





How Did LEED Get Its Start?

When the USGBC was forming, the first question became "What is the definition of a green building?" This spawned what became the five LEED categories:

Sustainable Sites

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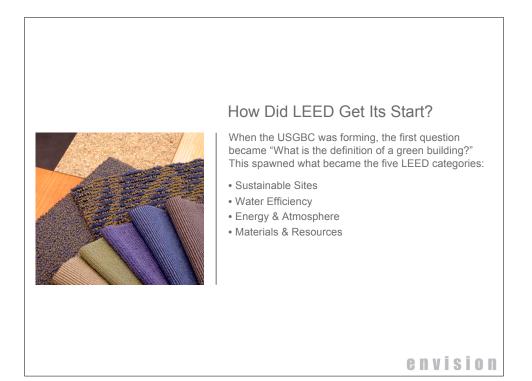
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- Sustainable Sites
- Water Efficiency

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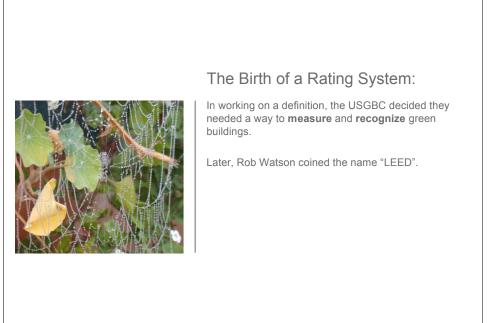


How Did LEED Get Its Start?

When the USGBC was forming, the first question became "What is the definition of a green building?" This spawned what became the five LEED categories:

- Sustainable Sites
- Water Efficiency
- Energy & Atmosphere
- Materials & Resources
- Indoor Environmental Quality

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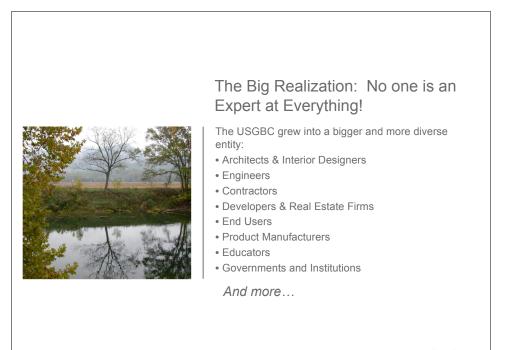
The Next Question:

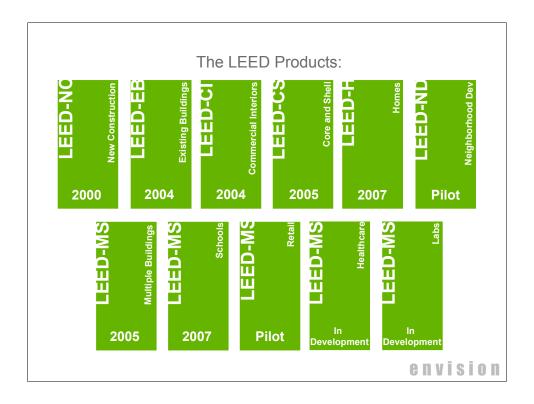
What is essential to be considered a green building?

- This established the prerequisites:
- Erosion & Sediment Control
- Fundamental Building Systems Commissioning
- Minimum Energy Performance
- CFC Reduction in HVAC Equipment
- Storage & Collection of Recyclables
- Minimum IAQ Performance
- Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control

And the discussion is ongoing...

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1101 New York Avenue, Washington, DC Architect: Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo & Associates Developer: Louis Dreyfus Property Group LEED Core & Shell Pilot Project

How is LEED Changing the way Developers Think?

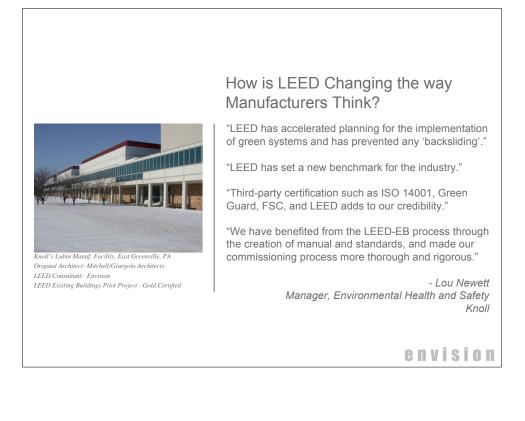
"We are taking a bet that a LEED building will have more value in 10 years. We also believe that a LEED building will have more value than a green building that is not LEED certified. When we go to the closing, the LEED certification will be worth something"

"If you are already building good buildings, LEED is easy. If your are building cheap buildings, LEED is difficult."

"LEED is starting to get 'legs' in the development community."

- Sean Cahill Senior Development Manager Louis Dreyfus Property Group

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Knoll's Lubin Manuf. Facility, East Greenville, PA Original Architect: Mitchell/Giurgola Architects LEED Consultant: Envision LEED Existing Buildings Pilot Project - Gold Certified

How is LEED Changing the way Manufacturers Consider ROI?

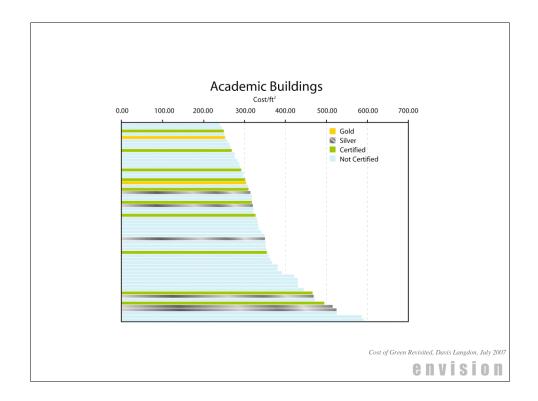
"In manufacturing, the typical ROI is two years. Going through the LEED-EB process allowed us to make a change in corporate thinking." - *Lou Newett, Knoll*

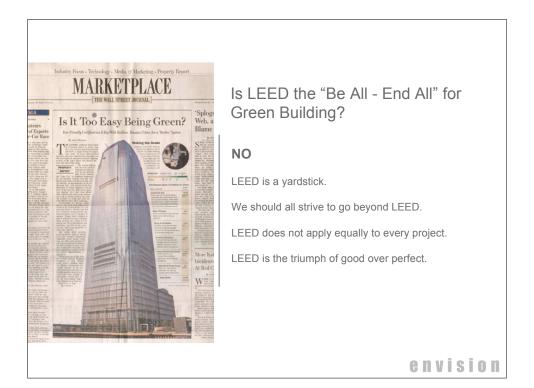
Option #1: switch from T-12 lamps to T-8 lampsInvestment:\$12,000Annual ROI:\$10,000Summary:In less than two years the initial investment ispaid off followed by an annual savings of \$10,000.

Option #2:Switch from T-12 lamps to T-5 lampsInvestment:\$100,000Annual ROI:\$42,000Summary:In less than three years the initial investmentis paid off followed by an annual savings of \$42,000.







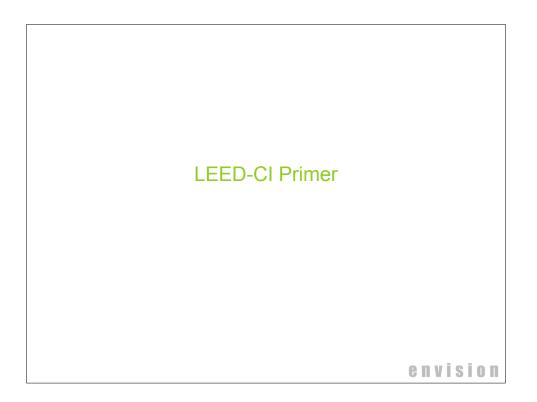


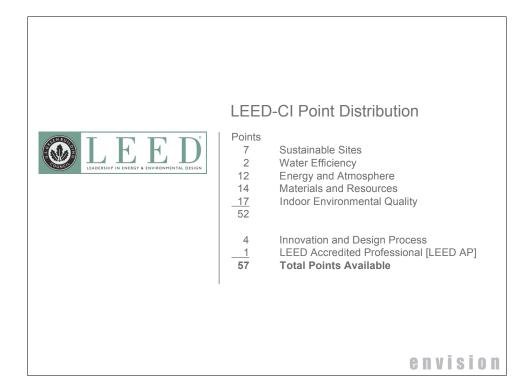


What is the Future of LEED?

LEED Version 3.0 will seek to improve the system from both a process and technical standpoint:

- More environmental benefit from each credit
- More research
- More basis on life cycle environmental impacts
- More performanced based credits
- More bio-regional weighting
- Streamlined documentation process





LEED-CI Ra 4 levels of certifica Certified Silver Level Gold Level Platinum Level Free LEED-CI rati www.usgbc.org	ation: 21-26 points 27-31 points 32-41 points 42-57 points			
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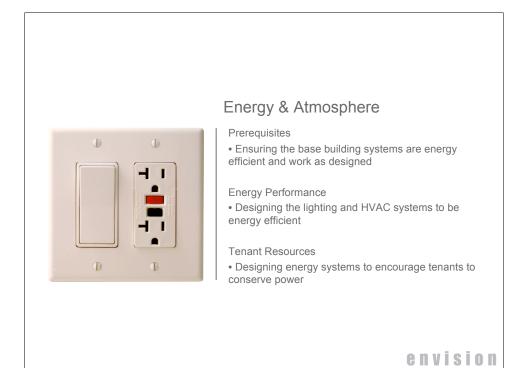
Sustainable Sites

- Site Selection
- LEED certified buildings are encouraged
- Development Density and Community Connectivity

 Buildings in urban settings value higher
- Alternative Transportation
- Public transport and alternative forms of transportation such as cycling to work and limited car parking are all encouraged

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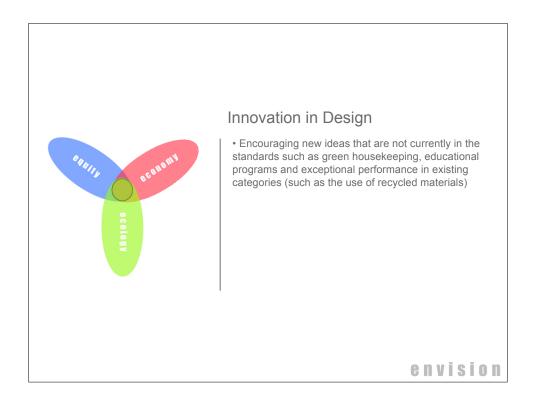


Indoor Environmental Quality

- Prerequisites
- Ensuring the space is smoke-free and has proper ventilation for adequate fresh air

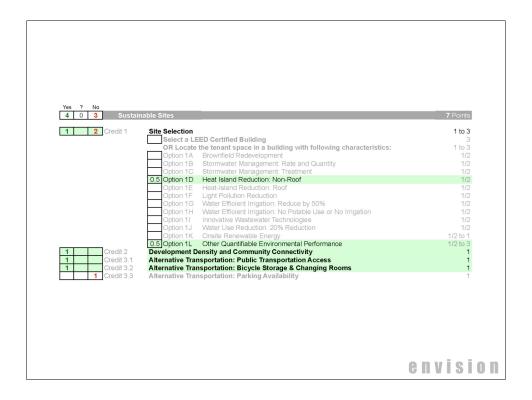
Health & Comfort

- Encouraging the use of low-emitting materials that limit off-gassing
- Designing the new space to have access to natural lighting and views throughout the space
- Allowing the occupant to manipulate the lighting and temperature control

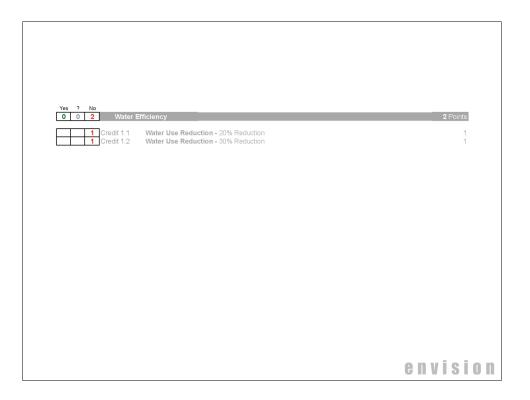


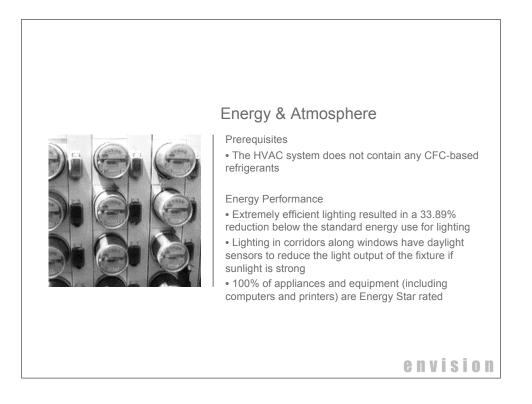












Energy & Atmosphere

Tenant Resources



• WRI has purchased Green Power (electricity from renewable sources) for 100% of electricity for the expansion space for two years

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			12 Points
Y	Prereq 1 Prereg 2	Fundamental Commissioning Minimum Energy Performance	Required Required
Y	Prereq 3	CFC Reduction in HVAC&R Equipment	Required
3	Credit 1.1	Optimize Energy Performance - Lighting Power	1 to 3
		1 Option A: Reduce lighting power density to 15% below the standard	1
		1 Option B: Reduce lighting power density to 25% below the standard	2
	Credit 1.2	1 Option C: Reduce lighting power density to 35% below the standard Optimize Energy Performance - Lighting Controls	3
	1 Credit 1.3	Optimize Energy Performance - HVAC	1 to 2
	oreal no	1 Option A: Equipment Efficiency and Zoning & Controls	1 to 2
		Option B: Reduce Design Energy Cost	1 to 2
2	Credit 1.4	Optimize Energy Performance - Equipment and Appliances	1 to 2
		1 70% of ENERGY STAR eligible equipment is ENERGY STAR rated	1
	1 Credit 2	1 90% of ENERGY STAR eligible equipment is ENERGY STAR rated Enhanced Commissioning	2
	2 Credit 3	Energy Use, Measurement & Payment Accountability	1 to 2
	orealto	Case A: Projects with area less than 75% of total building area	1 to 2
		Case B: Projects with area 75% or more of total building area	2
1	Credit 4	Green Power	1



Materials & Resources

Material Selection

A phenomenal 98.41% of construction, demolition and packing debris was diverted to uses other than landfills
The drywall, carpet, systems furniture, seating, ceiling tile and millwork all contain recycled content, both post-industrial and post-consumer

• 69.25% of all wood-based materials such as doors and millwork are certified in accordance with the Forest Stewardship Council Principles and Criteria.

		14 F
	llection of Recyclables	Req
		trustural Componente
Credit 2.1 Construction W	aste Management, Divert 50% F	rom Landfill
		rom Landfill
Credit 3.3 Resource Reus	e, 30% Furniture and Furnishing	
	able Materials	
Fredit / Certified Wood		
	Tendit 1.1 Tennit Space, I. Vredit 1.2 Building Reuse Building Reuse Building Reuse Building Reuse Building Reuse Building Reuse Building Reuse Building Reuse Construction W Building Reuse Construction W Building Reuse Resource Reus Fredit 3.1 Resource Reus Fredit 3.3 Resource Reus Stredit 4.1 Recycled Conte Redit 4.1 Recycled Conte Fredit 5.1 Regional Materi Fredit 5.2 Regional Materi	Predit 1.1 Tenant Space, Long Term Committment Dredit 1.2 Building Reuse, Maintain 40% of Interior Non-S Building Reuse, Maintain 60% of Interior Non-S Building Reuse, Maintain 60% of Interior Non-S Predit 2.1 Construction Waste Management, Divert 50%, F Predit 2.2 Construction Waste Management, Divert 75%, F Predit 2.1 Construction Waste Management, Divert 75%, F Predit 3.1 Resource Reuse, 10% Predit 3.2 Resource Reuse, 10% Predit 3.2 Resource Reuse, 30% Furniture and Furnishing Predit 4.1 Recycled Content, 10% (post-consumer + 1/2 p Predit 5.1 Regional Materials, 20% Manufactured Regional Predit 5.2 Rapidly Renewable Materials Predit 5.2 Rapidly Renewable Materials

Indoor Environmental Quality

Health



•Filters were used during construction to minimize particulates from setting into the space during construction

Low VOC paint, carpet and adhesives were used
No added urea-formaldehyde resins are present in any of the composite woods used in the expansion space

•All systems furniture and seating are Greenguard compliant, a test that measures emitting gasses and VOC's.

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Indoor Environmental Quality

Controllability of Systems

• 100% of occupied spaces have the ability to control their lighting with dimmable fixtures, task lighting or various settings for multi-use spaces such as conference rooms.

• Over half the occupants can control the ventilation and temperature in their space (a remarkable feat in Washington DC)

