from least to most cost

Middle School LEED™ Certification Options Summary	
Points in Base Budget (Gold+1)	\$
Minimum Target for Gold	\$
Target for Gold with Cushion (Gold+3)	\$
Minimum Target for Platinum	\$
Maximum Rating (Platinum+3)	\$

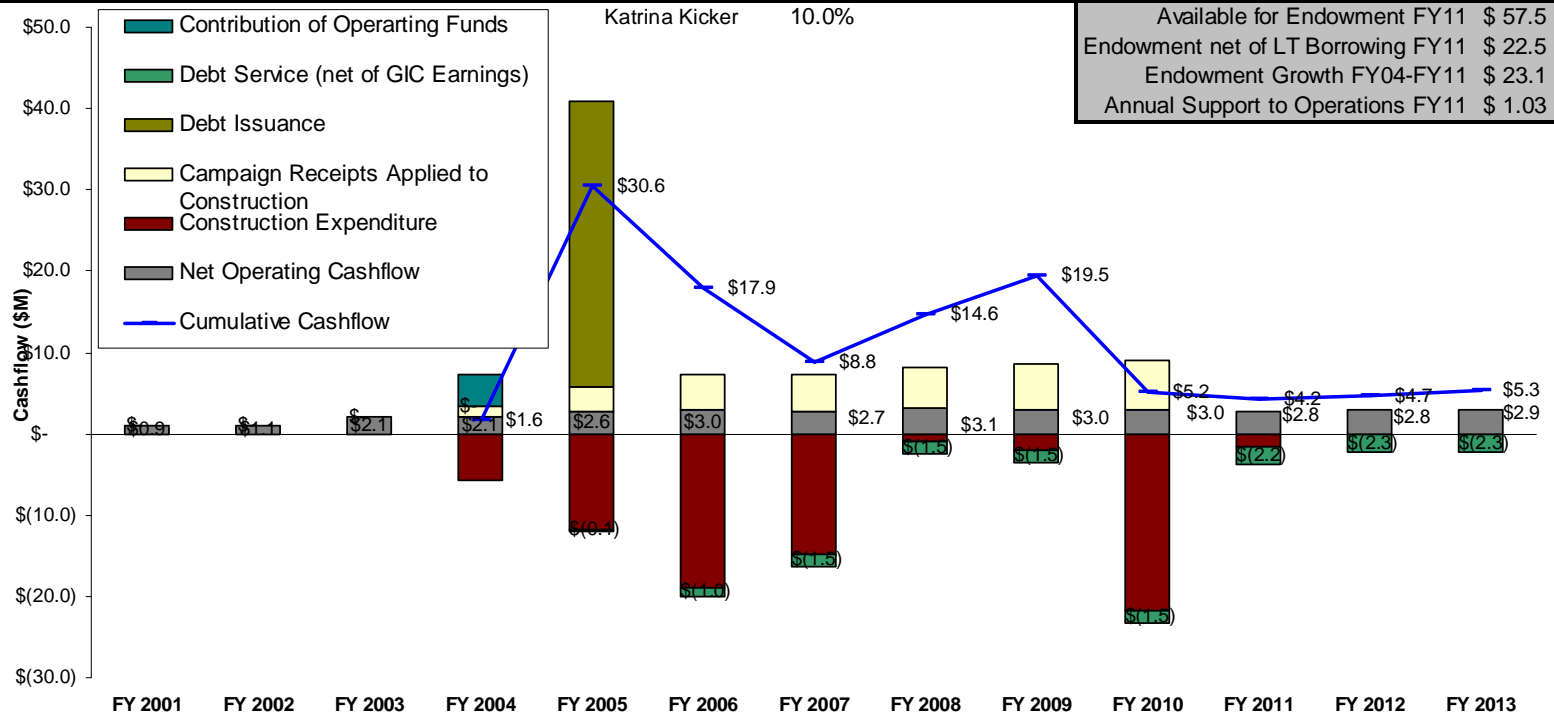
Understand the Costs of Achieving Goals



- Long range financial plan can demonstrate green design does not:
 - Come at the cost of faculty compensation
 - Drive tuition growth (in a private school context)
 - Conflict with other institutional objectives

Illustrate Financial Context

	Cost	Build in	Escalated	Sources and Uses 2004-2011
	2005 \$s	Fiscal	Cost	
Contributions Used for Construction	\$ 30.0			Contributions Used for Construction
Contributions Used for Endowment	\$ 10.0			Bond Proceeds
Contributions Used for Annual Funds	\$ 8.0			Accumulated Reserves
Total Campaign	\$ 48.0			Cash from Operations
Constant tuition increase (1 or 2)	1			Total Sources
No Enrollment Growth (1 or 2)	1			87.2
Construction Escalation after '05	7.5%			Construction Expenditure
Academic Exp Escalation	5.5%			Debt Service
Other Non-FA Operating Expenses	5.0%			Total Uses
				87.2
				Available for Endowment FY11
				\$ 57.5
				Endowment net of LT Borrowing FY11
				\$ 22.5
				Endowment Growth FY04-FY11
				\$ 23.1
				Annual Support to Operations FY11
				\$ 1.03



Sidwell Friends School's Multi-Year Financing Model

All numbers shown are fictitious. They do not represent the finances of Sidwell Friends School
Prepared and presented by Mike Saxenian. saxenianm@sidwell.edu

- Project serves as a catalyst for broader change
 - Operations
 - Transportation
 - Curriculum
- Faculty and staff serving on Environmental Stewardship Committee
- Trustees and experts serve on Green Advisory Board
- Develop a culture of sustainability



Leverage the Building Project

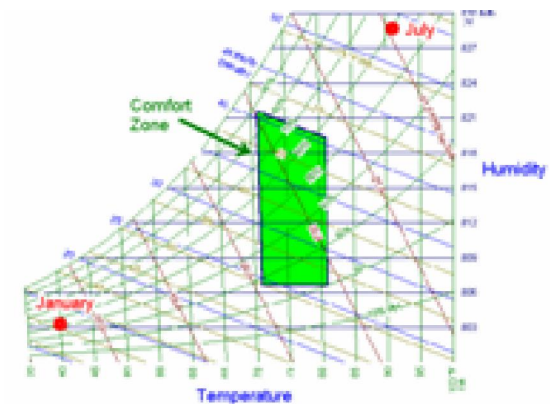
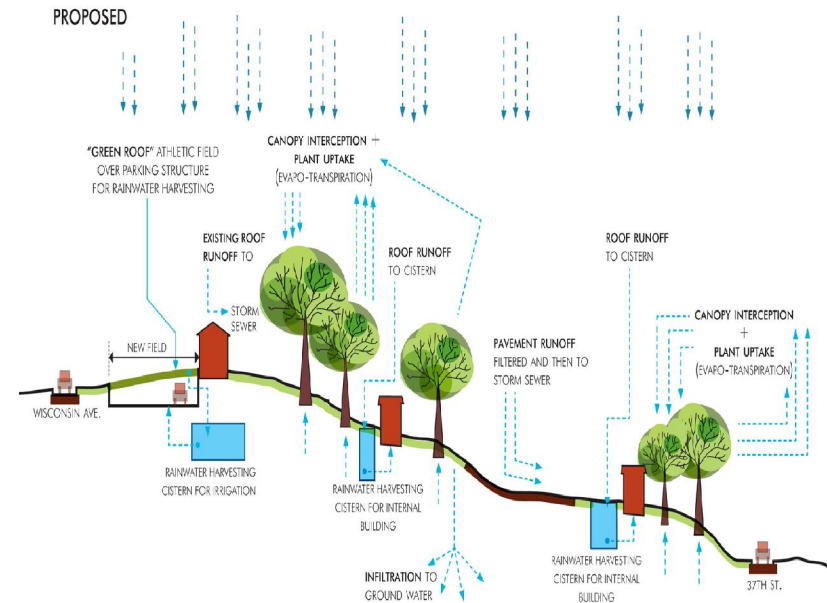


END

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- Minimize the impact of development on the **site**.
- Responsibly manage and recycle **storm water** and building **waste water**.
- Save **energy** first – optimize building performance through siting, orientation and high quality building design. Use energy modeling.
- Select most efficient equipment and systems.
- Use renewable energy sources where feasible.
- Maximize natural **ventilation** and mechanical ventilation to minimize the use of air conditioning.
- Use only products and processes which optimize **air quality**.
- Renew existing buildings first, using recycled or rapidly renewable **materials** as well as local materials.
- Incorporate **innovations** such as buildings that teach by revealing systems and processes.



Incorporate Simple Sustainable Design Strategies Throughout

Some strategies incur a first cost which is **paid back over a reasonable time** through energy and maintenance savings.

- Natural and mechanically assisted ventilation
- Efficient building envelope
- Central utility plant (6-10 year payback)



Signature strategies incur larger first costs and longer, if not indefinite, payback, but may be considered **critical to curriculum or stewardship**.

- Constructed wetland
- Solar panels



Invest in Signature Approaches