



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*

## Part 1

# *Introduction to the LEED Process*



**LEED**  
LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

**Presented by:**

**Sustainable & Smart**

**ecobuild® fall**

Sustainable, Green and High Performance  
Solutions for the Built Environment

**Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP**  
Senior Project Manager  
Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
**December 10, 2008 8:30 -9:30**

**Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC**  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC

# Part 1 - Introduction

## Sustainable Design Consulting

- Offices in Washington, DC and Richmond, VA
- Small woman-owned business
- Focus on greener solutions for the built environment
- Consulted on over 80 green building projects, over 200 LEED-related projects
- Commercial, institutional, multi-family, greater-DC-area and Central Virginia
- Project consulting mostly to Developers/Owners and Architects

## What we do

- Green Building Project Management
- Drawing & Spec Review
- LEED advisory
- Lectures, Workshops & Trainings
- Design Guidance and Research



[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



Eastern Village Cohousing



# Outline

- Part I – Introduction
  - Impact of Buildings
  - Benefits of Green/Integrated Design
  - Overview and History of LEED
  - LEED Standards
  - Cost of LEED
  - Project Certification & Accreditation
  - Resources & Website
  - Questions, Discussion
- Part 2 – Sustainable Sites
- Part 3 – Energy & Atmosphere
- Part 4 – Materials & Resources
- Part 5 – Indoor Environmental Quality
- Part 6 – Water Efficiency, Innovation in Design, Exam Review, LEED 2009

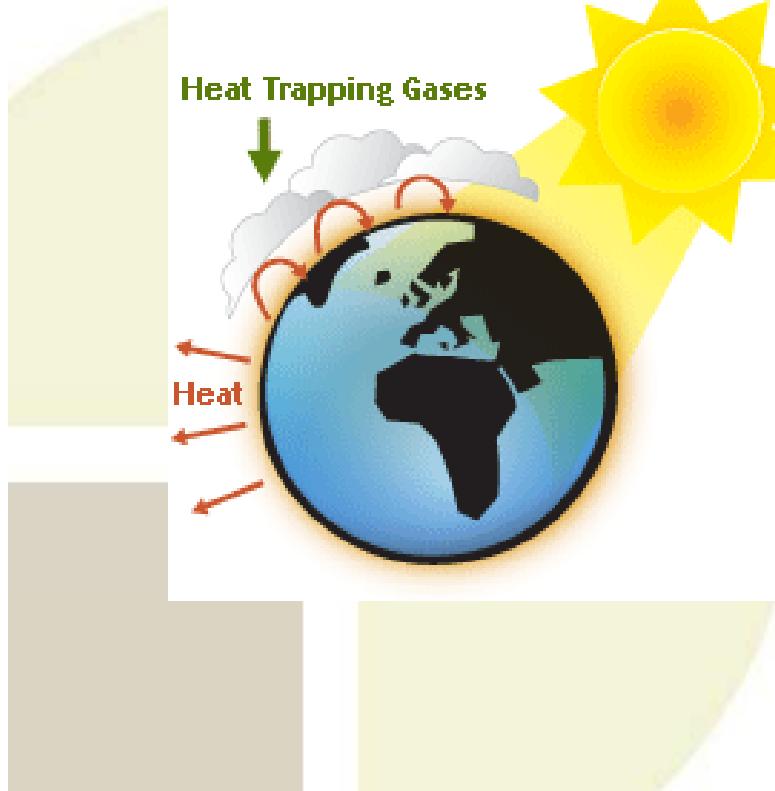
# Why Green Building ?



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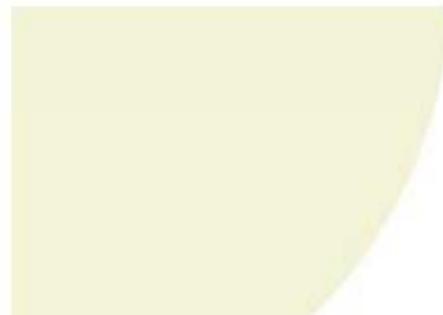


Pasterze Glacier 1875



Pasterze Glacier (site), Austria

© 2004 Gary Braasch



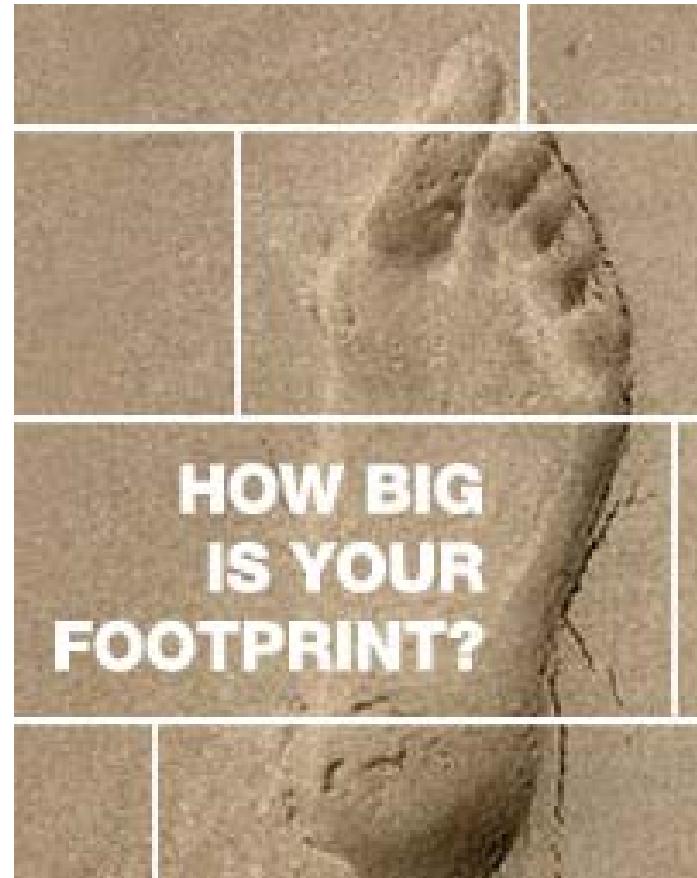
Sustainable Design  
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# Why Green Building?



Source: NRDC & NASA

# Why Green Building?

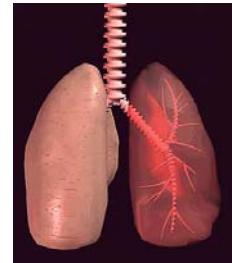


# Why Green Building?



## Other Environmental Issues:

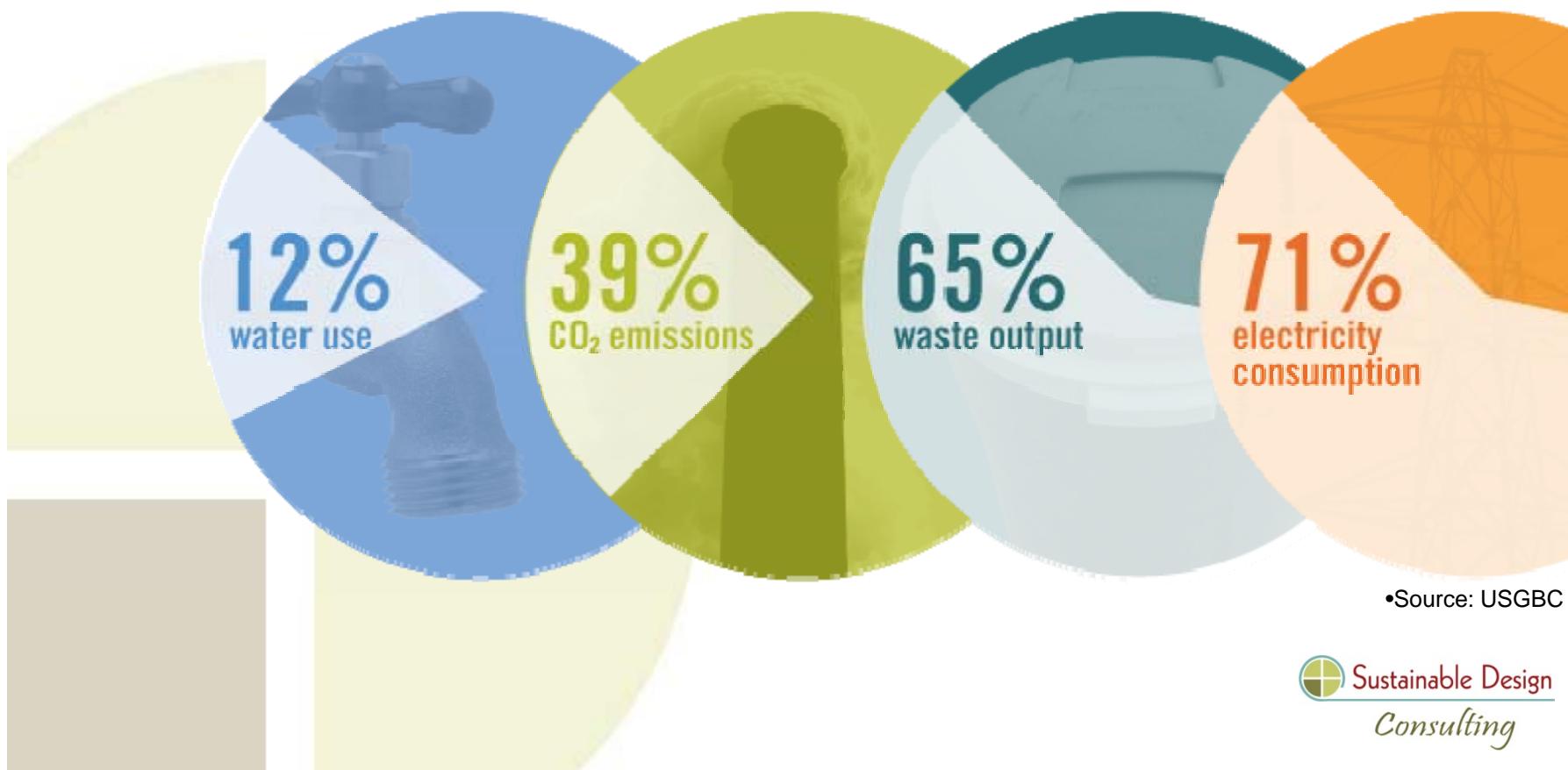
- Ozone Layer deterioration
- Ecosystem deterioration
- Water resource loss
- Indoor Environmental Quality
- Waste build up



# Current Impacts of Buildings

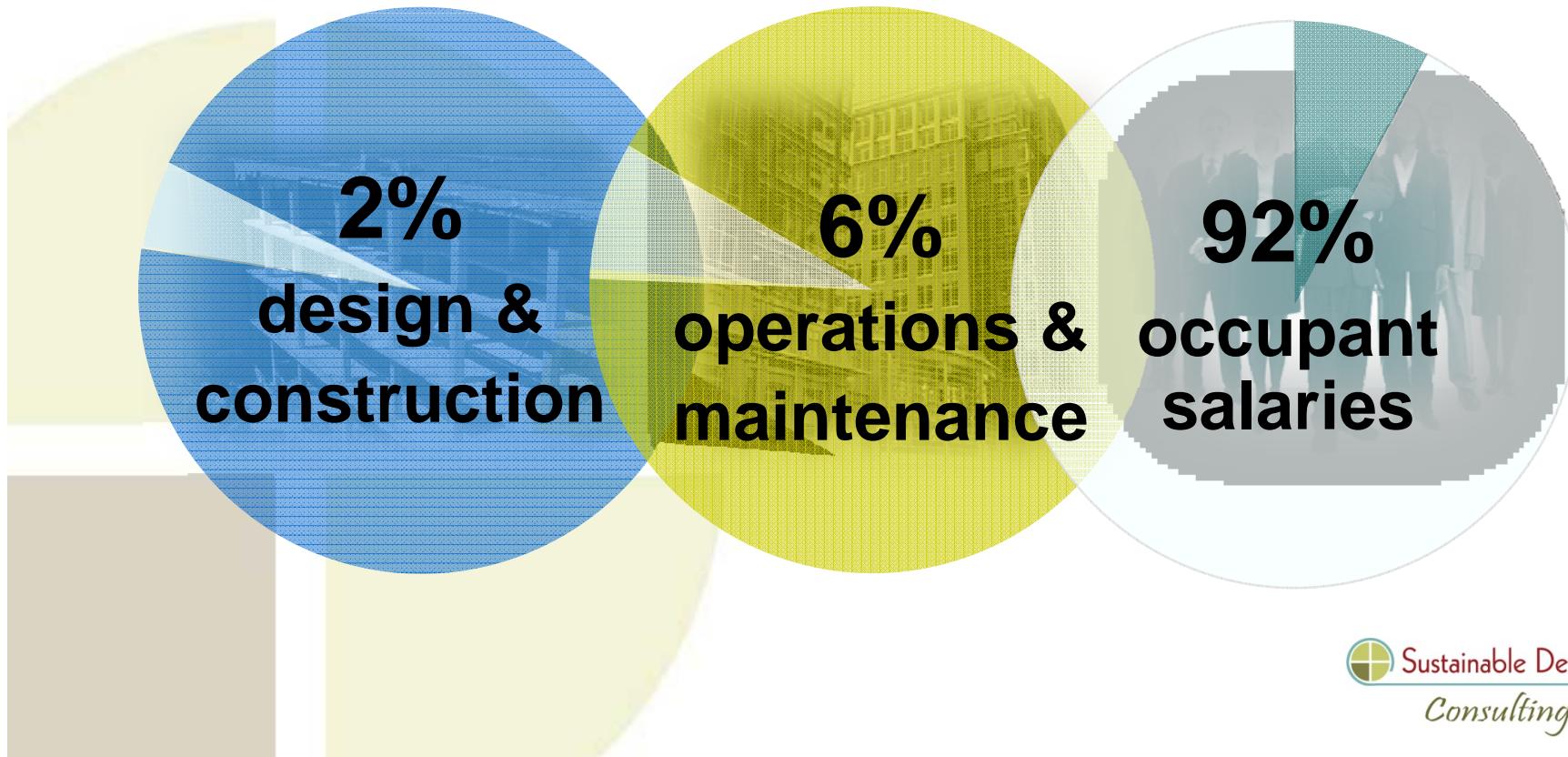
## On the Environment

U.S. Building Impacts:



# Current Impacts of Buildings

- **On the Economy**
- A Building's Life Cycle Costs:



# Current Impacts of Buildings

## On People

- Americans spend 90% of their time indoors.
- 30% of new and renovated buildings have poor IAQ
- Indoor levels of pollutants 2 - 5 times higher than outdoor levels.
- More than 20 million people, including over 6 million children, have asthma.
  - 10 million outpatient clinic visits
  - 14 million missed school days
  - 4,500 deaths



# What is ‘Green’ Building?

Planning, design, construction, and operations and maintenance practices that significantly reduce or eliminate the negative impact of buildings and developments on the environment and occupants while creating vibrant, healthy, comfortable, durable, cost-effective places to live, work, and play

- “green”
- “high performance”
- “environmentally-friendly”
- “sustainable design”



•Building 850, Port Hueneme, CA

# Talking the Talk...

**Sustainability:** Meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Balances environmental, economic and social needs.

**Green:** A popular term for environmentally sensitive or beneficial.

**High Performance Buildings:** Buildings that incorporate a variety of sustainability features such as energy and water efficiency, natural stormwater management, and indoor environmental quality.

**Life Cycle Analysis:** Examines total environmental and health impacts through each stage of a product's existence.

**Embodied Energy:** quantifies the total energy required to acquire raw materials, produce a product, and transport to point-of-use

# Talking the Talk...

**Indoor Air Quality:** The condition of air inhaled by building occupants relative to the presence of vapors, particles and toxins

**Sick Building Syndrome:** A pattern of maladies or illnesses thought to be caused by indoor conditions such as air quality.

**Building Related Illness:** Maladies with known causes, such as Legionnaire's disease

**Bioaccumulant:** Substances that increase in concentration in living organisms

**Volatile Organic Compound:** VOCs are compounds that have a high vapor pressure and low water solubility. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, sealants, and refrigerants.

# Costs and Benefits of Green Building

	<b>Costs (Investment)</b>	<b>Benefits (Returns)</b>
Owner	Up-front professional fees Hard-costs for systems & materials with high-return on investment	Reduced liability. Better building performance. Realization of corporate/institutional goals.
Design Team	Green building learning curve and stepping outside of conventional comfort zones. Increased coordination efforts.	More holistic understanding of green buildings and sites. Development of marketable in-house expertise.
General Contractor	Green building learning curve and stepping outside of conventional comfort zones. Increased management efforts.	More holistic understanding of green buildings and sites. Development of marketable in-house expertise.
Facility Manager	Added training and control requirements.	Reduced maintenance and replacement. Development of marketable in-house expertise.
Occupant	Elevated standards for building requirements. Sometimes increased rents.	Better total environmental quality. Increased environmental awareness. Lower resource use (operating costs).

# Costs and Benefits of Green Building

## Financial Benefits of Green Buildings Summary of Findings (per ft<sup>2</sup>)

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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$52.90 to \$71.30</b>
Average Extra Cost of Building Green	(-\$3.00 to -\$5.00)
<b>Total 20-year Net Benefit</b>	<b>\$49.90 to \$66.30</b>

Source: Capital E Analysis

[www.cap-e.com](http://www.cap-e.com)

## Average Savings of Green Buildings

ENERGY  
SAVINGS

30%

CARBON  
SAVINGS

35%

WATER  
USE  
SAVINGS

30-50%

WASTE  
COST  
SAVINGS  
50-90%

# Benefits of Building Green

## Measurable Benefits

- Energy and Water Savings
- Waste Reduction
- Minimize strain on local infrastructure

## More Difficult to Measure

- Enhance occupant comfort and health
- Improved Productivity
- Marketability



Energy Resource Center.

Photo: Construction Technologies Group Inc.

# Challenge of Green Building

Many governments are doing it in some form:

- Washington, DC
- Federal Government
- Virginia
- Arlington County, VA
- Montgomery County, MD
- Prince Williams County, VA
- Fairfax County, VA
- City of Alexandria, VA
- City of Falls Church, VA
- City of Richmond, VA
- City of Gaithersburg, MD



# Why bother with Sustainable Design?



LA Courthouse  
Perkins and Will



Schneider house  
Inscape Studios



Scottish Gas Headquarters Norman Foster & Partners

## High Performance and Good Design

# Integrated Design Approach

In buildings, to achieve a truly successful project, all design objectives must be considered in concert with each other :



Source: [www.wbdg.org](http://www.wbdg.org)

## Design Objectives:

- **Accessible**
- **Aesthetic**
- **Cost-Effective**
- **Functional**
- **Historic Preservation**
- **Productive**
- **Secure/Safe**
- **Sustainable**

# Whole Systems Approach

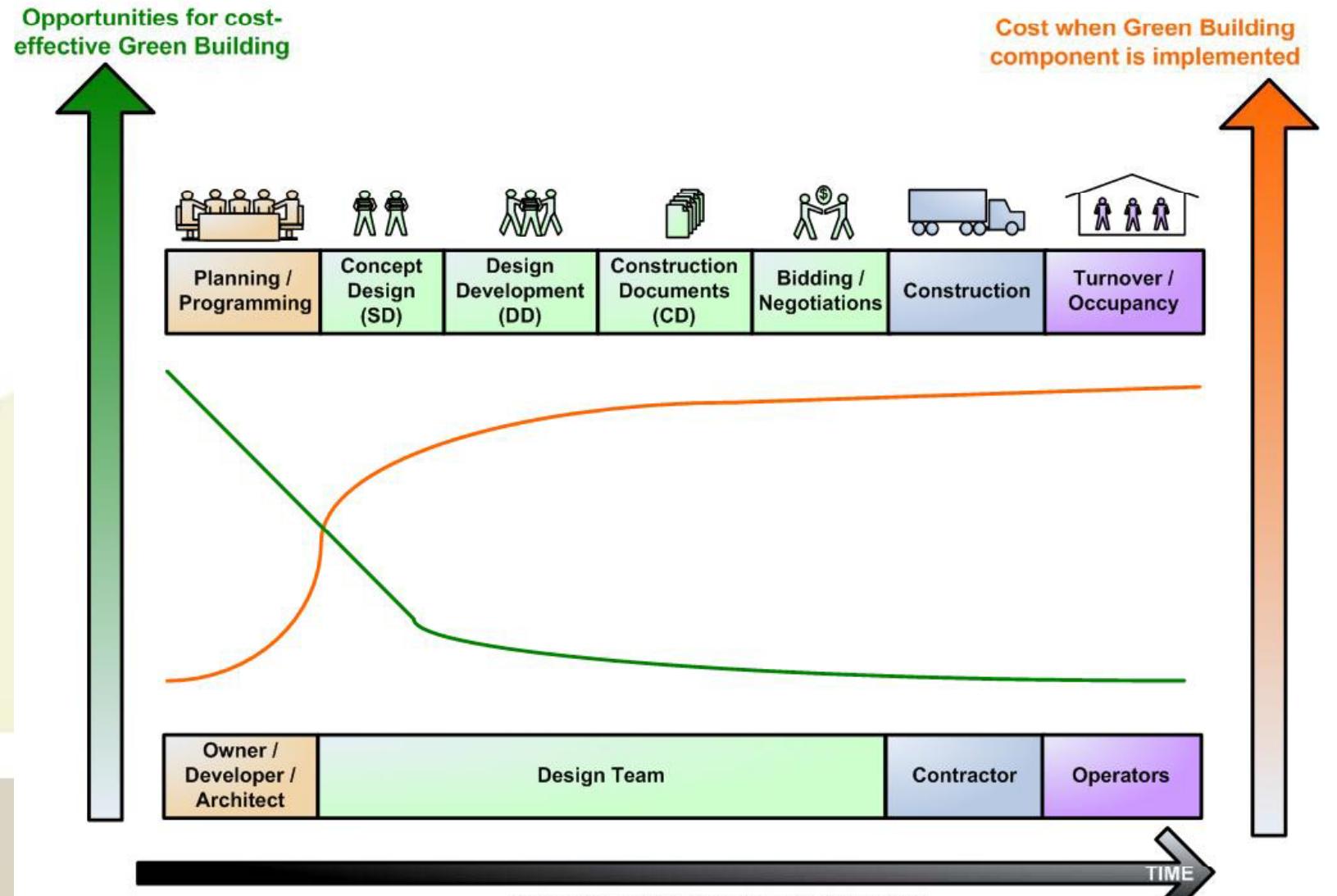
Example: Choosing a Paint – looking at a whole systems approach...

- Can the paint choice help reflect daylighting into the interior spaces and decrease lighting energy use?
- Can the paint choice support better worker conditions?
- Can the paint choice enhance indoor environmental health for the user?

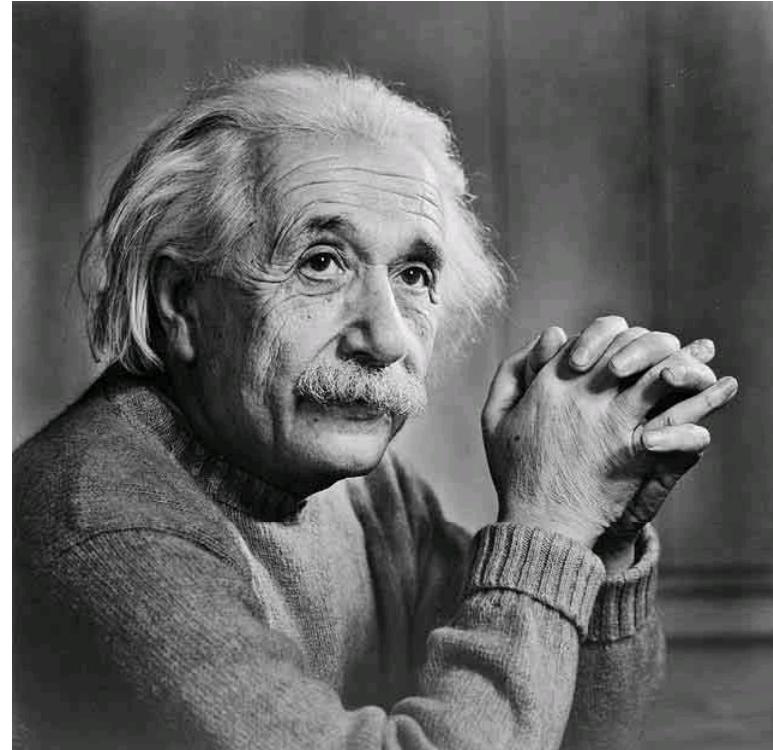


Energy Resource Center.  
Photo: Milroy & McAleer

## Integrated Design Process: Early Green Decisions = Lower Implementation Costs



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"We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them."

# Brief History of USGBC

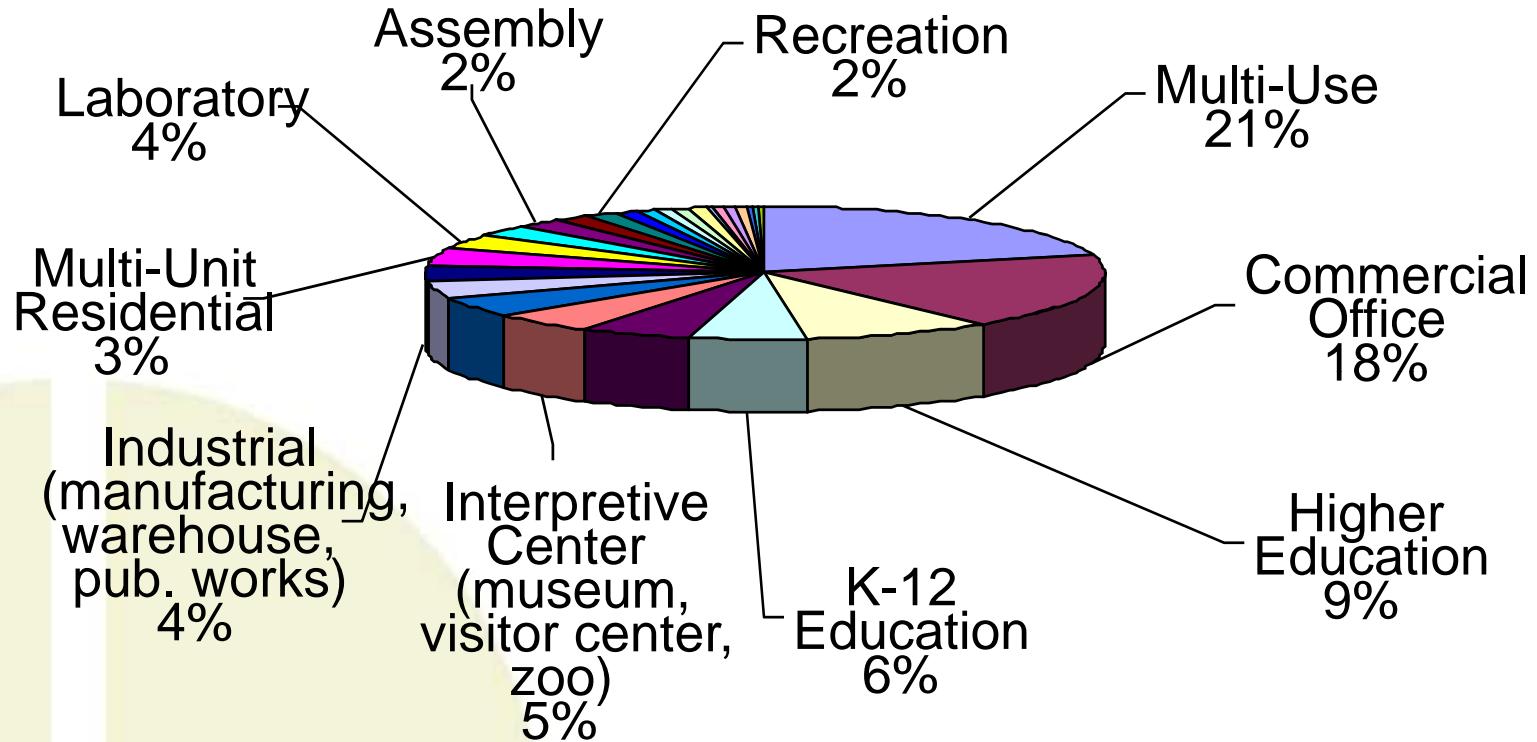
The U.S. Green Building Council is the nation's foremost coalition of leaders from across the building industry working to promote buildings that are environmentally responsible, profitable and healthy places to live and work.

- Organized in 1993
- LEED 1.0 (1998)
- LEED 2.0 (2000)
- LEED 2.1 (2002)
- LEED-NC 2.2 (2005)



- LEED-CI (2005)
- LEED-CS (2006)
- LEED-S (2007)
- LEED-Homes (2008)
- LEED 2009 & v3

# The Purpose of LEED®



- Limit 'greenwashing'
- Stimulate green competition
- Define 'green' by providing a standard of measurement
- Promote whole building integrated design process
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party verification

# Put LEED into Perspective

## ***LEED Is . . .***

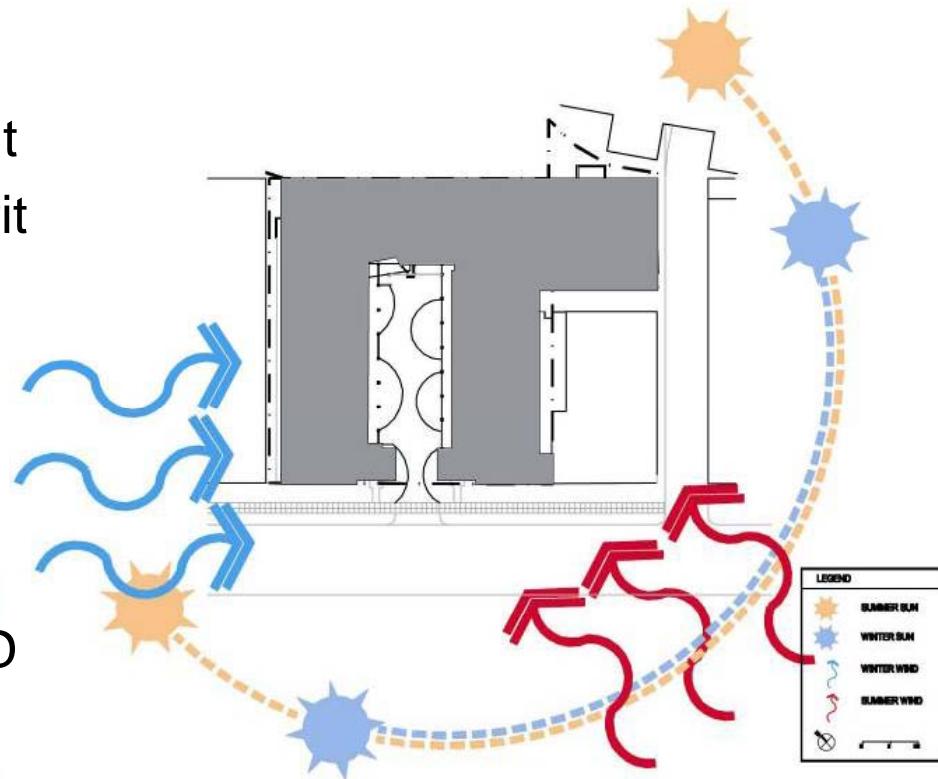
- A means to an end.
- A measure of the achievement.
- A widely accepted benchmarking tool.
- Voluntarily performance standard
- A tool

## ***LEED Isn't . . .***

- The end in itself.
- The achievement itself.
- Perfectly applicable to all project scenarios.

# LEED Imperfections

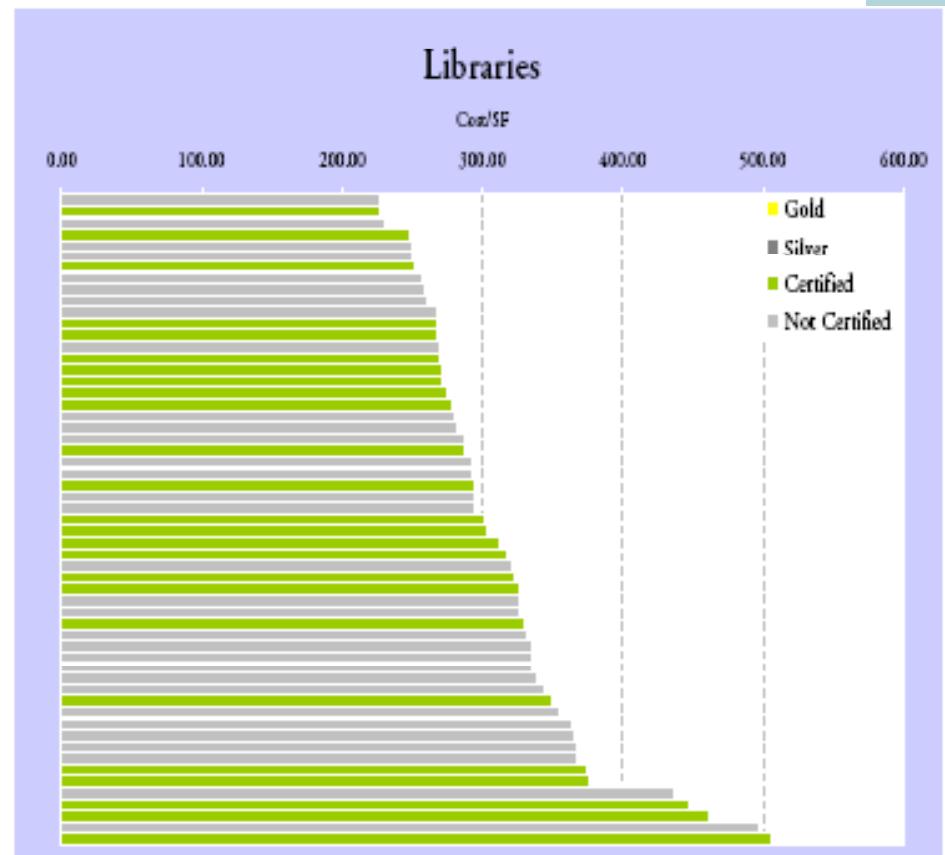
- Weighs all strategies equally...
  - Cost to capture credit
  - Environmental benefit
- Regionally appropriate strategies
- Naturally ventilated buildings
- Life cycle analysis
- Building types and LEED



# What do LEED-Certified Buildings Cost?

*Cost of Green Revisited* – Davis Langdon; 2007

- “...there is no significant difference in average cost for green buildings as compared to non-green buildings.”
- Construction costs have risen dramatically, but projects are still achieving LEED
- The idea that green is an added feature continues to be a problem



# Where LEED Should and Shouldn't Cost More



## LEED should cost more:

- Time spent up front in goal setting and team coordination.
- Time spent in the Learning Curve, if applicable.
- Hard first costs for systems and materials with high return on investment.

## LEED shouldn't cost more:

- Time spent at the end “adding” green design to the project, redoing work because of poor communication or reinventing the documentation.
- Hard first costs for systems and materials with low return on investment.
- Operating expenses should be *less*.

# Meet the LEED Family

## Current:

- **LEED-NC:** LEED for New Construction & Major Renovation (version 2.2)
- **LEED-CI:** LEED for Commercial Interiors (version 2.0)
- **LEED-CS:** LEED for Core & Shell Development (version 2.0)
- **LEED-EB:** LEED for Existing Buildings (version 2.0)
- **LEED-S:** LEED for K-12 Schools
- **LEED-H:** LEED for Homes

## Pilots & Drafts:

- **LEED-ND:** LEED for Neighborhood Development
- **LEED-Retail:** LEED for Retail
- **LEED 2009**

# LEED-NC

## New Construction and Major Renovations

- Basis for initial LEED system
- Structure, envelope and building-level systems
- Owner controls interior fit-out



One & Two Potomac Yard,  
Davis Carter Scott Architects

# LEED-CS

## Core and Shell Development

- Structure, envelope and building-level systems
- Owner does not control fit-out
- Similar to NC, less  
to evaluate
- Tenant Guidelines
- Pre-Certification



318 National Business Park

SmithGroup

# LEED-CI

## Commercial Interiors

- Tenant improvement (office, retail, institutional)
- Interior renovations
- Complement to LEED-CS

## Different from NC

- Less emphasis on site credits
- Tenant lease
- Furniture and Equipment are included
- Energy analysis



USGBC Headquarters

# LEED-EB

Operation and upgrades of existing buildings

- Certify the operation and maintenance of the building
- Must include 100% of floor area
- Performance Period
- New Prerequisites
  - Asbestos & PCB abatement
- New Credits
  - Green Cleaning
  - Building Operation & Maintenance
- ENERGY STAR
- Re-certification required every 5 years

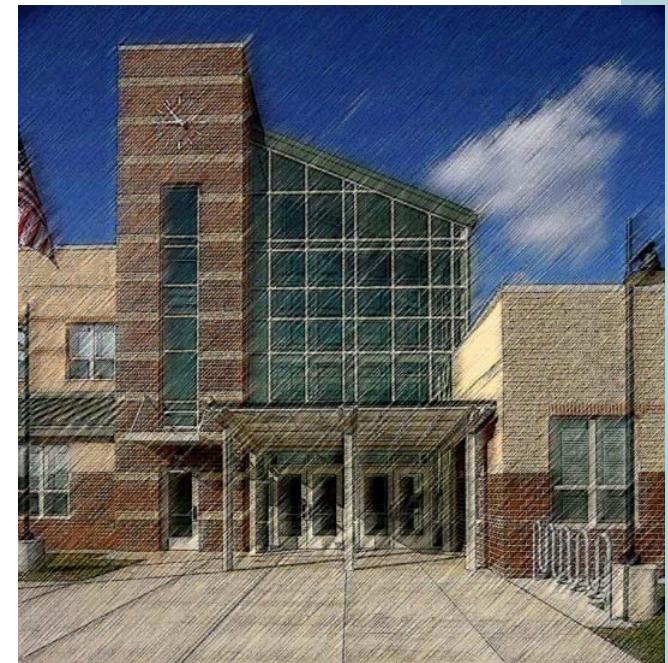


Pentagon Wedge 3

# LEED-S

## New Construction and Major Renovations of K-12 School Facilities

- Structure, envelope and building-level systems
- Owner controls interior fit-out
- Different from NC
  - classroom acoustics
  - master planning
  - mold prevention
  - environmental site assessment



Laurel Beltsville Elementary School

# LEED-H

## Single and Multi-family Homes

- Market-rate and Affordable Housing
- LEED for Homes Provider program
- Integrated Project
- ENERGY STAR
- Adjusts point requirements based on project size



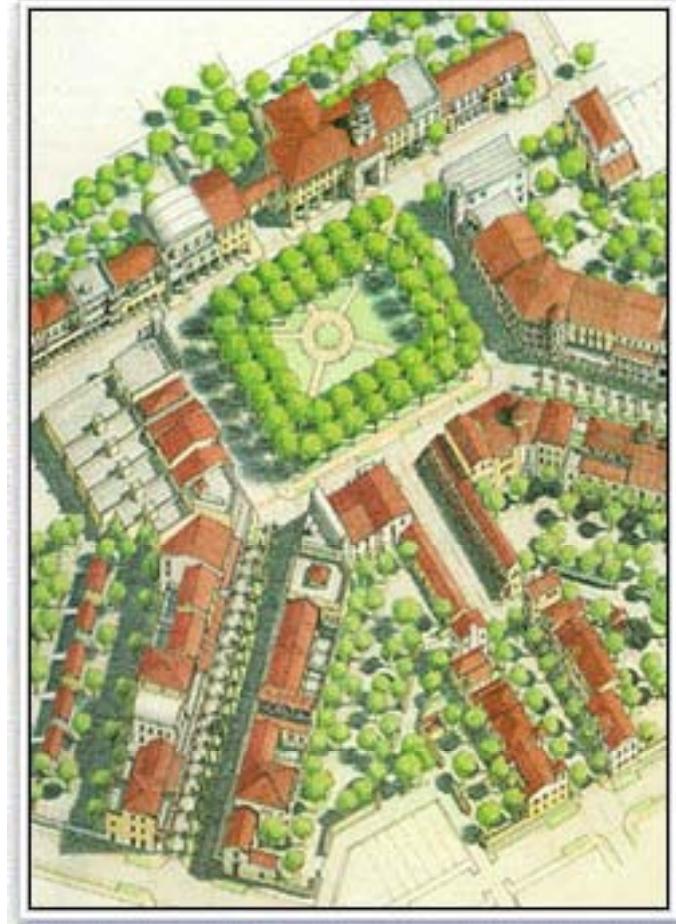
Pleasant Hill Home

Taggart Construction

# LEED-ND

## Neighborhood Development Projects

- Smart growth and new urbanist best practices
- Promotes location and design of neighborhoods that reduce vehicle miles traveled
- Focus on site design instead of building design
  - Site Density
  - Mix of uses and housing types
  - Street and sidewalk design



Source: Natural Resources Defense Council

# LEED “Applications/ Adaptations”

## LEED Market Sector Rating Systems:

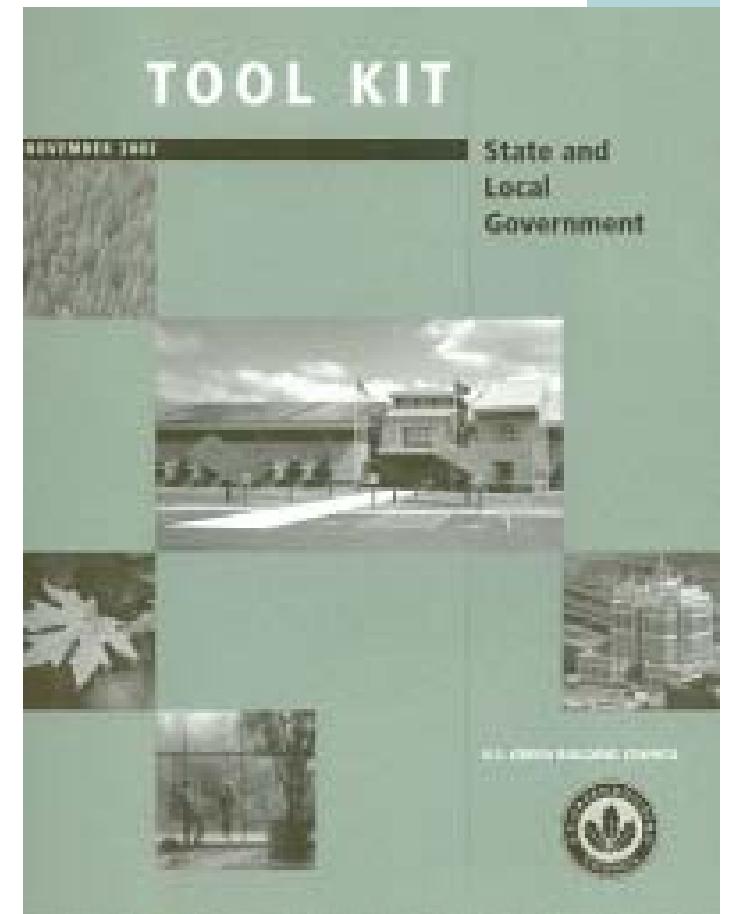
- LEED for Retail
- LEED Application Guide for Lodging
- LEED Multiple Buildings
- LEED for Healthcare

## Guides in Progress/ Upcoming:

- LEED for Laboratories

## State/ Local LEED Adaptations:

- Portland-LEED
- LEED-BC
- LEED-DC?



# Project Certification and Accreditation



# Why Certify your Building

*LEED recognizes Quality Buildings and Environmental Stewardship*

- Qualify for growing array of state and local government incentives
- Contribute to growing knowledge base
- LEED certification plaque
- Official certificate
- Marketing exposure through USGBC Web site, case studies, media announcements
- Bragging rights
- Process discipline



# 4 Levels of Certification



	LEED-NC	LEED-CS	LEED-CI	LEED-EB
Prerequisites*	7	7	6	14
Certified	26	22	21	32
Silver	33	29	27	40
Gold	39	34	32	48
Platinum	52	45	42	64
TOTAL Possible	69	61	57	83

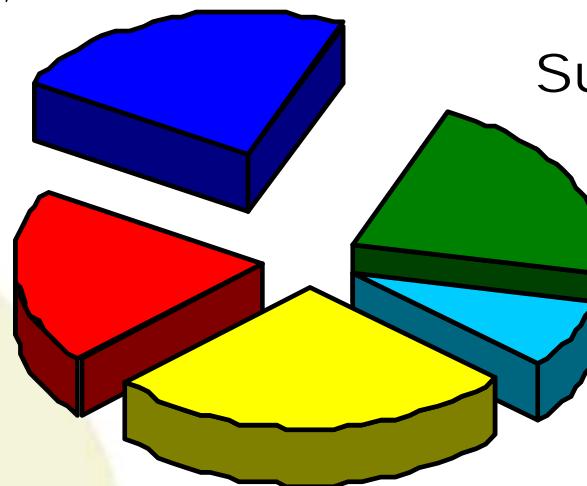
\* All LEED projects registering after June 26, 2007 are required to achieve at least two (2) Optimize Energy Performance points

# LEED-NC Categories

Indoor Environmental  
Quality  
15 pts; 23%

Materials &  
Resources  
13 pts; 20%

+ Innovation &  
Design Process  
5 Pts



Sustainable Sites  
14 pts; 22%

Water Efficiency  
5 pts; 8%

Energy & Atmosphere  
17 pts; 27%

(Incl. 7 Prerequisites)

# LEED Certification Process

A three step process :

- Step 1: Project Registration

## ACCOUNT/LOGIN INFORMATION

\* Indicates a Required Field

I already have a USGBC Web site account.

**NOTE:** If you already have an account, only enter your email address and password (twice). Do not complete the remainder of this section.

Create a new USGBC Web site account.

\* Email Address

\* Password [Forgot your password? Click here](#)

\* Password (Verify)

\* First Name

\* Last Name

\* Title

\* Company Name

\* Street Address 1

Street Address 2

\* Corporate Access ID (If Applicable)

\* City

\* State/Province (US/Canada)

\* Zip Code

\* Country

\* Job Title

\* Phone

\* Phone

\* Industry Sector

\* Referral

## PROJECT TYPE

\* Indicates a Required Field

### RATING SYSTEM TYPE

### MEMBER PRICE

### NON-MEMBER PRICE

LEED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION v2.2

\$450

\$600

LEED FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS v2.0

\$450

\$600

LEED FOR COMMERCIAL INTERIORS v2.0

\$450

\$600

LEED FOR CORE AND SHELL v2.0

\$450

\$600

LEED FOR SCHOOLS v2.0

\$450

\$600

Please select a project type and indicate whether you are a USGBC National Member to determine your registration fee.

\* Select a Rating System Type

\* Are you a member of USGBC?  \$0.00  Amount Due

# LEED Certification Process

A three step process:

## Step 2: Design

- Join the LEED Online Project Team

From:  leed@usgbc.org

Sent: Fri 6/23/2006 2:30 PM

To: kara@sustaindesign.net

Cc:

Subject: You Have Been Invited To Join A LEED Registered Project

Kara Strong, project team administrator for the LEED NC 2.2 project Howard Hughes Medical Institute - Headqu, has invited you to be a project team member. To join the project, please follow these steps:

1. Go to the USGBC web site at [www.usgbc.org](http://www.usgbc.org) and go to "Your Account".
2. Login to the web site with your email address and password or follow the instructions on the page to register a new account.
3. Once logged in, click on "Access & Memberships" and then "Project Access" on the side menu.
4. On the "Project Access" page enter the following project Access ID code in the "Access Code" box and then click "Add Project": 

Please alert your project team administrator once you have joined. They will then assign you a team role in LEED Online located at [leedonline.usgbc.org](http://leedonline.usgbc.org).

If you have any questions on the above steps, please contact LEED Staff at [leedinfo@usgbc.org](mailto:leedinfo@usgbc.org).

# LEED Certification Process

A three step process:

Step 2: Design

- Reference Guide & Credit Rulings

## CREDIT INTERPRETATION DETAILS

### SUSTAINABLE SITES: Site Selection (SSc10)

9/1/2005 -

**Credit Interpretation Request**

TOPIC: 100' WETLAND CRITERION

Regarding the wetland criterion for this credit, the LEED-NC 2.1 Reference Guide states that no "buildings, roads or parking areas" are permitted to be developed within the wetland zone. However, the recently published LEED-NC 2.1 Audited Credit Requirements and the CIR ruling from 7-21-03 both refer to "buildings" only with no mention of roads or parking.

Our project is a corporate campus consisting of three buildings on a large site. The site is bisected by five drainage ways and associated wetland systems. The buildings and parking areas have been kept clear of the 100' wetland zone (including the master planning of possible future buildings and parking.) However, road infringement on this zone was unavoidable for access to the site. Furthermore, the entry location to the site was mandated by the Virginia Department of Transportation.

Meanwhile, the project implemented a number of strategies to provide and protect wetland areas. Although we understand that created wetlands are not adequate substitutes for disturbed areas, we believe that the project strategies meet the intent of this credit. These strategies include re-vegetating over 2.5 acres of existing emergent wetlands and creating over 5.6 acres of forested wetlands onsite. The project also restored a minimum 50' riparian buffer along over 1,500 linear feet of stream channels disturbed by timbering activities under previous ownership. Finally, the project dedicated approx. 9.7 acres of wetlands onsite to a Conservation Easement to be protected from development for perpetuity.

Considering the careful wetland strategies, will our project be disqualified for the road location?

9/19/2005 -

**Ruling**

Locating a road within 100' of a wetland area disqualifies your project from achieving this credit. The credit's requirement language is clear that this standard be applied to "buildings, roads, or parking areas." The CIR ruling that you cite, dated 7/21/03, does not address roads because roads were not included in the question asked. This should not be interpreted to mean that roads or parking areas are exempt from credit requirements. The recently published LEED-NC 2.1 Audited Credit Requirements does not state that roads are exempt. This credit ruling is also supported by CIR rulings dated 4/17/03, 5/3/05 and 7/21/2003. The restoration strategies your team has taken are commendable and you should consider their applicability to credit 5.

# LEED Certification Process

A three step process:

## Step 3: Building Certification in LEED Online

- Design & Construction Reviews
  - All Prerequisites
  - All Points Captured
  - Project Description
  - Drawings and Photos

**LEED**  
GREEN BUILDING RATING SYSTEM

Howard Hughes Medical Institute - Headqu [head\_logo]

LEED-Online Home Credit Scorecard & Status Project Summary Team Admin Documents CIR Detail Help Project Selector Sign Out

**SCORECARD AND STATUS**

**MY ACTION ITEMS**  
Displays the next steps for the project. Depending on your project role, the project status and number of points anticipated or awarded; different action items will appear.

- Please assemble a Project Team by clicking on the "Team Admin" page.
- You have not completed all of your attempted Design Credits. Please unattempt any Design Credits you no longer wish to pursue.
- To attempt Credits, assign them to a member of your Project Team.

**POTENTIAL LEED RATING**  
Displays LEED level which is based on number of Credits attempted. Actual Certification Level will be based on the number of points awarded and successful completion of all Prerequisites.



CERTIFIED SILVER GOLD PLATINUM

This Project has not attempted enough points for Certification.

**ATTEMPTED CREDIT SUMMARY**  
Displays attempted points for the project by status.

Status	Points		
	Design	Construction	Total
Pending:	6	2	8
Total Attempted:	6	2	8

**APPEALED CREDIT SUMMARY**  
Displays your appealed Credits.

This Project is not currently under appeal.

# LEED-Online Credit Documentation



**LEED-NC**  
LEED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

LEED-NC 2.2 Submittal Template  
SS Credit 4.2: Alternative Transportation:  
Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms

design

(Responsible Individual)

(Company Name)

I, [REDACTED], from [REDACTED]

verify that the information provided below is accurate, to the best of my knowledge.

## SELECT OPTION

*Please select the appropriate compliance path (this will activate the remainder of the submittal form)*

**Option 1 - Non-Residential Projects:** Provide secure bicycle racks or storage for 5% of building users AND provide shower and changing facilities for 0.5% of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Occupants.

**Option 2 - Residential Projects:** Provide covered bicycle storage facilities for 15% or more of building occupants.

**Option 3 - Mixed Residential & Nonresidential Projects:** Provide covered bicycle storage facilities for 15% or more of residential occupants, and provide secure bicycle racks or storage for 5% of non-residential building users. Provide shower and changing facilities for 0.5% of non-residential Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Occupants.

## CREDIT COMPLIANCE

The project site plan(s) and floor plan(s) have been uploaded. The drawing(s) show the location of bicycle racks and/or storage areas and shower/changing facilities (as applicable).

### Sheet Description Log

Please include sheet name, sheet number and file name for each uploaded, referenced drawing (e.g. A-101, Site Plan, siteplan.p

[REDACTED]



I have provided the appropriate supporting documentation in the document upload section of LEED Online. Please refer to the above sheets.



Sustainable Design  
Consulting

# LEED-Online Credit Review

## Respond to USGBC comments

**CREDIT TEMPLATE**  
Displays information on credit template status and documents uploaded. Only the team member associated with credit can upload information.

Template Status: Last Updated on 3/18/2008

Manage Template: [DOWNLOAD TEMPLATE](#) 

Note: LEED-Online requires Acrobat Reader or Professional 7.0.9 or newer. To allow any Template Download, pop-up blockers must be turned off for the LEED-Online web site. [Click here](#) for instructions on how to turn off pop-up blockers.

Required Documents:

Document Name	Uploaded Documents
Other Documentation	Document Name <input type="text"/> <a href="#">Browse...</a> <a href="#">Upload</a> <a href="#">Cancel</a>

Note: LEED-Online accepts the following file types: PDF, JPG, JPEG, GIF, TIF, BMP, PNG, DWF, DFW, XLS, DOC, TXT, ZIP

Documentation Status: Not Yet Complete  
[Mark As Complete](#)

**REVIEW COMMENTS**

Construction Application Review: The Submittal Template and water use calculation declare that, based on tenant occupancy requirements, the project has reduced potable water use by 36.56% from the calculated baseline design fixture performance requirements established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 for two points.  
However, females are not included in the calculation for the flush fixtures. Unless special conditions exist, projects should assume a 50 / 50 male / female ratio.

**TECHNICAL ADVICE:**  
Please provide a revised LEED Submittal Template and water use calculation that includes the water closet for females.

# LEED Process

- Team submits Design Phase documentation
  - USGBC provides *Preliminary Review*. Each credit is assigned *Anticipated*, *Clarified*, or *Denied*
  - Team provides supplemental information
  - USGBC provides *Final Review*
- Team submits Construction Phase documentation
  - Same review process as in design: review, respond, award
- Team may appeal after either phase

# The LEED Process Takes a Team

**Owner:** Raise and enforce expectations of team and its product.

**Design Team:** Design green and keep LEED criteria on the front burner.

**LEED Coordinator:** Integrate with and support team's efforts while tracking compliance with LEED and other green criteria.

**General Contractor:** Rise to the occasion of building green and educate subcontractors.

**Commissioning Authority:** Help ensure Owner's requirements are met.

**Facility Manager:** Help ensure that the building *stays* green.

**Realtor/Leasing Agent/Lender:** Understand and communicate the value of green buildings to potential tenants or future Owners.



# Tools for Capturing Credits

- Green Workshop
  - Define goals with the project team
- Assign Green Champion
  - LEED AP or another with experience
- Develop and Maintain a LEED tracking tool
  - Monitor progress throughout Design & Construction
  - Assign Responsibilities to the Project Team
- Develop Division 1 specifications
  - Includes LEED credit goals
  - Specifies LEED documentation requirements

# USGBC Resources

- LEED Reference Guide
- USGBC Web site <http://www.usgbc.org>
- LEED Certification Process:  
<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=64&>
- Project registration application:  
<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=65&>
- LEED Credit Templates:  
<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=221&>
- LEED Online:  
<http://leedonline.usgbc.org>
- Credit Interpretation Requests Process:  
<http://www.usgbc.org/DisplayPage.aspx?CMSPageID=168&>

# Online Green Resources

- Environmental Building News:  
<http://www.buildinggreen.com>
- The Costs and Financial Benefits of Green Buildings:  
<http://www.usgbc.org/Docs/News/News477.pdf>
- Oikos (green building resource and articles):  
<http://www.oikos.com>
- Denver AIA (green product resource):  
<http://www.aiacolorado.org/SDRG/home.htm>
- Department of Energy (energy efficiency):  
<http://www.eere.energy.gov/EE/buildings.html>
- BEES (tool for selecting green building products):  
<http://www.bfrl.nist.gov/oae/software/bees.html>
- Whole Building Design Guide (green design information):  
<http://www.wbdg.org>
- Healthy Building Network (information, Pharos Project LCA)  
<http://www.healthybuilding.net>

# LEED Accredited Professional

Must Pass the LEED Professional Accreditation exam:

- LEED-NC v2.2
- LEED-EB v2.0
- LEED-CI v2.0



Responsibilities:

- Provides guidance to team on achieving LEED credits
- Raise team's awareness of integrated design and LEED process
- Does NOT sign off on submittal templates
- Does NOT certify project
- Is NOT required for LEED certification

# Exam Details

- Computer based exam
- 80 multiple choice questions with 1-3 answers
  - Questions are tricky, tough, realistic
  - No partial credit allowed
  - All questions are equally weighted
- Score 170/200 to pass
  - Suggests 48/80 correct answers are required
- 2 hours allowed
- Exam costs: \$300 members / \$400 non-members
- Schedule exam at: [www.gbc.org](http://www.gbc.org)

# LEED AP Exam: 4 Sections

1. Knowledge of LEED Credit Intents and Req'ts.
  - Tests understanding of the credit
2. Coordinate Project and Team
  - Gather all project information and requirements to support the LEED process
  - Interdependence of team members' work
3. Implement LEED Process
  - Manage LEED documentation/certification process
4. Verify, Participate In, and Perform Technical Analyses Required for LEED Credits
  - Determine if the credit requirements have been met

# What to Study

- LEED-NC 2.2 Reference Guide
- LEED-NC 2.2 Letter Template Renders
- LEED Website
- Credit-NC 2.2 Rulings
  - Understand the credit intent

# Lessons Learned

The exam focuses upon what you need to know to design, construct and document a LEED certified building

- Read the Reference Guide; especially the strategies section
- Know the documentation and calculation requirements
- Know which green strategies lead to what LEED credits
- Know in which phase to incorporate credit requirements into the project
- Be familiar with ASHRAE and other referenced standards
- The Credit Rulings might help clarify intent
- Read all questions thoroughly and slowly, sometimes the obvious answer is incorrect

# Exam Review



# Exam Question 1:

A proposed 40,000 sf building with five equal floors is located within a university campus with no zoning requirements. In order to achieve SS Credit 5.2, Site Development: Maximize Open Space the vegetated open space area adjacent to the building must be \_\_\_\_\_ sf.

- A. 2,500
- B. 5,000
- C. 7,500
- D. 8,000
- E. 20,000

# Exam Question 2

A value engineering exercise has proposed that exterior horizontal louvers above south-facing windows will be deleted from the project. The change requires that various project team members review strategies and reconfirm calculations for several credits. Which three credits would be affected by this decision? (Choose three)

- A. EA Credit 6, Green Power
- B. SS Credit 7.1, Heat Island Effect: Non-Roof
- C. EA Credit 1, Optimize Energy Performance
- D. EQ Credit 1, Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring
- E. EQ Credit 8.1, Daylight and Views: Daylight 75% of Spaces

# Exam Question 3

Which LEED-referenced standard includes a volatile organic compound (VOC) limit for waterproofing sealers? (Choose one)

- A. Green Seal Standard GS-11, Paints
- B. Green Seal Standard GS-03, Anti-Corrosive Paints
- C. Bay Area Air Quality Management District Regulation 8, Rule 51
- D. South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168, Architectural Coatings
- E. Ozone Transport Commission, 2006 Control Measures

# Exam Question 4

A project involves the renovation of an existing commercial office building, which includes 4 of 10 stories and the entire core and shell. Project scope includes window replacement, HVAC equipment replacement, plumbing replacement and tenant fit-out of the 4 stories. Which rating system product(s) should be used for this project? (Choose one)

- A. LEED for New Construction
- B. LEED for Existing Buildings and LEED for Commercial Interiors
- C. LEED for Commercial Interiors and LEED for Core and Shell
- D. LEED for Core and Shell and LEED for Existing Buildings
- E. LEED for Commercial Interiors

# Exam Question 5

Which three are true statements about the LEED certification process?  
(Choose three.)

- A. No credits are awarded during a Design Phase Review
- B. Appeals may only be filed following a Construction Phase Review
- C. LEED certification may be awarded following a Design Phase Review
- D. Additional information must be submitted during the Construction Phase Review for any Design Phase attempted credits that have changed
- E. New Design credits can be submitted for the Construction Phase Review

# Exam Question 6

A LEED-registered project has a complex issue, which makes the project non-compliant with an aspect of a particular credit's requirements as written. Furthermore, that credit's submittal template does not address the issue within its own format. What should the responsible party do? (Choose one)

- A. Contact USGBC review team directly to resolve the issue with appropriate documentation
- B. Provide a separate narrative explaining the complex issue and how the credit intent is met
- C. Complete the submittal template as though all aspects of the credit's requirements are met as written and submit for review
- D. Use the alternative compliance path option on the LEED submittal template and provide a narrative and appropriate documentation demonstrating compliance
- E. Copy the approach of another project's Credit Interpretation Ruling on an unrelated complex issue

# Exam Question 7

For a 200-occupant, all-residential condominium, the architect's plan indicates the use of bicycle racks that hold 10 bicycles inside the parking structure. What must the architect do to comply with SS Credit 4.2, Alternative Transportation: Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms? (Choose one)

- A. Replace the bicycle racks with bicycle lockers
- B. Increase the number of bicycle racks to hold 30 bicycles
- C. Provide two shower/changing rooms in the parking structure, one for each gender
- D. Confirm that the bicycle storage location is within 200 yards of the building entrance
- E. Provide one shower/changing room available to all occupants in the building

# Exam Question 8

A building is undergoing a major renovation and expansion. The addition is 1.5 times the square footage of the existing building. To achieve MR Credit 1, Building Reuse, what existing surface area information must be available to document compliance with this credit? (Choose three)

- A. Window assemblies
- B. Exterior skin and framing
- C. Landscaped area to be retained
- D. Structural floor and roof decking
- E. Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment

# Exam Question 9

The civil engineer determines that 68% of the site is pervious and that it has a pre-development discharge rate of 100 cfs and has a pre-development site run-off quantity of 10,000 gallons. What post-development discharge rate and run-off quantity would meet the requirements of Sustainable Sites Credit 6.1: Stormwater Quantity? (Choose one)

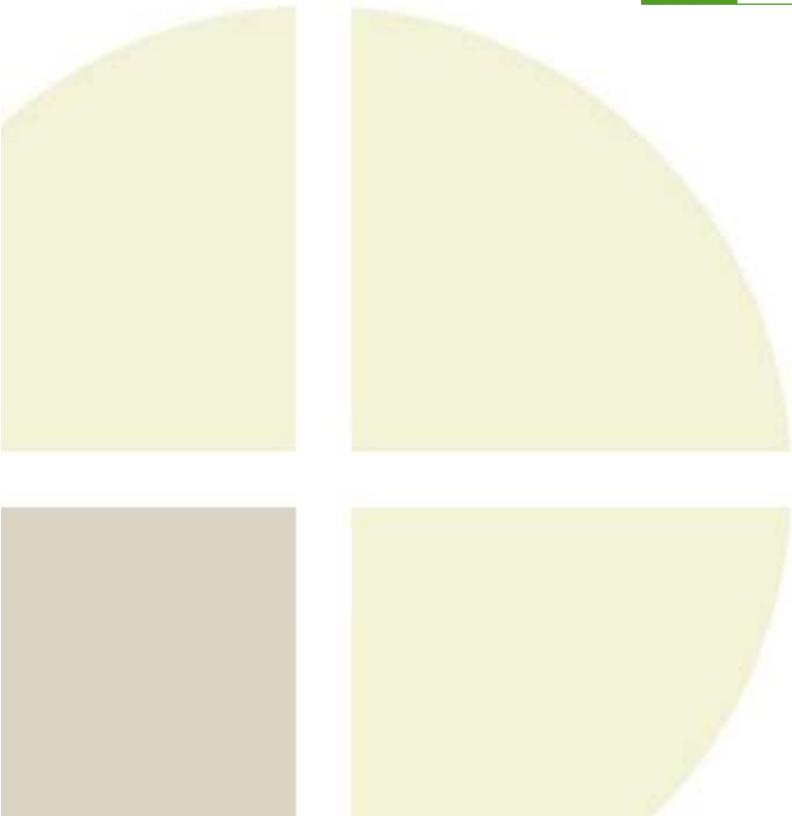
- A. 25 cfs, 2,500 gallons
- B. 125 cfs, 12,500 gallons
- C. 75 cfs, 7500 gallons
- D. 100 cfs, 10,000 gallons

# Exam Question 10

A men's bathroom has ultra low flow lavatories, low-flow toilets, and waterless urinals. Assuming regular occupant usage for a men's bathroom, how many times will each occupant use the bathroom fixtures per day? (Choose one)

- A. 1 use of the low-flow toilet, 3 uses of the waterless urinal, 4 uses of the lavatory
- B. 1 use of the low-flow toilet, 2 uses of the waterless urinal, 3 uses of the lavatory
- C. 2 low-flow toilet, 1 use of the waterless urinal, 3 uses of the lavatory
- D. 1 use of the low-flow toilet, 4 uses of the waterless urinal, 2 uses of the lavatory

# Q&A



?



?



 Sustainable Design  
Consulting

# Part 1

## *Introduction to the*

## *LEED Process*



**LEED**  
LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

*Thank you!*

Sustainable & Smart

**ecobuild®**  
**fall**

Sustainable, Green and High Performance  
Solutions for the Built Environment

Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP  
[tom@sustaindesign.net](mailto:tom@sustaindesign.net)

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## Part 2

# *Sustainable Sites and the Process*



Presented by:

Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP  
December 10, 2008 10:00 - 11:00



Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC

# Part 1 - Introduction

## Sustainable Design Consulting

- Offices in Washington, DC and Richmond, VA
- Small woman-owned business
- Focus on green solutions for the built environment
- Consulted on over 200 LEED projects,
- Commercial, institutional, multi-family, greater-DC-area and Central Virginia
- Project consulting mostly to Developers/Owners and Architects

## What we do

- Green Building Project Management
- Drawing & Spec Review
- LEED advisory
- Lectures, Workshops & Trainings
- Design Guidance and Research



[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



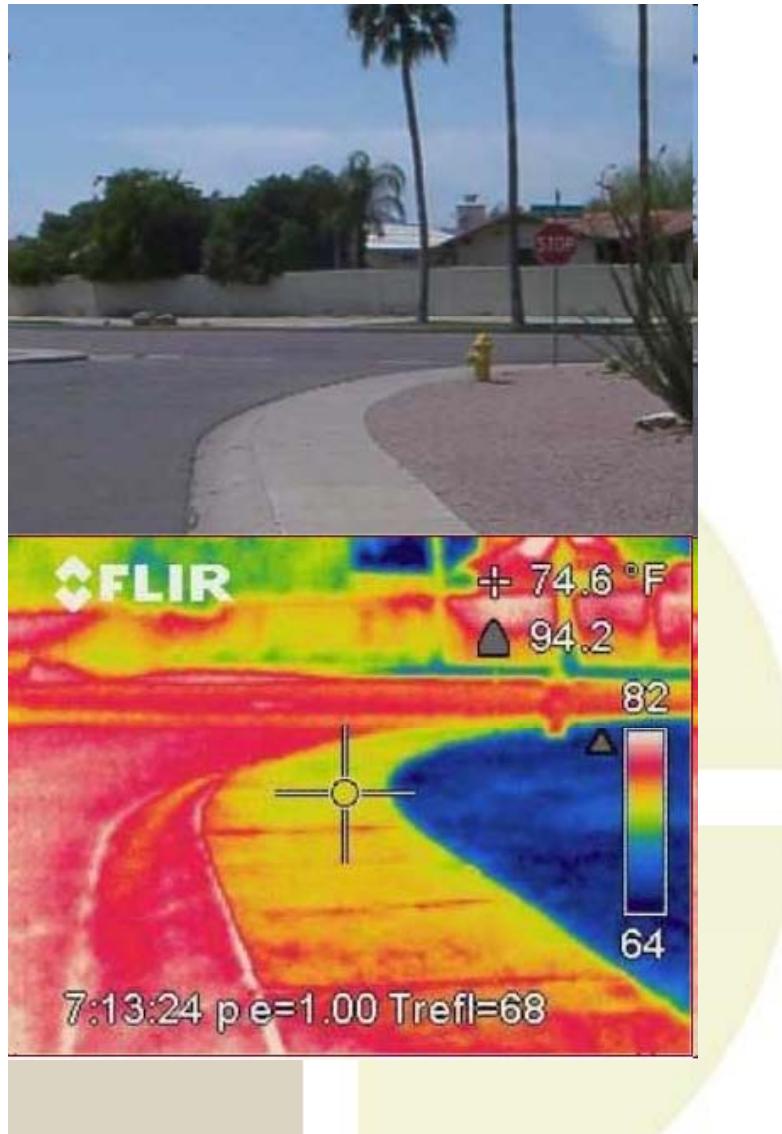
Eastern Village Cohousing



# Why Green Building ?



# Why Green Building ?



# Outline

- Part I – Introduction
  - Impact of Buildings
  - Benefits of Green/Integrated Design
  - Overview and History of LEED
  - LEED Standards
  - Cost of LEED
  - Project Certification & Accreditation
  - Resources & Website
  - Questions, Discussion
- Part 2 – Sustainable Sites
- Part 3 – Energy & Atmosphere
- Part 4 – Materials & Resources
- Part 5 – Indoor Environmental Quality
- Part 6 – Water Efficiency, Innovation in Design, Exam Review, LEED 2009

# Part 2

## *Sustainable Sites*



**L E E D**<sup>TM</sup>  
LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN



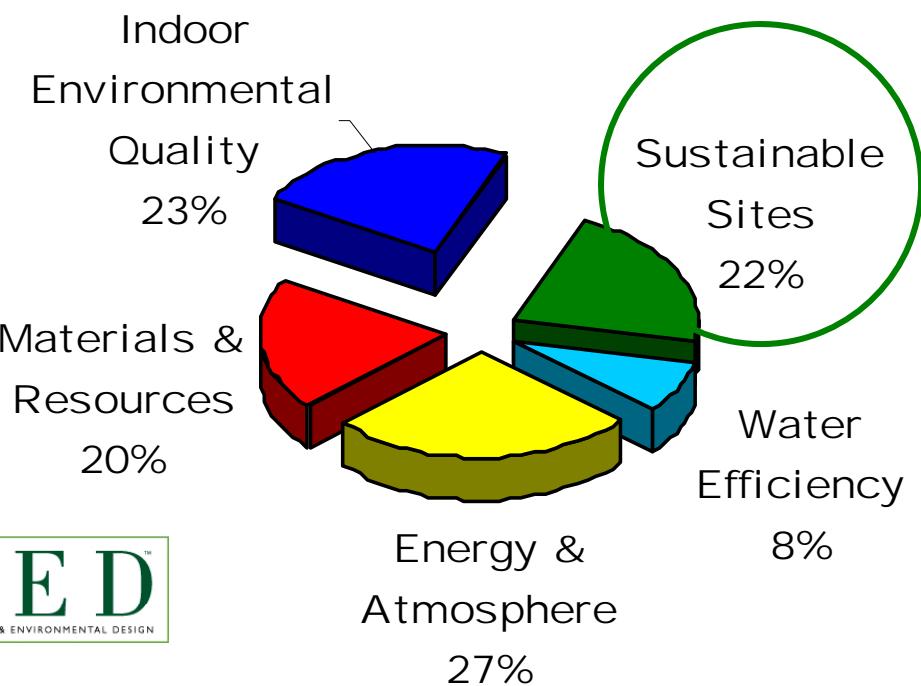
**Sustainable Design**  
*Consulting*

# Part 2

## *Sustainable Sites*

### Sustainable Sites

- Overview of section
- Review credit
- Discuss trickier credits



+ Innovation & Design  
Process

# LEED Categories: Sustainable Sites (SS) Overview

*Intent:* Select sites that reduce the need for cars, sprawl, re-uses existing infrastructure, and minimize project impact on surrounding areas after construction

- Prerequisite - Construction Activity Pollution Prevention
- Credit 1 - Site Selection (1 point)
- Credit 2 - Development Density & Community Connectivity (1 point)
- Credit 3 - Brownfield Redevelopment (1 point)
- Credit 4 - Alternative Transportation (4 points)
- Credit 5 - Site Development (2 points)
- Credit 6 - Stormwater Management (2 points)
- Credit 7 - Heat Island Effect (2 points)
- Credit 8 - Light Pollution Reduction (1 point)

TOTAL AVAILABLE: 14 points



Green Grid™ by Weston Solutions

*Synergy:* Green roofs contribute to Credits 5, 6 & 7

# SSp1: Construction Activity Pollution Prevention

*Intent:* Reduce pollution during construction by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation & airborne dust generation.

*Required:* Create & implement an Erosion & Sedimentation Control (ESC) plan.

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Drawings to document ESC measures implemented
- Confirmation of compliance path (National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System [NPDES] or Local)
- Describe ESC measures implemented

# SSp1: Construction Activity Pollution Prevention

## *Strategies:*

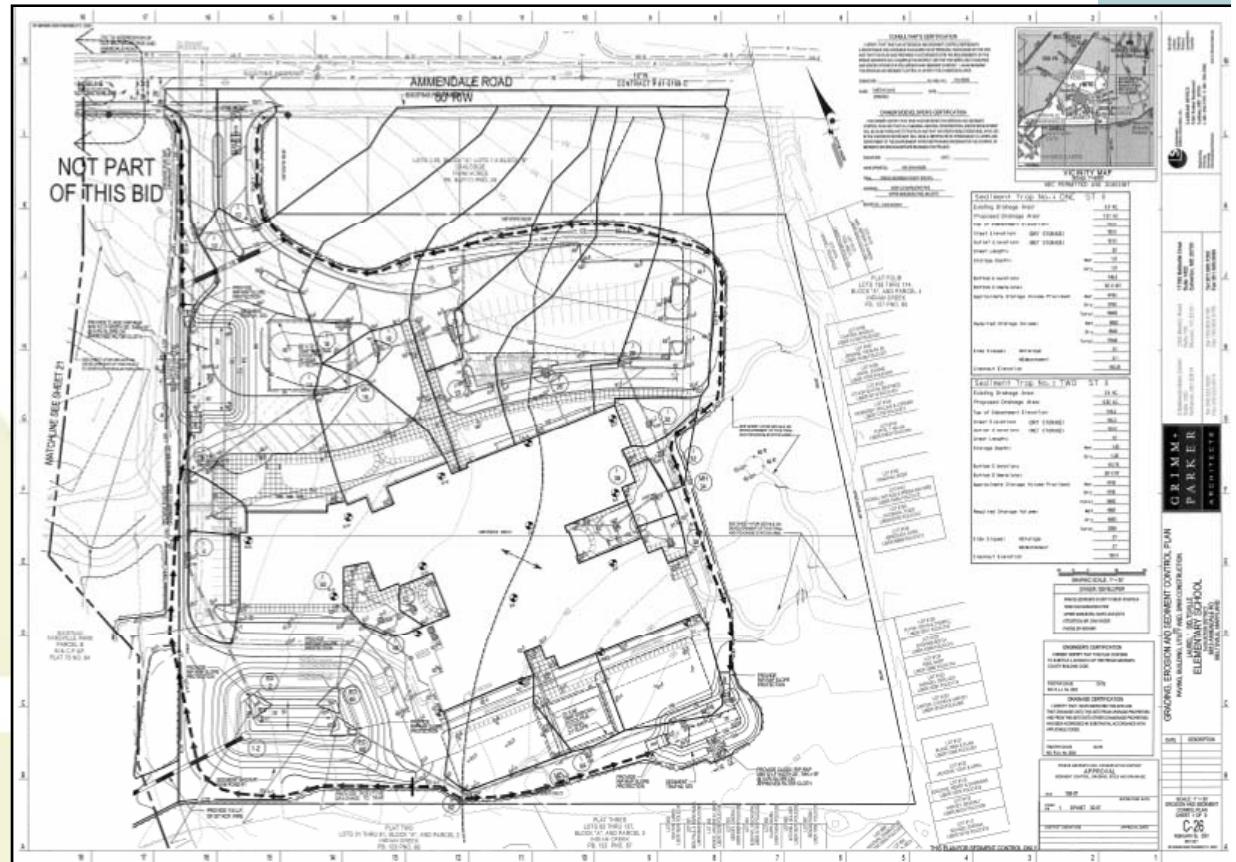
- Control Technologies include Stabilization &/or Structural Control
- Stabilization: Planting fast-growing grass or permanent trees/shrubs or placing mulch or gravel to cover and hold soil
- Structural Control: Constructing Earth Dikes, Silt Fences or Ponds OR excavating ponds to create an Earthen embankment to allow for settling of sediment



# SSp1: Construction Activity Pollution Prevention

What do you look for in the Civil drawings to review for credit compliance?

- Erosion and sedimentation controls
- NPDES or Local storm water pollution prevention regulations





# SSc1: Site Selection

*Intent:* Avoid development of inappropriate sites and reduce the environmental impact from the location of a building on a site.

*Required:* Do not locate buildings...

- On prime farmland (defined by USDA)
- On undeveloped land < 5' above 100-year flood (by FEMA)
- On habitat for endangered/threatened species
- Within 100' of wetland (40 CFR Part 230-233)
- On undeveloped land within 50' of a water body (by Clean Water Act)
- On Public Parkland, unless land is accepted for trade

*Submittal:* Design Submittal

Signed LEED Submittal Template

***Do not build on or near:***



On undeveloped land < 5' above 100-year flood



Within 100' of wetland



On habitat for  
endangered/threatened  
species

## SSc1: Site Selection



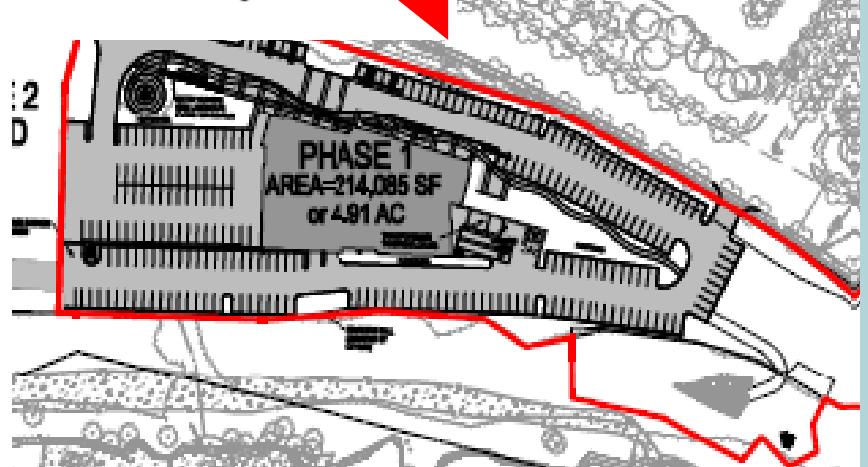
On prime farmland

# SSc1: Site Selection

Please confirm compliance with all five criteria or that your project meets the credit intent under special circumstances

- Prime farmland as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture in the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 7, Volume 6, Parts 400 to 699, Section 657.5 (citation 7CFR657.5),
- Land whose elevation is lower than 5 feet above the elevation of the 100-year flood as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA),
- Land which is specifically identified as habitat for any species on Federal or State threatened or endangered lists,
- Within 100 feet of any water including wetlands as defined by United States Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR, Parts 230-233 and Part 22, and isolated wetlands or areas of special concern identified by state or local rule, OR greater than distances given in state or local regulations as defined by state or local rule or law, whichever is more stringent.

**Don't check the box**



# SSc2: Development Density & Community Connectivity

*Intent:* Channel development to urban areas.

*Required:*

- Option 1: Develop within an existing development density of 60,000 SF/ acre (2 story), OR
- Option 2: Develop within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. of a neighborhood with a density of 10 units per acre & within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. of 10 Basic Services with pedestrian access
  - Count buildings under construction
  - Density Radius =  $3 \times \text{SQRT}(\text{project site in acres} \times 43,560 \text{ SF/acre})$
  - Development Density = gross building SF / property acres
- For both options, construct or renovate on a previously developed site

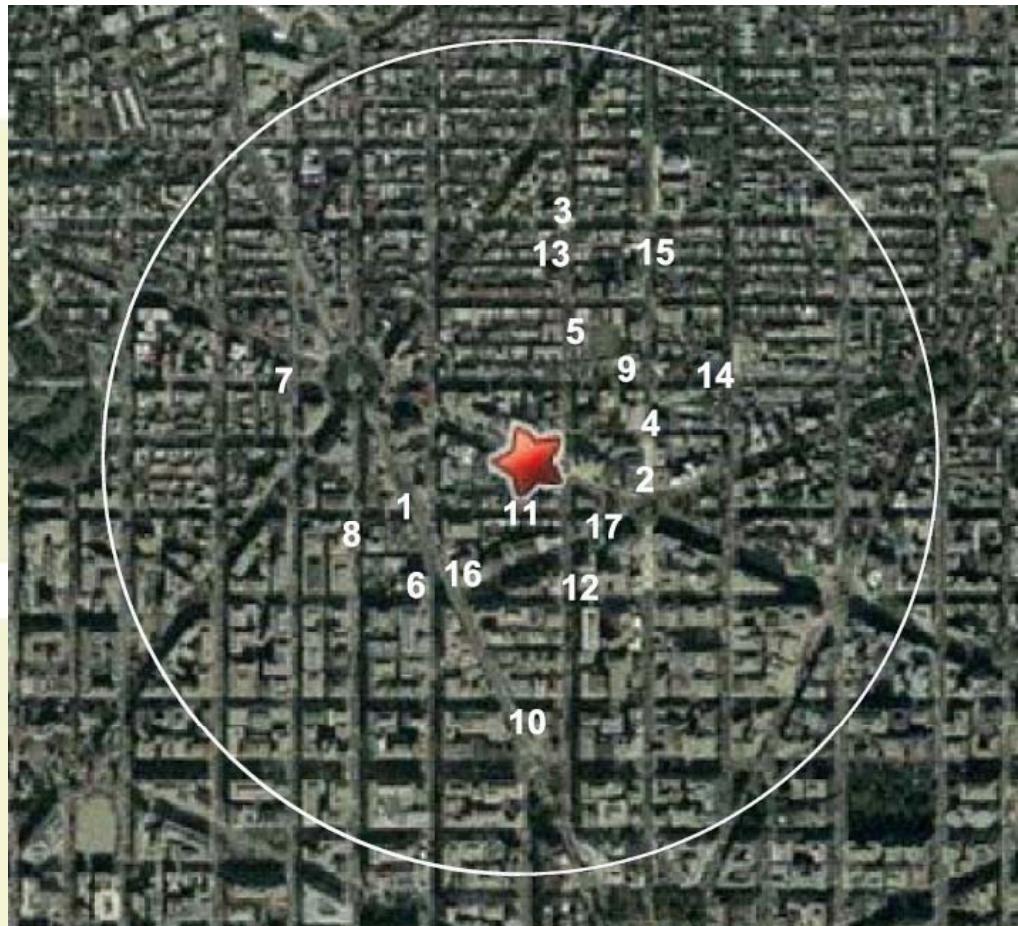
*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Indicate the project site and building area (sf)
- Site vicinity plan showing project site, and density or community radius

# SSc2: Development Density & Community Connectivity

*Exemplary Performance:*

- Project density is 2x density of surrounding site area OR
- Development Density in area 2x as large  $\geq 120,000 \text{ sf/acre}$



# SSc3: Brownfield Redevelopment

*Intent:* Rehabilitate damaged sites, preserving undeveloped land.

*Required:* Develop on a site documented as contaminated by a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment OR local Voluntary Cleanup Program, OR defined as a Brownfield by a local, state or federal agency. Must remediate the contamination

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Document the site contamination/classification
- Describe the type of contamination and the remediation efforts (ex situ, in situ)

# SSc3: Brownfield Redevelopment

*Develop on a site documented as contaminated by a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment OR local Voluntary Cleanup Program, OR defined as a Brownfield by a local, state or federal agency. Must remediate the contamination*



# SSc4.1: Alternative Transportation Public Transportation Access

*Intent.* Reduce pollution from automobile use.

*Four possible points from measures aimed at alternative use of automobile.*



# SSc4.1: Alternative Transportation Public Transportation Access

*Intent:* Reduce pollution from automobile use.

*Required:* Locate project within

- 1/2 mile of existing (or planned & funded) commuter rail, light rail, subway station
- OR: 1/4 mile of 2 or more bus lines/stops

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Site vicinity drawing
- Highlight building location
- Indicate rail and bus lines and distances between them and the site

# SSc4.1: Alternative Transportation Public Transportation Access

*Exemplary Performance :*

- Project within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of at least 2 existing commuter rail, light rail or subway lines
- OR: within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of at least 2 stops for 4 more public or campus bus lines
- AND
- $\geq 200$  transit rides/day



# SSc4.1: Alternative Transportation Public Transportation Access

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the WMATA website. The URL in the address bar is <http://www.wmata.com/serviceNearby/default.cfm>. The page header includes the WMATA logo and navigation links for Home, Maps & stations, Find service near location, All Advisories, and Elevator Status. A banner at the top states "ALERTS: There are no service alerts at this time." On the left, a sidebar menu lists various services: Home, Maps & stations (with sub-links for Bus & rail maps, Find a stop/station, Trip Planner, Parking, and Find service near location), Schedules & fares, Alerts & advisories, Accessibility, How to travel, About Metro, Board of Directors, General Manager, Outreach, and Metro calendar. The main content area shows search results for stops near 1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW, listing ten bus routes: 11Y, 42, G8, P17, P19, W13, X2, and OmniRide Bus. Each route entry includes a small icon of a bus and a person walking. To the right of the search results is an advertisement for "Metro Passport" featuring a stylized blue 'M' inside a circle and the text "for groups of 50 or more". Below the search results, there are two more ads: one for "Washington DC Hotels" and another for "Metro Parks Hotels".

# SSc4.2: Alternative Transportation Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms

*Intent:* Reduce pollution from automobile use.

*Required:*

- For non-Residential: secure bicycle storage for 5% of all building occupants & changing facilities for 0.5% of FTE occupants within 200 yds. of building
- For Residential: covered, secure bicycle storage for 15% of occupants



# SSc4.2: Alternative Transportation Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms

## *Submittals:* Design Submittal

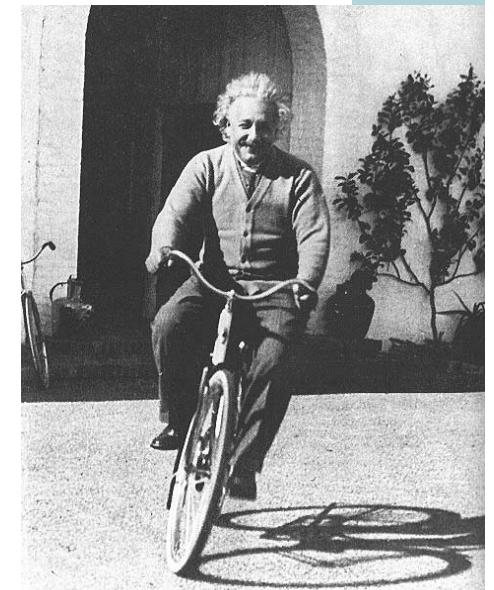
- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- FTE occupancy & Transient occupancy for the project
- Project drawings highlighting locations of bicycle storage & changing facilities

## *Calculations:*

**FTE** (full-time equivalent) occupants =  
Occupant hours / 8

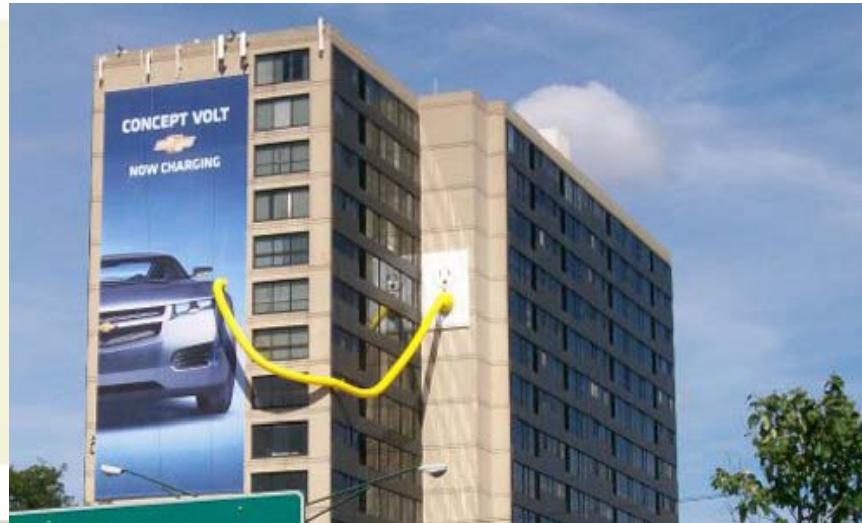
ie. 4 people working 4 hours/day = 2 FTEs

Building users (peak) =  
FTEs + transient occupants



# SSc4.3: Alternative Transportation Low Emitting & Fuel Efficient Vehicles

*Intent:* Reduce pollution from automobile use.



# SSc4.3: Alternative Transportation Low Emitting & Fuel Efficient Vehicles

*Required:*

- Option 1: Provide fuel-efficient vehicles for 3% of FTE occupants AND preferred parking spaces,
- Option 2: Provide preferred parking spaces for fuel-efficient vehicles for 5% of total parking capacity
- Option 3: Install alternative fuel refueling stations for 3% of total parking capacity

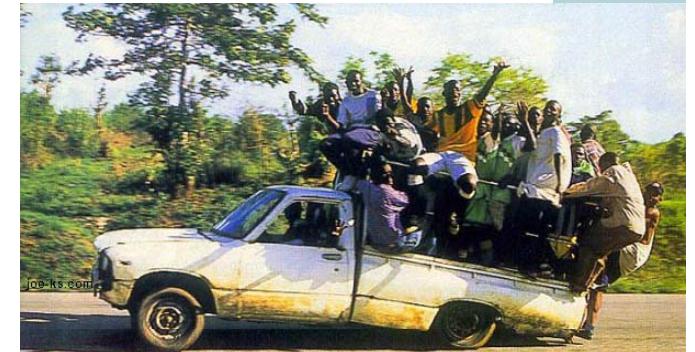
*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- FTE occupancy & total parking capacity
- Drawings highlighting preferred parking or refueling stations quantity, make, model, MFR, & ACEEE score for AFV's (Options 1 & 2)
- OR: fuel type, number of stations & fueling capacity (Option 3)



# SSc4.4: Alternative Transportation Parking Capacity

*Intent:* Reduce pollution and land development impacts from single occupancy vehicle use



# SSc4.4: Alternative Transportation Parking Capacity

## *Submittals:* Design Submittal

- All: Signed LEED Submittal Template
- All: FTE occupancy & total parking capacity
- All: Local parking requirements
- For non-Residential: Number of preferred parking spaces
- For Residential: Description of infrastructure/programs in place to support ridesharing

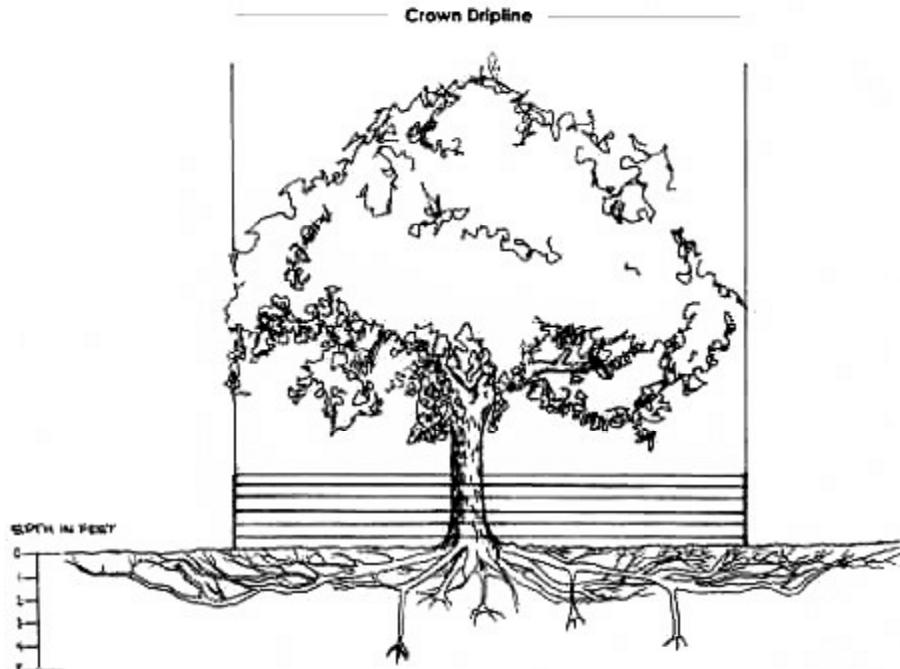
## *Exemplary Performance:*

- Implement Transportation Management Plan that demonstrates multiple options to reduce personal auto use



# SSc5.1: Site Development Protect or Restore Habitat

*Intent:* Conserve natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.



# SSc5.1: Site Development Protect or Restore Habitat

*Intent:* Conserve natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.

*Required:*

- For greenfields: Limit site disturbance within
  - 40' of the building,
  - 10' of walkways, patios, parking & facilities,
  - 15' of roadways,
  - 25' of site features
- OR: For previously developed sites: Restore 50% of non-building site area with native/adapted vegetation (playfields don't count)
- OR: For urban projects earning SSc2 and on previously developed site, vegetated roof area can contribute. Restore 20% of site area with native/adapted vegetation

# SSc5.1: Site Development Protect or Restore Habitat

## *Submittal:* Construction Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Site/grading plans highlighting site disturbance boundaries
- OR: the area of the site which has been restored & site/landscape plans showing restored area & planting materials

## *Exemplary Performance:*

- 75% site area restoration/  
protection



# SSc5.2: Site Development Maximize Open Space

*Intent:* Provide open space to promote biodiversity

*Required:*

- Exceed local zoning for open space by 25%
- *OR:* if no local zoning, designate open space equal to building footprint
- *OR:* if zoning ordinance exists without open space requirements, designate open space equal to 20% of the project site
- For urban projects earning SSc2, vegetated roof area or pedestrian oriented hardscape can contribute
- Wetlands may contribute if slope is < 1:4 & vegetated



# SSc5.2: Site Development Maximize Open Space

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Project site and building footprint areas
- Site/landscape drawings highlighting open space
- Area of open spaces required and provided (sf)

*Exemplary Performance:*

- Provide 2x required open space



# SSc6.1: Stormwater Design Quantity Control

*Intent:* Limit disruption to natural hydrology by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, & managing storm water runoff.



# SSc6.1: Stormwater Design Quantity Control

## Required:

- Sites with existing imperviousness  $\leq 50\%$ : Do not Exceed the pre-development storm water runoff (discharge rate and quantity) after construction for 1- and 2-year, 24-hour design storms
- OR: Implement a Storm Water Management (SWM) plan to protect receiving stream channels
- Sites with existing imperviousness  $> 50\%$ : Decrease pre-existing storm water runoff by 25% in volume after construction for 1- and 2-year, 24-hour design storms

## Submittals: Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Provide pre- and post- runoff rate & quantity

# SSc6.1: Stormwater Design

## Quantity Control

### Strategies:

Decrease impervious area

- Smaller building footprint
- Pervious paving materials
- Green roofs
- Clustered development to reduce hardscaping



Arlington County Government Center

# SSc6.2: Stormwater Design Quality Control

*Intent:* Reduce or eliminate water pollution by reducing impervious cover, increasing infiltration, eliminating sources of contaminants, and removing pollutants from stormwater runoff.

*Required:*

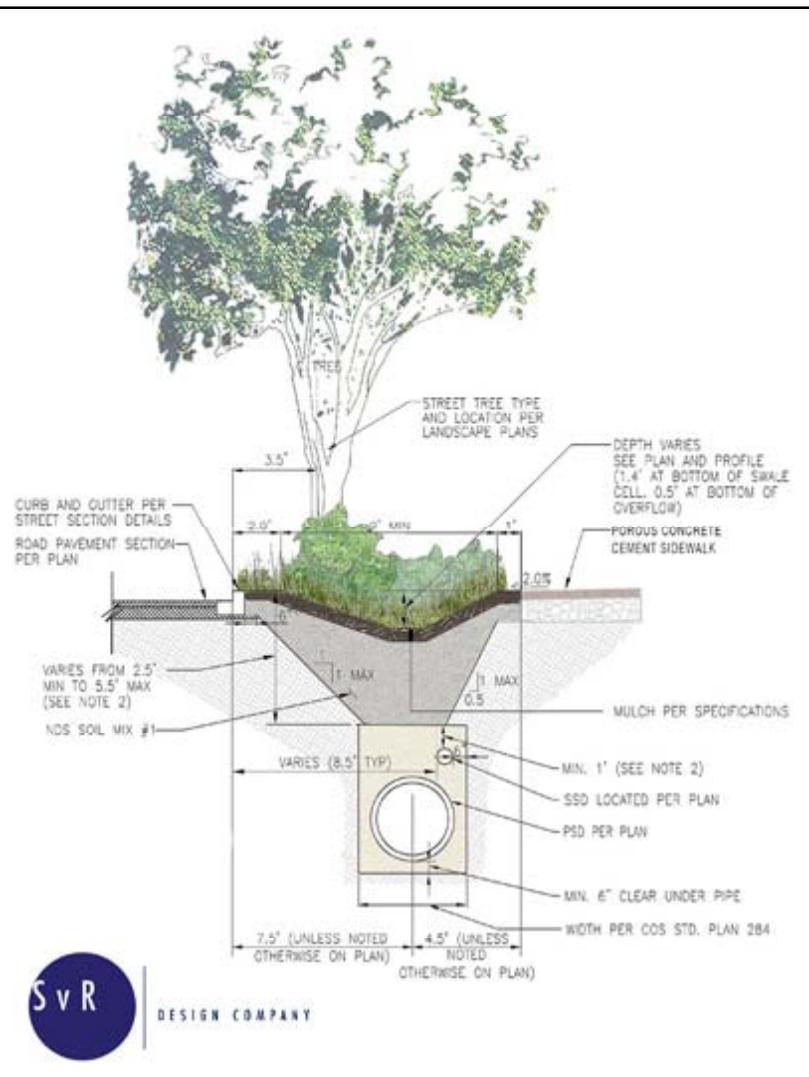
- Capture & treat stormwater runoff from 90% of average annual rainfall
- *AND:* Implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) to remove 80% of annual total suspended solids from captured stormwater

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

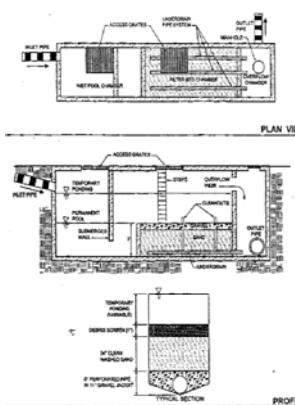
- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- List BMP's and/or structural controls utilized



# SSc6.2: Stormwater Design Quality Control



- Strategies:
  - Non-structural:
    - Bioswales/Vegetated swales
    - Rain gardens
  - Structural:
    - Rainwater cisterns
    - Sand filters
    - Retention ponds



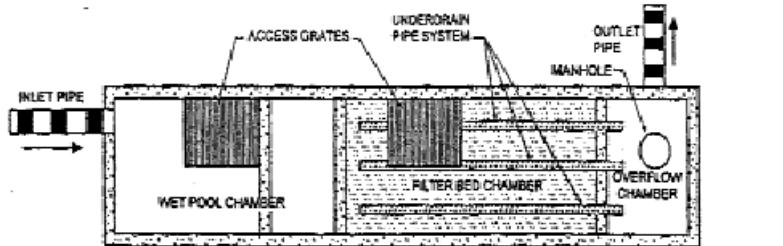
Bioswale design by SvR Design Company

 Sustainable Design  
Consulting

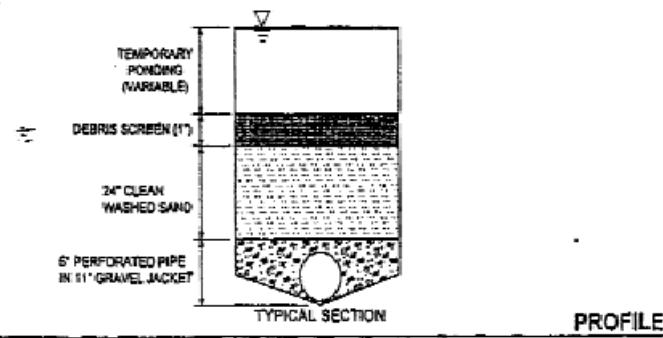
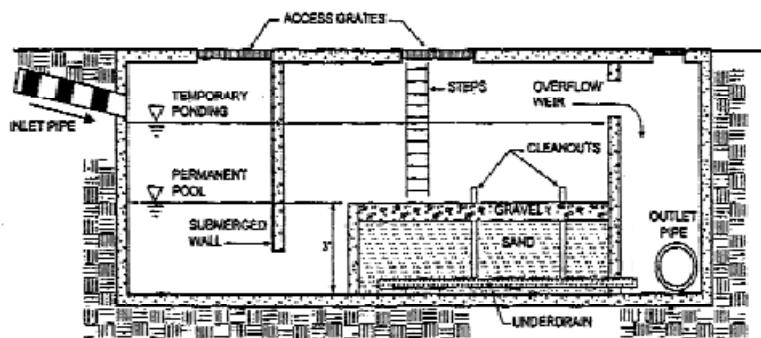
# SSc6.2: Stormwater Design Quality Control

- Strategies:

- Non-structural:
  - Bioswales/Vegetated swales
  - Rain gardens
- Structural:
  - Rainwater cisterns
  - Sand filters
  - Retention ponds



PLAN VIEW



PROFILE

# The Trickier LEED Credits: SSc6.2 – SWM Quality Control

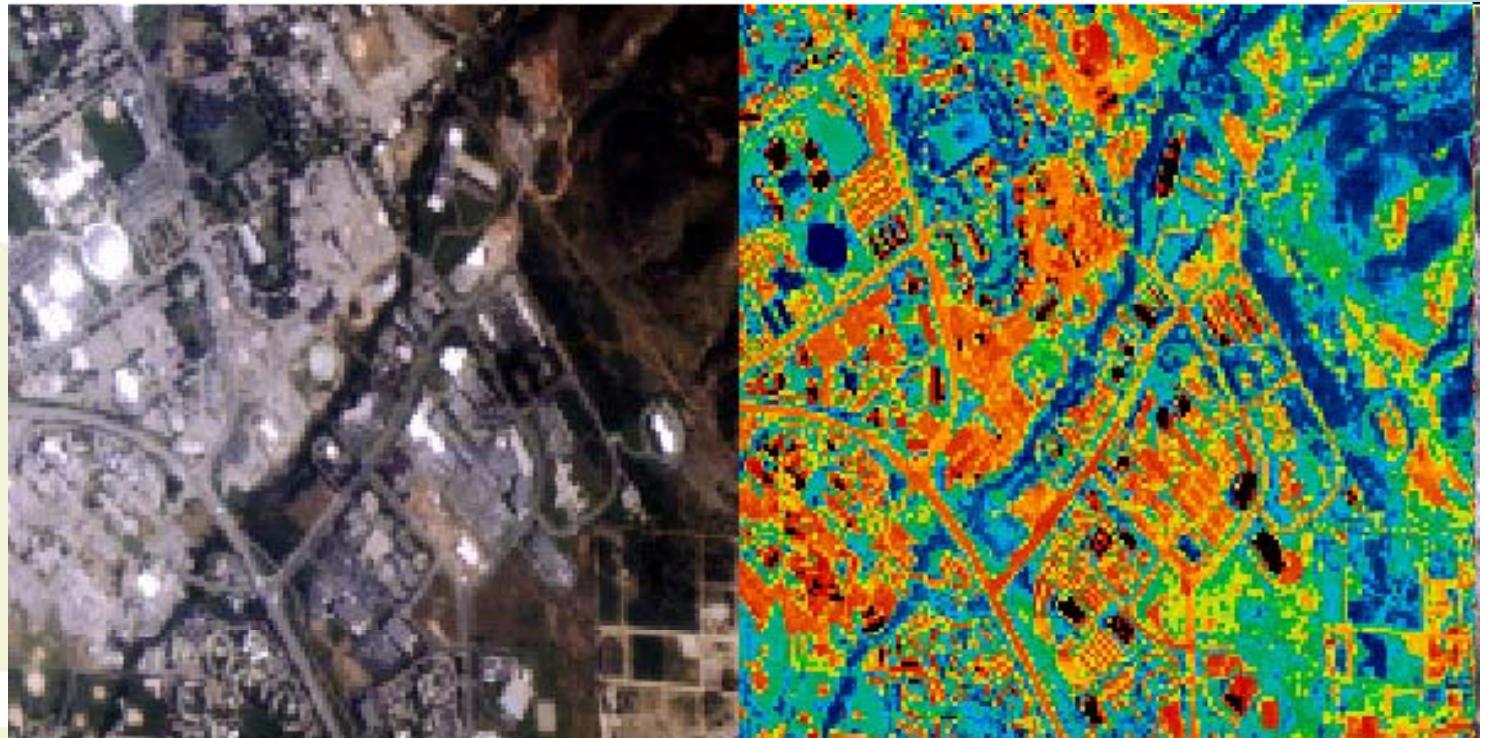
*Basic requirement:* Use BMPs to remove 80% TSS

*Interpretations:*

- To capture & treat 90% of the average annual rainfall = the treatment of runoff from:
  - Humid Watersheds: 1" rainfall
  - Semi-arid Watersheds: 0.75" rainfall
  - Arid Watersheds: 0.5" rainfall
- Can prorate over entire site – not meeting requirement in one part of site may be OK if sufficiently exceeding remainder of site.



# SSc7.1: Heat Island Effect Non-Roof



# SSc7.1: Heat Island Effect Non-Roof

*Intent:* Reduce heat islands to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife habitat.

*Required:*

- Provide shading, use light-colored paving ( $SRI \geq 29$ ) and/or use open-grid pavement for 50% of non-roof surfaces
- *OR:* Place 50% of parking underground or covered with  $SRI \geq 29$

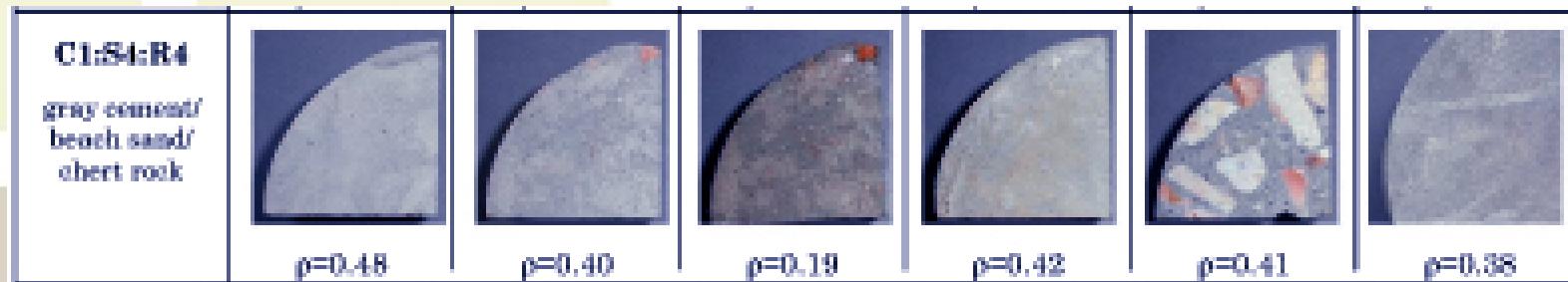
*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Site drawings highlighting location of landscape shading, paving, and underground or covered parking
- SRI for each paving material, and/or open grid pavement  
*OR* total # PK spaces & # covered PK spaces

# The Trickier LEED Credits: SSc7.1 – Heat Island Effect, Non-Roof

Several ways to achieve:

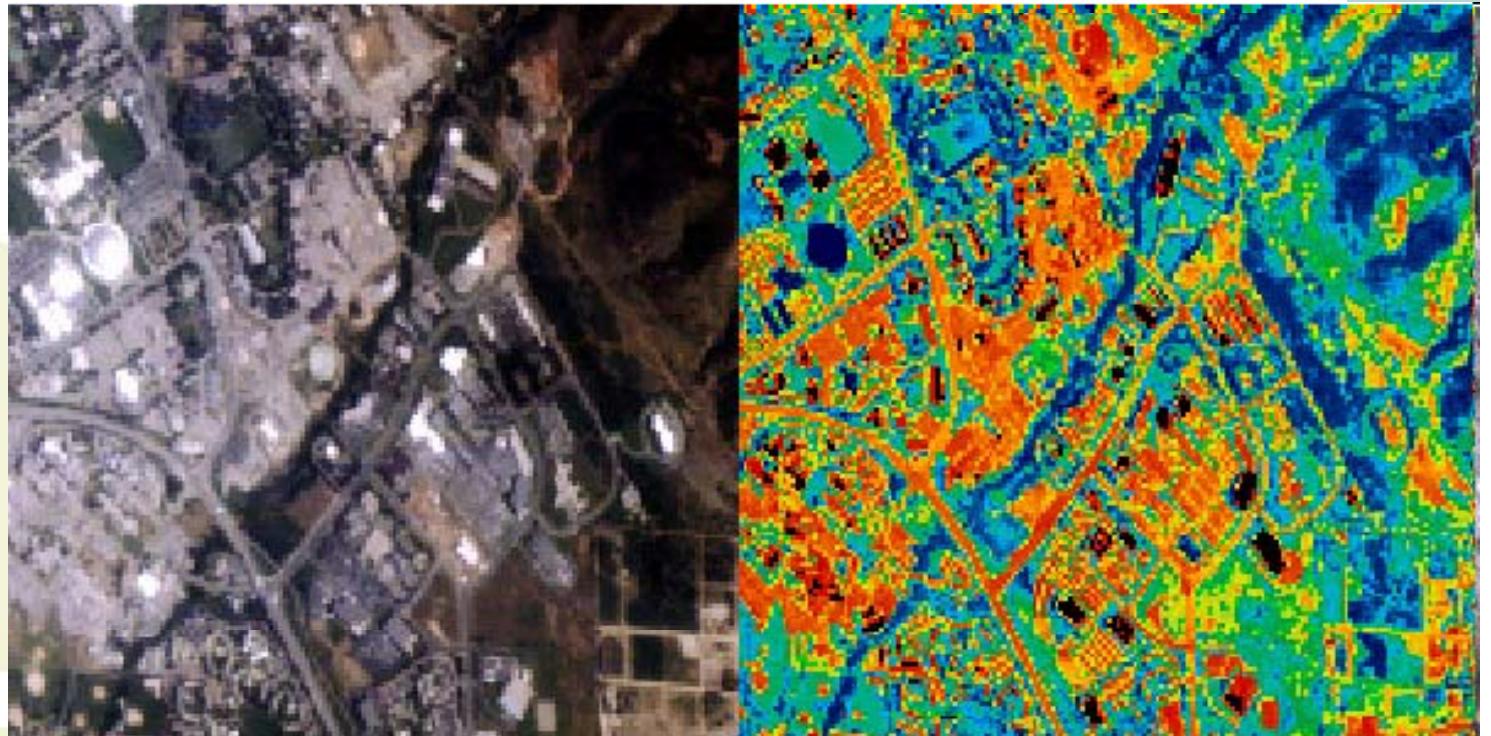
- 50% shaded / high-SRI/ open-grid-pavement
- 50% of parking structured or covered
- Open grid pavement means  $\geq 50\%$  voids containing vegetation (porous asphalt or concrete does not qualify)
- Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is calculated using the LEED Submittal Template
  - A list of SRI values for typical paving materials is located in the LEED-NC 2.2 Reference Guide



# SSc7.2: Heat Island Effect Roof



# SSc7.2: Heat Island Effect Roof



# SSc7.2: Heat Island Effect Roof

*Intent:* Reduce heat islands to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife habitat.

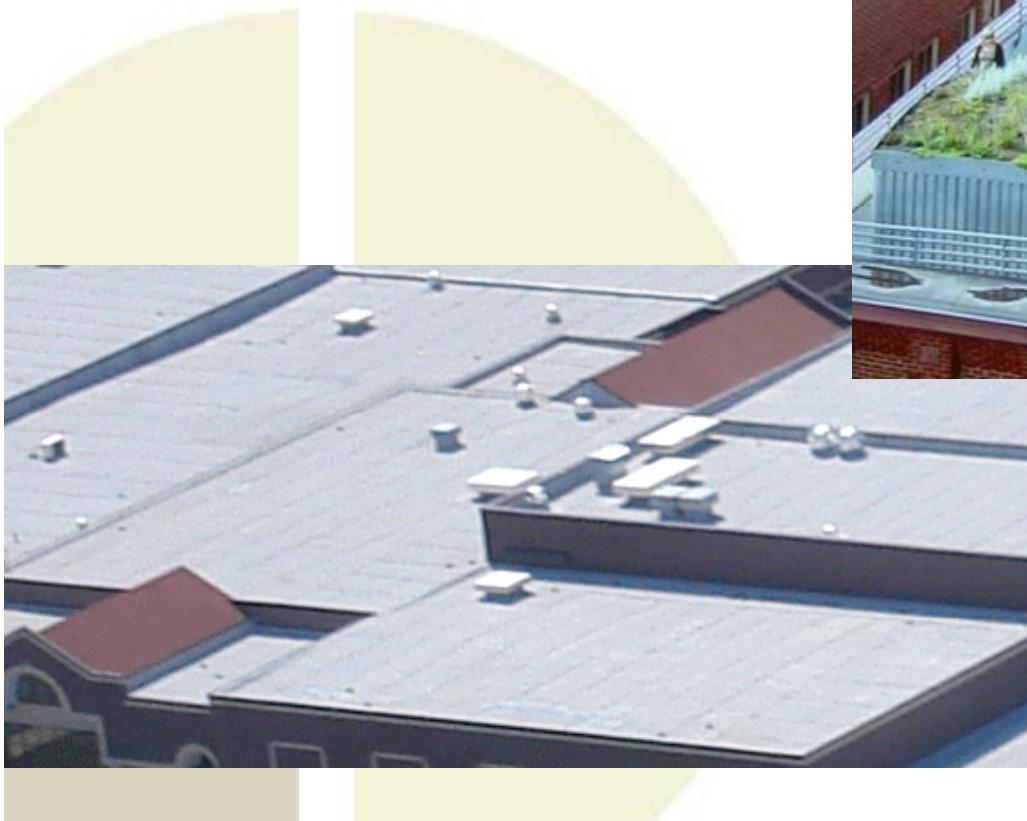
*Required:*

- Use roof materials with an SRI  $\geq 78$  (low-sloped roof) or 29 (steep-sloped) for 75% of roof surface.
- OR: Install a vegetative roof covering 50% of roof area
- OR: Install high SRI & vegetative roof surfaces that meet the criteria:  $(SRI \text{ Roof Area}/0.75)+(Vegetated \text{ Roof Area}/0.5) > \text{Total Roof Area}$

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Roof drawings highlighting location of high albedo and/or vegetated roof areas

# SSc7.2: Heat Island Effect Roof



# SSc8: Light Pollution Reduction

*Intent:* Minimize light trespass from the building & site and reduce development impact on nocturnal environments; i.e. see the stars



# SSc8: Light Pollution Reduction

*Intent:* Minimize light trespass from the building & site and reduce development impact on nocturnal environments; i.e. see the stars

## Required:

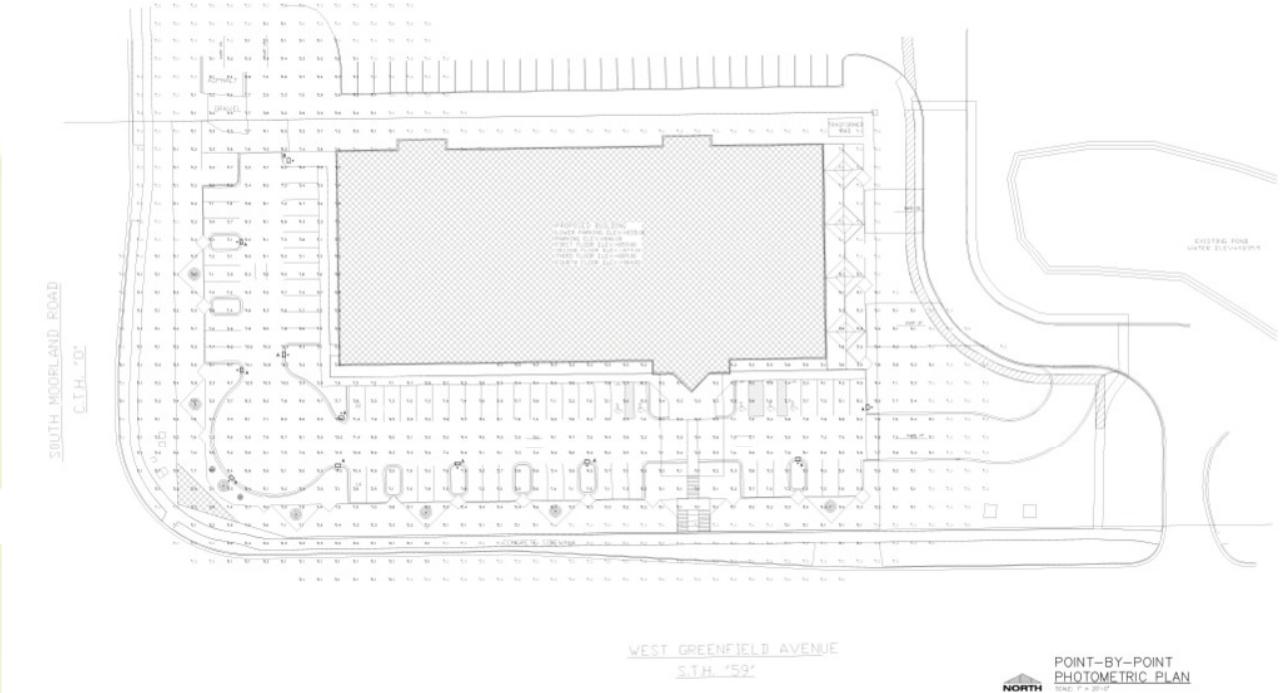
- Interior: Make sure that the angle of maximum candela from interior lights only intersects opaque building surfaces and does not exit through windows
- OR: All non-emergency interior lighting automatically turn off during non-business hours
- Exterior: Only light areas as required for safety and comfort. Do not exceed 80% of the lighting power densities for exterior areas & 50% for building facades defined by ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2004
- Lighting requirements are based on zone



# SSc8: Light Pollution Reduction

## *Submittals:* Design Submittal

- Signed LEED Submittal Template
- Project lighting drawings (interior & site)



# Quiz time!



# Quiz Question 1:

The following strategies may capture the Urban Heat Island, Non-roof credit **except**: (Choose two)

- A. Open-grid pavement
- B. Underground parking
- C. Native shrubs
- D. High SRI paving materials
- E. Recycled-content black asphalt paving materials

# Quiz Question 2:

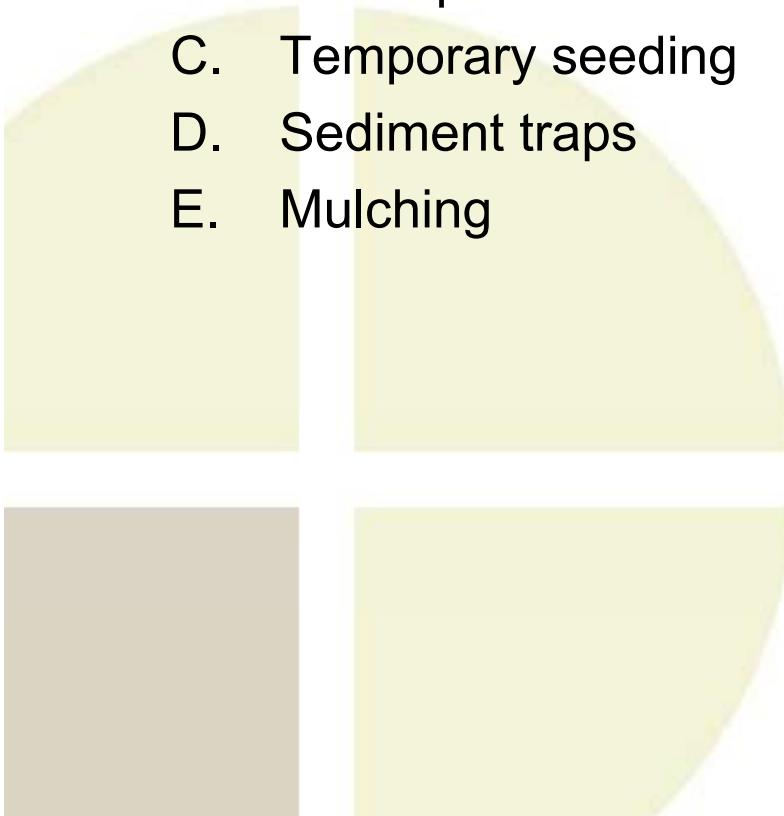
Which of the following sites may not capture the LEED Development Density credit? (Choose two)

- A. An existing 10,000 SF building within ½ mile walking distance of 12 basic services and a neighborhood of 10 units per acre
- B. A 120,000 SF building on a 1-acre site
- C. A 120,000 SF building on a previously developed site within a development density of 65,000 SF/acre
- D. A 120,000 SF building on previously developed site within a four-story downtown development
- E. An undeveloped site within a development density of 130,000 SF/acre

# Quiz Question 3:

The following strategies are typical methods of controlling erosion during construction **except** for use of: (Choose one)

- A. Silt fencing
- B. Grass pavers
- C. Temporary seeding
- D. Sediment traps
- E. Mulching



# Quiz Question 4:

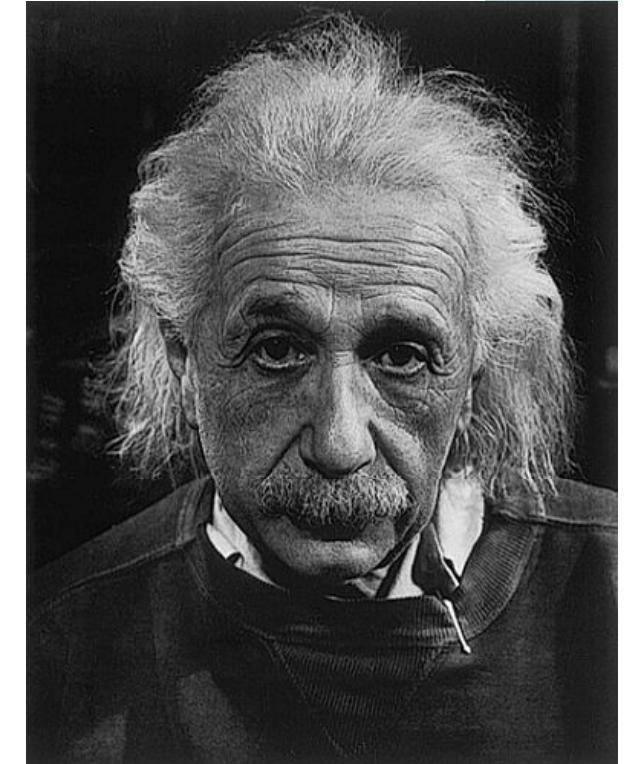
How might a residential project comply with SS Credit 4.4, Alternative Transportation, Parking Capacity? (Choose two)

- A. Install alternative-fuel refueling stations for 3% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site
- B. Provide infrastructure and support programs to facilitate shared vehicle usage such as shuttle services to mass transit
- C. Provide preferred parking for carpools for 5% of the total provided parking spaces
- D. Provide no new parking
- E. Provide covered parking with preferred parking for low-emitting, fuel-efficient vehicles for 5% of the total provided parking spaces

# Quiz Question 5:

Which of the following projects might meet the requirements of SS Credit 1, Site Selection? (Choose three)

- A. Proposed site meets the definition of Prime Farmland, but was previously used as a cow pasture
- B. Building is located on public parkland and owned by the Park Authority
- C. The site is 40' from a healthy stream that supports fish
- D. A previously developed site in a historic downtown area that is 2' below the elevation of the 100 year flood plain
- E. Buildings within 150' of wetlands



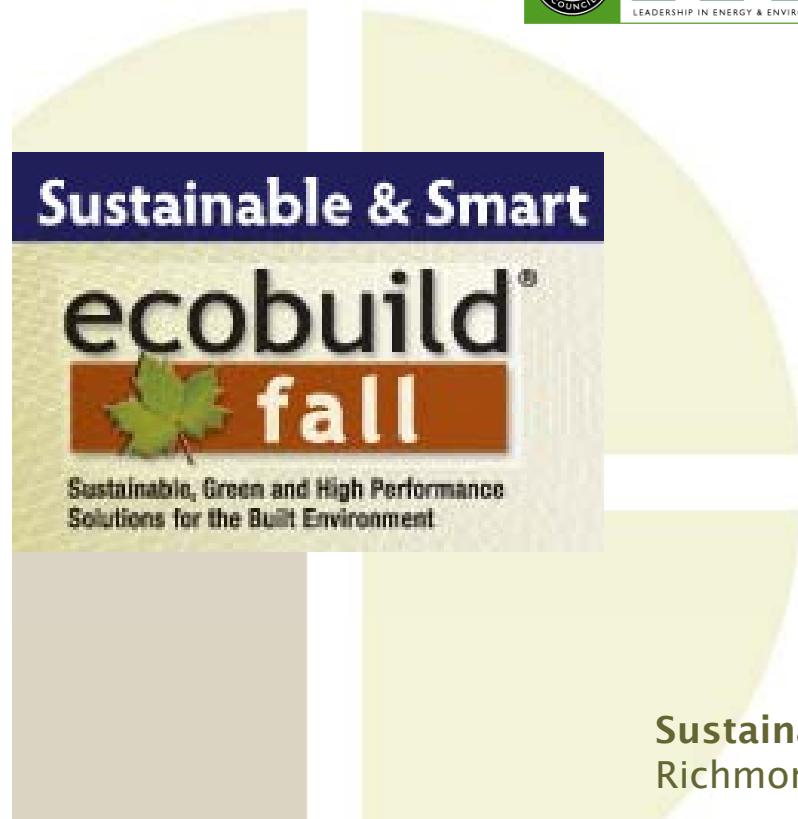
"We can't solve problems by using the same kind  
of thinking we used when we created them."



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*

## Part 2

# *Sustainable Sites and the Process*



***Thank you!***

**Thomas A . Fisher, AIA, LEED AP**

**[tom@sustaindesign.net](mailto:tom@sustaindesign.net)  
[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)**

**Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC**



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*



# Introduction to Part 3 *Energy and Atmosphere*



*Presented by:*

Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP  
Michael Babcock CEM®, LEED®-AP

December 10, 2008 4:00-5:00 PM

Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC

# Part 1 - Introduction

## Sustainable Design Consulting

- Offices in Washington, DC and Richmond, VA
- Small woman-owned business
- Focus on greener solutions for the built environment
- Consulted on over 80 green building projects, over 200 LEED-related projects
- Commercial, institutional, multi-family, greater-DC-area and Central Virginia
- Project consulting mostly to Developers/Owners and Architects

## What we do

- Green Building Project Management
- Drawing & Spec Review
- LEED advisory
- Lectures, Workshops & Trainings
- Design Guidance and Research



[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



Eastern Village Cohousing

# Part 1 - Introductions

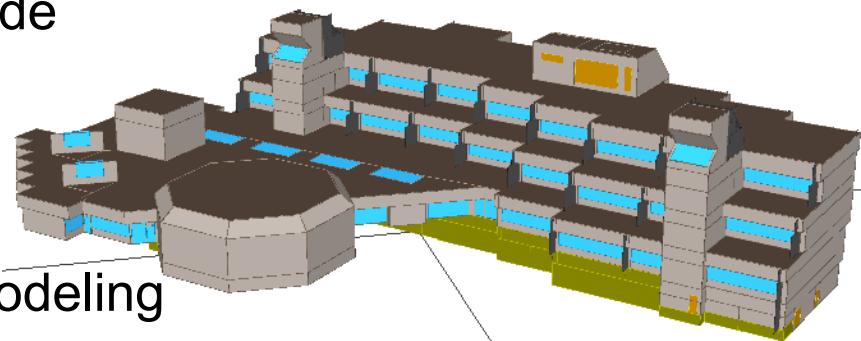
## EMO Energy Solutions, LLC

- Located in Falls Church, VA
- SBA Certified Small Business
- Comprehensive unbiased energy solutions
- Energy consulting for over 300 LEED® projects and over 30 commissioning projects
- Commercial, institutional, residential, government, industrial, nationwide



## What we do

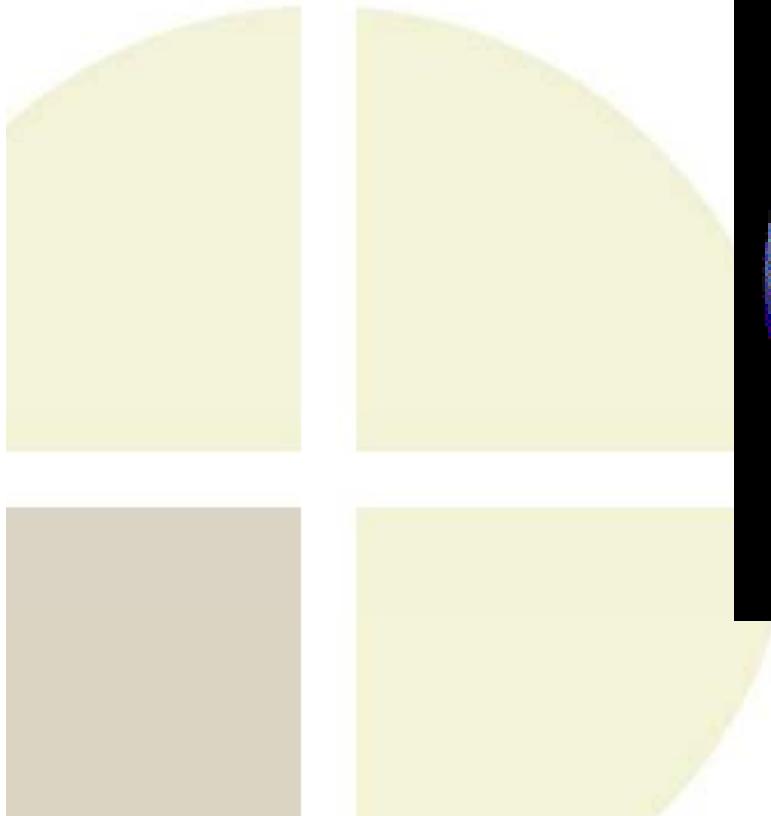
- Energy audits
- Commissioning
- Hourly whole building energy modeling
- Measurement & Verification plans
- Daylight design and simulations
- Site light pollution evaluation
- Lifecycle cost analysis
- Renewable energy research



# Outline

- Part I – Introduction
  - Impact of Buildings
  - Benefits of Green/Integrated Design
  - Overview and History of LEED
  - LEED Standards
  - Cost of LEED
  - Project Certification & Accreditation
  - Resources & Websites
- Part 2 – Sustainable Sites
- Part 3 – Energy & Atmosphere
- Part 4 – Materials & Resources
- Part 5 – Indoor Environmental Quality
- Part 6 – Water Efficiency, Innovation in Design, Exam Overview, LEED 2009

# Why Green Building ?

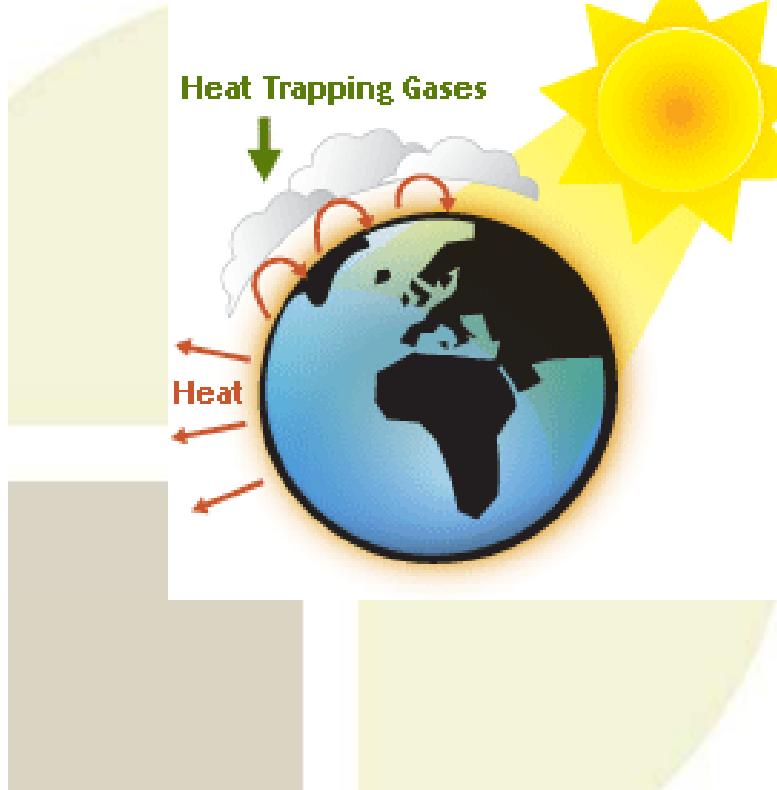


# Why Green Building?



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*

# Why Green Building



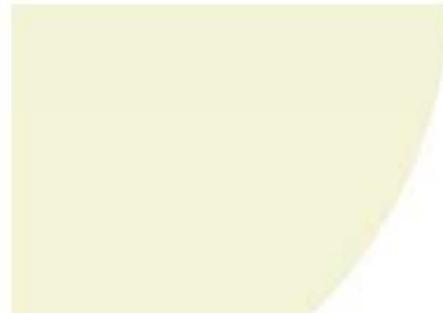
# Why Green Building?



Pasterze Glacier 1875



Pasterze Glacier (site), Austria © 2004 Gary Braasch



Sustainable Design  
Consulting

# Why Green Building?

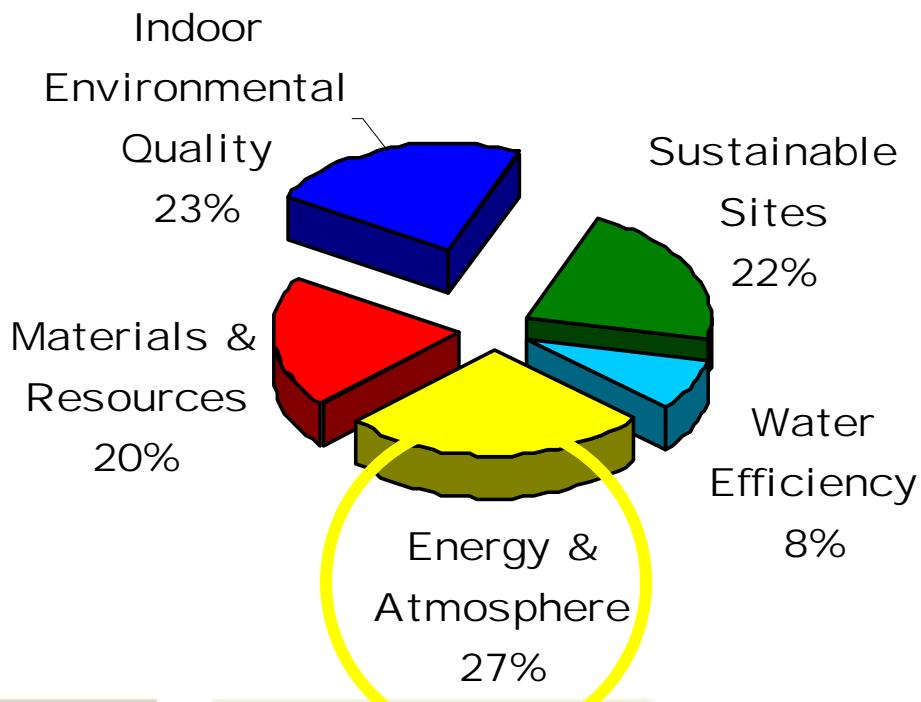


Source: NRDC & NASA

# Why Green Building?



# Part 3 – The LEED Credits



+ Innovation & Design Process

## Energy & Atmosphere

- Overview of section
- Review credit
- Discuss trickier credits

# LEED Categories: Energy & Atmosphere (EA) Overview

**Intent:** Reduce energy consumption while increasing building efficiency

Prerequisite 1 – Fundamental CxA of the Building Energy Systems

Prerequisite 2 – Minimum Energy Performance

Prerequisite 3 – Fundamental Refrigerant Management

Credit 1 – Optimize Energy Performance (up to 10 points)

Credit 2 – On-Site Renewable Energy (up to 3 points)

Credit 3 – Enhanced Commissioning (1 point)

Credit 4 – Enhanced Refrigerant Management (1 point)

Credit 5 – Measurement & Verification (1 points)

Credit 6 – Green Power (1 point)

**TOTAL AVAILABLE:** 17 points

*Synergy: Solar Thermal and Electric contribute to Credits 1 & 2.*



# EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems

**Intent:** Verify that the building's energy related systems are installed, calibrated and perform as intended.

**Required:** The commissioning team shall:

1. Designate a Commissioning Authority (CxA) independent of the project's design and construction management.
2. The Owner shall document the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR) & the design team shall develop the Basis of Design (BOD). The CxA shall review these documents.
3. Incorporate Cx requirements in the construction documents
4. Develop and implement a Cx plan
5. Verify installation, functional performance of the systems
6. Complete a commissioning report

# EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems

**Submittals:** Construction Submittal

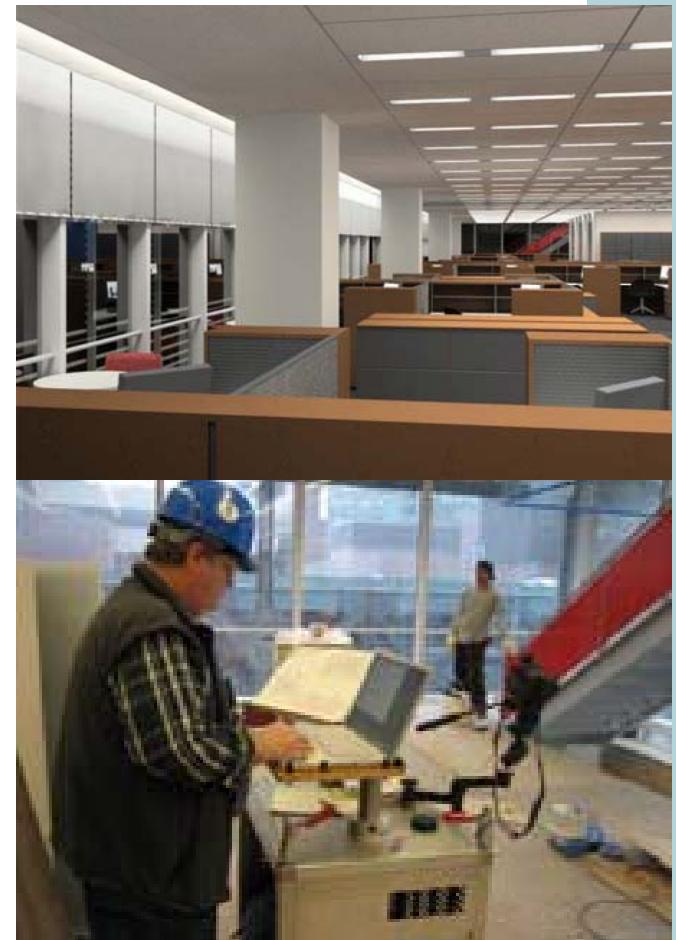
- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide the name and company information for the CxA.
- Confirm that the 6 required tasks have been completed.
- Narrative description of the systems commissioned and the results of the Cx process.



# EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems

Commissioning Authority (CxA):

- Independent of the project's design and construction management, but may be employees of the firms providing those services
- OR, Qualified employee or consultant of the Owner
- OR, For projects < 50,000 sf projects, qualified person on design/construction team



# EAp1: Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems

Systems required to be commissioned:

Energy-related systems:

- HVAC & R and associated controls
- Lighting and daylighting controls
- Domestic hot water systems
- Renewable energy systems



Systems encouraged to be commissioned:

- Water-using systems
- **Building envelope (Innovation Credit)**

# EAc3: Enhanced Commissioning

**Intent:** Begin commissioning early during the design process and execute additional activities after systems performance verification is completed.

**Required:** In addition to the Fundamental Building Commissioning prerequisite, implement :

1. CxA shall be independent of the design team
2. CxA shall complete a design development review
3. CxA shall verify training for O&M is complete
4. CxA shall verify transfer of system manuals to owner
5. CxA shall commence 10 month verification of systems
6. CxA shall provide a re-commissioning plan

# EAc3: Enhanced Commissioning

## **Submittals:** Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide the name of firm, relation to design team and experience info for the CxA.
- Confirm that the 6 required tasks have been completed.
- Provide an Executive Summary of the CxA report that confirms all CxA tasks have been completed
- Upload any necessary supplemental documentation (i.e. plan, specifications, BoD, OPR, etc.)

Commissioning Tasks	Primary Responsibilities	
	If you are only meeting EA Prerequisite 1	If you are meeting both EAp1 and EA credit 3
Commissioning Authority (CxA)	-- 3 <sup>rd</sup> Party OR -- Independent of Team OR -- Design Team Member (<50,000sf)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Party
Document Owner's Project Requirements (OPR)	Owner	Owner
Develop Basis of Design (BOD)	Design Team	Design Team
Incorporate commissioning requirements into the construction documents	Project Team or CxA	Project Team or CxA
Conduct commissioning design review prior to mid-construction documents	NA	CxA
Develop and implement a commissioning plan	Project Team or CxA	Project Team or CxA
Review contractor submittals applicable to systems being commissioned	NA	CxA
Verify the installation and performance of commissioned systems	CxA	CxA
Develop a systems manual for the commissioned systems	NA	Project Team and CxA
Verify that the requirements for training are completed	NA	Project Team and CxA
Complete a summary commissioning report	CxA	CxA
Review building operation within 10 months after substantial completion	NA	CxA

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAp1 & EAc3: Commissioning

- Decide early whether to pursue Enhanced Commissioning
  - (has to be started before any submittals or final design activities)
- Although both Prerequisite 1 and Credit 3 address Commissioning and an agent independent of the design team, only Credit 3 requires:
  - The agent be from a third party firm
  - Review of design documents
  - Review of submittals for commissioned systems
- Additional services may include:
  - Energy modeling or review of model by others
  - Measurement & Verification design, plan and/or review
  - Daylight Simulation Analysis
  - Verify Water Usage

# EAp2: Minimum Energy Performance

**Intent:** Verify the minimum level of energy efficiency for the proposed building has been accomplished.

**Required:** Design the building to comply with both:

Mandatory provisions of **ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004**

**AND**

“The prescriptive requirements”

- (Sections 5.5, 6.5, 7.5 & 9.5)

**OR**

“The performance requirements”

- (Section 11 – Energy Cost Budget Method)

**OR**

“Computer simulation”

- (Appendix G – Performance Rating Method)



BETA

LEED-CS 2.0 Certification Submittal Template  
EA Prerequisite 2: Minimum Energy Performance

design

(Responsible Individual)

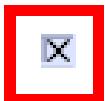
(Company Name)

I, Michael Babcock, from EMO Energy Solutions, LLC

verify that the information provided below is accurate, to the best of my knowledge.

## CREDIT COMPLIANCE

*The project meets the minimum energy efficiency requirements.*



The project meets all the mandatory provisions (Sections 5.4, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4, 9.4, and 10.4) of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004 (without amendments).

-- AND --

*Select the appropriate compliance path:*



The prescriptive requirements (Sections 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, and 9.5) of ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (without amendments)

-- OR --



The performance requirements (Section 11) of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004 (without amendments)

-- OR --



The project has used a computer simulation model to document improved building energy performance under EA Credit 1

# EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

**Intent:** Improve the whole building energy **cost** performance beyond the energy code minimum.

**Required:** Demonstrate level of energy **cost** performance improvement above the baseline (ASHRAE 90.1-2004)

**Option 1:** Whole Building Hourly Energy Simulation ( 0 – 10 pts)

New Buildings	Existing Buildings	Points
14.0%	7.0%	2*
17.5%	10.5%	3
21.0%	14.0%	4
28.0%	21.0%	6
35.0%	28.0%	8
42.0%	35.0%	10
45.5%	38.5%	11**

\* 2 pts Mandatory \*\* +1 Exemplary Performance



# EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

**OR**

**Option 2:** Prescriptive Method (4 pts)

Reference: **ASHRAE Advanced Energy Design  
Guide for Small Office Buildings 2004.**

- Buildings must be office occupancy, < 20,000 sf
- Must fully comply with all applicable criteria established in Guide for climate zone where building is located
- Criteria include roofs, walls, floors, slabs, doors, vertical glazing, skylights, interior lighting, ventilation, ducts, energy recovery, and service water heating.

# EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

**OR**

**Option 3\***: Prescriptive Method (2-5 pts)

Reference: **Advanced Buildings™ Core Performance™ Guide**  
developed by the New Buildings Institute.

- Buildings must be under 100,000 square feet.
- Buildings may NOT be health care, warehouse or laboratory projects.
- Must fully comply with *Sections One, Design Process Strategies, and Two, Core Performance Requirements*.

\* NOTE: New option since June 2007 with  
mandatory 2 pts for EAc1

# EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

Path	Compliance Method	Points Available	Standard
Option 1	Performance	1-10	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Appendix G
Option 2	Prescriptive	4	ASHRAE Advanced Energy Design Guide for Small Office Buildings 2004
Option 3	Prescriptive	2-5	Advanced Buildings Core Performance Guidelines
*Option 4	Prescriptive	1	Advanced Buildings Benchmark v1.1

\* NOTE: Not available for projects registered after June 2007



# EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

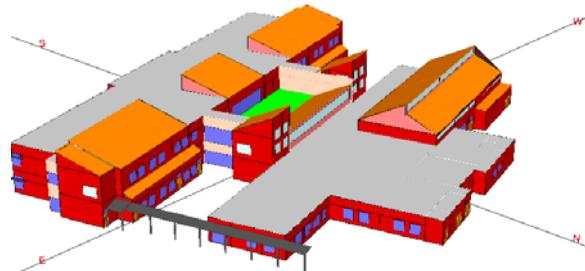
**Submittals:** Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Performance Rating Method Compliance Report
  - Demonstrating energy conservation measures
  - Modeling assumptions (diversity, and density), and approach
  - Utility information and schedules
  - Input files, selected output files
  - Exceptional Calculation Measures
    - Energy Star Appliances, Garage CO/NOx control, Tenant lighting requirement, etc.

**Exemplary Performance (Option 1 Compliance Path):**

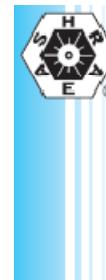
- New Buildings: 45.5%
- Existing Buildings: 38.5%

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance



Proposed Building

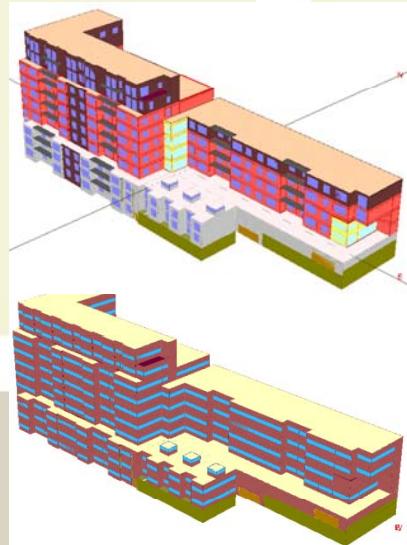
VS.



**ASHRAE STANDARD**

Energy Standard for  
Buildings Except Low-Rise  
Residential Buildings  
I-P Edition

ASHRAE Baseline

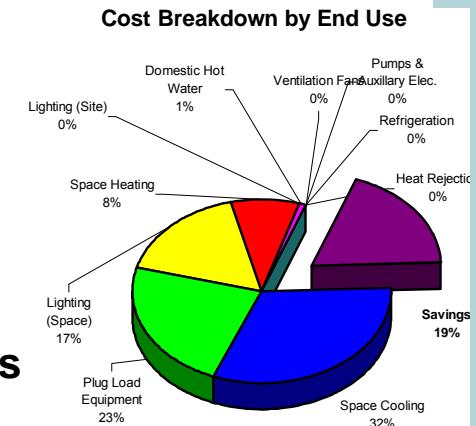


**Predicts energy consumption of building  
every hour of the year based on set  
parameters & inputs**

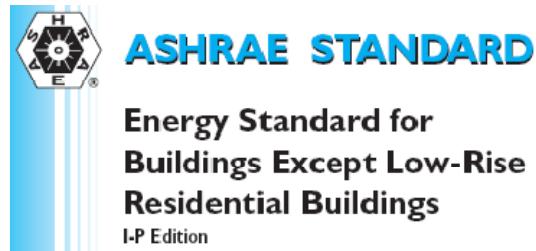
- New advances in daylighting algorithms
- Advanced calculation algorithms
- Thermal variance

**Uses basic  
engineering/heat/light/flow/power equations**

- Conduction through walls/roof
- Solar gain through windows
- Calculation of all internal heat gains
- Thermal mass/time lag
- Ventilation requirements
- Control Algorithms
- Energy content of distribution systems



# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance



LEED Energy Modeling Expertise Is Very Helpful: **Acceptable Software**

- Read **ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004** thoroughly  
(the base case/ design case protocols are specific!)
  - Make sure software is acceptable to USGBC  
(hourly simulation is critical!)
  - Follow the LEED Reference Guide
  - Keep up with LEED Credit Rulings
  - Expect the model to be scrutinized by the USGBC reviewers!
- **DOE-2.2**
  - **DOE-2.1e**
  - **Blast**
  - **Energy Plus**
  - **Trace 700**
  - **Carrier HAP**
  - **Others**

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

**Submittals:** Option 1: Whole Bldg. Energy Simulation / Bldg Performance Rating Method:

- Complete LEED-Online Submittal Template:
  1. Section 1.1 - General Information
  2. Section 1.2 - Space Summary
  3. Section 1.3 - Advisory Messages
  4. Section 1.4 - Comparison of Proposed Design Versus Baseline Design Energy Model Inputs
  5. Section 1.5 - Energy Type Summary
  6. Section 1.6 - On-Site Renewable Energy (*if applicable*)
  7. Section 1.7 - Exceptional Calc. Measure Summary (*if app.*)
  8. Section 1.8 - Performance Rating Method Compliance Report

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

TABLE 1.4 - Comparison of Proposed Design Versus Baseline Design

Model Input Parameter	Proposed Design Input	Baseline Design Input	
Exterior Wall Construction	1. Typical Exterior Wall: From outside to inside, the modeled wall construction consists of exterior air film; 4? nominal face brick a vertical +	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Baseline Building Envelope: All above grade walls - Steel framed (Table G3.1 - Table 5.5-4)	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Roof Construction	1. Sloped Roof: From outside to inside, the modeled roof construction consists of ?? simulated slate shingles 1-1/2?	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Baseline Building Envelope: All roofs - Insulation entirely above deck (Table G3.1 - Table 5.5-4)	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Floor/Slab Construction	1. Slab-on-grade: F-factor 0.730	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Baseline Building Envelope: Slab-on-grade floors - unheated (Table G3.1 - Table 5.5-4)	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Window-to-gross wall ratio	16.12%	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Table G3.1 (5.c): Vertical fenestration areas for new buildings and additions shall equal that in the proposed design +	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Fenestration type	Marvin Windows Insulating Low-E II glazing	N / A	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Fenestration U-factor	Center of Glass U-value: 0.310Btu/h-ft <sup>2</sup> -degF Assembly U-value: 0.356 Btu/h-ft <sup>2</sup> -degF (average) +	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Table 5.5-4: Vertical Glazing, % of Wall 0-10%.	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Fenestration SHGC - North	SHGC: 0.30	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Table 5.5-4: Vertical Glazing, % of Wall 0-10%.	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>
Fenestration SHGC - Non-North	SHGC: 0.30	ASHRAE 90.1-2004 Table 5.5-4: Vertical Glazing, % of Wall 0-10%.	<input type="button" value="CLEAR"/>

# VDOT Safety Rest Areas

		
<b>Fredericksburg</b>	<b>New Kent</b>	<b>Winchester</b>
Expected Gold	Gold Certified	Expected Silver
6 EA C1 Points	10 EA C1 Points	8 EA C1 Points
ASHP w/ Heat Recovery	Ground Source Heat Pumps w/ Heat Recovery	Ground Source Heat Pumps w/ Heat Recovery
M&V indicates	Energy Savings not matching model	M&V indicates
	Condensing water loop not flushed	

# EAc1: Optimize Energy Performance

## Case Study: VDOT – New Kent

- 32 Ground Source Heat Pumps
  - Wells in Courtyard Area
- High Efficiency Light Fixtures and low LPD
- Web based EMS
- High performance surface assemblies and windows
- Highly efficient centrifugal pumps
- Strategic site light. Reduced need for excessive illumination.



**VDOT** Virginia Department  
of Transportation

1998 2008  
**EMO** Sustainable Design  
Energy Solutions Consulting

# EAp3: Fundamental Refrigerant Management

**Intent:** Reduce ozone depletion.

**Required:** Zero use of CFC-based refrigerants in new base building HVAC&R systems. When reusing existing base building HVAC equipment, complete a comprehensive CFC phase-out conversion.

**Submittals:** Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirm that the project does not use CFC refrigerants
- OR, when re-using base building HVAC equipment, narrative description of the phase-out plan

EPA's list of substitutes for ozone-depleting refrigerants:

[www.epa.gov/ozone/snap](http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap)





**LEED-NC**  
LEED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

**LEED-NC 2.2 Submittal Template**  
**EA Prerequisite 3: Fundamental Refrigerant Management**

**design**

(Responsible Individual)

(Company Name)

I, Michael Babcock , from EMO Energy Solutions

verify that the information provided below is accurate, to the best of my knowledge.

---

## CREDIT COMPLIANCE

*Please select the appropriate compliance path:*



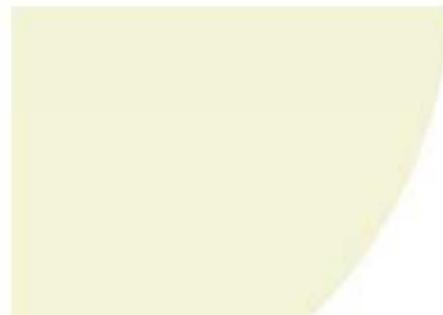
### Option 1: Zero use of CFC-Based Refrigerants

The base building HVAC&R systems do not use CFC-based refrigerants..



### Option 2: Phase out Plan for any Existing CFC-based Equipment

The project is using existing base building HVAC&R systems that use CFC-based refrigerants. A comprehensive CFC phase-out plan has been developed and implemented for this project.



1998 2008  
**EMO**  
Energy Solutions

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Consulting

# EAc4: Enhanced Refrigerant Management

**Intent:** Reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

## **Required:**

- Do not use refrigerants, OR
- Select refrigerants and HVAC&R that minimize or eliminate the emission of compounds that contribute to ozone depletion and global warming.

## **Submittals:** Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- List HVAC&R equipment types, including number, size (tons), refrigerant, and refrigerant charge.



# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAc4: Enhanced Refrigerant Management

$$\text{LCGWP} + \text{LCODP} \times 100,000 \leq 100$$

Where:

$$\text{LCODP} = [\text{ODPr} \times (\text{Lr} \times \text{Life} + \text{Mr}) \times \text{Rc}] / \text{Life}$$

$$\text{LCGWP} = [\text{GWPr} \times (\text{Lr} \times \text{Life} + \text{Mr}) \times \text{Rc}] / \text{Life}$$

- LCODP: Lifecycle Ozone Depletion Potential
- LCGWP: Lifecycle Direct Global Warming Potential
- GWPr: Global Warming Potential of Refrigerant
- ODPr: Ozone Depletion Potential of Refrigerant
- Lr: Refrigerant Leakage Rate (% of charge per year)
- Rc: Refrigerant Charge (lbs refrigerant / Ton of cooling capacity)
- Mr: End-of-life Loss (% of charge)
- Life: Equipment Life (Years)

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EAc4: Enhanced Refrigerant Management

**Calculations:** LCGWP + LCODP x 100,000 ≤ 100

- Refrigerant Type
- Equipment Type
- Equipment Cooling Capacity
- Refrigerant Charge

## R-123 Versus R-134a

- HCFC VS. HFC
- ODP: R-134a has no Chlorine and no ODP
- GWP: Higher in R-134a, but minimal effects when emission rate factored in.

# EAc4: Enhanced Refrigerant Management

HVAC&R Equipment Type	N	Q (tons)	Refrigerant	GWP <sub>r</sub>	ODPr	Rc (lb/ton)	Life (yrs)	Lr (%)	Mr (%)	LCGWP	LCODP x10 <sup>15</sup>	Refrigerant Impact per ton	Refrigerant Impact Total	Clear
ERU-1	1	32.7	R-410a	1,890	0.0	2.11	20	2	10	99.7	0	99.7	3,260	Clear
ERU-2	1	36.8	R-410a	1,890	0.0	2.11	20	2	10	99.7	0	99.7	3,669	Clear
ERU-3	1	9.5	R-410a	1,890	0.0	2.11	20	2	10	99.7	0	99.7	947	Clear
ERU-4	1	42.6	R-410a	1,890	0.0	2.11	20	2	10	99.7	0	99.7	4,247	Clear
ERU-5	1	6.5	R-410a	1,890	0.0	2.11	20	2	10	99.7	0	99.7	648	Clear
HP-D	34	2.5	R-22	1,780	0.04	0.64	15	2	10	30.4	68.3	98.6	8,385	Clear
HP-E	17	2.6	R-22	1,780	0.04	0.64	15	2	10	30.4	68.3	98.6	4,444	Clear
HP-F	2	5.6	R-22	1,780	0.04	0.64	15	2	10	30.4	68.3	98.6	1,105	Clear
								2	10	0	0	0	0	Clear
								2	10	0	0	0	0	Clear
								2	10	0	0	0	0	Clear
								2	10	0	0	0	0	Clear
								2	10	0	0	0	0	Clear
								2	10	0	0	0	0	Clear
Total Tons:	418											Total: 99.3	41,519	

# EAc5: Measurement & Verification



**Intent:** Provide for the ongoing accountability of building energy consumption over time.

**Required:** Develop and implement a Measurement & Verification (M&V) Plan as specified in the **International Performance Measurement & Verification Protocol (IPMVP) Volume III: Concepts and Options for Determining Energy Savings in New Construction, April, 2003.**

The M&V period shall cover at least one year of post-construction occupancy.

**Submittals:** Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirm the IPMVP Option (B or D)
- Upload a copy of the M&V plan.

# EAc5: Measurement & Verification

IPMVP OPTION	HOW BASELINE IS DETERMINED	HOW SAVINGS ARE CALCULATED
<b>OPTION B: Energy Conservation Measure Isolation</b> Based on <u>periodic or continuous measurements</u> taken throughout the term of the M&V period at the device or system level	Calculating the hypothetical energy performance of the baseline system under measured post construction operating conditions	Engineering calculations using measured data.
<b>OPTION D: Calibrated Simulation (Savings Estimation Method 2)</b> Based on <u>computer simulation</u> of building or process; simulation is calibrated with measured data	Energy simulation of the baseline under the operating conditions of the M&V period	Comparing different models.

# EAc5: Measurement & Verification

## When should a M&V plan be developed?

- M&V considerations can affect certain design decisions such as instrumentation, building systems organization
- M&V plan should progress with building design; can be finalized when design reaches a point where all M&V issues can be addressed

## When should a M&V plan be implemented?

- Execution of the M&V plan should begin at minimum 1 year post full operation (16 to 18 months recommended)

## Who develops and implements a M&V plan?

- Energy engineer responsible for developing the building energy model used for EAp2 & EAc1 or CxA or 3<sup>rd</sup>-party firm

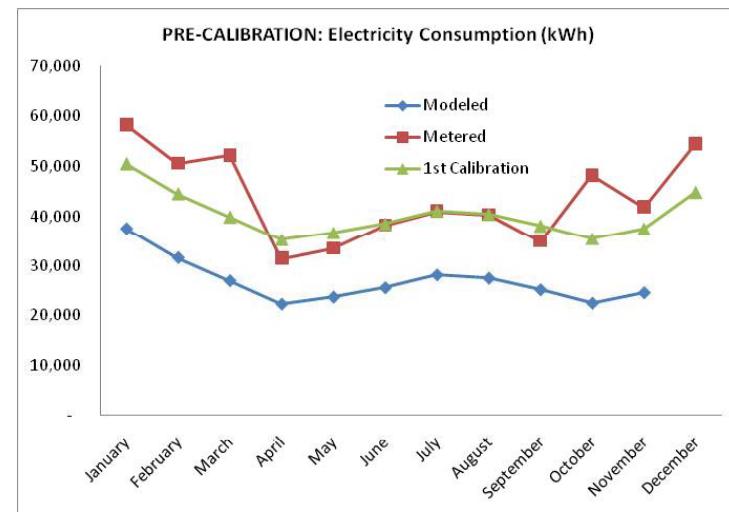
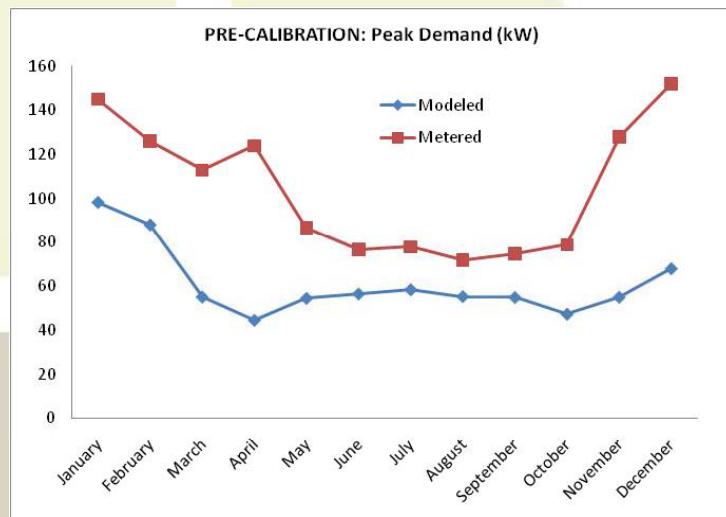
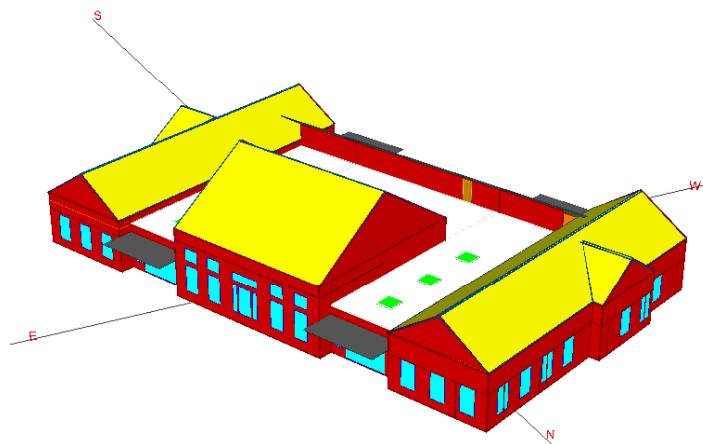
# EAc5: Measurement & Verification

- **Example:** Measurement & Verification (M&V) Option D:
  - Provide a detailed hourly building energy simulation
  - M&V Time Period
    - Initial & ongoing annual
  - Data Collection & Monitoring
    - Metering points & EMS
    - Inconsistent data
  - Energy Model Calibration
    - Parameter verification
    - Weatherized data
    - Baseline Energy Vs Metered Data
    - Quality assurance and error
  - Reporting
    - Savings = (Post-Construction metered data) – (Calibrated “Baseline Year” Model)



# EAc5: Measurement & Verification

## Case Study: VDOT – Fredericksburg



# EAc2: On-Site Renewable Energy

**Intent:** Use renewable technologies to reduce environmental impacts associated with fossil fuel energy use.

**Required:** Supply a net fraction of the building's total energy use through the use of on-site renewable energy systems.

<u>% Renewables</u>	<u>Points</u>
2.5%	1
7.5%	2
12.5%	3
17.5%	4*

\* +1 Exemplary Performance



# EAc2: On-Site Renewable Energy

## **Submittals:** Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide the On-site Renewable Energy Source(s) used, the annual energy generated from each source, and the backup fuel for each source.
- Describe the source of the annual energy cost information.
- Calculations demonstrating that at least 2.5% (7.5%, or 12.5%) of total energy costs are supplied by the renewable energy system(s)



## **Calculation:**

$$\% \text{ Renewables} = \frac{\text{Renewable Energy} (\$)}{\text{Building Total Annual Energy Cost} (\$)}$$

## **Example:**

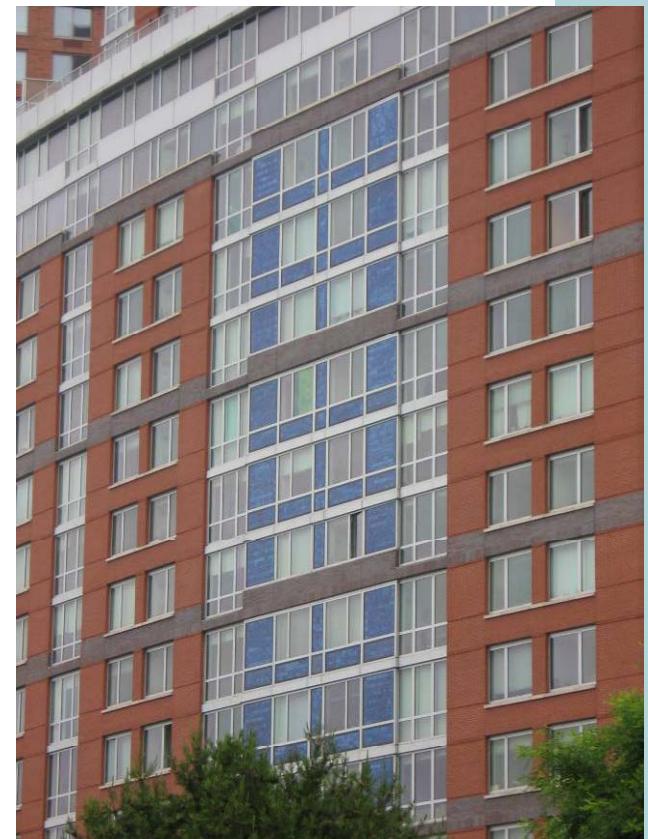
$$\% \text{ Renewables} = \$12,500 / \$ 500,000$$

$$\% \text{ Renewables} = 2.5\% \text{ (1 point)}$$

# EAc2: On-Site Renewable Energy

Eligible Renewable Energy Systems (see Reference Guide):

- Photovoltaics
- Active solar thermal systems that employ collection panels
- Biofuel (biomass, bio-gas) based electrical systems
- Deep-earth water or steam geothermal heating systems (not ground source heat pumps) and geothermal electric systems
- Low-impact hydro electric power systems
- Wave and tidal power systems
- Wind power systems



*Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV)  
at The Solaire, NYC, NY*

# EAc6: Green Power

**Intent:** Encourage the development and use of grid-source energy technologies on a net zero pollution basis.

**Requirement:** Provide at least 35% of the building's electricity from renewable sources, as defined by the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) Green-e products certification requirements. Engage in at least a two-year renewable energy contract.



# EAc6: Green Power

## **Submittals:** Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide the name of the green power provider and contract term OR of the renewable energy certificate vendor.
- Enter total annual electricity consumption (kWh) and total annual green power purchase (kWh) OR the value of the green tags purchased (kWh).

## **Exemplary Performance:**

- 2x amount of electricity OR 2x contract length

# EAc6: Green Power

## **Calculations:**

- Determine Baseline Annual Electricity Consumption (kWh):
  - Use annual electricity consumption calculated for Design Case model in EAc1 (which excluded on-site renewable and recovered energy), OR
  - Use DOE Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) database (which lists fuel consumption by building type)
- Determine amount of Green Power needed
- Green Power Purchase = Annual Energy Consumption x 35% x 2 years

## **Example:**

$$500,000 \text{ kWh} \times 35\% \times 2 \text{ years} = 350,000 \text{ kWh}$$

$$350,000 \text{ kWh} \times \$0.01/\text{kWh} = \$3,500$$

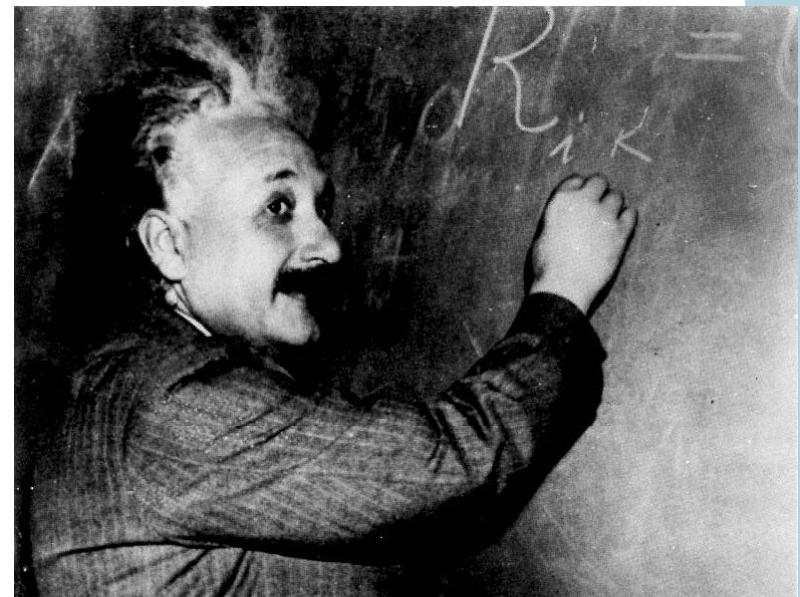


# Quiz Time!

?

?

?



# Quiz Question 1:

Which strategy will contribute to earning points for both EA Credit 1, Optimize Energy Performance and EA Credit 2, On-Site Renewable Energy? (Choose one)

- A. Install ground source heat pumps for heating and cooling
- B. Implement architectural passive solar and daylighting strategies
- C. Install active solar thermal energy systems that employ collection panels
- D. Purchase tradable renewable energy certificates
- E. Utilize natural ventilation strategies

# Quiz Question 2:

Which commissioning tasks must be performed during the design phase? (Choose two)

- A. Engage commissioning authority
- B. Document owner's project requirements
- C. Witness functional testing
- D. Provide building operator training
- E. Develop systems manuals for the commissioned systems

# Quiz Question 3:

In renovated buildings, teams may improve the energy performance of the envelope by: (Choose two)

- A. Increasing the aesthetic quality of the façade
- B. Replacing exterior windows
- C. Removing hazardous materials
- D. Installing daylight dimming sensors
- E. Adding insulation

# Quiz Question 4:

Which of the following standards includes the criteria for LEED compliant Measurement & Verification? (Choose one)

- A. ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999
- B. The Montreal Protocol
- C. ASHRAE 129-1997
- D. IPMVP Volume III
- E. ENERGY STAR

# Quiz Question 5:

What aspect of a building is not improved/ enhanced by a green roof? (Choose two)

- A. Erosion prevention during construction
- B. On-site renewable energy generation
- C. Stormwater management
- D. Life of roofing membrane
- E. Reduction the heat island effect



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# Introduction to Part 3 *Energy and Atmosphere*



*Thank You!:*

Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP  
Michael Babcock CEM®, LEED®-AP

December 10, 2008 4:00-5:00 PM

Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*



*Thank You!:*

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Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC



Sustainable Design  
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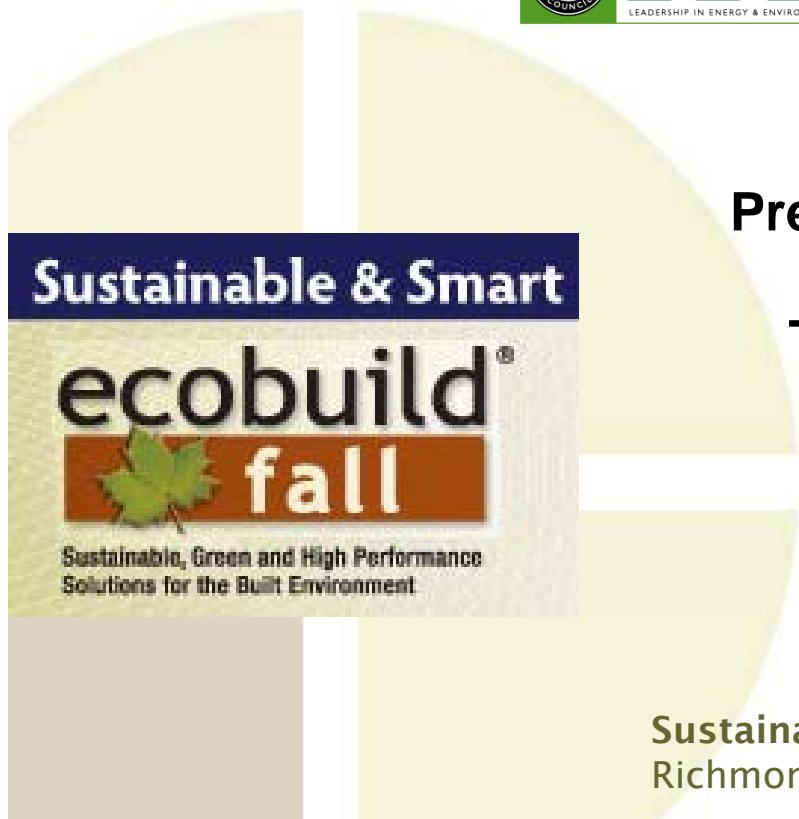
## Part 4

# *Materials & Resources and the LEED Process*



Presented by:

Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP  
December 11, 2008 10:00 - 11:00



Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC

# Part 1 - Introduction

## Sustainable Design Consulting

- Offices in Washington, DC and Richmond, VA
- Small woman-owned business
- Focus on greener solutions for the built environment
- Consulted on over 80 green building projects, over 200 LEED-related projects
- Commercial, institutional, multi-family, greater-DC-area and Central Virginia
- Project consulting mostly to Developers/Owners and Architects

## What we do

- Green Building Project Management
- Drawing & Spec Review
- LEED advisory
- Lectures, Workshops & Trainings
- Design Guidance and Research



[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



Eastern Village Cohousing



# Outline

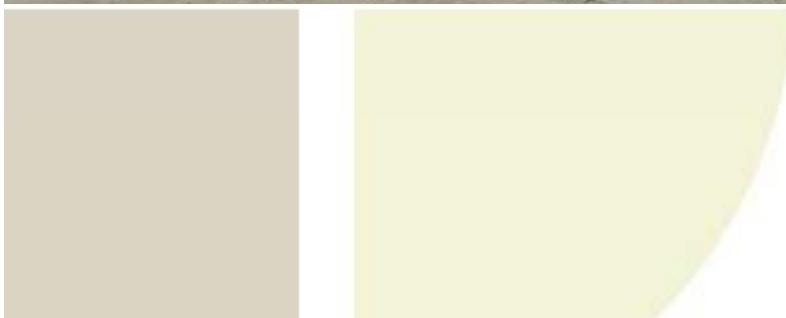
- Part I – Introduction
  - Impact of Buildings
  - Benefits of Green/Integrated Design
  - Overview and History of LEED
  - LEED Standards
  - Cost of LEED
  - Project Certification & Accreditation
  - Resources & Website
  - Questions, Discussion
- Part 2 – Sustainable Sites
- Part 3 – Energy & Atmosphere
- *Part 4 – Materials & Resources*
- Part 5 – Indoor Environmental Quality
- Part 6 – Water Efficiency, Innovation in Design, Exam Review, LEED 2009

# Why Green Building ?

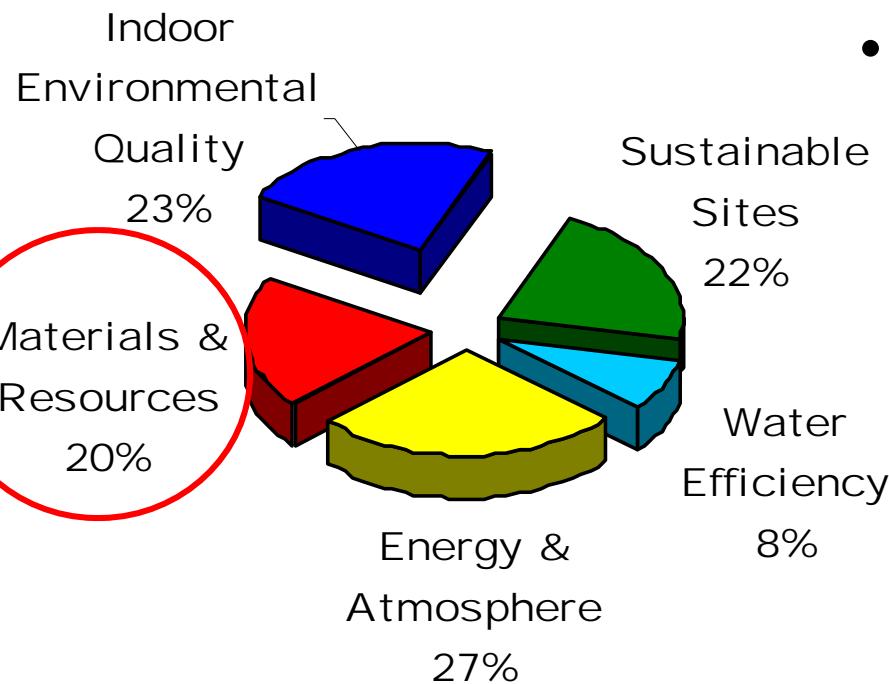


# Part 2

## *Sustainable Sites*



# Part 4 – The LEED Credits



- Materials & Resources
  - Overview of section
  - Review credit
  - Discuss trickier credits

+ Innovation & Design Process

# LEED Categories: Materials & Resources (MR) Overview

*Intent:* Reduce waste, promote recycling; encourage building re-use; create a market demand for local and environmentally responsible products

- Prerequisite - Storage & Collection of Recyclables
- Credit 1 - Building Reuse (3 points)
- Credit 2 - Construction Waste Management (2 points)
- Credit 3 - Materials Reuse (2 points)
- Credit 4 - Recycled Content (2 points)
- Credit 5 - Regional Materials (2 points)
- Credit 6 - Rapidly Renewable Materials (1 point)
- Credit 7 - Certified Wood (1 point)

TOTAL AVAILABLE: 13 points

*Synergy:* Straw fiberboard can contribute to Credit 6, can make Mrc7 easier to achieve, and can help earn EQc4.4



# MRp1: Storage & Collection of Recyclables

*Intent:* Facilitate the reduction of waste disposed in landfills



# MRp1: Storage & Collection of Recyclables

*Intent:* Facilitate the reduction of waste disposed in landfills

*Required:* Provide an accessible recycling area that services the entire building

Paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, and metals

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

LEED Submittal Template - Confirm that recycling collection areas have been provided that meet the needs of the project

# MRc1.1 & 1.2: Building Reuse Maintain Existing Walls, Floors and Roof

*Intent:* Extend the life cycle of existing building stock and reduce the environmental impact of new construction

*Required:* Maintain existing building structure and exterior skin (not windows or non-structural roof material) This credit NOT applicable if addition is 2x area of existing building.

- 1.1: 75% minimum
- 1.2: 95% minimum

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirm whether the project is strictly a renovation or a renovation with an addition. For projects with additions, confirm the square footage of the new addition(s)
- Provide a tabulation of the existing and reused areas (sf) of each structural/envelope element

# MRc1.3: Building Reuse Maintain 50% of Interior Non-Structural Elements

*Intent:* Extend the life cycle of existing building stock and reduce the environmental impact of new construction

*Required:* Use existing interior non-structural elements (interior walls, doors, floor coverings and ceiling systems) in at least 50% (by area) of the completed building (including additions). This credit NOT applicable if addition is 2x area of existing building

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirm whether the project is strictly a renovation or a renovation with an addition. For projects with additions, confirm the square footage of the new addition(s)
- Provide a tabulation of the total and reused areas (sf) of each non-structural interior element

# MRc1: Building Reuse

## *Calculations:*

- MRc1.1 & 1.2: Calculate area similar to contractor preparing construction bid
  - Exterior walls, floors, roof decking: One side area
  - Interior structural walls: Both sides area
- MRc1.3: Calculate area:
  - Finished ceilings and flooring: One side area
  - Interior doors: One side area
  - Interior casework: One side area (visible side)
  - Interior walls: Both sides area
  - Final calculation is based on TOTAL surface areas

Achievement of MRc1.1 & 1.2 is NOT required to achieve MRc1.3

# Eastern Village Cohousing Silver Spring, MD



Photograph by Dan Cunningham

- Certified LEED-NC v2.1 SILVER in September 2005, with 34 points
- 4 stories, 56 condominium units plus shared common spaces
- Adaptive reuse of existing office building, completed 2005
- Received Maryland Green Building State Credit

## Awards:

- NAHB 2005 National Green Building Award for Green Project of the Year: Luxury Multifamily
- 2005 *Environmental Design & Construction Magazine* Excellence in Design Award for Multi-Use Residential
- 2006 Green Roof Award of Excellence by Green Roofs for Healthy Cities

[www.easternvillage.org](http://www.easternvillage.org)



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# MRc1: Building Reuse

## Case Study: Eastern Village Cohousing

- Reuse of Existing Building Structure, Exterior Walls and Stairwells

*BEFORE . . .*



*. . . AFTER!*



# MRc2: Construction Waste Management

*Intent:* Divert construction and demolition debris from landfill disposal.

*Required:* Develop and implement construction waste management plan that recycles and /or salvage construction and demolition waste

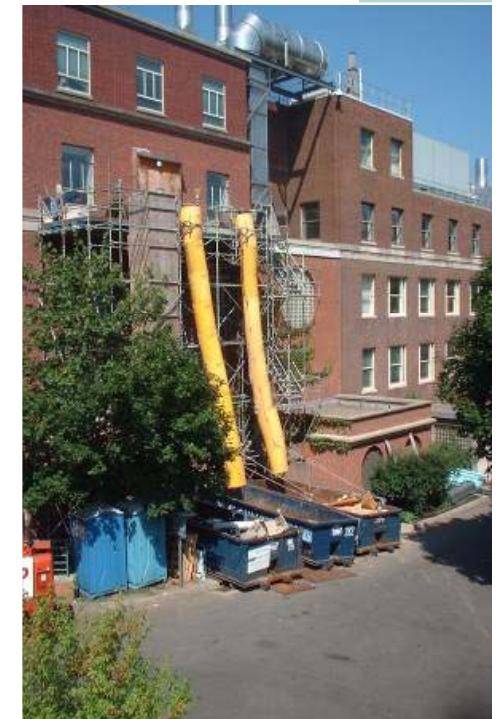
- 2.1: 50% minimum by volume or weight (not both)
- 2.2: 75% minimum by volume or weight (not both)

*Submittal:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Narrative including Construction Waste Management Plan

*Exemplary Performance:*

- 95% diversion of waste from landfills



# MRc2: Construction Waste Management

Construction and demolition waste:

- Typical: Cardboard, metal, brick, acoustical tile, concrete, plastic, clean wood, glass, gypsum wallboard
- Include existing concrete and asphalt that are crushed and re-used on-site
- Include reused building materials for projects that reuse buildings but do not achieve MRc1
- Does NOT include excavated soil or land-clearing debris
- Does NOT include hazardous materials
- Include material donated



On-site segregated waste.

# MRc2: Construction Waste Management

Construction Waste Management Plan:

- Developed by Contractor (per Division 1 requirements)
- Content:
  - Diversion goal
  - Estimated job-site waste to be generated and materials to be recycled
  - Identification of party responsible for CWM implementation
  - Description of means and methods to achieve diversion goal
  - Identification of recycling contractors
  - Requirements for tracking waste generated and waste recycled/salvaged
  - Description of subcontractor and staff training

# One and Two Potomac Yard Arlington, VA

- Architect: Davis Carter Scott
- Two towers, each 12 stories tall
- 9 floors of office, 650,000 sf total
- 6 levels of garage  
(3 above grade, 3 below)
- EPA is lead tenant with  
more than 405,000 sf
- Construction completed  
March 2006



# MRc2: Construction Waste Management Case Study: One and Two Potomac Yard

- Close to 75% construction waste diversion
- Were in the 85% range at the beginning of construction, but slipped during interior finishes stage



# MRc3: Materials Reuse

*Intent:* Reuse building materials and products in order to reduce demand for virgin materials and to reduce waste.

*Required:* Use salvaged, refurbished or reused materials

- 3.1: Minimum 5% of building materials by \$ value
- 3.2: Minimum 10% of building materials by \$ value

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Total project materials cost (Master Format 1995 Divisions 2-10) OR provide the total project cost (Divisions 2-10)
- A tabulation of each salvaged/reused material used on the project
- Narrative describing the material reuse strategy

# MRc3: Materials Reuse

## *Calculations:*

- Total materials cost =
  - Total project materials cost (MasterFormat 1995 Div. 2-10)
  - OR -
  - 45% \* (Total project cost for Div. 2-10)
- May include furniture if included consistently in MR credits 3-7
- This \$ value applies to calculations for MR credits 3-6

# MRc3: Materials Reuse

## *Calculations:*

- Cost of salvaged, refurbished, reused materials is based on:
  - Actual cost paid or the cost of an equivalent new item (aka replacement cost), whichever is higher

## *Exemplary Performance:*

- 15% salvaged or reused



Brick collected for re-use

# MRc3: Resource Reuse



<http://www.communityforklift.com>

Examples include:

- Flooring
- Bathroom partitions
- Doors and Frames
- Furniture
- Cabinetry
- Brick

# MRc4: Recycled Content

*Intent:* Increase demand for building products containing recycled content



# MRc4: Recycled Content

*Intent:* Increase demand for building products containing recycled content

*Required:* Use materials with recycled content

- 4.1: 10% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer)  
based on \$
- 4.2: 20% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer)  
based on \$

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Total project materials cost (Divisions 2-10) OR provide the total project cost for (Divisions 2-10)
- A tabulation of each material used on the project that is being tracked for recycled content.

# MRc4: Recycled Content

Post-consumer material: Waste material generated by end-users of the product

- Steel: If no info. available, assume 25% post-consumer recycled content for

Pre-consumer material: Material diverted from waste stream during manufacturing process

- Fly ash and slag (cement replacements)



# MRc4: Recycled Content

Materials with Recycled-Content (typical):

- Metals
- Concrete
- Acoustic tile
- Carpet
- Ceramic tile
- Insulation
- Drywall



<http://designs4life.net>

<b>Material Name</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Material Cost* (\$)</b>	<b>Post- Consumer Recycled Content (%)</b>	<b>Pre- Consumer Recycled Content (%)</b>	<b>Recycled Content Information Source</b>
Marmoleum Dual Tile	Forbo	\$5,620.00	0.00	45.00	Material Cutsheet
Vibe Carpet	Invision	\$2,706.00	0.00	16.70	Material Cutsheet
UltraBlend Particleboard	Roseburg Forest Products Co.	\$27,946.00	0.00	100.00	Material Cutsheet
Plastic Laminate	Formica	\$27,944.00	0.00	20.00	Material Cutsheet
USG SHEETROCK Brand Gypsum Panels	United States Gypsum Company	\$22,810.00	3.80	96.00	Material Cutsheet
Optima #3251 Ceiling Tile	Armstrong	\$30,550.00	10.00	30.00	Material Cutsheet
Steel Siding	MBCI	\$35,400.00	25.00	0.00	Default Amount

# The Trickier LEED Credits: MRc4: Recycled Content Materials

## *Calculations:*

- Contractor typically does calculations
- Require initial estimate and monthly updates
- Identify material cost (requires getting info from subcontractors)
- Exclude mechanical & electrical equipment
- Confirm post-consumer vs. pre-consumer content
- For assemblies, calculate percentage by weight of recycled content



## *Exemplary Performance:*

- 30% Recycled Content

# MRc5: Regional Materials

*Intent:* Increase demand for building materials and products that are extracted and manufactured within the region

*Required:* Use building materials and products that are extracted or recovered AND manufactured within a 500 mile radius

- 5.1: minimum 10% of building material by value
- 5.2: minimum 20% of building material by value

*Submittal:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Total project materials cost (MasterFormat 1995 Divisions 2-10) OR provide the total project cost (Divisions 2-10)
- A tabulation of each material used on the project that is being tracked for regional material.

*Exemplary Performance:*

- Minimum of 40% regional material

# The Trickier LEED Credits: MRc5: Regional Materials



- Provide the map w/  
radius to the  
Contractor up front

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Total Product Cost* (\$)</b>	<b>Percent Compliant (%)</b>	<b>Compliant Product Value</b>	<b>Harvest Distance (mi)</b>	<b>Manufacture Distance (mi)</b>	<b>Harvest / Manufacture Location Info Source</b>
Stone	Vulcan Materials	\$15,146.58	100.00%	\$15,146.58	11.00	20.00	Data from Vulcan
Masonry Sand	Luck Stone	\$7,573.32	100.00%	\$7,573.32	30.00	30.00	Letter from Luck Stone
Gravel for Concrete Base	Luck Stone	\$44,523.12	100.00%	\$44,523.12	20.00	20.00	Letter from Luck Stone
CMU Block	Hagerstown Block	\$129,466.00	100.00%	\$129,466.00	152.00	120.00	Letter from Hagerstown
Brick	Old Va Brick	\$44,232.25	90.00 %	\$39,809.03	250.00	250.00	Letter from Old Va Brick
Aggregate C33 used in Cast Stone	Lafarge	\$68,293.00	100.00%	\$68,293.00	118.00	24.00	Letter from Lafarge
Aggregate #7 Stone used in Cast Stone	Vulcan Materials	\$1,492.00	100.00%	\$1,492.00	91.00	24.00	Data from Vulcan
Concrete	Rowe Concrete	\$33,496.52	100.00%	\$33,496.52	114.00	20.00	Letter from Rowe Concrete
Site Concrete	Rowe Concrete	\$62,500.75	100.00%	\$62,500.75	114.00	20.00	Letter from Rowe Concrete
			%	\$0.00			
			%	\$0.00			
			%	\$0.00			

# MRc6: Rapidly Renewable Materials

*Intent:* Reduce the use of finite raw materials & long-cycle renewable materials by replacing them with rapidly renewable materials



# MRc6: Rapidly Renewable Materials

*Required:* Use rapidly renewable building products (10-year cycle or shorter) for 2.5% of the total value of all building materials

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- Signed LEED Letter Template
- Total project materials cost (MasterFormat 1995 Divisions 2-10) OR provide the total project cost (Divisions 2-10)
- A tabulation of each material used on the project that is being tracked as rapidly renewable material.



# MRc6: Rapidly Renewable Materials

- Rapidly renewable materials (typical):
  - Bamboo (flooring, cabinetry, wall paneling)
  - Strawboard, sunflower, wheatgrass (cabinetry, wall paneling)
  - Wool, cotton (wall covering, insulation)
  - Linoleum (flooring, wall covering)
  - Soy (cabinetry, wall covering, insulation)
  - Cork (flooring, tackboards)

*Exemplary Performance:*

- 5% rapidly renewable materials

# MRc7: Certified Wood

*Intent:* Encourage environmentally responsible forest management

*Required:* Use a minimum of 50% of wood-based materials that are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Include a list of items (and/or components of products) claimed as FSC certified, including product type, manufacturer, and the appropriate entity's Chain of Custody (COC) certification number.
- New wood material value

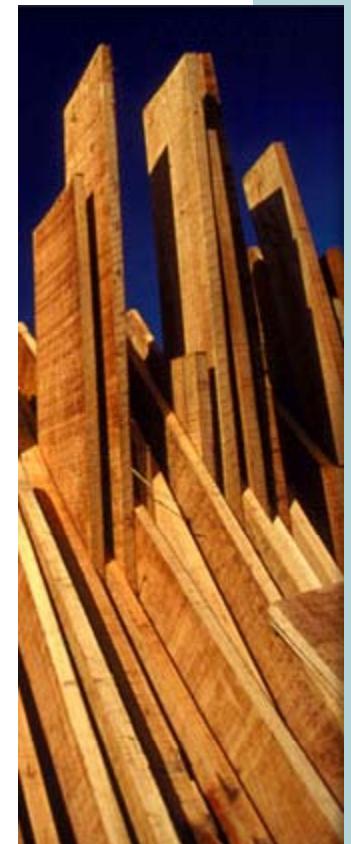


*Exemplary Performance:*

- 95% FSC Certified Wood

# MRc7: Certified Wood

- FSC Certification:
  - Seal of approval awarded to:
    - Forest managers who adopt environmentally and socially responsible forest management practices:
      - Sustainable timber harvesting
      - Preserving habitat and biodiversity
      - Maintaining soil and water quality
      - Minimizing use of harmful chemicals
      - Conserving high value forests
      - Respecting indigenous rights
      - Benefiting community members
    - Companies that manufacture and sell products made from certified wood (Chain-of-Custody Certification)



[www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org)

# MRc7: Certified Wood

*Calculations:*

Wood-based materials =

Permanently Installed structural lumber + dimensional lumber  
+ flooring + sub-flooring + wood doors + cabinetry + trim +  
finishes + others

*Note: If reusable wood forms are included in the calculations,  
then all temporary wood materials must be included as well.*



# MRc7: Certified Wood

## Case Study: One and Two Potomac Yard

### FSC Certified Wood

- 82.79% FSC
- All Millwork
- Wood Doors
- Concrete Formwork\*
- Misc. Safety Carpentry
- All Blocking
- Wood Flooring

Not possible

- Lagging for Sheeting & Shoring

\*NC2.1 projects included formwork in calculations



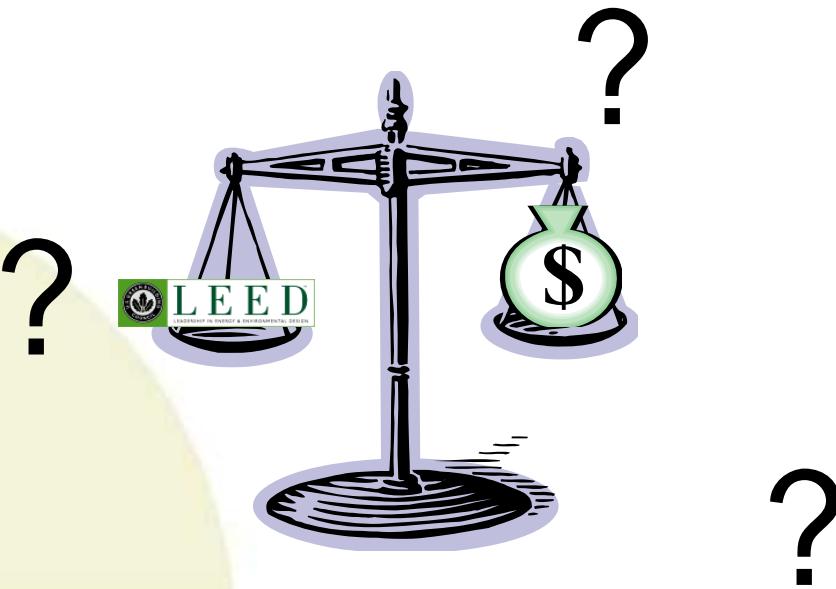
## CERTIFIED WOOD MATERIALS CALCULATION

Enter the values for all new wood-based components below to calculate the certified wood percentage for the project.

- \* For cost values, do not use commas and instead enter numbers only (i.e., enter 100000 for \$100,000)
- \*\* For products that combine wood and other materials (i.e., assemblies), enter the percentage wood component by weight, volume or cost.
- \*\*\* Products that are listed as "FSC Pure" or "FSC Mixed Credit" shall enter 100%; products that are listed as "FSC Mixed [NN]%" shall enter the actual percentage FSC content.

Product Name	Vendor	Product Cost (\$)*	Wood Component Percentage (%)**	FSC Certified Wood Percentage (%) of Product Shown on Vendor Invoice***	FSC Chain-of-Custody Certificate Number from Vendor Invoice	
Plywood	Columbia Forest	\$82.00	100.00 %	0.00 %	N/A	<button>CLEAR</button>
Doors	Marshfield	\$50,000.00	100.00 %	70.00 %	SCS-COC-008523	<button>CLEAR</button>
Medite II	Roseburg	\$100.00	100.00 %	100.00 %	SCS-COC-562387	<button>CLEAR</button>
Solid Maple Door Frames	Seiling and Jones	\$1,920.00	100.00 %	100.00 %	SCS-COC-593722	<button>CLEAR</button>
Quartered Maple Veneer Panels	Seiling and Jones	\$11,535.00	100.00 %	5.00 %	SCS-COC-821461	<button>CLEAR</button>
			%	%		<button>CLEAR</button>
			%	%		<button>CLEAR</button>

# Quiz Time!



# Quiz Question 1:

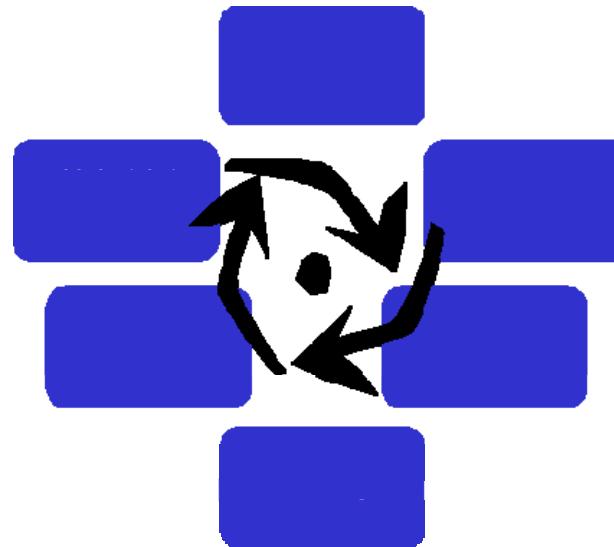
When developing the Division 1 specifications, what should the architect require the contractor to document in order to comply with the requirements for MR Credit 2, Construction Waste Management?  
(Choose three.)

- A. Quantity of waste leaving site
- B. Description of waste material
- C. Initial estimate of waste materials with recycled-content
- D. Identity of haulers and recyclers
- E. Description of the site logistics plan

## Quiz Question 2:

Using fly ash may help capture which of the following credits?  
(Choose one.)

- A. MR Credit 1 Building Reuse
- B. MR Credit 3 Materials Reuse
- C. MR Credit 4 Recycled Content
- D. MR Credit 6 Rapidly Renewable Materials
- E. MR Credit 7 Certified Wood



# Quiz Question 3:

A client in Arizona wants to add to an existing facility with the least amount of environmental impact. All of the following will help achieve that goal except: (Choose one.)

- A. Energy audit of the Existing Facility
- B. Specification of European stone
- C. Specification of recycled-content materials
- D. Incorporation of a wind turbine
- E. Installation of high SRI roofing material

## Quiz Question 4:

How can the Total Materials Cost be determined in accordance with LEED? (Choose two.)

- A. Multiply the total construction cost for Div 2-10 materials by 0.45
- B. Tally the actual materials cost for Div 2-10 materials
- C. Multiply the bid price by 0.45
- D. Divide the total construction cost for Div 2-10 materials by 0.45
- E. Tally the actual materials cost for Div 1-16 materials

## Quiz Question 5:

The design team has elected to pursue design strategies to meet the requirements of MR Credit 7, Certified Wood. What information should the Contractor's project manager verify? (Choose two.)

- A. Total cost of all materials on the project
- B. FSC chain-of-custody certificate number
- C. Amount of added urea-formaldehyde in the wood-based products
- D. Cost of all wood-based products in the project
- E. VOC levels of adhesives used to install the wood-based products



Sustainable Design  
Consulting

## Part 4

# *Materials & Resources and the LEED Process*



*Thank you!*

***Thomas A .Fisher, AIA, LEED AP***  
***tom@sustaindesign.net***

Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*

## Part 5

# *Indoor Environmental Quality and the*



**LEED** *Process*

***Trainer:***

**Thomas A . Fisher, AIA, LEED AP**

**December 11, 2008 11:00 AM**



**Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC**  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC

# Part 1 - Introduction

## Sustainable Design Consulting

- Offices in Washington, DC and Richmond, VA
- Small woman-owned business
- Focus on greener solutions for the built environment
- Consulted on over 80 green building projects, over 200 LEED-related projects
- Commercial, institutional, multi-family, greater-DC-area and Central Virginia
- Project consulting mostly to Developers/Owners and Architects

## What we do

- Green Building Project Management
- Drawing & Spec Review
- LEED advisory
- Lectures, Workshops & Trainings
- Design Guidance and Research



[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



Eastern Village Cohousing



# Outline

- Part I – Introduction
  - Impact of Buildings
  - Benefits of Green/Integrated Design
  - Overview and History of LEED
  - LEED Standards
  - Cost of LEED
  - Project Certification & Accreditation
  - Resources & Website
  - Questions, Discussion
- Part 2 – Sustainable Sites
- Part 3 – Energy & Atmosphere
- Part 4 – Materials & Resources
- ***Part 5 – Indoor Environmental Quality***
- Part 6 – Water Efficiency, Innovation in Design, Exam Review, LEED 2009

# Why Green Building ?



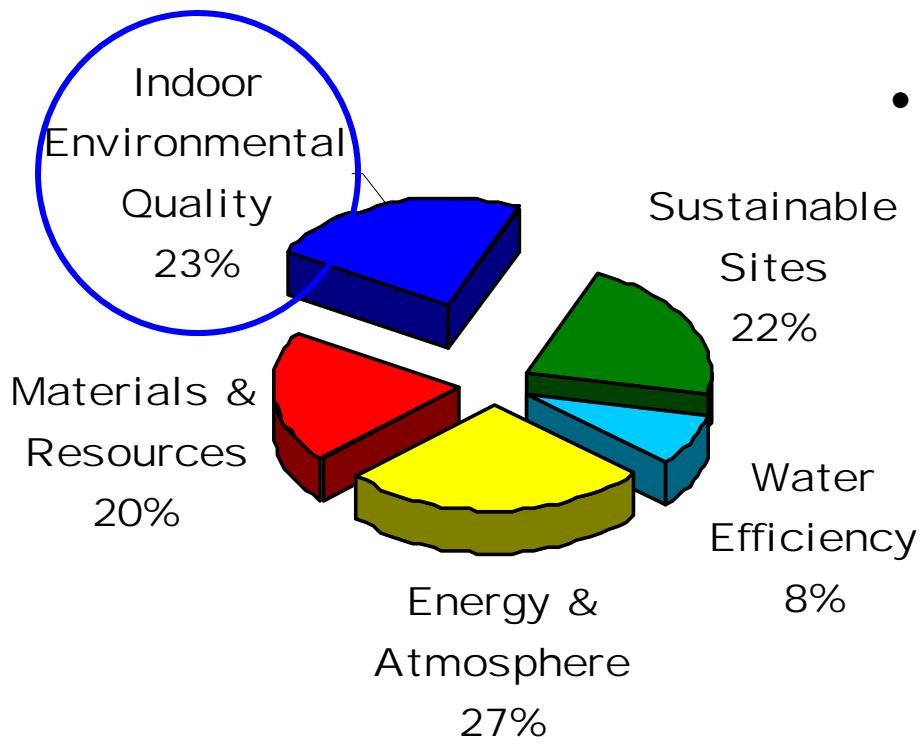
# Why Improving Indoor Environmental Air Quality is Important

83.30%	\$130	Salaries
13.35%	\$21	Gross Office Rent
2.10%	\$3.20	Repair and Maintenance
<u>1.20%</u>	<u>\$1.80</u>	<u>Total Energy Costs</u>
100%	\$156	Typ. Office Bldg Operating Costs/SF/Yr

***“...a 'productivity' increase of 1% will completely offset the building's entire energy bill.”***

*-Whole Building Design Guide*

# Part 5 – The LEED Credits



- Indoor Environmental Quality
  - Benefits
  - Overview of section
  - Review credit
  - Discuss trickier credits

+ Innovation & Design Process

# LEED Categories: Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) Overview

*Intent:* Optimize interior spaces for building occupants

- Prerequisite 1 – Minimum IAQ Performance
- Prerequisite 2 – Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control
- Credit 1 – Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring (1 point)
- Credit 2 – Increased Ventilation (1 point)
- Credit 3 – Construction IAQ Management Plan (up to 2 points)
- Credit 4 – Low Emitting Materials (up to 4 points)
- Credit 5 – Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control (1 point)
- Credit 6 – Controllability of Systems (up to 2 points)
- Credit 7 – Thermal Comfort (up to 2 points)
- Credit 8 – Daylight & Views (up to 2 points)

TOTAL AVAILABLE: 15 points

# EQp1: Minimum IAQ Performance

*Intent:* Establish minimum indoor air quality (IAQ) ventilation design

*Required:* Meet the minimum requirements of sections 4 – 7 of **ASHRAE 62.1-2004, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality**. Use the Ventilation Rate Procedure or the applicable code, whichever is more stringent.

*Note:* Naturally ventilated buildings shall comply with **ASHRAE 62.1-2004**, paragraph 5.1.

# EQp1: Minimum IAQ Performance

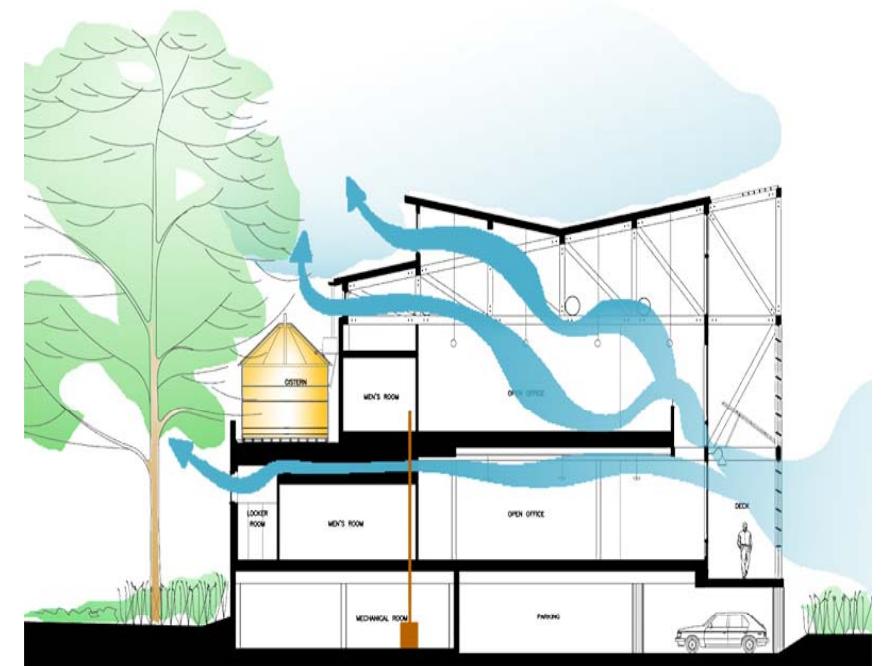
## *Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Narrative describing the project's ventilation design (fresh air intake volumes, special conditions, etc.).
- Mechanically Ventilated: confirm the project meets the minimum requirements of **ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004**, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality, using the Ventilation Rate Procedure.
- Naturally Ventilated: confirm the project complies with the location and size of window openings per **ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004**, Section 5.1 and provide project drawings.

# EQp1: Minimum IAQ Performance

*Submittals:* Design Submittal continued..

- Naturally Ventilated: confirm the project complies with the location and size of window openings per **ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004**, Section 5.1 and provide project drawings.



Merrill Environmental Center  
Architects: Smith Group

 Sustainable Design  
Consulting

# EQc2: Increased Ventilation

*Intent:* Provide additional outdoor air ventilation to improve indoor air quality for improved occupant comfort, well-being and productivity.



Heat recovery ventilation: [www.homemoisture.org/](http://www.homemoisture.org/)

# EQc2: Increased Ventilation

*Required:*

## **MECHANICALLY VENTILATED BUILDINGS:**

Increase breathing zone outdoor air ventilation rates  $\geq 30\%$  above the minimum rates required by **ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004.**

## **NATURALLY VENTILATED SPACES:**

Design natural ventilation systems for occupied spaces to meet the “**Carbon Trust Good Practice Guide 237**” [1998]. Follow the flow diagram process shown in Figure 1.18 of the **Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) Applications Manual 10: 2005**, Natural ventilation in non-domestic buildings.

# EQc2: Increased Ventilation

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template

## **MECHANICALLY VENTILATED:**

- Confirm breathing zone ventilation rates in all occupied spaces exceed **ASHRAE 62.1-2004** or the applicable local code, whichever is more stringent, by a minimum of 30%.
- Provide a design narrative describing the project's ventilation system design.

## **NATURALLY VENTILATED :**

- Confirm that the natural ventilation system has been designed to meet the **Carbon Trust Good Practice Guide 237** [1988].
- Provide a Design narrative describing the design method **(CIBSE Method/Analytic Model)** utilized in determining the natural ventilation design for the project.

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EQc2 & EAc1

- How to increase ventilation and achieve energy efficiency?
  - Heat recovery
  - Temperature air-side economizer
    - Outdoor air provides “free cooling” when the outdoor air temperature < return air temperature
    - Economizer operation dependent on outdoor temperature and humidity
    - Ineffective in hot humid climates
  - Ventilation with high Zone Air Distribution Effectiveness (e.g., underfloor air distribution)
    - Maintain acceptable air quality in breathing zone (3-6 ft above floor)
  - Occupancy sensing and demand control ventilation (DCV)

**TABLE 6-2**  
Zone Air Distribution Effectiveness

Air Distribution Configuration	$E_z$
Ceiling supply of cool air	1.0
Ceiling supply of warm air and floor return	1.0
Ceiling supply of warm air 15°F (8°C) or more above space temperature and ceiling return.	0.8
Ceiling supply of warm air less than 15°F (8°C) above space temperature and ceiling return provided that the 150 fpm (0.8 m/s) supply air jet reaches to within 4.5 ft (1.4 m) of floor level. Note: For lower velocity supply air, $E_z = 0.8$ .	1.0
Floor supply of cool air and ceiling return provided that the 150 fpm (0.8 m/s) supply jet reaches 4.5 ft (1.4 m) or more above the floor. Note: Most underfloor air distribution systems comply with this proviso.	1.0
Floor supply of cool air and ceiling return, provided low-velocity displacement ventilation achieves unidirectional flow and thermal stratification	1.2
Floor supply of warm air and floor return	1.0
Floor supply of warm air and ceiling return	0.7
Makeup supply drawn in on the opposite side of the room from the exhaust and/or return	0.8
Makeup supply drawn in near to the exhaust and/or return location	0.5

1. “Cool air” is air cooler than space temperature.  
2. “Warm air” is air warmer than space temperature.  
3. “Ceiling” includes any point above the *breathing zone*.  
4. “Floor” includes any point below the *breathing zone*.  
5. As an alternative to using the above values,  $E_z$  may be regarded as equal to air change effectiveness determined in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 120<sup>16</sup> for all air distribution configurations except unidirectional flow.

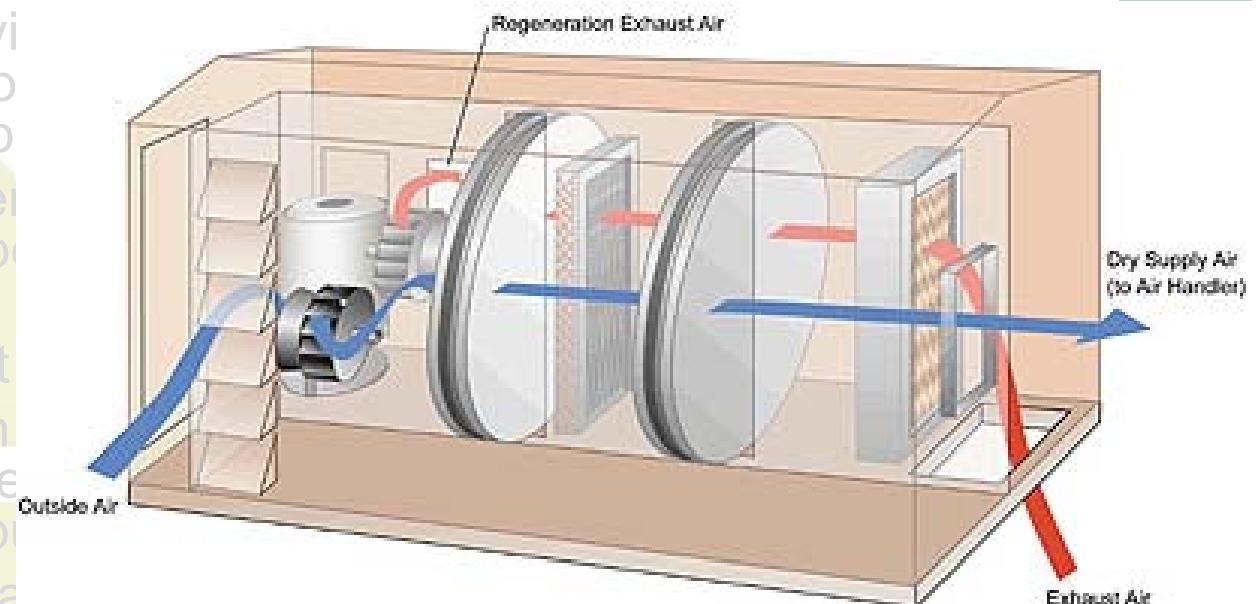
# The Trickier LEED Credits: EQc2 & EAc1

- How to increase ventilation and achieve energy efficiency?

- *Heat recovery*
  - Temperature air-side economizer

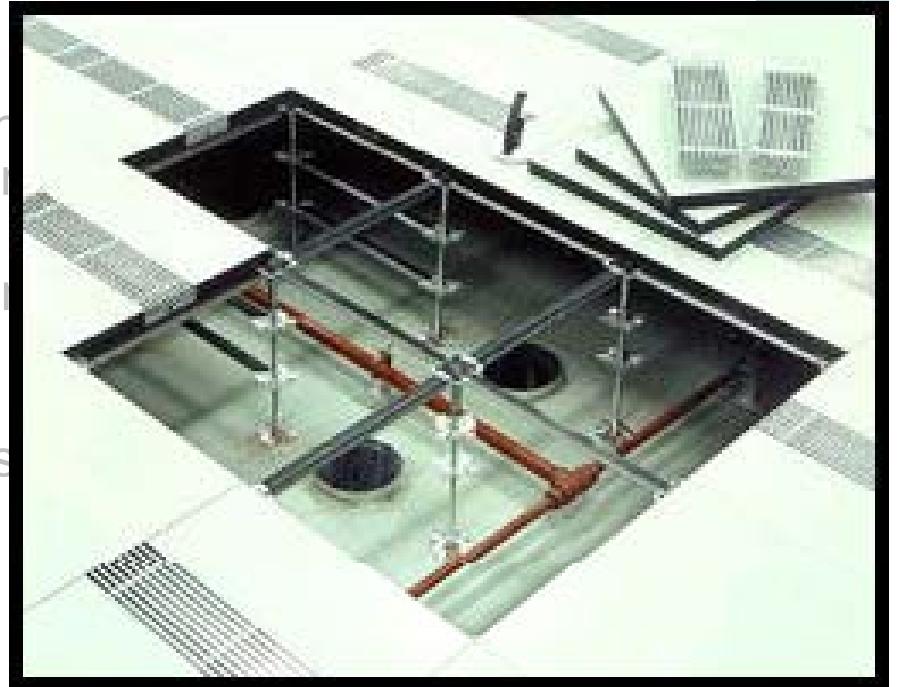
- Outdoor air provided when the outdoor air temp < return air temp
    - Economizer operates on outdoor temperature and humidity
    - Ineffective in hot climates

- Ventilation with high Distribution Effectiveness underfloor air distribution
    - Maintain acceptable breathing zone (3-6 ft above floor)
  - Occupancy sensing and demand control ventilation (DCV)



# The Trickier LEED Credits: EQc2 & EAc1

- How to increase ventilation and achieve energy efficiency?
  - Heat recovery
  - Temperature air-side economizer
    - Outdoor air provides “free cooling” when the outdoor air temperature  $<$  return air temperature
    - Economizer operation dependent on outdoor temperature and humidity
    - Ineffective in hot humid climates
  - Ventilation with high Zone Air Distribution Effectiveness (e.g., under floor air distribution)
    - Maintain acceptable air quality in breathing zone (3-6 ft above floor)
  - Occupancy sensing and demand control ventilation (DCV)



# EQp2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

*Intent:* Minimize exposure of building occupants, indoor surfaces, and ventilation air distribution systems to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS).

*Required:*

- Option 1:
  - Prohibit smoking in the building
  - Locate any exterior designated smoking areas  $\geq$  25 feet away from entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows



# EQp2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

OR Option 2:

- Establish negative pressure in the rooms with smoking.
- Prohibit smoking in the building except in designated smoking areas.
- Locate any exterior designated smoking areas at least 25 feet away from entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows.



Copyright Commutaports, 1997

# EQp2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

OR Option 2 (cont):

- Locate designated smoking rooms to effectively contain, capture and remove ETS from the building.
- Verify performance of the smoking room differential air pressures by conducting 15 min. of measurement (1 every 10 sec.) of the differential pressure in the smoking room with respect to each adjacent area and in each adjacent vertical chase with the doors to the smoking room closed.



# EQp2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

Option 2 (cont):



# EQp2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

OR Option 3: (For residential buildings only)

- Prohibit smoking in all common areas of the building.
- Locate exterior designated smoking areas  $\geq$  25 feet away from entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows opening to common areas.
- Minimize uncontrolled pathways for ETS transfer between individual residential units by sealing penetrations in walls, ceilings and floors in the residential units, and by sealing vertical chases adjacent to the units.
- All doors in the residential units leading to common hallways shall be weather-stripped.
- If the common hallways are pressurized, weatherstripping is not required
- Provide Blower Door testing

# EQp2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control

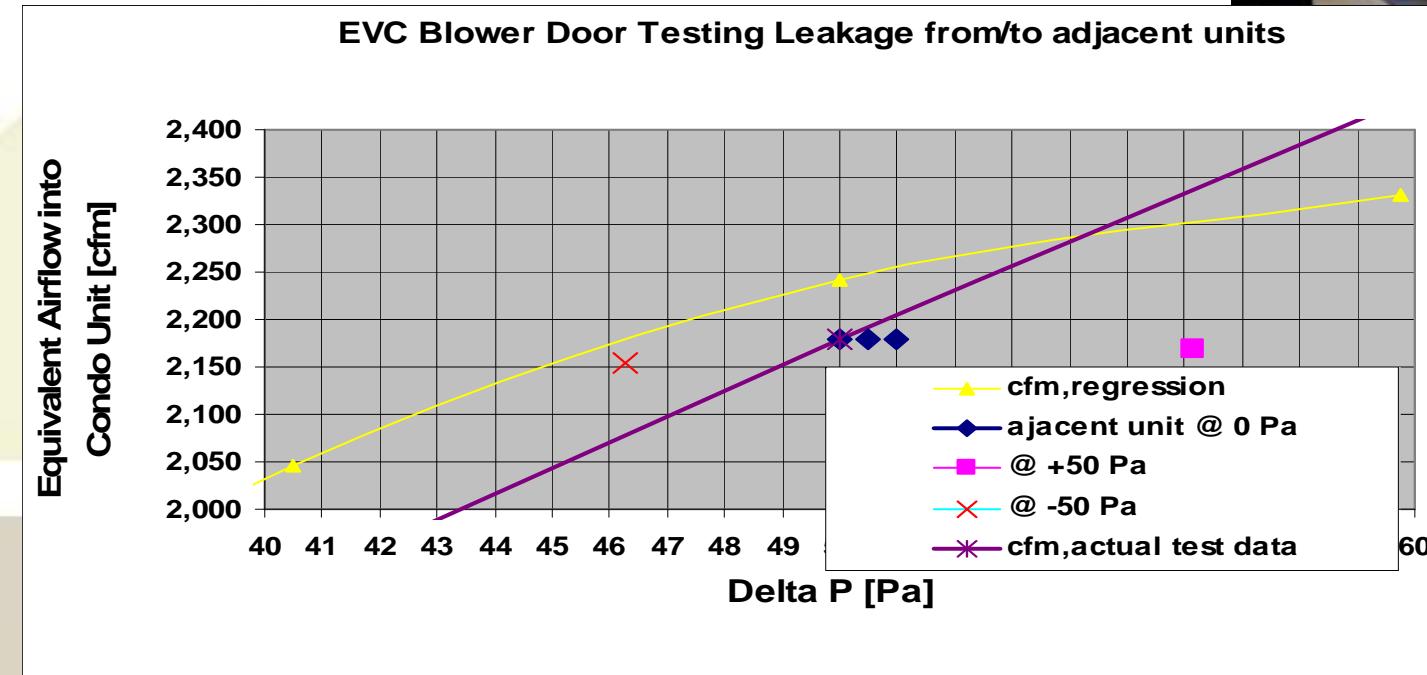
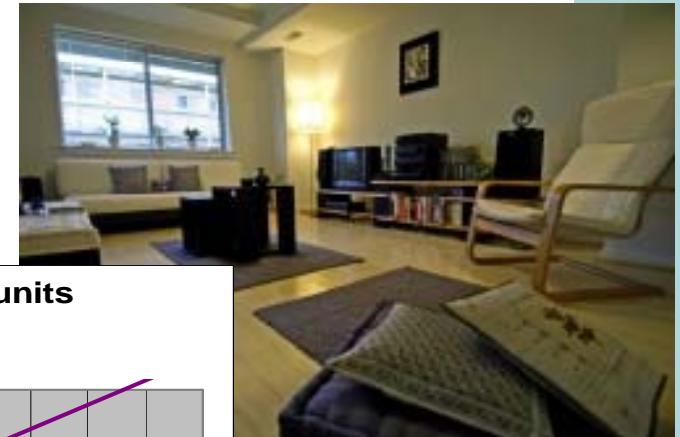
## *Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirmation that the project has met the requirements for the selected option
- For buildings with interior smoking rooms or for residential projects, provide appropriate copies of construction drawings to document the location of the smoking rooms, designed area separations, and dedicated ventilation systems.

# EQp2: ETS Control

## Case Study: Eastern Village Cohousing

- Every condo considered smoking room (EQp2)
  - Seal between units



# EQc1: Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring

*Intent:* Provide capacity for ventilation system monitoring to help sustain occupant comfort and well-being.

*Required:* Install permanent monitoring systems to ensure that ventilation systems maintain minimum ventilation requirements.

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirmation of the type of ventilation system and installed controls.
- Design narrative describing the project's ventilation design and CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring system.
- Project drawings to document the location and type of installed sensors and natural ventilation components (operable windows, air intakes, etc.) as applicable.

# EQc1: Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring

*Densely Occupied Spaces:* greater than 25 people per 1000 sq. ft.

- Monitor carbon dioxide concentrations
- Locate monitors 3'-6' above floor
- Alarm when indoor CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations exceed 1000ppm

*Non-Densely Occupied Spaces:* less than 25 people per 10000 sq. ft.

- Direct measurement of outdoor airflow rate
- Accuracy plus/minus 15% of ASHRAE 62.1-2004
- Provide visual or audit alert to systems operator

*Natural Ventilated Spaces:*

- Monitor carbon dioxide concentrations  
in all spaces
- Locate monitors 3'-6' above floor

# EQc1: Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring

*Densely Occupied Spaces:* greater than 25 people per 1000 sq. ft.

- Monitor carbon dioxide concentrations
- Locate monitors 3'-6' above floor
- Alarm when indoor CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations exceed 1000ppm

*Non-Densely Occupied Spaces:* less than 25 people per 1000 sq. ft.

- Direct measurement of outdoor airflow rate
- Accuracy plus/minus 15% of ASHRAE 62.1-2
- Provide visual or audit alert to systems operator

*Natural Ventilated Spaces:*

- Monitor carbon dioxide concentrations in all spaces
- Locate monitors 3'-6' above floor



# EQc3: Construction IAQ Management Plan

*Intent:* Reduce indoor air quality problems resulting from the construction/renovation process in order to help sustain the comfort and well-being of construction workers and building occupants.

EQc3.1 – During Construction (1 point)

EQc3.2 – Before Occupancy (1 point)

# EQc3.1: Construction IAQ Management Plan During Construction

*Required:* Develop and implement an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for the construction and pre-occupancy phases of the building as follows:

- During construction, meet or exceed **SMACNA IAQ Guideline for Occupied Buildings Under Construction, 1995**, Chapter 3.
- Protect stored on-site or installed absorptive materials from moisture damage.
- If permanently installed air handlers are used during construction, use MERV 8 filtration media at each return air grille, per **ASHRAE 52.2-1999**. Replace all filtration media immediately prior to occupancy.

# EQc3.1: Construction IAQ Management Plan During Construction

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide a copy of the IAQ Management Plan.
- Confirm if air handling equipment was used during construction.
- Provide **photos** to highlight the implemented construction IAQ practices.
- List all filtration media

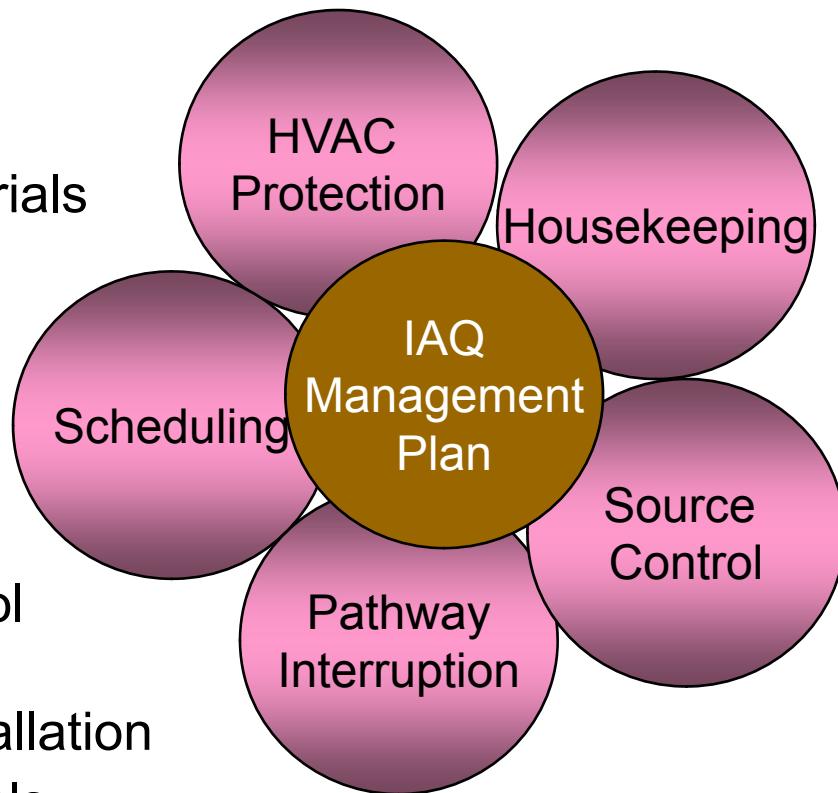


MERV 8

MERV 13

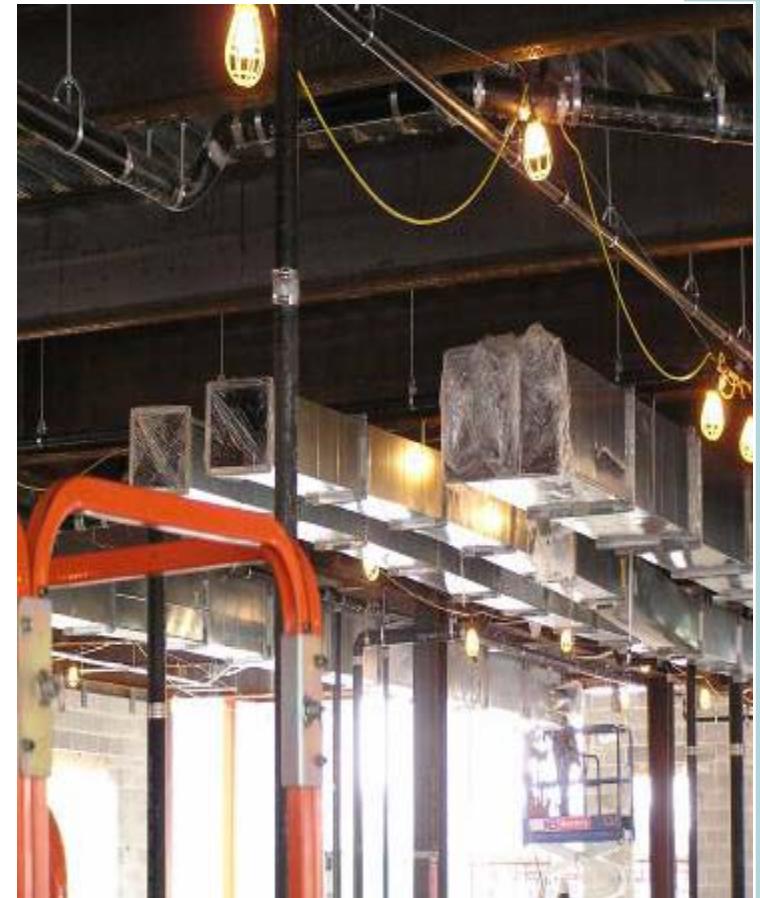
# EQc3.1: Construction IAQ Management Plan During Construction

- IAQ Management Plan
  - HVAC protection
  - Source control
    - Control measures for materials containing VOCs
    - Low VOC materials
  - Pathway interruption
    - Isolation of work areas
  - Housekeeping
    - Cleaning activities to control contaminants
  - Scheduling / Sequence of Installation
    - Install high emitting materials before installing absorptive materials



# The Trickier LEED Credits: EQc3.1: Construction IAQ Management During Construction

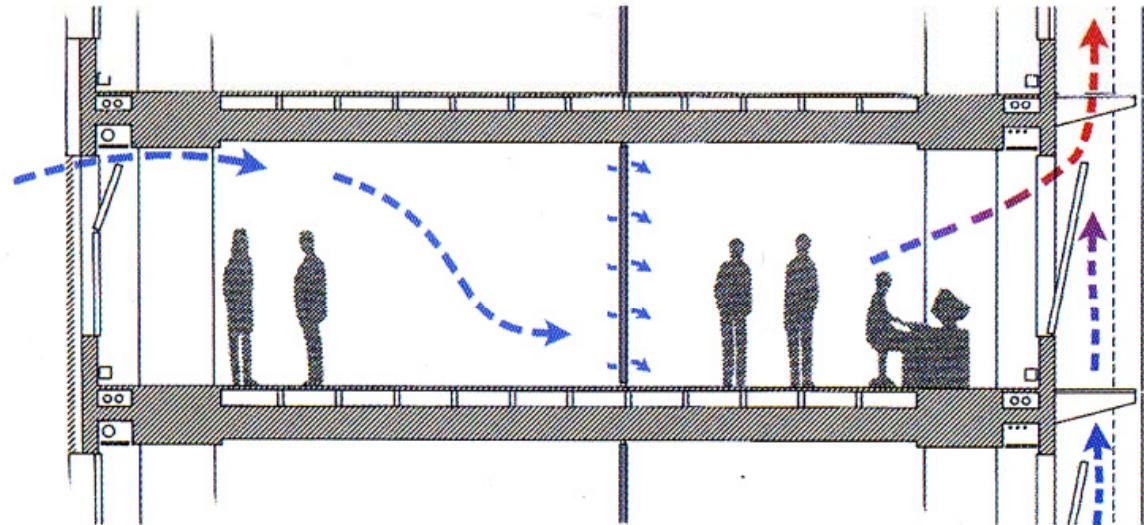
- IAQ management measures:
  - Make sure Contractor submits detailed plan
  - Remember protect absorptive finishes, not just ductwork!
  - MERV-8 requirement throughout construction



# EQc3.2: Construction IAQ Management Plan Before Occupancy

*Required:* Develop and implement an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for the pre-occupancy phase

## OPTION 1 — Flush-Out



# EQc3.2: Construction IAQ Management Plan Before Occupancy

*Required:* Develop and implement an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for the pre-occupancy phase

## OPTION 1 — Flush-Out

- After construction, prior to occupancy, perform a building flush-out by supplying a total of 14,000 cu.ft./sq.ft. of outside air per sq.ft. . Maintain a minimum temperature of 60°F and 60% maximum relative humidity.
- OR occupancy prior to completion of the flush-out, Deliver a minimum of 3,500 cu.ft. of outdoor air per sq.ft. of floor area to the space. After occupancy, ventilate at a rate of 0.30 cfm/sq.ft. of outside air or the EQp1 design minimum. During the flush-out period, ventilation shall began 3 hours prior to occupancy and continue during occupancy. Continue until a total of 14,000 cu.ft./sq.ft. of outside air has been delivered to the space

# EQc3.2: Construction IAQ Management Plan Before Occupancy

OPTION 2 — Air Testing



# EQc3.2: Construction IAQ Management Plan Before Occupancy

## OPTION 2 — Air Testing

- Conduct baseline IAQ testing, after construction ends and prior to occupancy, using testing protocols consistent with the EPA Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air.
- Demonstrate that the contaminant maximum concentrations listed below are not exceeded.

Chemical Contaminant	Maximum Concentration
Formaldehyde (HCHO)	50 parts per billion
Particulates	50 micrograms per cubic meter
TVOC (Total Volatile Organic Compounds)	500 micrograms per cubic meter
* 4-PCH (4-phenyl-cyclohexene)	6.5 micrograms per cubic meter
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	9 ppm and ≤ 2 ppm above outdoor levels

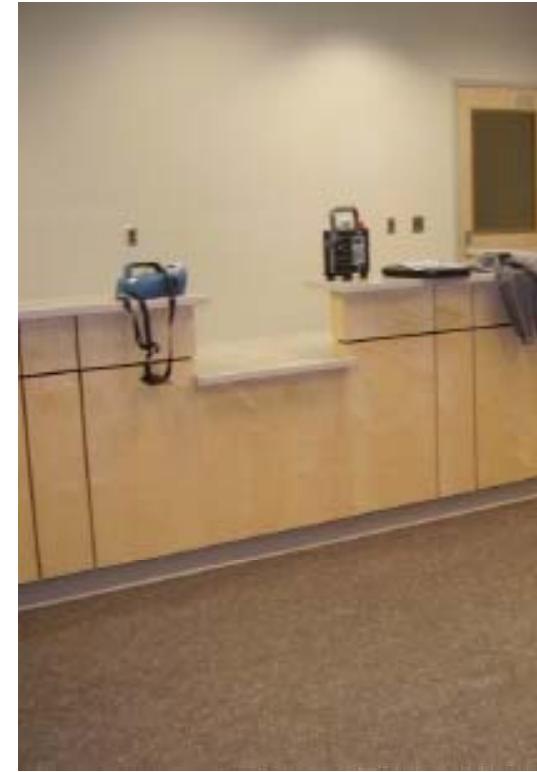
\* This test is only required if carpets and fabrics with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) latex backing material are installed as part of the base building systems.



# EQc3.2: Construction IAQ Management Plan Before Occupancy

## *Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirmation regarding the approach taken by the project
- A narrative describing the project's specific flush-out procedures and/or IAQ testing process and results.
- A copy of the project's Indoor Air Quality testing report (if applicable).



IAQ testing at Washington-Lee

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EQc3.2: Construction IAQ Management Before Occupancy

- Option 1 - Typically requires a 2-week Flush-out @ 100% outside air:
  - Often difficult to schedule
  - Commissioning can take place but NO punch-out, cleaning, HVAC testing and balancing
  - Ability to provide high volume of outside air while maintaining 60% RH and 60degF depends on type of equipment and time of year



EPA Research Triangle  
Park Facility

# EQc3: Construction IAQ Management Plan

## Case Study: One and Two Potomac Yard

- Pursued IAQ Testing per LEED & EPA
- Failed at Installations of Recycled Rubber Flooring
- Had to Flush-Out and Re-Test
- Prolonged Testing Period, Delayed USGBC Submission



# EQc4: Low-Emitting Materials

*Intent:* Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, potentially irritating and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants.

- EQc4.1 – Adhesives and Sealants
- EQc4.2 – Paints and Coatings
- EQc4.3 – Carpet Systems
- EQc4.4 – Composite Wood & Agrifiber Products



# EQc4.1: Low-Emitting Materials Adhesives & Sealants

*Required:* All adhesives, sealants, and sealant primers used on the interior of the building shall comply with the VOC limits listed in the **South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule #1168**

All aerosol adhesives shall comply with the **Green Seal Standard for Commercial Adhesives GS-36** requirements



*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- List the adhesives, sealants, sealant primers & aerosol adhesives used in the building

## CREDIT COMPLIANCE

**Please provide the required data for each indoor Adhesive, Sealant, Sealant Primer and Aerosol Adhesive Product(s) used on this project.**

### List of all Indoor Adhesives, Sealant and Sealant Primer Products

Product Manufacturer	Product Name / Model	Product VOC Content (g/L)	SCAQMD Allowable VOC Content (g/L)	Source of VOC Data
Design Polymerics	Duct Sealant	19.00	250.00	Submittal
USG	Acoustical Sealant	65.00	250.00	Submittal
USG	Joint Compound	2.00	50.00	Submittal
Wilsonart International	H2O Adhesive	20.00	50.00	
Gorilla Glue	Polyurethane Adhesive	0.00	70.00	
Chapco Adhesive Company	Safe-set 4 Cove Base Adhesive	0.00	50.00	
Key Resin Company	Epoxy Binder #510	0.00	50.00	



# EQc4.2: Low-Emitting Materials Paints & Coatings

**Required:** Paints and coatings must not exceed the VOC limits of **Green Seal's Standard GS-11** requirements (Flats: 50 g/L; Non-Flats: 150 g/L). Primers must meet VOC limit for non-flat paints.



Anti-corrosive & anti-rust paints must not exceed the VOC limits of **Green Seal's Standard GS-03** (250 g/L). Clear wood finishes, floor coatings, stains, and shellacs applied to interior elements must not exceed the VOC limits **in South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1113**, Architectural Coatings

**Submittals:** Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide a listing of each indoor paint and coating used on the project.



# EQc4.3: Low-Emitting Materials Carpet Systems

**Required:** All carpet installed in the building interior shall meet the testing and product requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label Plus program

All carpet cushion installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label program

All carpet adhesive shall meet the requirements of EQ Credit 4.1: 50 g/L VOC



**Submittals:** Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide a listing of each carpet product & each carpet cushion product installed in the building interior.  
Confirm that product complies with CRI Green Label Plus testing program.

# EQc4.4: Low-Emitting Materials Composite Wood & Agrifiber Products

*Required:* Permanently installed composite wood and agrifiber products must contain **no added urea**-formaldehyde resins.



Laminate adhesives shop-applied and field-applied must contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- List all the composite wood products used in the building



# EQc4.4: Low-Emitting Materials Composite Wood & Agrifiber Products



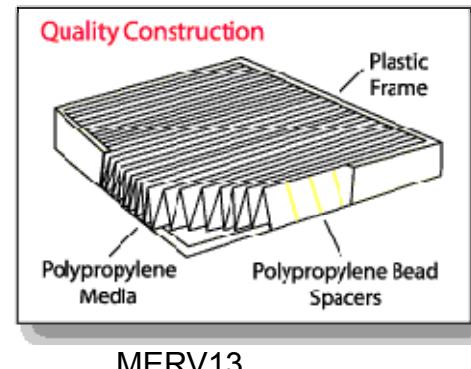
- Composite wood and agrifiber products:
  - Particleboard
  - Medium density fiberboard (MDF)
  - Plywood
  - Wheatboard / Strawboard
  - Include all products used inside building's weatherproofing / waterproofing system
  - Include composite components used in assemblies (e.g., panel substrates, door cores)
  - NOT furniture and equipment (because not part of base building systems)

# EQc5: Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control

*Intent:* Minimize exposure of building occupants to potentially hazardous particulates & chemical pollutants.

*Required:* Design to minimize and control pollutant entry into buildings

- Install permanent entryway systems  $\geq$  6 ft long (e.g., grilles, grates, walk-off mats [w/ weekly maintenance]) at all regular entry points for building users.
- Where hazardous gases or chemicals may be present (copy rooms, janitor closets): Exhaust to create negative pressure, provide self-closing doors, and provide deck-to-deck partitions or a hard lid ceiling
- Mechanically ventilated buildings: Prior to occupancy, provide MERV 13 air filtration media (or better) for both return and outside air that is to be delivered as supply air



MERV13

# EQc5: Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Confirm that required entryway systems have been specified/installed.
- List each entryway product specified/installed in the building.
- Confirm that chemical use areas have been designed as separate rooms with dedicated exhaust systems and appropriate negative pressurization.
- Provide construction drawings to highlight the location of the installed entryway systems & mechanical drawings to highlight the location of chemical use areas, room separations, and the associated exhaust systems.
- If mechanically ventilated, confirm that the installed filters have a MERV rating of 13 or better.
- List the installed filters and their associated MERV ratings.



# EQc6: Controllability of Systems

*Intent:* Provide a high level of thermal, ventilation and lighting system control by individual occupants or specific groups in multi-occupant spaces (i.e. classrooms or conference areas).

EQc6.1 – Lighting (1 point)

EQc6.2 – Thermal Comfort (1 point)



# EQc6.1: Controllability of Systems Lighting

*Required:* Provide individual lighting controls for 90% (minimum) of the building occupants AND provide lighting system controllability for *all* shared multi-occupant spaces.

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- (Individual workstation controls) List the total number of individual workstations and lighting controls.
- (Shared multi-occupant space control) List the project's group multi-occupant spaces and a description of the installed lighting controls.
- Narrative describing the project's lighting control strategy.

## CREDIT COMPLIANCE

*Please complete the following information to document credit compliance.*

### Individual Workstation Lighting Control\*

\* To qualify for the credit provide individual comfort controls for 90% (minimum) of the building occupants.

Quantity of Individual Workstations (Includes Private Offices and Cubicles)	Quantity of Individual Workstation Lighting Controls Provided	Percentage of Workstations Provided with Controls (%)*
5	5	100.0

### Shared Multi-Occupant Space Lighting Control

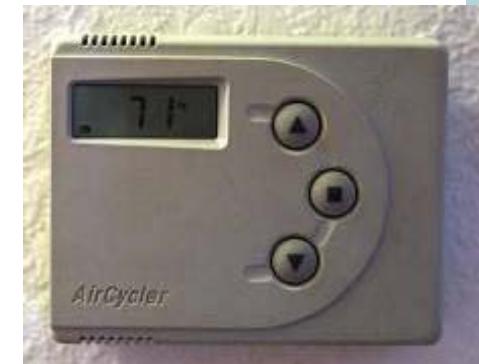
Multi-Occupant Space ID / Name	Brief Description of Installed Lighting Controls
101 - Classroom	Wall switch controls lighting in this space.
102 - Classroom	Wall occupancy switches control overhead and undercabinet lighting in this space.
103 - Classroom	Wall occupancy switches control overhead and undercabinet lighting in this space.
104 - Conference Room	Wall switches control lighting in this space.

# EQc6.2: Controllability of Systems Thermal Comfort

*Required:* Provide individual comfort controls for  $\geq 50\%$  of building occupants (operable windows count for areas 20 ft inside of and 10 ft to either side of operable part of window)  
AND Provide comfort system controls for all shared multi-occupant spaces. Conditions for thermal comfort are described in **ASHRAE Standard 55-2004**

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- List the total number of individual workstations and thermal controls
- List the project's group multi-occupant spaces and a description of the installed thermal controls
- Narrative describing the project's comfort control strategy



# EQc7.1: Thermal Comfort Design

*Intent:* Provide a thermally comfortable environment that supports the productive and healthy performance of the building occupants.



# EQc7.1: Thermal Comfort Design

*Required:* Design HVAC systems & the building envelope to meet the requirements of **ASHRAE Standard 55-2004, Thermal Comfort Conditions for Human Occupancy**, in accordance with the section 6.1.1 Documentation.

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide data regarding seasonal temperature and humidity design criteria.
- Provide a narrative describing the method used to establish the thermal comfort conditions and how the systems design addresses the design criteria.

# EQc7.1: Thermal Comfort Design

- What factors influence thermal comfort?
  - Air temperature
  - Radiant temperature: heat that radiates from a warm object
  - Air speed
  - Relative humidity
  - Personal factors:
    - Activity / Metabolic Rate
    - Clothing



The Solaire, NYC, NY

# EQc7.2: Thermal Comfort Verification

*Intent:* Provide for the assessment of the building thermal comfort over time.

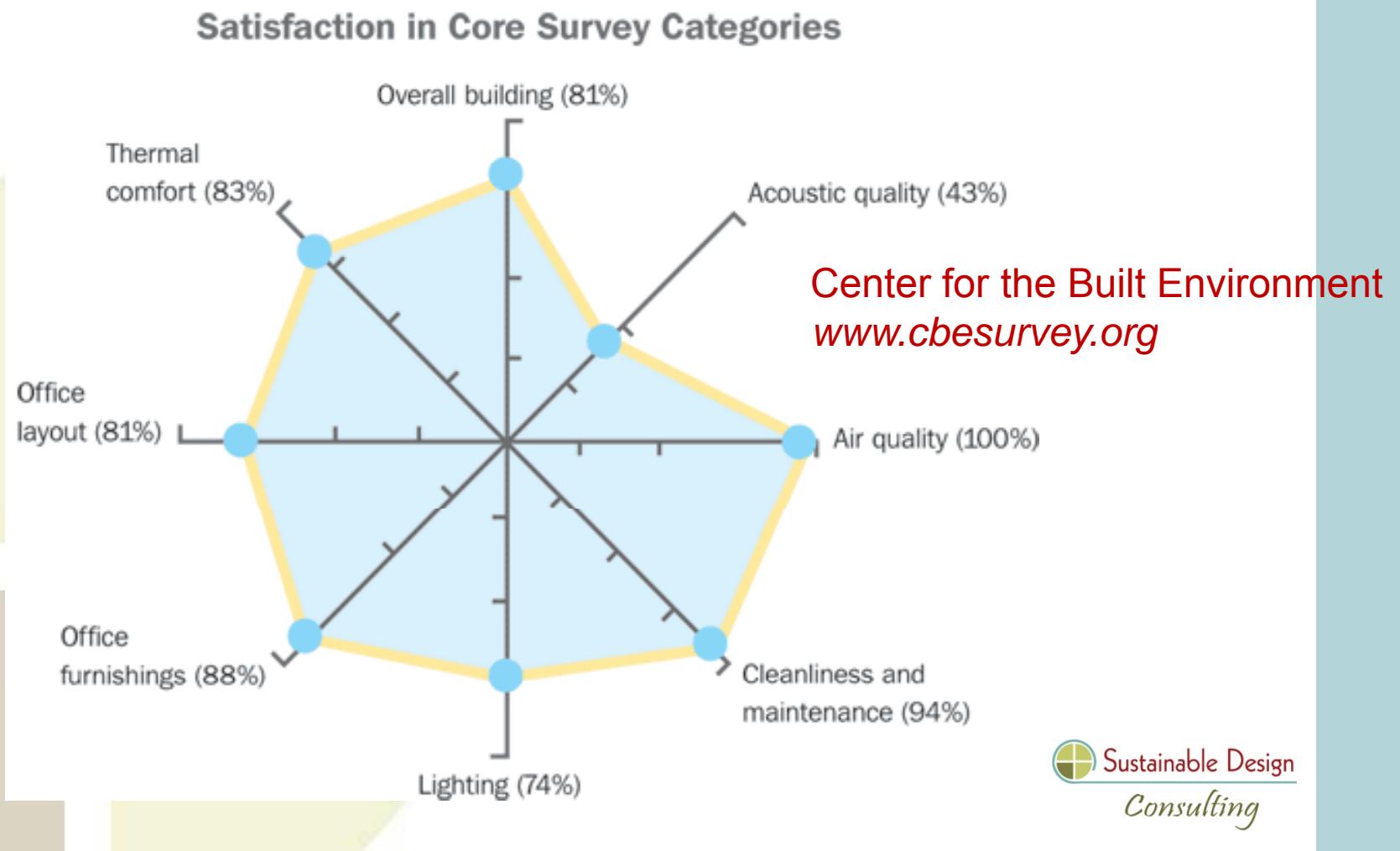
*Required:* Agree to implement an anonymous thermal comfort survey of building occupants within a period of 6-18 months after occupancy and develop a plan for corrective action if the survey results indicate that more than 20% of occupants are dissatisfied.

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Provide a narrative describing the survey planned for the validation of the thermal comfort conditions for the project. Include a specific description of the provisions for creating a plan for corrective action.

# EQc7.2: Thermal Comfort Verification

Post-Occupancy Evaluation at The Global Ecology Center



# EQc8: Daylight & Views

*Intent:* Provide for the building occupants a connection between indoor spaces and the outdoors

EQc8.1 – Daylight 75% of Spaces (1 point)

EQc8.2 – Views for 90% of Spaces (1 point)



*Light shelf designed for BC Gas Operations Centre in Surrey BC.*

# EQc8.1: Daylight & Views

## *Daylight 75% of Spaces*

*Required:* Achieve a minimum level of daylight in 75% of all spaces occupied for critical visual tasks.

### OPTION 1 — Calculation

Achieve a minimum Glazing (Daylight) Factor of 2% (excluding all direct sunlight penetration).



*Exemplary Performance:*

- 95% of spaces day lit

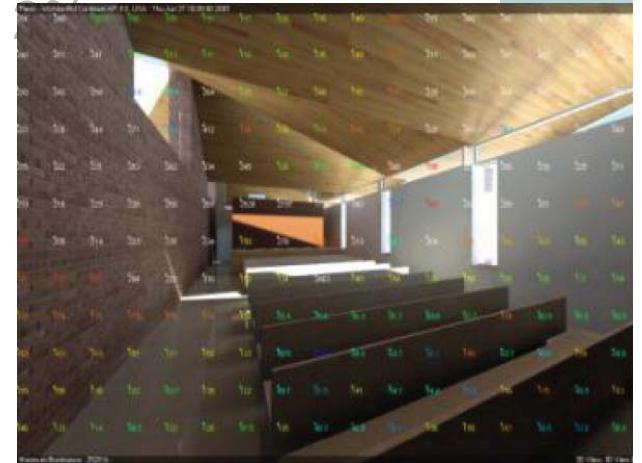
# EQc8.1: Daylight & Views

## Daylight 75% of Spaces

*Required:* Achieve a minimum level of daylight in 75% of all spaces occupied for critical visual tasks.

### OPTION 1 — Calculation

Achieve a minimum Glazing (Daylight) Factor of (excluding all direct sunlight penetration).



### OPTION 2 — Simulation

Using computer simulation, achieve a minimum daylight illumination level of 25 foot candles.

### OPTION 3 — Measurement

Using indoor light measurement, achieve a minimum daylight illumination level of 25 foot candles.

*Exemplary Performance:*

- 95% of spaces daylit

# EQc8.1: Daylight & Views

## Daylight 75% of Spaces

*Required (Cont.):* In all cases, provide daylight redirection and/or glare control devices to avoid high-contrast situations that could impede visual tasks. Exceptions for areas where tasks would be hindered by the use of daylight will be considered on their merits.

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template: fill in total regularly occupied space area (sq.ft.) AND

OPTION 1 — the overall Glazing Factor, area of each type of glazing (sidelighting and toplighting); and visible light transmittance (T-vis) for each glazing type.

OPTION 2 — the area that achieves a *simulated* minimum of 25 footcandles, and provide project drawings showing the illumination simulation results.

OPTION 3 — the area that achieves a *measured* minimum of 25 footcandles, and provide project drawings showing the illumination simulation results.

# EQc8.1: Daylight & Views

## Daylight 75% of Spaces

- Calculations: OPTION 1 — Glazing Factor Calculation  
2% Glazing Factor
- Glazing Factor = Ratio of exterior illumination to interior illumination
- Visible Light Transmittance (Tvis) = ratio of amount of visible light passing through glazing to amount of light striking glazing surface

$$\text{Glazing Factor} = \frac{\text{Window Area [SF]}}{\text{Floor Area [SF]}} \times \text{Window Geometry Factor}^* \times \frac{\text{Actual Tvis}}{\text{Minimum Tvis}^*} \times \text{Window Height Factor}^*$$

\* Value provided in LEED-NC Reference Guide

### Variables:

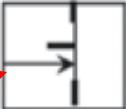
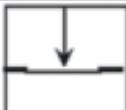
- Floor area
- Window area
- Window Geometry
- Window Height

- Daylight glazing:  
Window areas 7'-6" above the floor

- Vision glazing:  
Window areas from 2'-6" – 7'-6" above the floor

*Window Geometry Factor*

Table 1: Daylighting Design Criteria

Window Type	Geometry Factor	Minimum $T_{vis}$	Height Factor	Best Practice Glare Control
 sidelighting daylight glazing	0.1	0.7	1.4	Adjustable blinds Interior light shelves Fixed translucent exterior shading devices
 sidelighting vision glazing	0.1	0.4	0.8	Adjustable blinds Exterior shading devices
 toplighting vertical monitor	0.2	0.4	1.0	Fixed interior Adjustable exterior blinds
 toplighting sawtooth monitor	0.33	0.4	1.0	Fixed interior Exterior louvers
 toplighting horizontal skylights	0.5	0.4	1.0	Interior fins Exterior fins Louvers

# The Trickier LEED Credits: EQc8.1 & EAc1

- *Issue:* Coatings on glazing for energy efficiency decreases Tvis
- How to maximize daylighting and achieve energy efficiency?
  - Proper building orientation
  - Shallow floor plates
  - Daylight glazing (above 7'-6")
  - Light fixtures with daylight sensors and dimming controls
  - Shading devices
  - Light shelves
  - North facing skylights
  - Light colored walls and ceilings



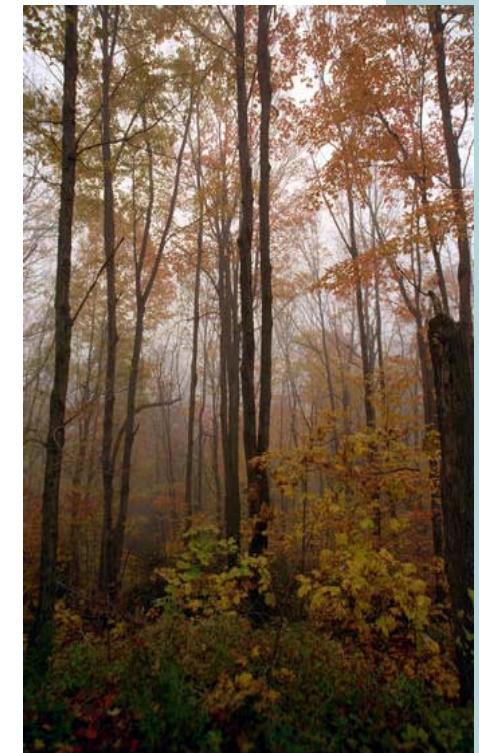
WSSI HQ, Gainesville, VA

# EQc8.2: Daylight & Views *Views for 90% of Spaces*

*Required:* Achieve direct line of sight to the outdoors via vision glazing (2'-6" – 7'-6") for building occupants in 90% of all regularly occupied spaces.

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

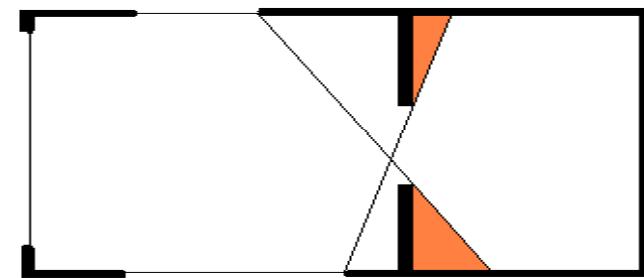
- LEED Submittal Template - Calculations demonstrating access to views from occupied spaces
- Project drawings showing the line of sight from interior spaces through exterior windows in both plan and section views.



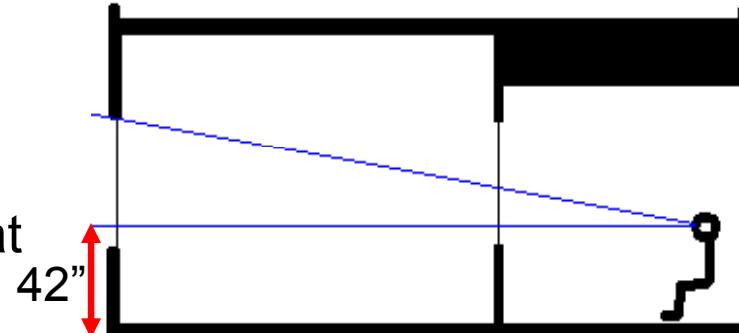
# EQc8.2: Daylight & Views Views for 90% of Spaces

## *Calculations:*

- Area with direct line of sight = All regularly occupied areas that meet:
    - In plan view: Area is within sight lines drawn from perimeter vision glazing
- AND -
- In section view: Direct sight line can be drawn from area to perimeter vision glazing (at 42" above floor)



Orange square = Area NOT within sight lines



# EQc8.2: Daylight & Views Views for 90% of Spaces

*Calculations (cont'd):*

- For private offices: Count entire area of office if  $\geq 75\%$  of area has direct line of sight
- For multi-occupant spaces: Count actual area of space with direct line of sight
- Line of sight can be drawn through interior glazing
- Adjust line of sight for full height partitions and other fixed obstructions



# LEED Calculator for Glazing Factor and Access to Views Calculation (EQc8.1 & EQc8.2)

## LEED Calculator for EQc8:

- Available on LEED-Online
- Easy to use but produces simplistic results, not accounting for:
  - Window orientation
  - Light shelves
  - Shading devices
  - Light tube performance
  - Interior finishes

*...computer simulation is more accurate*

LEED-NC 2.2 Submittal Template  
EQ Credit 8: Supporting Calculator

EQ CREDIT 8.1-8.2 - GLAZING FACTOR AND ACCESS TO VIEWS CALCULATION

Complete the Table below for EQc8.1-8.2 using the instructions below:

List all regularly occupied spaces. For each space, enter the glazing properties for all glazing above 2.5 feet to calculate the Glazing Factor. Also enter the Space Area with Access to View within that space if pursuing EQ Credit 8.2.

All fields marked in **RED** are required for EQc8.1 and EQc8.2.  
All fields marked in **BLUE** are required for EQc8.1 Glazing Factor Calculation  
All fields marked in **GREEN** are required for EQc8.2 Access to Views Calculation

After completing the Supporting Calculator sheet use the results from the **Glazing Factor Calculation** and/or **Access to Views Calculation** to complete the appropriate sections in EQc8.1 and EQc8.2 Submittal Templates to demonstrate compliance.

Save and upload the completed Supporting Calculation PDF to the project workspace in addition to the EQc8.1/EQc8.2 Submittal Templates.

Enter Total Number of Building Spaces  
(This will modify the number of rows in the table):

Space ID	Regularly Occupied Space Name	Space Area (SF)	Glazing Area (SF)	Type of Glazing	Tvis (Actual)	Glazing Factor (%) Each	Glazing Factor (%) Room	Space Area with Access to Views (SF)
1	Room 1	2000	100	Daylight Glazing-Sidelight	.64			1100
<input type="button" value="CLEAR FIELDS"/>								

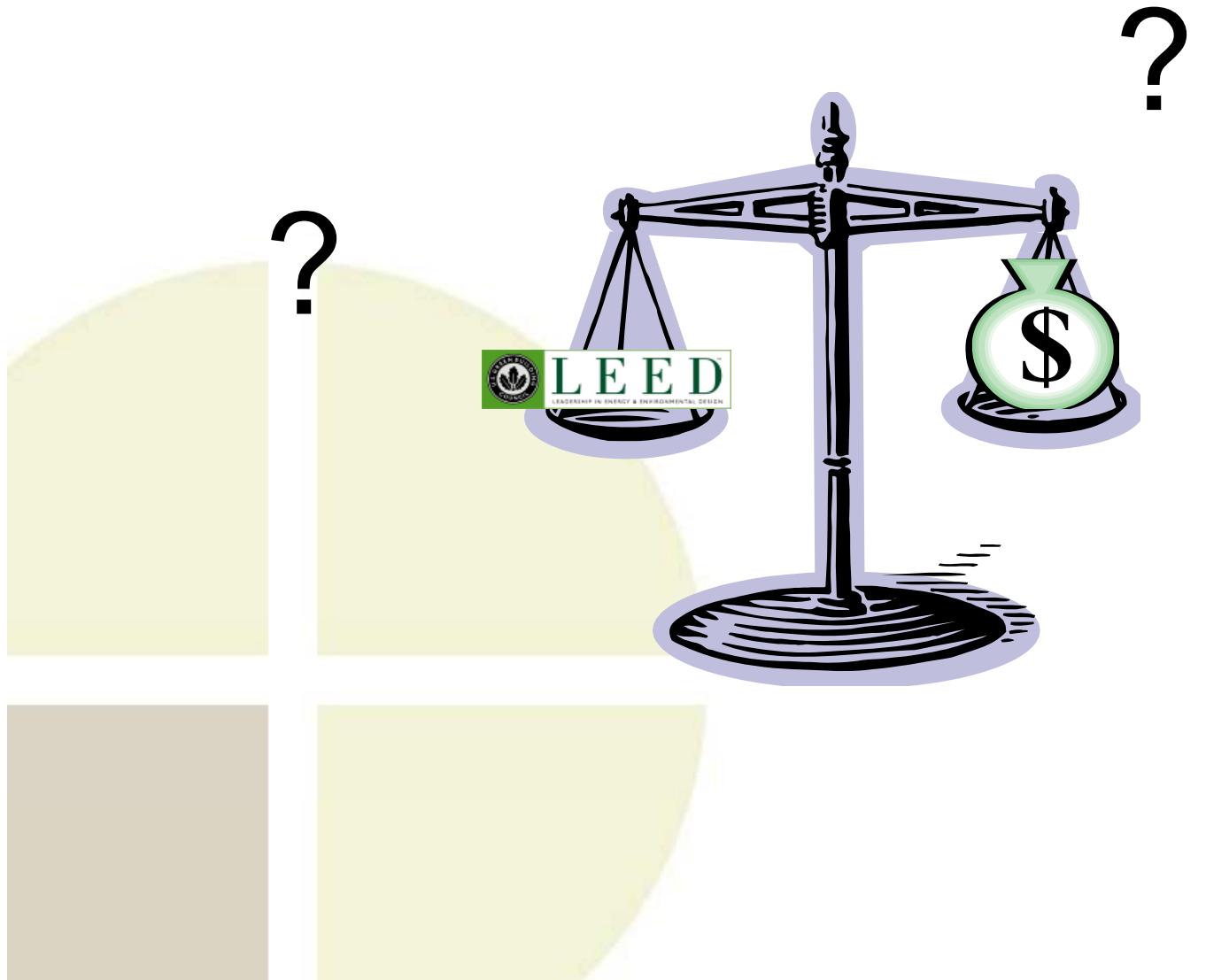
# EQc8: Daylight & Views

## Case Study: One and Two Potomac Yard

- Pursued Both Credits, Achieved EQc8.2 Only, Despite Relatively Open Plan
- EPA Employee Advocate Championing Worker Environment – Difficult to Explain Non-Compliance to Layperson
- EQc8.1 Issues
  - Ratio of Window Area to Floor Area
  - Glazing above 7'-6" has 175% More Weight than Glazing Below



# Quiz time!



# Quiz Question 1:

Increasing outdoor air ventilation rates by at least 30% above the minimum rates required by ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004 will likely \_\_\_\_\_ (choose one)

- A. Improve thermal comfort
- B. Improve indoor air quality
- C. Assist with compliance with EAp2, Minimum Energy Performance
- D. Assist with compliance with EAp1, Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems
- E. Increase indoor VOC levels

## Quiz Question 2:

What information must the contractor include in the Construction IAQ Management Plan? (Choose two)

- A. How absorptive materials stored onsite will be protected
- B. The IAQ Testing Schedule
- C. Where carbon monoxide monitors must be installed
- D. How cleaning activities will be carried out during occupancy
- E. How the construction and occupied zones will be separated

## Quiz Question 3:

A factory-installed ductwork-liner uses an adhesive with a high VOC. Which of the following credits are impacted? (Choose one)

- A. EQ Credit 2, Increased Ventilation
- B. EQ Credit 3, Construction IAQ Management Plan
- C. EQ Credit 4.1, Low Emitting Materials, Adhesives and Sealants
- D. EQ Prerequisite 2, Minimum Acoustical Performance
- E. None of the above

# Quiz Question 4:

What is the best method to ensure low emitting materials are installed in the project? (Choose one)

- A. Require them in the project manual and specifications
- B. Contact green suppliers and tell them about the project
- C. Educate the project stakeholders
- D. Tell the contractor to use them
- E. Assign a LEED AP to the team

# Quiz Question 5:

The daylighting calculation methodology as defined in the LEED Reference Guide for EQ Credit 8.1, Daylight and Views, accounts for which three? (Choose three.)

- A. Window area
- B. Room floor area
- C. Wall reflectance
- D. Solar orientation
- E. Visible light transmittance of glazing



Sustainable Design

Consulting  
Part 5

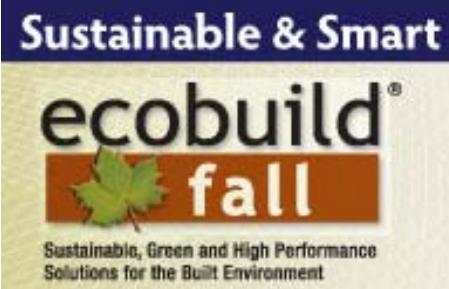
# *Indoor Environmental Quality and the Process*



***Thank you!***

Thomas A . Fisher, AIA, LEED AP

[tom@sustaindesign.net](mailto:tom@sustaindesign.net)  
[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA              Washington, DC



Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*

## Part 6

# *Water Efficiency, Innovation & Design and the*



# *Process*

***Trainer:***

Thomas A . Fisher, AIA, LEED AP  
December 11, 2008 3:00 PM



Sustainable Design Consulting, LLC  
Richmond, VA                    Washington, DC

# Part 1 - Introduction

## Sustainable Design Consulting

- Offices in Washington, DC and Richmond, VA
- Small woman-owned business
- Focus on greener solutions for the built environment
- Consulted on over 80 green building projects, over 200 LEED-related projects
- Commercial, institutional, multi-family, greater-DC-area and Central Virginia
- Project consulting mostly to Developers/Owners and Architects

## What we do

- Green Building Project Management
- Drawing & Spec Review
- LEED advisory
- Lectures, Workshops & Trainings
- Design Guidance and Research



[www.sustaindesign.net](http://www.sustaindesign.net)



Eastern Village Cohousing



# Outline

- Part I – Introduction
  - Impact of Buildings
  - Benefits of Green/Integrated Design
  - Overview and History of LEED
  - LEED Standards
  - Cost of LEED
  - Project Certification & Accreditation
  - Resources & Website
  - Questions, Discussion
- Part 2 – Sustainable Sites
- Part 3 – Energy & Atmosphere
- Part 4 – Materials & Resources
- *Part 5 – Indoor Environmental Quality*
- **Part 6 – Water Efficiency, Innovation in Design, Exam Review, LEED 2009**

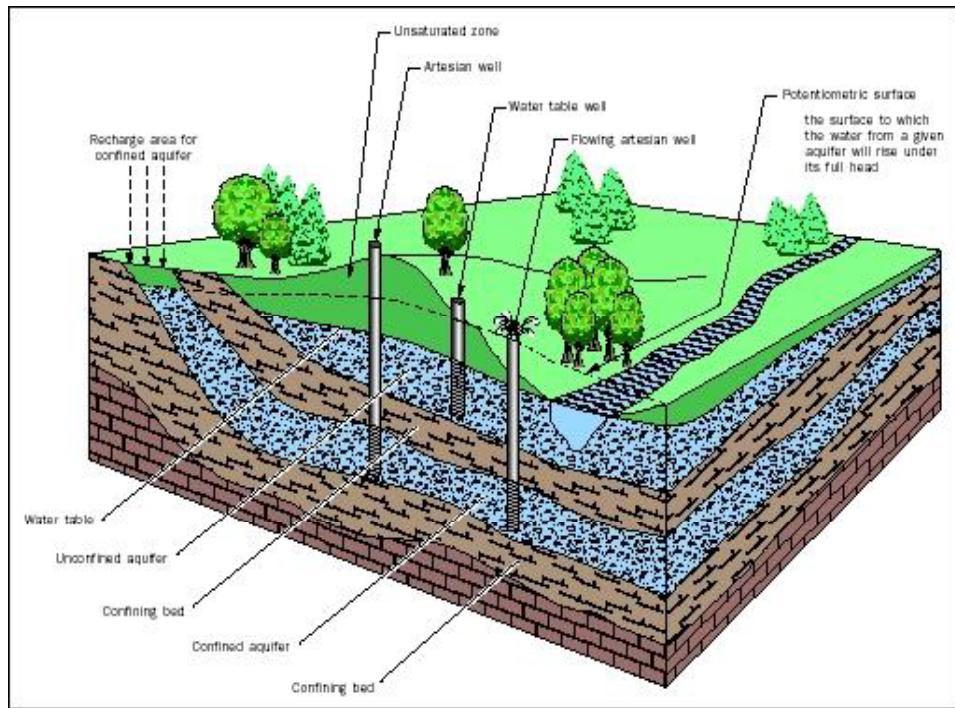
# Why Green Building ?

## *Water Issues*

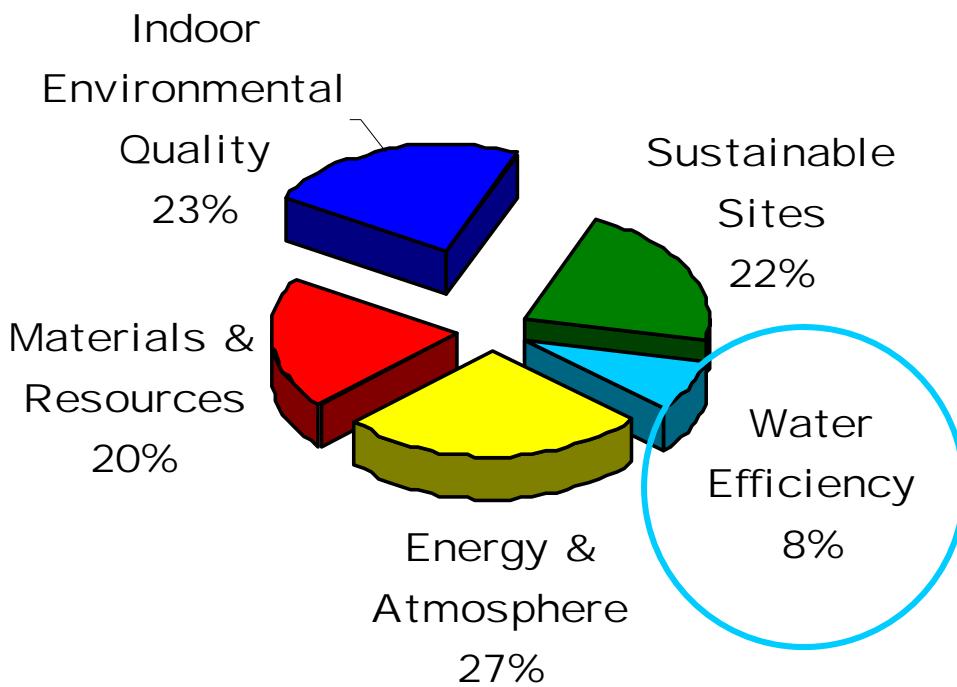


# Why Green Building ?

## *Water Issues*



# Part 6 – The LEED Credits



+ Innovation & Design Process

## Water Efficiency

- Overview of section
  - Review credit
  - Discuss trickier credits
- ## Innovation & Design
- Overview of section
  - Review credit
  - Discuss trickier credits

# LEED Categories: Water Efficiency (WE) - Overview

*Intent:* Reduce/Eliminate the need for potable and waste water infrastructure as well as recharging the local aquifer

- Credit 1 - Water Efficient Landscaping (up to 2 points)
- Credit 2 – Innovative Wastewater Technologies (1 point)
- Credit 3 – Water Use Reduction(up to 2 points)

TOTAL AVAILABLE: 5 Points

*Synergy:* Rainwater collection cisterns may contribute to all 3 WE credits

# WEc1: Water Efficient Landscaping

*Intent:* Limit or eliminate the use of potable water for landscape irrigation.

*Required:*

- 1.1 – Reduce potable water consumption for irrigation by 50% from a calculated mid-summer baseline case.
- 1.2 – Use only captured rain or recycled site water (100% total reduction) for site irrigation needs, OR, do not install permanent landscape irrigation systems.



# WEc1: Water Efficient Landscaping

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Calculations: base case Total Water Applied (TWA) & design case TWA (if applicable)
- Total non-potable water supply(#)
- Narrative of the equipment used and/or the use of drought-tolerant or native plants.

# The Trickier LEED Credits: WEc1: Water Efficient Landscaping

If providing permanent irrigation:

- Use high-efficiency technologies
- Explore capturing mechanical condensate
- Explore cisterns to capture rainwater
- Explore graywater reuse
- Note that landscaped area for calculations must remain constant between Base and Design case



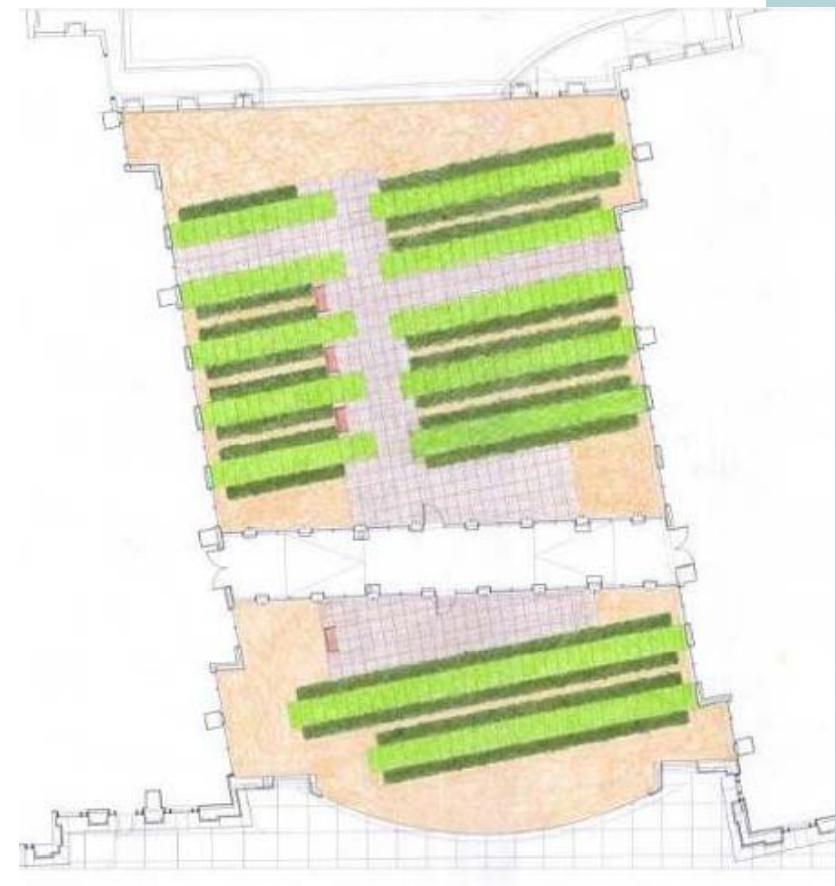
# WEc1: Water Efficient Landscaping

## Case Study: One and Two Potomac Yard

Drought-resistant plants  
eliminated need for permanent  
irrigation systems

Submission to the USGBC  
included:

- Narrative
- Plant List
- Information on the temporary  
irrigation installed



# WEc2: Innovative Wastewater Technologies

*Intent:* Reduce the generation of wastewater and potable water demand, while increasing the local aquifer recharge.

*Required:* Reduce potable water use for building sewage conveyance by 50% through the use of water conserving fixtures (water closets, urinals) or non-potable water (captured rainwater, recycled grey water, and on-site or municipally treated wastewater);  
OR, Treat 50% of wastewater on site to tertiary standards. Treated water must be infiltrated or used on-site.

*Exemplary Performance:*

- 100% water reduction OR 100% treated and re-used/infiltrated

# WEc2: Innovative Wastewater Technologies

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

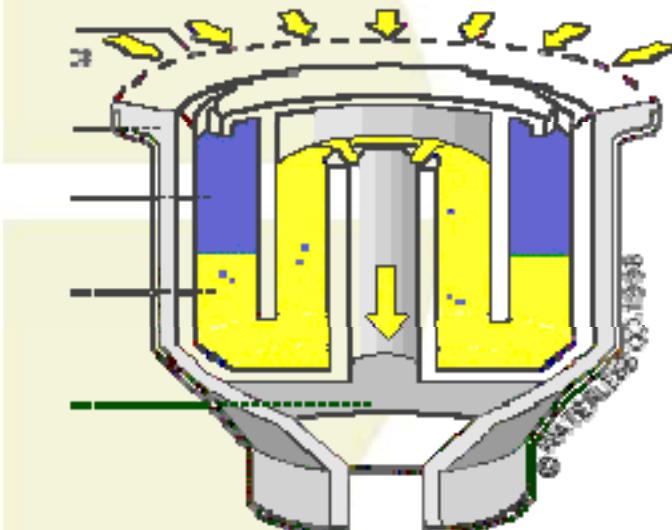
- LEED Submittal Template
- Plumbing drawings highlighting any onsite wastewater treatment facilities
- Calculations: occupants, baseline & design case water usage
- Installed fixture information (MFR, model, gpf)
- If treating wastewater onsite, provide non-potable water supply available for sewage conveyance
- Narrative of potable water reduction strategies



# The Trickier LEED Credits: WEc2 – Innovative Wastewater Technologies

Generally easier to meet 50% potable water reduction criteria with what's already being used for WEc3:

- Waterless urinals
- Dual- or ultra-low-flush toilets
- Captured rainwater
- Reclaimed grey water



# The Trickier LEED Credits: WEc2 – Innovative Wastewater Technologies

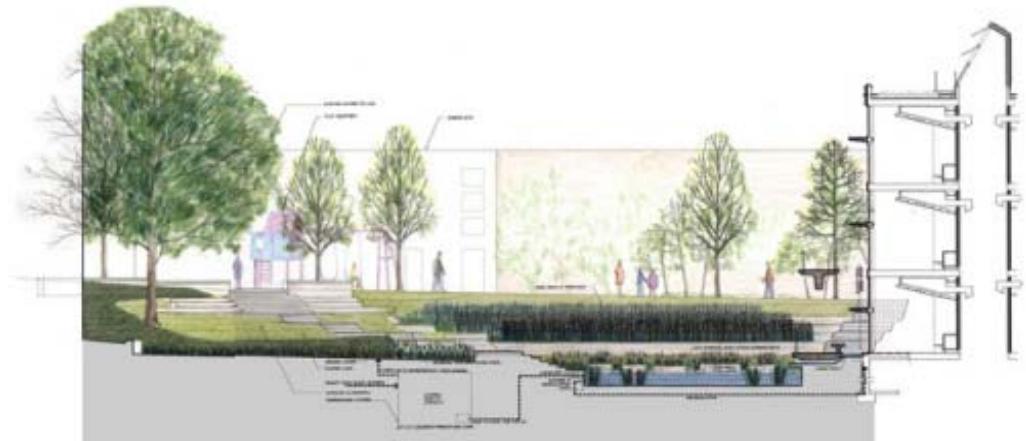
Constructed wetlands one way to meet treatment criteria

Generally easier to meet 50% potable water reduction criteria with what's already being used for WEc3:

- Waterless urinals
- Dual- or ultra-low-flush toilets
- Captured rainwater
- Reclaimed grey water



Merrill Center  
Smith Group



Sidwell Friends School Constructed Wetlands  
Andropogon

# Washington-Lee High School

## Arlington, VA

- Architect: Grimm + Parker
  - Approx. 358,102 sf
  - 1600 students, 200 staff
  - New construction in coordination with phased demolition
  - Completion Dates: Phase 1: July, 2007; Phase 2: June 2009; Phase 3 (Ballfield): Fall 2009

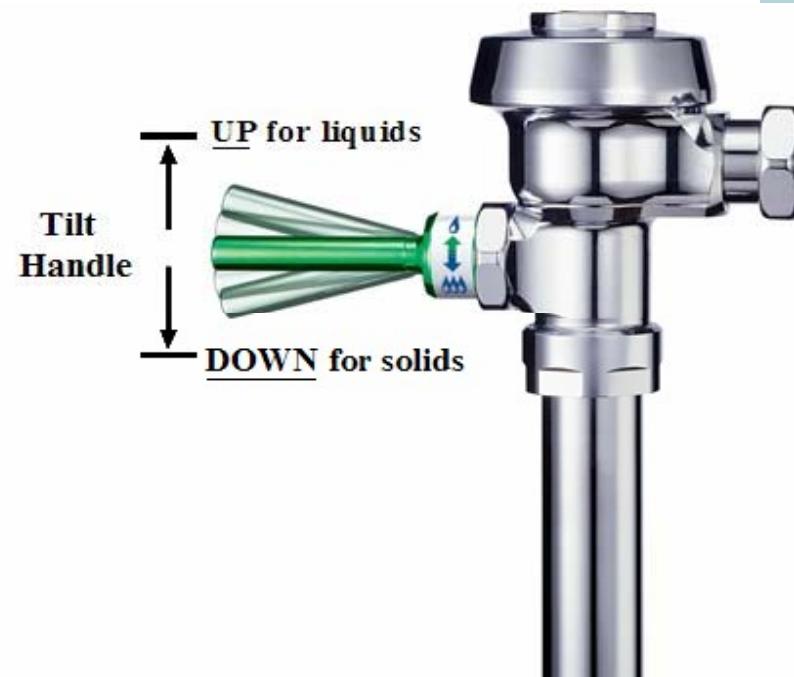


Grimm + Parker Architects

# WEc2: Innovative Wastewater Technologies

## Case Study: Washington Lee High School

- Waterless urinals in boys rooms
- Dual-flush (1.1/1.6) flush valves in girls rooms and staff toilets (lengthy process to make this selection!)
- Still not enough to earn credit!
- Projects usually must harvest rainwater or greywater for flushing.



# WEc3: Water Use Reduction

*Intent:* Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems.

*Required:*

- 3.1 – Use 20% less potable water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements.
- 3.2 – Use 30% less potable water



*Exemplary Performance:*

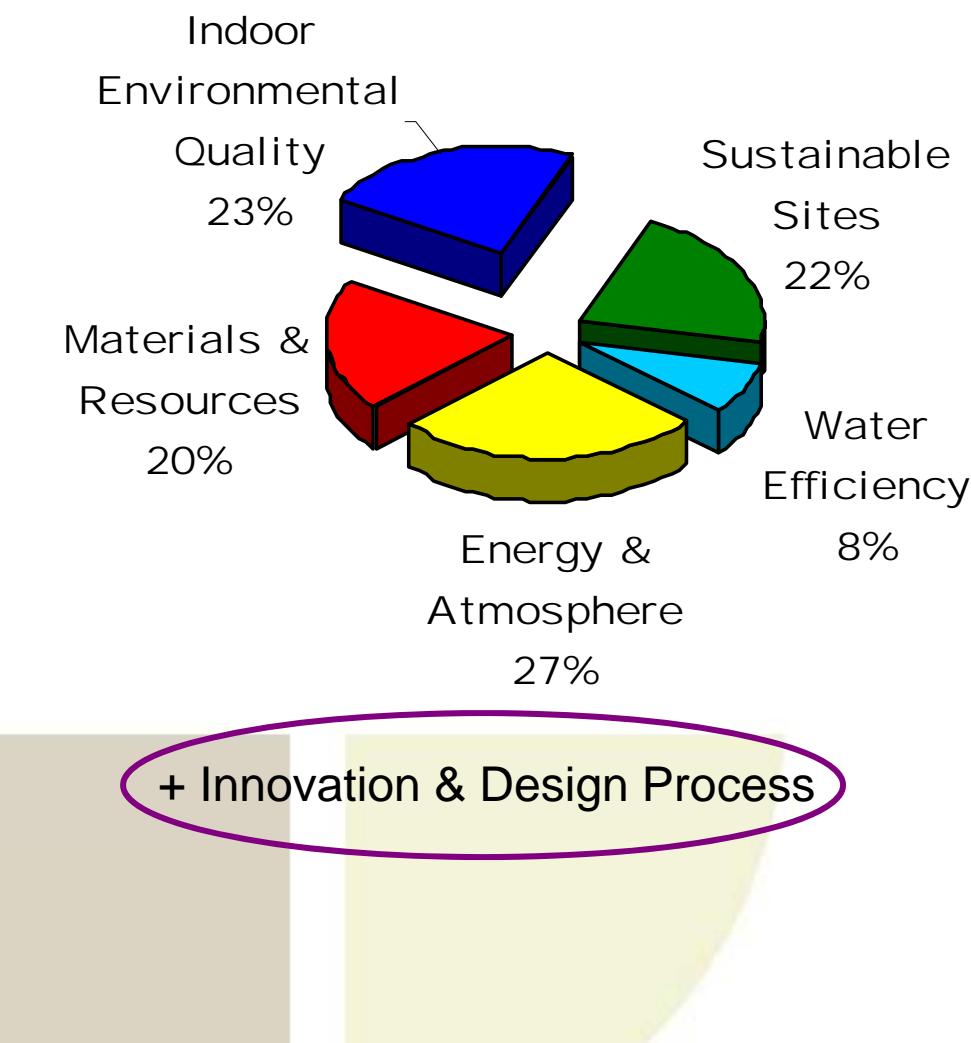
- Use 40% less potable water or 10% less potable water in process/non-regulated fixtures

# WEc3: Water Use Reduction

*Submittals:* Design Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Spreadsheet Calculations demonstrating that water-consuming fixtures reduce occupancy-based potable water consumption by 20% (or 30%) compared to baseline conditions
- Narrative describing the potable water reduction strategies employed by the project, including any reclaimed water usage.

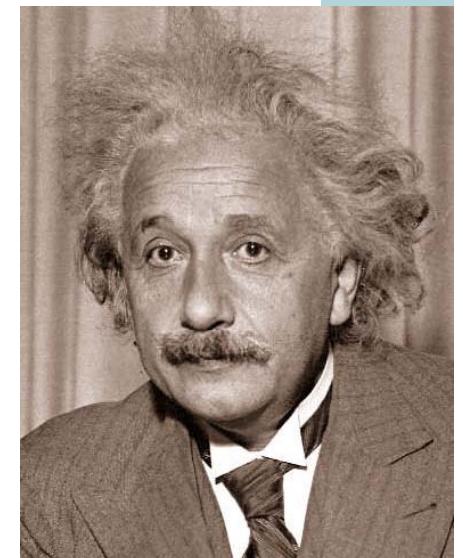
# Innovation in Design



## Innovation & Design

- Overview of section
- Review credit
- Discuss trickier credits

*“Confusion of goals and perfection of means seems, in my opinion, to characterize our age.”*



# IDc1: Innovation in Design

*Intent:* To award points for exceptional performance and/or innovative performance not specifically addressed by LEED.

*Submittals:* Design or Construction Submittal

- LEED Submittal Template
- Title for the credit & statement of intent
- Detailed approach to achieving the credit
- Drawings or exhibits that illustrate the approach

*\*Up to 4 different ID credits may be pursued .*

# IDc1: Innovation in Design

- **Every** project should submit.
- Credit for significantly exceeding existing LEED Credit thresholds.
- Credit for addressing environmental performance not already addressed by LEED.
- One Credit per Strategy (general rule).

# IDc1: Innovation in Design Common Examples

- 40% Locally manufactured and locally Extracted/Harvested/Recovered Materials
- 40% Water Use Reduction
- 100% reduction in potable water use for sewage conveyance
- Comprehensive Transportation Management Plan
- 15% salvaged or reused materials
- 30% materials with recycled content
- 5% rapidly renewable materials
- 95% Construction waste diverted
- Tenant Improvement Requirements in the Lease
- User Education Plan
- Green Cleaning Plan

# IDc1: Innovation in Design Where else to look for ideas...

- LEED for Existing Buildings (O&M focus)
- LEED for Commercial Interiors (Tenant Interior focus)
- LEED for Core & Shell (Base Building focus)
- LEED-NC Credit Rulings on USGBC website
- LEED ID Credit Catalog



# Camille Kendall Academic Center at Shady Grove, Rockville, Maryland



Rendering by Cannon Design

- Pilot green project for University
- Largest building on campus
- Construction Complete 2007
- Achieved LEED-NC Gold certification

**CANNON**DESIGN



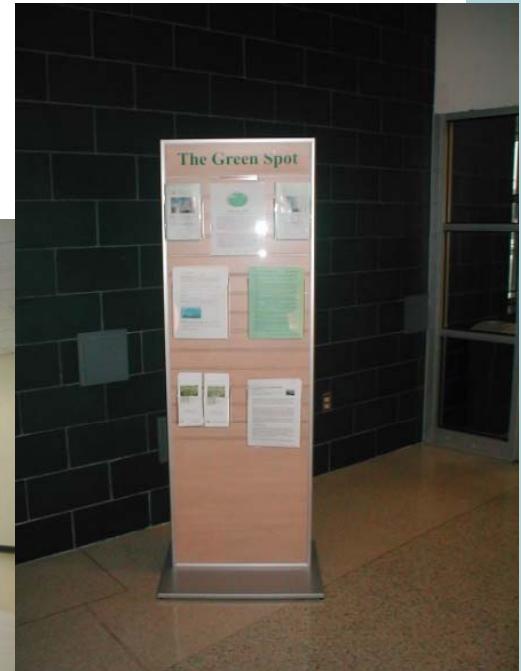
 Sustainable Design  
*Consulting*

# IDc1: Innovation in Design, User Education Plan

## Case Study: Camille Kendall Academic Center at Shady Grove

User (student) education program

- Green classroom
- Green signage
- Demonstration projects
- 10 page brochure



## CREDIT COMPLIANCE

*Please complete the following information to document credit compliance.*

<b>ID Credit Title</b>	User Education
<b>Narrative Statement of Credit Intent</b>	To promote the benefits of green building to a broad audience by transforming thoughtful design into educational opportunities.
<b>Narrative Statement describing Credit Requirements</b>	<p>Develop an actively instructional educational program that includes two of the following three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) A comprehensive signage program built into the building's spaces to educate the occupants and visitors of the benefits of green buildings. This program may include windows to view energy-saving mechanical equipment or signs to call attention to water-conserving landscape features.</li><li>2) An educational outreach program or guided tour could be developed to focus on sustainable living, using the project as an example.</li><li>3) The development of a manual, guideline or case study to inform the design of other buildings based on the successes of this project. This manual will be made available to the USGBC for sharing with other projects.</li></ul>
<b>Narrative Describing Project's Approach to the credit</b>	<p>As a community interested in promoting the benefits of green building, the first two components were implemented into this project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) To increase the educational characteristic of the building and its surrounding, Prince Georges County Public Schools developed comprehensive signage placed in key areas highlighting and educating students, employees and visitors on the green features of the building and the LEED® process.</li><li>2) Prince Georges County Public Schools developed a guided tour/educational outreach program whose purpose is to highlight green architectural elements, specific green materials, energy efficient equipment, water resource saving systems for visitors and employees. This tour will first be presented to staff as part of their training before the beginning of the school year. The tour will also be available as an educational showcase during events such as the Maryland/Virginia/DC green tours. Visitors will be provided with a brochure indicating the implementation of the green features.</li></ul>

# IDc2: LEED Accredited Professional

*Intent:* To support and encourage the design integration required by a LEED Green Building project and to streamline the application and certification process.

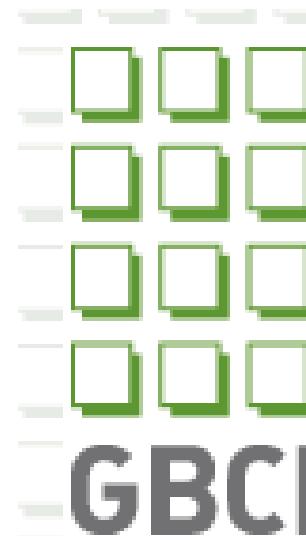
*Required:* At least one principal participant of the project team that has successfully completed the LEED Accredited Professional exam

*Submittals:* Construction Submittal

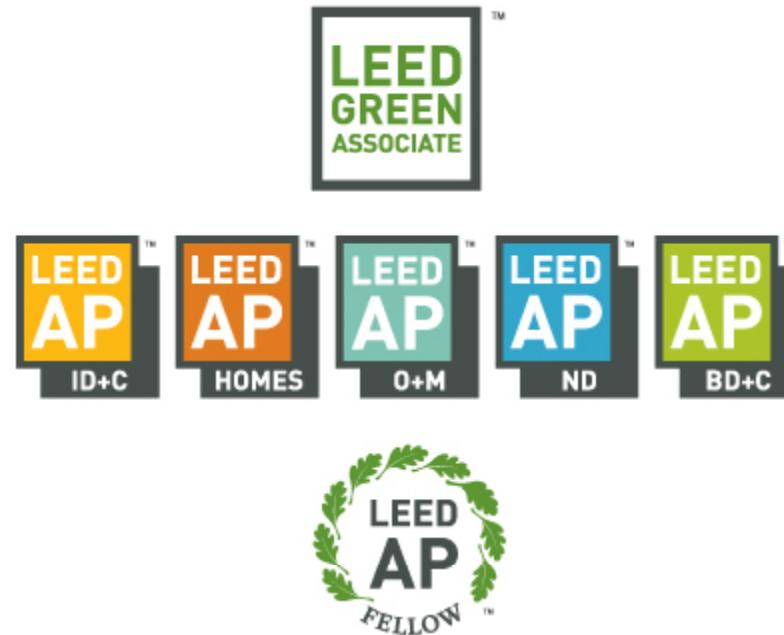
- LEED Submittal Template
- Name & company of LEED AP
- Brief narrative of LEED AP's project role(s)
- Copy of LEED AP Certificate

# IDc2: LEED Accredited Professional

- Must Pass the LEED Professional Accreditation exam (LEED-NC 2.2 or another available)
- Exam Purpose
  - To ensure that a successful candidate has knowledge and skills necessary to participate in the design process, to support and encourage integrated design.
  - To test familiarity with LEED requirements, resources, and processes.

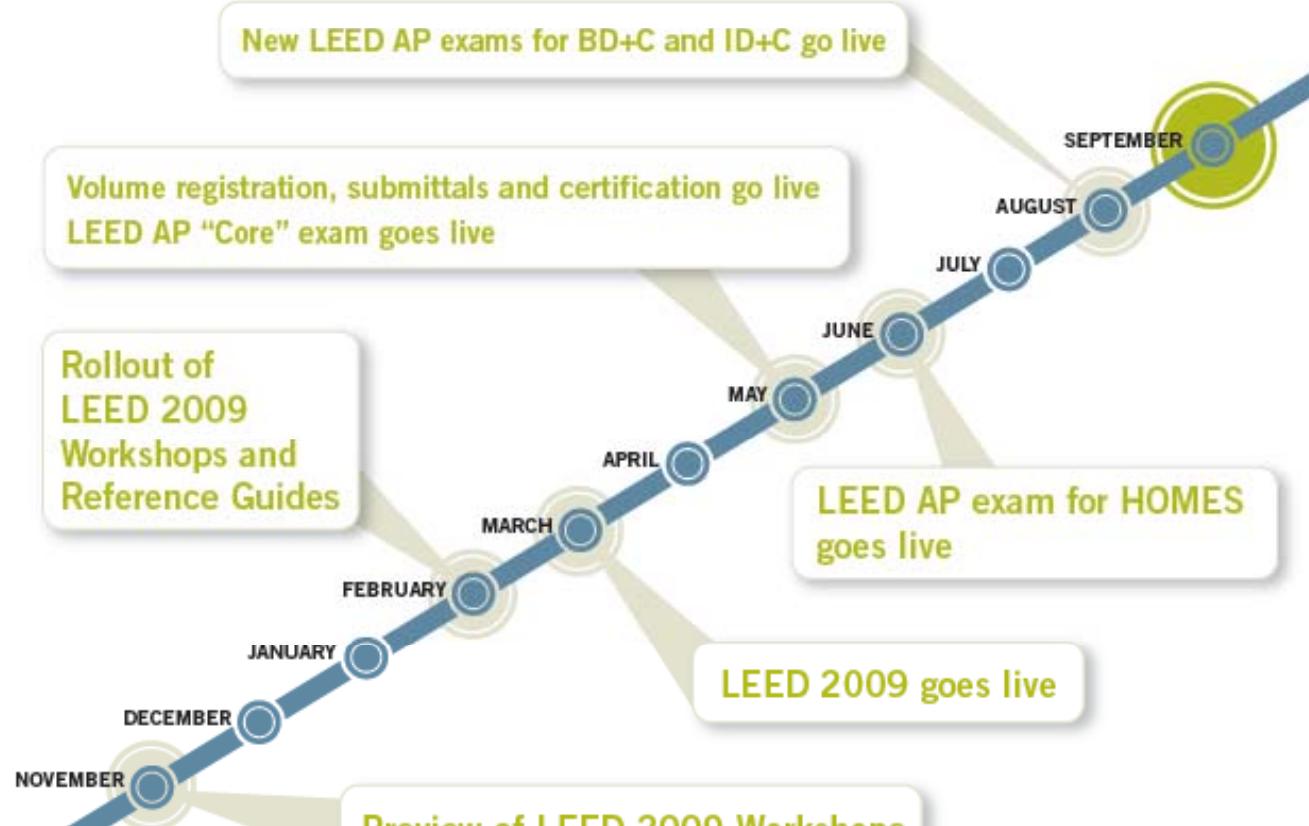


# IDc2: LEED Accredited Professional 2009+



# LEED 2009 & LEED v3

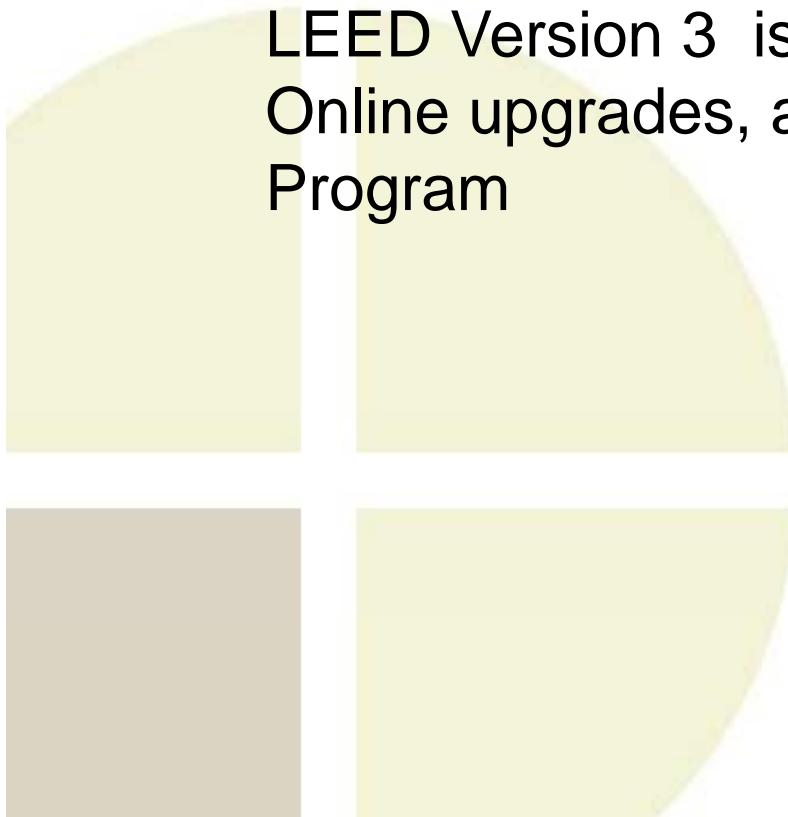
Rollout will be completed by September 1



# LEED 2009 & LEED v3

LEED 2009 is the rating system itself

LEED Version 3 is the rating system, LEED Online upgrades, and 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Certification Program



# LEED 2009 & LEED v3

## Significant Changes:

Point system of 110 points for all versions but distribution of points between versions varies. For LEED 2009 NC:

Sustainable Sites	26
Water Efficiency	10
Energy & Atmosphere	35
Materials & Resources	14
Indoor Env. Quality	15
Innovation in Design	6
<u>Regional:</u>	<u>4</u>
	110

# LEED 2009 & LEED v3

## Significant Changes:

Certification Level Changes for all versions (LEED 2009 NC, CS, S, etc)

Certified	40 - 49
Silver	50 - 59
Gold	60 - 79
Platinum	80 +

Certification levels are harder to achieve. The bar has been “reset”

# LEED 2009 & LEED v3

## Significant Changes:

Point system of 110 points for all versions is derived from a weighting tool that assigns valuation benefits to the range of environmental criteria. Weighting tool developed by USGBC is designed to be transparent and based on the best available science.

Certification process administered by GBCI, will be ISO-compliant, and performed by selected certification bodies / organizations, not by USGBC.

# Quiz time!



# Quiz Question 1:

The Owner and Design Engineer for a renovation decide to replace the existing plumbing fixtures. The new plumbing fixtures include a waterless urinal. Which of the following credits will be impacted?  
(Choose two.)

- A. SS Credit 6.2, Stormwater, Quality Control
- B. WE Credit 2, Innovative Wastewater Technologies
- C. WE Credit 1, Water Efficient Landscaping
- D. WE Credit 3, Water Use Reduction
- E. MR Credit 3, Materials Reuse

## Quiz Question 2:

Which two of the following are considered sources of potable water in LEED? (Choose two.)

- A. Irrigation wells
- B. Captured rain water
- C. Municipal water system
- D. Municipally supplied reclaimed waste water
- E. Water processed by a tertiary treatment system

# Quiz Question 3:

When documenting an Innovation in Design credit, the responsible party must include the following information: (Choose two.)

- A. Statement of the proposed credit intent
- B. Copy of the credit ruling that allows this credit
- C. Description of the design approach used to meet the credit requirements
- D. Estimate of how many points the credit should capture
- E. Identification of the team members responsible for credit achievement

## Quiz Question 4:

In an office facility, the design includes a rainwater harvesting system that collects 16,000 gallons of water annually. The rainwater is used for flushing water closets. What information is necessary to calculate the reduction in potable water demand for building sewage conveyance for achieving WE Credit 2, Innovative Wastewater Technologies? (Choose three.)

- A. Annual Work Days
- B. Number of FTE building occupants
- C. Total Daily Volume of wastewater generated
- D. Flow rates of faucets
- E. Total Daily Volume of Process Water generated

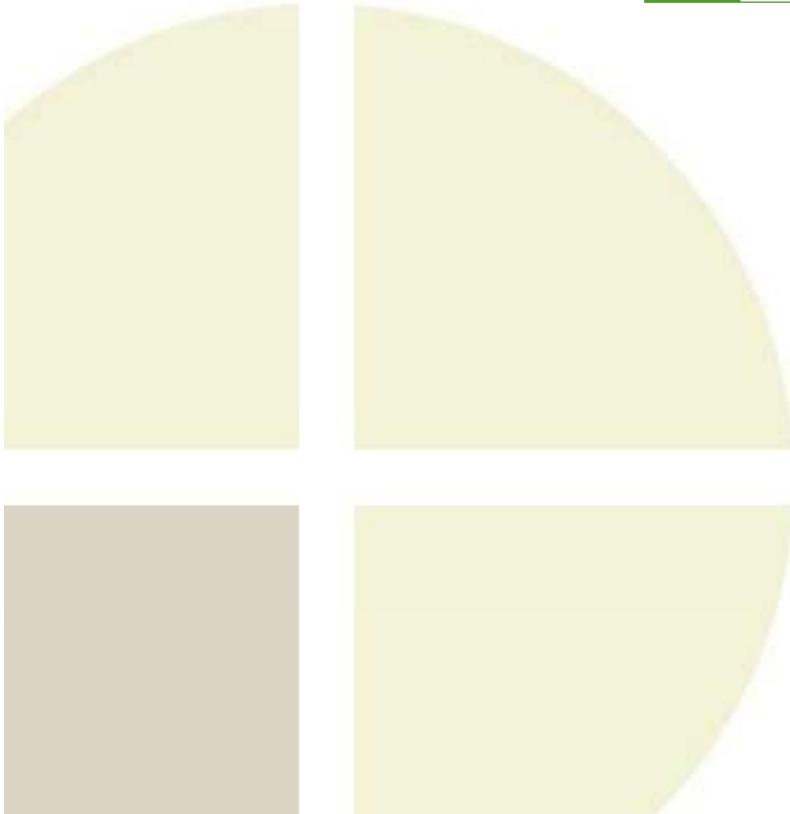
# Quiz Question 5:

Which of the following achievements are considered exemplary performance and eligible for an ID credit 1, Innovation in Design? (Choose three.)

- A. Implement a Transportation Management Plan
- B. 30% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer) Recycled Content
- C. 30% Regional Materials
- D. 40% Water Use Reduction
- E. Daylight 90% of Spaces

# Q&A

## (a.k.a. “Never assume with LEED”)



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