

A2: VTA GREEN BUILDING POLICY



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Green Building	Version Number:	01	
	Date:	08/07/2018	

1. Purpose

The Green Building Policy establishes a comprehensive framework for VTA to incorporate green building principles into its projects with the intention of designing, operating, and maintaining projects that are environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable.

Background

In 2008, VTA approved the Sustainability Program and established a goal to incorporate green building principles into VTA projects. VTA has since constructed and renovated several facilities with renewable energy, water and energy efficient fixtures, and other green building features. With this Green Building Policy, VTA seeks to formally incorporate green building principles into its projects. The intent of these principles is to conserve natural resources, reduce waste, support the local economy, provide healthy indoor environments, and generate long-term cost savings for VTA. Cost savings of green buildings is achieved primarily through reduced energy costs because green buildings are, on average, 30% more energy efficient when compared to conventional buildings.

These green building principles are supported by the vision and values of the 2016 Strategic Plan to innovate the way Silicon Valley moves. By proactively creating, collaborating, and leading in green building efforts, VTA will continue to advance its environmental sustainability goals.

2. Scope

For the purposes of this policy, green building refers to the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and de-construction.

This policy applies to the planning, design, construction, renovation, and operation of all capital, facility, and joint-development projects on VTA-owned property.

3. Responsibilities

All VTA employees shall be directed to incorporate green building principles into all capital, facility, and joint-development projects on VTA-owned property to the maximum extent possible.

VTA Executive Staff shall ensure that this policy is applied early on in the planning, design, construction, renovation, and operation of VTA projects.

The Environmental Programs Department and VTA Sustainability Program Team shall provide assistance to VTA employees to meet the requirements of this policy and support the implementation and maintenance of this policy.



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The Real Estate and Joint Development Department shall encourage private developers to incorporate green building principles into projects located on VTA-owned property to the maximum extent possible.

4. Policy

Included in this policy is a list of green building principles established by the State of California, U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure.

VTA shall commit to incorporating the principles listed below into the planning, design, construction, renovation, and operation of all new and existing facilities. This effort shall be done to the maximum extent possible for all facilities that are constructed, owned, or managed by VTA or on VTA-owned property. Generally, the earlier green building features are incorporated into the design process, the lower the cost. Therefore, this effort shall be done at the earliest stage possible in the design process.

In addition, for VTA projects with a budget of \$100 million or greater, a Sustainability Plan shall be prepared that designates a Sustainability Coordinator for the project. The Sustainability Plan shall include a list and description of green building features to be included in the project and their anticipated environmental and cost savings, including a calculated return on investment.

4.1 California Green Building Standards Code

California Green Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 11, also known as CALGreen, applies to the planning, design, operation, construction, use and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure, unless otherwise indicated in the Code, throughout the State of California.

VTA commits to the following:

- Meet all mandatory measures for nonresidential structures. These mandatory measures are provided in Chapter 5 of the CALGreen Code.
- Incorporate as many voluntary measures for nonresidential structures as possible, with the goal of achieving Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 voluntary compliance. Voluntary measures are provided in Appendix A5 of the CALGreen Code.
- Provide electric vehicle charging stations for zero emission vehicles that are compatible
 with VTA's existing electric vehicle charging network based on the recommended ratios
 in Tier I of the CALGreen Code and as practicable.
- Exceed CALGreen requirements for the diversion of construction debris and waste from landfills.



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 Consider opportunities to incorporate CALGreen mandatory and voluntary measures for residential structures where applicable to VTA joint development projects.

4.2 Other Green Building Principles

VTA commits to incorporate other green building principles and programs, as applicable. Specifically, VTA commits to the following:

- Ensure that projects meet the highest standards for energy efficiency by referring to the USGBC's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program, Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure's EnvisionTM rating system, EPA's Energy Star program, California Energy Commission's (CEC) Building Energy Efficiency Standards, and Pacific Gas and Electric's (PG&E) Business Energy Checkup website.
- Incorporate on-site renewable energy systems (e.g. solar photovoltaic arrays and solar hot
 water) or carbon-free electricity (power generated without fossil fuels) to the maximum
 extent practicable, provided the systems are economically feasible.
- Ensure that projects are designed to minimize water use for both indoor and outdoor uses and utilize fixtures and equipment that meet the EPA's Water Sense ratings.
- Ensure that projects are designed to minimize the use of non-organic herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers.
- Include on-site recycling and compost programs for organic waste.
- Consider opportunities for on-site water reuse or recycling.
- Connect to recycled water infrastructure (purple pipes) for irrigation or process water whenever available.
- Comply with LEED indoor air quality standards for air filtration, ventilation, and selection of building materials to support the health and well-being of building occupants.
- Include requirements for quantifying the disposition of construction debris and waste in contract specifications.
- Comply with all applicable VTA policies, including VTA's Sustainable Landscaping Policy and Complete Streets Policy.
- Comply with VTA's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit.
- Use vegetation, soil, and other green infrastructure elements to reduce and treat storm water at its source.



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Require outside developers to consider Zero Net Energy (ZNE) building practices for new residential and commercial construction, and include such guidance in VTA proposal criteria (weighted such that proposals that make stronger commitments to ZNE measures are considered more favorably).

5. Definitions

The following terms shall have the assigned definitions for all purposes under this policy:

- 5.1. CALGreen refers to the California Green Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 11, available at the California Building Standards Commission website at www.bsc.ca.gov.
- 5.2. Green building refers to the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. Green building is also known as a sustainable or high performance building.
- 5.3. Green infrastructure refers to bioswales, bioretention basins, permeable pavement, and other systems that use or mimic natural processes to filter, treat, or reuse storm water on site. Green infrastructure is referred to as low impact development when applied to land.
- 5.4. **Zero Net Energy** refers to a building with zero net energy consumption, meaning the total amount of energy used by the building on an annual basis is roughly equal to the amount of renewable energy created on the site. Goals for the development of zero net energy buildings are included in the California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan.

Approval Information

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