

Buildings are vital facilities that provide many amenities and assets to a thriving community. However, buildings, especially commercial buildings, are the largest consumers of energy and greenhouse gas emitters in the world. This is a problem because the work culture and practices exercised within the workplaces of these buildings are unsustainable with regards to protecting the environment. Residential and recreational buildings also contribute to the environmental impact, however, the core issue here is not the buildings themselves, but rather how the community itself can become more involved working with an integrated green building to establish sustainable practices. An integration of a green building can work symbiotically within established communities, which can be used sustainably to preserve community cultural values, but also provide assets that can spark a change in people's actions. There needs to be a shift in the global perspective of becoming more sustainable not only within the community at home, but also at work via integrating a green work culture to also strengthen that community.

Integrating green buildings and sustainability programs into communities can be initiated through shifting the current overall attitudes and behaviors towards thinking more environmentally friendly. There must be a gradual work towards changing individual behaviors towards a sustainable mindset. It becomes more effective at changing society's mindset as a whole through the individuals rather than a more broad approach to changing the public's opinion. If a change in attitude can be achieved from each individual, or even from just a community that is motivated to take sustainable actions, then it becomes easier to integrate green buildings into a working community that will use the buildings' sustainable purposes correctly.

There needs to be a huge movement in society to not only shift their thinking and daily actions towards becoming sustainable, but also to take into consideration that becoming more sustainable will also promote community strengthening and social services. The Involve organization (2010) explored three different approaches in influencing and shifting public behavior. Their 3 approaches were Nudge, Think, and Shove. Nudge is a more relaxed approach to sustainable behavior that focuses on non-conscious thinking that doesn't force people to become sustainable, but rather highly recommends it. Nudge varies from rewarding people for recycling to encouraging a neighborhood to reduce their energy consumption and waste discharge. Think is more engaged and is more effective at building support and motivation to participate in sustainable changes. Think is a good complementary tool to Nudge in that it uses institutions, such as schools, to help students become more educated and engaged about climate change and how they can reduce the impacts through sustainable actions. Shove provides infrastructure that is driven by compulsion and penalties and is usually affiliated with the government as being the facilitator. Shove involves legislative acts such as the Climate Change Act or the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which encourages people to reduce their emissions and energy uses because they would be penalized if they disobeyed those rules. Involve wants organizations and institutions to use these 3 approaches in a way that reinvigorates public dialogue, which creates a space where collective action and legislation can work together to promote sustainable values and attitudes.

Changes in societal behaviors are vital towards establishing a sustainable culture, but more emphasis must be placed on individuals because they are key role players in shifting society as a whole. Tom Crompton (2010) refers to his common cause goal for achieving strengthened values and behavior through a cultural activation. Everyone has their own values and attitudes towards aspects in life and these values can be further strengthened through a systematic approach to understand one's cultural assets. Responses to institutions and media can be translated into an understanding of how recognizing one's own cultural values can motivate people to change their own behavior to gain something beneficial from political and business

leaders. Crompton points out that individuals will place the common interest over their own self-interest because individuals are all part of the greater society with responsibilities and interdependencies. Individuals want what's best for their own interests, but in actuality they place greater responsibility on the common interests because they give and gain from the whole community what they cannot obtain by themselves. It is the common interaction overall that engages individuals more with society. Inside, individuals are concerned for the society and because of that they want to help alleviate the issues that arise. Educating and engaging the public through media about climate change touches upon people's values concerning the future of the earth and society. It is this cultural activation that people become more engaged in wanting to help establish a sustainable culture, not for themselves, but for the whole society.

Focusing on individuals in society is the primary concern for building up in addressing societal issues and in order to truly shift public behavior, effective methods must be implemented. Dr. Doug McKenzie-Mohr (2010) explored different methods that attempted to change public behavior and he eventually ended up finding one that truly changed public behavior effectively. He found that community-based social marketing, which involves a 5 step approach to selecting behaviors that want to be promoted, identifying the barriers and benefits from the behaviors, developing tools and strategies that addresses the barriers and benefits, piloting the strategies in a small region of the targeted community, and ultimately using that pilot program to be used on a larger scale on society. His plan starts with the selection of behaviors to address in the community such as energy efficiency and people can then key in on specific areas that need to address the issue of energy efficiency, such as regions that are high in energy use. Behaviors can be broken down further in order to address individual tasks that are responsible for the high energy use, such as the types of insulation in homes. Information, then needs to be collected through surveys to help determine areas and behaviors that can be introduced into the community. The second step is to identify potential barriers such as time and financial constraints or community values that are focused on keeping current behaviors. A survey must be taken in a random sample to get an idea of the interest levels and daily routines in the community. A sample question could be "Do you compost and approximately how much waste do you produce weekly?" These surveys allow the group to identify the flaws and setbacks in the community from the intended behavior. The third step is to select tools that can overcome those barriers, such as providing incentives to overcome a lack of motivation or a lack of knowledge and social communication. Developing these tools can only the group to test-run a pilot program within the community to observe how effective the tools are at changing behavior. If there are multiple barriers, then they can be split up into different pilot tests. The final step is to then analyze how well the pilot programs went and revise the tools to become more effective at creating behavior change. Once the tools become very effective, they can then be implemented on a broader-scale that involves getting the word out in the community and engaging other local residents.

A public behavior change will ultimately motivate local communities to slowly integrate themselves into an established sustainability norm and work their way towards a self-sustaining lifestyle. Loren Lutzenhiser (1993) examined public opinion on the issue of energy efficiency and noted that the public recognizes that inefficiency is a huge issue in America and they are in support for fuel-efficient vehicles and stricter regulations on businesses. However, the obstacle that the public has to overcome is the business institutions, industrial leaders, and governmental influence. Businesses and industries have a huge influence in the governing world and it discourages public engagement to promote energy efficiency because the business leaders have the upper hand in controlling the regulations and mandates on their industries. However, they shouldn't be discouraged, but rather motivated to find alternatives to overcoming these obstacles. She pointed out that community-based, non-profit marketing are effective in implementing conservation/incentive programs such as low-income weatherization in homes. Loren also found a huge correlation between household income and energy use where the higher-income families are more resistant to energy price increases as opposed to low-income families who try to

conserve energy to reduce their energy bills. Residential energy use has decreased in the past years, but the overall consumption has increased and this is due to how the media has portrayed products and new lifestyles. It promotes high consumption, particularly within the high-income families and this is an issue that needs to be addressed in shifting their behaviors towards greener solutions to their everyday routines.

Shifting public behavior is a necessity to help organizational culture become more aware about the actions they take at home and at work. Work is an essential part of everyone's life, however, workplaces contribute greatly to overall energy uses. The military workplace is a great example of how organizational culture was reshaped to promote sustainable energy use from the personnel. Richard B. Andres and Micah J. Loudermilk (2011) explored how the U.S. Department of Defense analyzed energy uses from a myriad of forts around the nation and the world varying from newly updated technologies and buildings to increasing military involvement in energy use strategies. The Department of Defense saw a reduction after installations of technological and building upgrades, however, they weren't satisfied because they were expecting greater reductions. Even though they installed energy efficient features to military buildings, the reductions were still not extraordinary and they found the issue to be how the personnel behaved and how efficiently they used the equipment. In order to address this problem, they wanted to enact behavior-change campaigns to create an energy-conscious mindset through addressing sustainability within the military's organizational mission. They stressed military leadership and how to effectively communicate from top down that energy conservation is a key priority. This helps to establish a foundation to which military leaders can advance sustainable behavior change through appealing to human instincts such as personal incentives and competition. Incentives can be implemented through financial rewards or recognition for green behavior and competition can be triggered along with incentives to foster individual to individual or unit to unit competition in which who can save more energy and resources. These methods helped to establish a stronger knit community within the military that was very conscious of the environment and how their actions have strong impacts.

Another type of organizational culture that has been in the movement for behavior reshaping is in schools, where many case studies have been conducted. Chelsea Schelly, Jennifer E. Cross, William S. Franzen, Pete Hall, and Stu Reeve (2010) examined a case study of a public school district in Colorado between four schools; the Rocky Mountain High School, Poudre High School, Fort Collins High School, and Fossil Ridge High School. Rocky Mountain High School and Poudre High School are relatively the same in size, age, and class size. Fort Collins and Fossil Ridge were newly built LEED certified schools. Rocky Mountain High School achieved a 50% reduction in electrical energy consumption, whereas Poudre High School reduced its electrical energy consumption by 34% and Fort Collins a 28% reduction over an 8-year period. The study wanted to research the types of organizational cultures and individual factors that led to these energy reduction results and how they differed between the two schools because they wanted to see why Rocky Mountain High School was so effective at reducing their consumption even though it was an older school, built in 1973, compared to the other newly built schools. The study then ran regression models twice on the completed small sample t tests on the energy use data set across the 4 schools. They found the results to be staggering in that Rocky Mountain led all schools in reducing the most energy use. The highly successful reduction result was in part due to the full engagement and implementation of green programs within the school. Even though Rocky Mountain was the most inefficient building, they had demonstrated environmental leadership through being the first school from the 4 to have the recycling programs and communicating news about being more sustainable through emails, newsletters, and announcements. Rocky Mountain's principal engaged in a top down communicative approach to tying pro-environmental behavior expectations with the existing code of conduct. The communication was very strong because the principal engaged custodians and staff members to partake in workshops and meeting to set new behavioral expectations for the school. The students

adopted an environmental awareness behavior through the activation of their competitive complexes in trying to be most sustainable school, using the fewest resources in the district. Rocky Mountain developed a strong organizational culture based on strong leadership, communication, and efficacy of beliefs that helped engage students in a sustainable lifestyle. If newly built, LEED certified buildings are able to integrate a strong organizational culture with an already energy efficient building, then energy use reductions can reach up to 75%.

Schools are working towards green organizational cultures; however, they aren't the only institutions that need a reshaping of behaviors. Changes to workplace cultures are also very key to achieving greater energy use reductions within society. Zosia Brown, Raymond J. Cole, John Robinson, and Hadi Dowlatabadi (2010) explored the relationship between the roles of organizational culture in the workplace with green building design. They examined a case study of two headquarter office buildings in Toronto, Ontario where HQ1 (the first building) is conventionally designed with closed offices and cubicles and HQ2 (the second building) is a custom built building that is green designed and LEED certified. HQ1 is relatively larger in size and number of occupants compared to HQ2, but this was accounted for when they tested for overall energy efficiency between the 2 buildings. HQ1 was built in 1974, whereas HQ2 was built in 2008 and roughly 40% of the workers from HQ1 moved into the newly built HQ2. The organizational culture in HQ1 was established to be individually focused with very low interaction among workers. HQ2 was characterized as having a high interaction, transparent, and collectively focused because they set up a new organizational culture where it focused on the collective group rather than individuals and they designed the workplace to be an open office space. Surveys were then conducted using worker questionnaires that compared comfort, health, and productivity between both workplaces to understand how the work culture shifted between the buildings. Results came back with HQ2 being reported as more comfortable than HQ1 (36% higher) in terms of overall lighting, air quality, temperature, and noise; workers were more satisfied with the overall design that were able to meet their needs; they felt healthier than in HQ1 (41% higher), and ultimately they felt HQ2 had a positive effect on their productivity (73%) as opposed to HQ1 (39%). The organizational culture in HQ2 was relatively more positive than HQ1 because the workers felt more comfortable, productive, and engaged in the workplace, which promoted reduced energy use.

5 more case studies were also conducted between government corporate buildings in the U.S. and Canada. Shui Bin (2012) examined five work cultures that attempted to integrate sustainable employee behaviors between American government and Canadian government buildings. Strategies for developing an energy behavior program in the workplace included the role of upper management to incentivize and sanction activities that garner employee involvement, building a green team committee to be in charge of promoting energy conservation to their peers, employing a communication scheme through announcements and public meetings, and establishing a social norm that rewards workers for adopting pro-environment attitudes in the workplace. Examples of green work attitudes or styles in the workplace include posting announcements that encourage workers to turn off electrical equipment when they are not in use, turning off lights when they are not in the room, and unplugging chargers when they are done charging. The U.S. Capitol building established a green work culture by communicating the role that the government must lead by example to improve energy efficiency and reduce consumption, which reduced carbon emissions by 74% in 18 months. The Empire State Building implemented a "Tenant Energy Management Program" that aimed at having bi-weekly meetings with the green team, installing dashboards that reported live energy use, and providing online training on how to reduce their carbon footprints, which reduced their energy use by 31% in 4 years. BC Hydro in Canada implemented "The Floor Challenge", which is an energy-saving competition between floors that awarded the floor that saved the most energy, which reduced electricity use by 5% in the 1st year. The Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resource (MEMPR) in Canada used a green team initiative to identify energy reduction opportunities, making a list of tasks for

workers to reduce their energy use, and making a pledge for everyone to achieve a reduction in waste and carbon emissions, which reduced electricity use by 12% in a week. The University Health Network heavily engaged the staff to participate in energy reduction activities and announcements were made through emails and posters to project energy saving methods, which saved energy by 4.2% in the first two years.

SC Johnson (2012), a very influential company in the business industry, also made a great stride in their working environment by enabling sustainable behavior programs and they slowly integrated sustainability to be the social norm. In the summer of 2012, SC Johnson started two green programs to help introduce environmental awareness into the workplace. The Sustainable Behavior Change Program involves a study on how to inspire behavior change around sustainable choices. The Green Choices Recycling Challenge is partnered with Recyclebank, which is a consumer action initiative aimed towards reducing wastes, and they aim to divert 480 million pounds of waste from landfills through reduced product packaging, consumer engagement, and facility operational changes. Studies will be conducted on different green behavior change methods to find which one to be the most effective at implementing in the workplace. Recycling behaviors are gradually adopted by the workers and through the recycling challenge, they want to enable local recycling habits with offered rewards. Post-consumer recycled packaging is also being integrated into the production process and SC Johnson hopes to reduce their wastes from landfills by decreasing packaging by 5% and increasing post-consumer packaging by 30% by 2016. SC Johnson is working on changing their internal work culture, but they also want to get the consumers engaged in reducing their own wastes.

Establishing a green work culture internally within an organization is key to reducing energy use in the workplace, however, once that is established the organization must also work with the community externally and engaging outside families. Dr. Stephanie Bertels (2010) introduces a different approach to incorporate sustainability within a culture change initiative. A sustainability culture change is driven by external forces and is interconnected with the local community and other organizations. Organizations must be willing to collaborate with other organizations to establish stronger sustainable cultures in the community. If multiple organizations are able to work together, then adopting sustainability as the social norm can be more easily achieved. Engaging local residents and workers can be achieved through posting sustainability information on company newsletter or local magazines, holding public speaking events to talk about sustainability issues, or hosting conferences and workshops to educate locals about what actions to take to reduce energy consumption. Another external component of sustainability is to bring in sustainable behaviors from home into the workplace. Spreading the word and behavior of sustainable action can be communicated strongly if everyone is aware of their own actions and able to be engaged along with others in sustainable choices. Companies are also able to present to the public what they have established internally to educate others that there is change occurring in organizations, which can help motivate others to get involved as well. Sustainability is about creating a framework that exchanges ideas internally and externally.

An interconnected organizational working internally and externally can promote community strengthening with local residents. It is important to identify the assets that already exist within a community and efficiently build upon them to strengthen the community's cultural landscape. An example of this is the renovation of the Jean Vollum Natural Capital Center (2012) in Portland from being a warehouse for goods to being a marketplace that helps foster an exchange of thoughts and ideas for the wellbeing of the people. Common spaces are available for nonprofit and local businesses to gather and share their products with the community. Being LEED certified, the center's warm atmosphere works with the building to provide exhibits and information that help to explain the efficiency of the building and how to inspire residents to get involved through that exchange of ideas. The June Key Delta Community Center (2012), located in Portland, is owned by the Portland Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. and was developed from an abandoned brownfield to a thriving community center. The community

center has been renovated to become a living machine that uses 50% to 70% of their construction material to come from recycling technology. They use cargo containers and salvage glass to create a sustainable living community center. They want to have a net zero impact on the environment, while integrating sustainable building practices and engaging the center goes to adopt those habits. The community center reflects community values because they are deeply rooted in communal gathering and social interaction. The center gives them a place to exchange ideas about sustainable practices, while also learning more about the living machine's sustainable design.

Sustainable design has also been integrated in established communities in flexible ways that have allowed for the structures to reflect the communities' own values. The community doesn't have to adapt to the building, but rather the building has to be adapted to the community. In the case of the Salt River Fields at Talking Stick (2011) in Scottsdale, Arizona, the Arizona Diamondbacks and Colorado Rockies wanted to build a spring training center in a Native American tribe community. However, a negotiation was reached to build a LEED certified center that enveloped a sustainable and environmentally aware concept. It reflected the local community's values in environmental awareness and preserving desert ecosystems nearby. Environmental impact was greatly minimized and many plants were saved from the design, but 2,400 more native trees were planted to help bring about shade to visitors. A passive solar design and native grass fields replaced parts of the parking lot to reduce water runoff. Another use of community integration in green designs comes from the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph in Hamburg, New York who decided to build a new Motherhouse convent. In designing the convent, the sisters wanted a green concept to be the driving force of the blueprints. The LEED certified convent accommodated 74 residents and was able to achieve energy cost savings of 48%. The convent not only used the concept of passive solar design to strengthen the sisters' close relationship with nature, but it also enabled them to spiritually appreciate nature.

Integrating a green work culture with a working community can be proven to be very beneficial in terms of bringing together the community, but also promoting sustainable behaviors that improve people's lifestyles. Not only is the green culture mutually advantageous to environment, but the community gains more insight and in-depth knowledge of climate change and sustainable actions. A green work culture can be started with just simple engagement tools that can help foster groundwork for people to be environmentally aware of their own actions and how they can change their routines to live more sustainably. Case studies have been shown that increasing participatory action within the community and workplace can stimulate a green mindset within the community culture. Institutions and organizations are working collaboratively together to develop green behavior programs to get more people involved in their communities. Communication and spreading the word are strong tools that can solidify the advocacy for a shift in public behavior towards sustainability. Sustainable designs can be integrated with communities to build upon the communities' cultural assets and work with those communities to implement sustainable actions while also preserving community cultural values. Green building design is a newly emerging movement that is working mutually with communities to not only benefit the building itself, but also the community that uses it.

Bibliography

Andres, Richard B. and Loudermilk, Micah J. Improving Military Energy Behavior & Culture. 2011. LiveBetter Magazine: Issue 12. Accessed on January 22, 2013.

The authors explored a case study conducted at Fort Belvoir by the Department of Defense in which physical upgrades to military buildings and technologies made them more energy efficient, however, there wasn't much of a reduction due to energy-related behavior by the personnel. The Department of Defense needed to find a way through reforming organizational culture to create an energy-conscious mindset in the military mission. They have effectively used incentive-based implementation and programs that activate the competition instinct within people to drive a more sustainable lifestyle for the community.

Bertels, Dr. Stephanie. Embedding Sustainability in Organizational Culture, A Systematic Review of the Body of Knowledge. 2010. Network for Business Sustainability. <http://nbs.net/wp-content/uploads/Systematic-Review-Sustainability-and-Corporate-Culture.pdf>. Accessed on January 23, 2013.

The author presents a unique definitive approach to explaining the relationship of sustainability within organizational culture. An organization's culture defines the shared values and expectations within a workplace community and is constantly reshaped with everyday practices. Embedding sustainability into organizational culture must involve strong leadership, communication, and active engagement from the workers.

Bin, Shui. Greening Work Styles: An Analysis of Energy Behavior Programs in the Workplace. 2012. ACEE Greening Work Styles: 1-32. Accessed on January 12, 2013.

The author presents 5 case studies where 5 different methods in implementing energy behavior programs in 5 different newly renovated buildings designed for sustainability in the U.S. and Canada. The author reports on the results of integrating the programs to reduce energy use through changes in employee attitudes and behaviors and analyzed on the corresponding energy savings. Engaging workers in energy behavior programs through building a green team, having regular meetings, and communicating sustainable goals for the organization through announcements can make adopting sustainability an easier pathway.

Brown Zosia, Cole Raymond J., Robinson John, Dowlatabadi Hadi. Evaluating user experience in green buildings in relation to workplace culture and context. 2010. Emerald Insight: Vol. 28, No. ¾, 225-238. Accessed on January 12, 2013.

The authors in this paper explored the relationship between green building design and workplace design practices. They also examined the role of organizational culture in shaping design and operation decisions in the workplace. They observed two different building designs, one being LEED certified, to figure out why people in the green building had greater comfort and productivity. The green building is designed for collaborative work, engaging workers in activities and workshops.

Crompton, Tom. Common Cause The Case for Working with our Cultural Values. 2010. http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/common_cause_report.pdf. Accessed on January 17, 2013.

Tom Crompton addresses the common challenges faced in today's society and how if we could invest in self-interest to shift our values and attitudes towards being environmentally friendly in our everyday actions, then we could all make a huge difference in the common cause for change. If we are able to recognize the world's and our own problems, then society can be able to shift towards a more sustainable lifestyle.

Involve. Nudge, think, or shove? Shifting values and attitudes towards sustainability. 2010. <http://www.involve.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Nudge-think-or-shove.pdf>. Accessed on January 16, 2013.

Involve introduces 3 different methods (nudge, think, or shove) for changing public behavior towards sustainability in order to see how effective each method is. They contain individual changing, but also group support and community building. The 3 methods can be used together to help encourage sustainable efforts locally, regionally, and nationally.

June Key Delta Community Center. About Us. 2012. Portland Alumnae Chapter Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. <http://www.key-delta-living-building.com/id14.html>. Accessed on January 23, 2013.

The June Key Delta Community Center is a renovated building that aims to have a net zero impact on the environment through the usage of 50% to 70% of the construction material to come from recycled products. The community center aims to use the building's sustainable features to work with the community to not only spread the word about sustainable practices, but they are still able to continue to work with their own community values.

Lutzenhiser, Loren. Social and Behavioral Aspects of Energy Use. 1993. Annual Review Energy Environment: 18, 247-89. Accessed on January 20, 2013.

The author focuses on human social behavior and the variability in the consumption of energy and resources. Loren concentrates her analysis more so on household consumption and its relationship with public opinion and conservation attitudes in the surrounding environment. She explored the relationship between income and energy use and found that higher incomes were more stubborn to energy price increases. There must be a shift in the higher income, but also lower income families' behaviors towards sustainability through the use of the higher income's power in society.

Mead, Sydney. Jean Vollum Natural Capital Center. 2012. <http://www.ecotrust.org/ncc/>. Accessed on January 23, 2013.

The Jean Vollum Natural Capital Center is a newly renovated, LEED certified marketplace center located in Portland, Oregon. The warehouse was converted to a marketplace that was able to promote the exchange of ideas through the local community with nonprofit organizations and local businesses.

McKenzie-Mohr, Dr. Doug. Fostering Sustainable Behavior. 2010. <http://www.cbsm.com/pages/guide/preface/>. Accessed on January 16, 2013.

Dr. Doug McKenzie-Mohr, an environmental psychologist, talks about how to transition a

change in community-based social marketing to help foster sustainable behavior in society through a 5 step planning approach. These steps are very flexible to be adapted to any type of community because it is based on a trial-run, analyze, and revise method that can seek what behavior change tools work effectively with the community.

Schelly Chelsea, Cross E. Jennifer, Franzen S. William, Hall Pete, Reeve Stu. Reducing Energy Consumption and Creating a Conservation Culture in Organizations: A Case Study of One Public School District. 2010. *Environment and Behavior*: XX(X) 1-28. Accessed on January 21, 2013.

The authors analyzed a case study of four different schools in the Poudre School District in Colorado to see energy savings between two LEED certified schools' energy efficiency compared with two older built schools. The surprising case they wanted to solve was why one of the older schools was able to achieve greater energy savings than the LEED certified schools. This was due in part to the strong organizational culture, leadership, and communication that were highly emphasized in that school community.

SC Johnson. SC Johnson Combines Learning and Action to Inspire Green Choices. 2012. <http://www.scjohnson.com/en/press-room/press-releases/06-20-2012/SC-JOHNSON-COMBINES-LEARNING-AND-ACTION-TO-INSPIRE-GREEN-CHOICES.aspx>. Accessed on January 14, 2013.

SC Johnson provides an overview of their process to implement their own sustainable behavior change programs in their workplace and challenge competition, which engaged workers to use fewer resources and consume less energy. The company has been able to directly involved their workers in adopting a waste reduction behavior, not only within the company, but also taking it home to their families and friends to spread the word about what they're doing.

U.S. Green Building Council. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph. 2010. Directory. <http://new.usgbc.org/projects/franciscan-sisters-st-joseph>. Accessed on January 23, 2013.

As reported by the U.S. Green Building Council, the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph In Hamburg, New York have built a new Motherhouse convent that was LEED certified. The building was able to represent the sisters' community values in respecting and appreciating nature because the building used a passive solar design that allowed for more interaction with nature.

U.S. Green Building Council. Salt River Fields at Talking Stick. 2011. Directory. <http://new.usgbc.org/projects/salt-river-fields-talking-stick>. Accessed on January 23, 2013.

As reported by the U.S. Green Building Council, the Arizona Diamondbacks and Colorado Rockies built a new, LEED certified spring training center in Scottsdale, Arizona. However, the training center is located on Native American tribal lands. The baseball organizations worked with local tribes to develop a LEED certified building that minimizes the environmental impact as much as possible through passive solar design and using native grasses to replace parts of the parking lot to reduce water runoff. The center reflected the Native American tribes' values of environmental awareness and the LEED certification was the representation of their symbol.