# IMPACTS OF U.S. BUILDINGS ON RESOURCES

40% primary energy use\* 72% electricity consumption\*

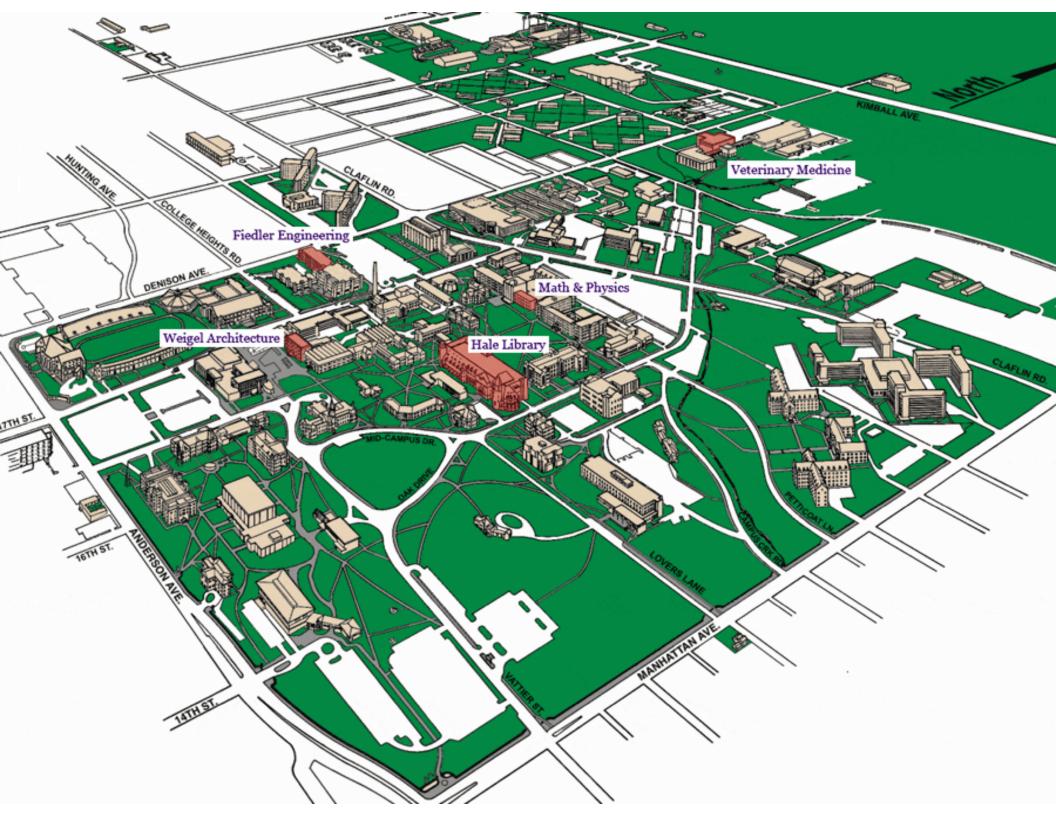
39% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions\*

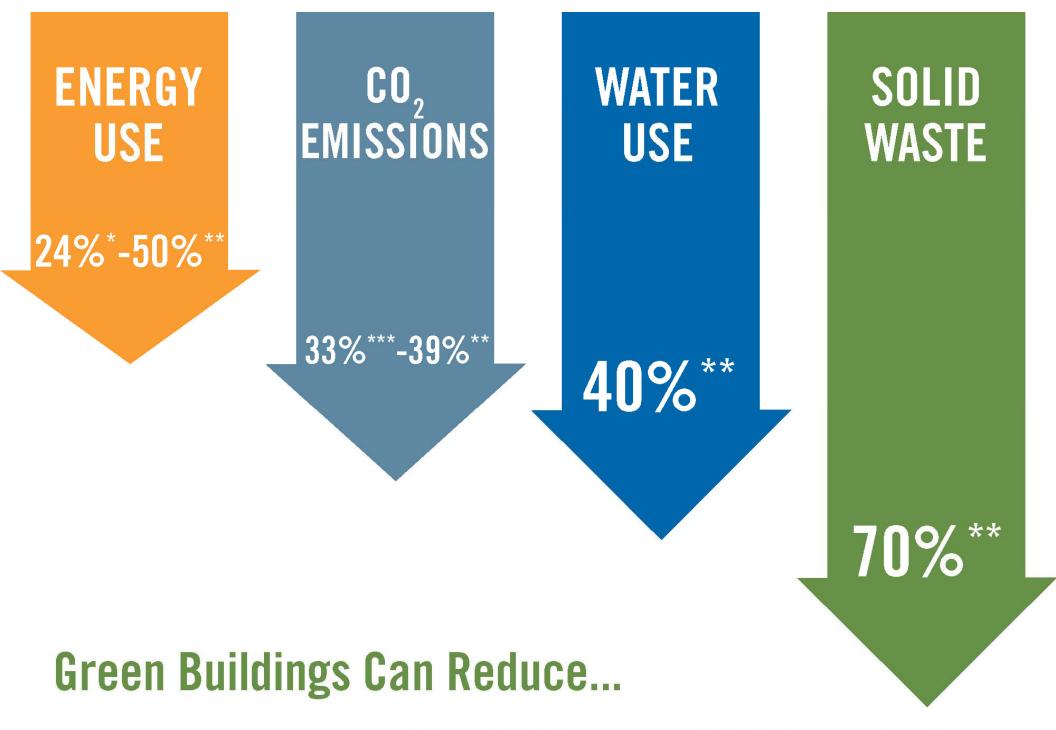
13.6% potable water consumption\*\*

Sources: Environmental Information Administration (2008). EIA Annual Energy Outlook. \*\* U.S. Geological Survey (2000). 2000 data.

# Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector #**1. Buildings** #**2. Transportation** #3. Industry

Source: Energy Information Administration (2006). Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States.





\* Turner, C. & Frankel, M. (2008). Energy performance of LEED for New Construction buildings: Final report.
\*\* Kats, G. (2003). The Costs and Financial Benefits of Green Building: A Report to California's Sustainable Building Task Force.
\*\*\* GSA Public Buildings Service (2008). Assessing green building performance: A post occupancy evaluation of 12 GSA buildings.

#### Green Building benefits:

REDUCED ENERGY CONSUMPTION

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

LOWER OPERATING COSTS

#### HEALTH BENEFIT

POSITIVE MARKETING AND PROMOTION

OVERALL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT





# Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design

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# What is the LEED System?

Scores are tallied for different aspects of efficiency and design in appropriate categories.

LEADERSHIP in ENERGY and ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

A leading-edge system for certifying DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, & OPERATIONS of the greenest buildings in the

world



For instance, LEED assesses in detail:

- **1. Site Planning**
- 2. Water Management
- **3. Energy Management**
- 4. Material Use
- 5. Indoor
  - Environmental
  - Air Quality
- 6. Innovation & Design Process

#### **Green Facts**

John M. Langston High School Continuation & Langston-Brown Community Center Arlington, Virginia

LEED-NC rating out of	69
Silver	35
Sustainable Site	8
Water Efficiency	3
Energy & Atmosphere	4
Materials & Resources	6
Indoor Environmental Quality	11
Innovation & Design	3

USGBC LEED-NC rate d Sept. 3, 2003.

# **Commercial LEED Certified Projects** (cumulative)

\* As of September 2009

2005

2006

2007

2008

3,855\*

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2009

LEED address the complete lifecycle of buildings:			
HOMES			
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT (IN PILOT)			
COMMERCIAL INTERIORS			
CORE & SHELL			
NEW CONSTRUCTION		EXISTING BUILDINGS OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	
SCHOOLS, HEALTHCARE, RETAIL			
BUILDING LIFECYLE DESIGN © U.S. Green Building Council, 2008	CONSTRUCTION	OPERATIONS	

## Federal Government Use of LEED



- General Services Administration (GSA)
- U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Departments of State, Interior, Agriculture
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Depts. of Agriculture, Interior, State
- NASA, Smithsonian
- Health & Human Services

### State Government Use of LEED



Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island S Carolina, S Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin

Government & School Use of LEED



- **44** states
- **122** cities
- 34 counties
- **30** towns
- 31 state governments
- 12 federal agencies or departments
- 15 public school jurisdictions
- 39 institutions of higher education

13

## USDA Service Center Manhattan, KS LEED Version 2.1 Silver







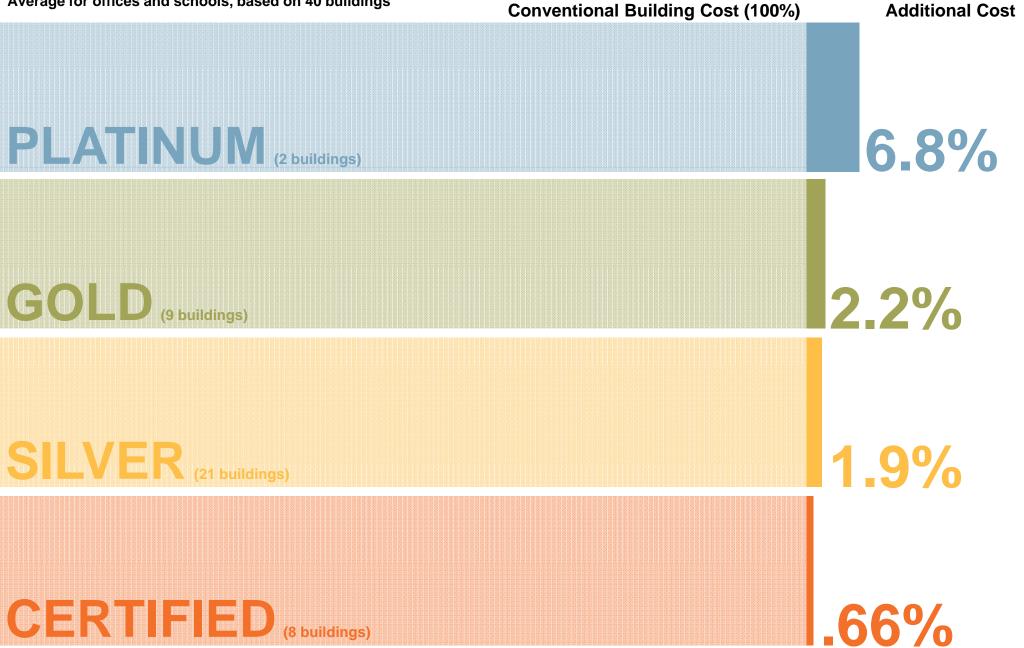




**OVERVIEW** RATIONALE **USGBC** CONCLUSION LEED

#### **Additional Construction Costs for LEED-certified buildings**

Average for offices and schools, based on 40 buildings



### Incremental Capital Costs of 33 USGBC LEED Certified Projects

Level of LEED Certification	Average Green Cost Premium (%of total construction cost)
1. Certified (8 projects)	0.66% (Opus +/- 0%)
2. Silver (18 projects)	2.11%
3. Gold (6 projects)	1.82% (Opus +/- 4%)
4. Platinum (1 project)	6.50%
Average of 33 Buildings	1.84%
Control of Leadership Studies	Sorrest Sorres



# THANKS!