LEED® Users Summary Government Sector Updated: 12/17/04

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COUNCIL

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FEDERAL USERS:

DOE: The Department of Energy supported the development of the LEED

Rating System, training workshops, and reference materials.

Contact: Mark Ginsburg; 202-586-1394

mark.ginsberg@ee.doe.gov

DOI: The Department of the Interior has signed a Memorandum of

Understanding with the USGBC supporting the use of LEED for Existing Buildings by its facilities. The DOI has also signed a memorandum with the GSA and the USGBC supporting LEED for all partnered projects.

<u>Contact</u>: Heather S. Davies; <u>heather_davies@ios.doi.gov</u>

EPA: The Environmental Protection Agency aims to have all of their new

facility construction and new building acquisition projects 20,000 gsf or larger meet LEED Silver standard by 2005. The Agency also aims to use LEED for new Commercial Interiors and Existing Building standards by 2005 on at least one appropriate project where space in an existing building is acquired. The Agency currently has multiple projects registered for LEED-NC certification and is supporting development of LEED for Existing Buildings. The Agency will request that GSA provide new major office leases that meet the Energy Star requirements.

EPA's Chelmsford, MA lab is the first Gold-rated federal building.

http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/

EPA's Green Buildings Vision and Policy Statement: http://www.epa.gov/oaintrnt/projects/policy.htm

Contact: Cathy Berlow, (202) 564-3739

berlow.cathy@epa.gov

GSA:

The General Services Administration requires that all building projects starting design in 2003 meet LEED Certified level standards with a target of LEED Silver. To support this policy, the GSA has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of the Interior and USGBC supporting the use of LEED on all new partnered (GSA-DOI) projects. The GSA strongly encourages projects to apply for certification. The department has more than 20 projects registered including federal courthouses, laboratories, border stations, and office buildings. The GSA is the nation's largest landlord, managing space in over 8,000 owned and leased buildings for over one million federal employees. GSA was the Council's first federal member and is currently supporting the development of LEED for Commercial Interiors.

Contact: Don Horn; donald.horn@gsa.gov

State:

The Department of State has committed to using LEED on the construction of new embassies worldwide over the next 10 years and has worked with the USGBC to coordinate a green charrette for the project teams in early 2001. The Department has several project registered for LEED certification and are aiming to certify three by the summer or fall of 2003.

Contact: Donna McIntire; (703) 875-5336

Air Force:

The Air Force has developed a LEED Application Guide for Lodging projects and has conducted LEED training seminars for its design and construction personnel. The Air Force encourages the use of LEED for new or major renovations for MILCON projects and has created an online design guide for sustainable development structured after LEED. An online Sustainable Training course is also being developed.

The Physical Fitness Center at Barksdale AFB in Louisiana earned LEED 1.0 Bronze certification in December 2002.

<u>Contact</u>: Boyce Bourland; (210) 536-5483

The Sustainable Development Guide: http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/dc/dcd/arch/rfg/index.html

The LEED Application Guide for Lodging: http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/dc/DCD/arch/leed/leedguide.pdf

The Air Force Policy Letter for Sustainable Development: http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/green/resources/policymemo.pdf

Army:

The Army has adopted LEED into its Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT), but is not requiring certification of its projects. All buildings built in the Fiscal Year 2004 (October 1-September 31) must have a Bronze rating; FY2005- Silver; FY2006 Gold SpiRiT rating.

<u>Contact</u>: Richard Schneider, U. S. Army Engineering Research & Development Center; 217-373-6752 r-schneider@cecer.army.mil

Construction Engineering Research Laboratory: http://www.cecer.army.mil/SustDesign

Navy:

The Navy was the first federal agency to certify a LEED project. The Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center was certified under the Pilot version 1.0 of LEED. The Navy continues to pursue sustainable development in its facilities requiring all applicable projects to meet the LEED Certified level, unless justifiable conditions exist that limit accomplishment of the LEED credits necessary for achieving the Certified level. Submission to the USGBC for LEED certification is not a requirement, but is recommended for high visibility and showcase projects. The Navy uses the LEED Green Building Rating System as a tool in applying sustainable development principles and as a metric to measure the sustainability achieved. The Navy has provided support for the development of the LEED for Residential Construction and participates in the LEED Existing Buildings and Multiple Buildings committees.

<u>Contact</u>: Dennis Talton, R.A.; (757) 322-4211 taltondo@efdlant.navfac.navy.mil

STATE USERS:

California:

Governor Schwarzeneggar signed an Executive Order on December 14, 2004, requiring all new and renovated state-owned facilities to be LEED Silver.

Executive Order:

http://www.governor.ca.gov/state/govsite/gov_htmldisplay.jsp?sCatTitle=

Exec+Order&sFilePath=/govsite/executive_orders/20041214_S-20-04.html&sTitle=Executive+Order+S-20-04

<u>Contact</u>: Dan Burgoyne, State of California, Department of General Services; (916) 376-5010

daniel.burgoyne@dgs.ca.gov

The State of California Department of General Services (DGS) adopted LEED certification for major capital projects, and is considering higher levels of certification. DGS attained a LEED 2.0 Gold certification for its Capitol Area East End Complex Block 225 in January 2003.

Contact: Arnold Sowell, Sustainable Building Task Force; (916) 653-3819

Connecticut: Legislation requiring LEED certification of capital projects was stalled in

the House Finance Committee. New legislation introduced into both houses in the current legislative session will be reconsidered in 2005.

Contact: Bob Maddox; (203) 266-7973

bmaddox@sterlingplanet.com

Illinois: The State of Illinois Capital Development Board is considering requiring

LEED certification of public projects.

<u>Contact</u>: Ron Wright, State of Illinois Capital Development Board;

rwright@cdb.state.il.us

Maine: Governor John Baldacci issued an executive order in November 2003

directing all new or expanding state buildings to incorporate LEED guidelines provided that standards can be met on a cost-effective basis.

Contact: Wendy Porter; (207) 876-3331

Maryland: Maryland's governor issued an executive order calling for all capital

projects greater than 5,000 gsf to earn LEED certification in October 2001. Legislation has been introduced in 2003 to codify this policy. The state also approved a green building tax credit for commercial developers: http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/greenbldg/default.asp

MD Green Building Council contacts:

Sean McGuire, Environmental Design; (410) 260-8727

www.dnr.state.md.us/ed

Steve Gilliss, MD Dept. of General Services; (410) 767-4675

sgilliss@dgs.state.md.us

Massachusetts:

Massachusetts is considering LEED adoption for all state projects as well as a green building tax credit program.

Contact: John DiModica, Dept. of Capital Planning; (617) 727-4030

John.DiModica@dcp.state.ma.us

Barbra Batshalom, The Green Roundtable; (617) 374-3740

bb@greenroundtable.org

Michigan:

The state of Michigan requires that all state-funded capital projects over \$1,000,000, including state agencies, universities, and community colleges, be constructed to a LEED Certified level.

Department of Management and Budget, Major Projects Design Manual: http://www.michigan.gov/dmb/0,1607,7-150-9152-80693--,00.html

New Jersey:

Governor James E. McGreevey signed Executive Order # 24 in July 2002 requiring all new school designs to incorporate LEED guidelines. The New Jersey Economic Schools Construction Corporation is encouraging the use of LEED but not requiring certification of new projects built under its \$12 billion public school construction program.

Executive order: www.state.nj.us/infobank/circular/eom24.htm

Contact: Ted Huesing; (908) 281-5385

New York:

New York Governor Pataki issued Executive Order #111 in June 2001 encouraging but not requiring state projects to seek LEED Certification. New York State Energy Research and Development Authority will be offering an incentive for design teams of any New York State building that achieves a LEED rating. NYSERDA's New Construction Program offers a 10% increase on incentives for energy efficiency measures that reduce the use of electricity. NYSERDA provides low interest loans (4% below market rate) for energy efficiency measures and building materials that meet LEED or other generally accepted green building standards.

The New York State Green Building Tax Credit Program provides a tax incentive to commercial developments incorporating specific green strategies informed by LEED.

New York Green Building Tax Incentive Program: http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu/grnbldg/index.html

The New York Executive Order, Green and Clean State Buildings and Vehicles: http://www.nyserda.org/exorder111.html

Contact: Craig Kneeland, NYSERDA; (518) 862-1090 ext. 3311

cek@nyserda.org

Oregon:

Oregon's 35% Business Energy Tax Credit for sustainable buildings is tied to the LEED certification level achieved. A LEED Silver rating is the minimum standard to obtain the tax credit for sustainable buildings and applies to LEED NC, CI, and CS certified buildings.

Examples:

100,000 sf. LEED-NC Silver bldg. eligible for \$140,000 tax credit 100,000 sf. LEED-NC Gold bldg. eligible for \$177,485 tax credit

http://www.energy.state.or.us/bus/tax/sustain.htm

Contact: Ann Grim, Oregon Office of Energy; (503) 378-4912

Pennsylvania:

Buildings currently under construction on behalf of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources are seeking LEED Silver certification. A draft bill requiring LEED certification of state projects was released for review in March 2002 and is still being considered.

House bill 993 (2003) including a High Performance Green Building Tax Credit is currently under committee review and has not moved. http://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/2003/0/HB0993P1166.HTM

House Bill No.125 includes financial incentives for school buildings achieving LEED certification. A committee is reviewing the bill.

Four state funds including the \$20 million Sustainable Energy Fund provide grants, loans and "near-equity" investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in Pennsylvania.

<u>Contact</u>: Catherine Brownlee, Governor's Green Government Council; (717) 772-8946 <u>cbrownlee@state.pa.us</u>

Washington

Legislation requiring LEED Silver certification on state projects will likely be reintroduced in 2005.

The Dept. of Corrections has made LEED Silver a requirement and certification is also required for buildings down to 5,000 SF.

Community Colleges, Dept. of General Administration, The Evergreen State College, and several other smaller agencies have made LEED Silver the standard for design and construction, however certification is not required.

New Energy Life Cycle Cost Analysis Guidelines (ELCCA) will go into affect January 2005 requiring that all new and remodeled public projects over 25,000 SF in Washington State analyze a LEED Silver building * as part of this process. This includes completing and submitting a LEED * Scorecard during schematic design that reflects a LEED * Silver building. This will be one of the submittals required under the mandatory ELCCA process.

Department of General Administration green building webpage: www.ga.wa.gov/eas/green

<u>Contact</u>: Stuart Simpson, Green Building Advisor, Dept. of General Administration; (360) 902-7199 <u>Ssimpso@GA.WA.GOV</u>

Glen Gilbert, Cascadia Region Green Building Council; (503) 228-5533 Glen@CascadiaGBC.org

MUNICIPAL USERS:

Several municipalities are currently requiring LEED certification of their projects:

Acton, MA:

A new zoning by-law (section 5.5B.2.2.d) unanimously adopted at the Annual Town Meeting on April 5, 2004 gives a density bonus for buildings achieving LEED certification.

Zoning Bylaw: http://doc.acton-ma.gov/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-6870/Town+of+Acton+Zoning+Bylaw+%28April+2004%29.pdf

Contact: Acton Planning Department, planning@acton-ma.gov

Alameda

County, CA: All county projects initiated after July 1, 2003 must be LEED "Silver"

certified. This ordinance added chapter 4.38 to Title 4 of the

Administrative Code of the County of Alameda.

Contact: Michael Cadrecha, Architect, County of Alameda GSA-TSD;

(510) 208-9589

michael.cadrecha@acgov.org.

Arlington, MA: In May 2003, the town of Arlington voted in favor of requiring all new

buildings and major renovation projects to achieve a LEED Silver rating at

^{*} or equivelant rating system as approved by WA State Dept. of General Administration.

a minimum. The state approved the measure to be included into the Town Bylaw.

A description of the requirement may be found at http://www.town.arlington.ma.us/town/laws/bylaws/arlaw98.htm.

Contact: Town of Arlington Permanent Town Building Committee
Town Hall
730 Massachusetts Avenue
Arlington, MA 02476

Arlington, VA:

Arlington County allows commercial projects and private developments earning LEED Silver certification to develop sites at a higher density than conventional projects.

All site plan applications for commercial projects are required to include a LEED Scorecard and have a LEED Accredited Professional on the project team regardless of whether or not the project intends to seek LEED certification.

All projects must contribute to a green building fund for county-wide education and outreach activities. The contribution is refunded if projects earn LEED certification.

Arlington sponsors a voluntary green home program that encourages builders of new single-family homes to incorporate energy efficient and other green building components in their projects. The County offers "front-of-the-line" plan review, site signs, and publicity to program participants who achieve a given number of points as outlined by Arlington's Green Home Choice program.

Contact: Joan Kelsch; (703) 228-3599 kelsch@co.arlington.va.us

Department of Environmental Services: http://www.co.arlington.va.us/des/epo/green.htm

Atlanta, GA:

The city passed Ordinance #03-0-1693 in December 2003 requiring all city-funded projects over 5,000 square feet or costing \$2 million to meet a LEED Silver rating level. Projects exempt from this policy are required to complete a LEED checklist to assess any sustainable design techniques.

Contact: Benjamin Taube, Environmental Manager, City of Atlanta; (404) 330-6752
BTaube@AtlantaGa.Gov

Austin, TX:

The Austin City Council passed a resolution in June 2000 requiring LEED certification of all public projects over 5,000 gsf.

Contact: Richard Morgan, City of Austin-Green Building Program;

(512) 505-3709

Richard.morgan@austinenergy.com

City of Austin Green Building Program: http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/greenbuilder/

Berkeley, CA:

The Berkeley City Council passed a resolution that requires municipal buildings over 5,000 ft² to achieve the LEED Certified rating in 2004 and 2005 and a LEED Silver rating in 2006 and beyond.

Details are available on the City Council website:

http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/sustainabledevelopment/greenbuilding/

Contact: Rahul Young, City of Berkeley's Green Building Coordinator;

(510) 981-7535

RahulYoung@ci.berkeley.ca.us

Boulder, CO:

All new or significantly renovated city facilities are built to a LEED Silver standard.

Contact: Elizabeth A. Vasatka, Environmental Coordinator;

(303) 441-1964

vasatkae@ci.boulder.co.us

Boston, MA:

The city created a Green Building Task Force and aims to establish LEED Silver as the goal for all city-owned projects.

http://www.cityofboston.gov/bra/gbtf/gbtfhome.asp

Contact: The Green Roundtable, 617-374-3740

Bowie, MD:

The City Council passed Resolution #R-15-03 requiring all municipal projects to follow green building criteria and to use LEED guidelines on a project by project basis. The city has partnered with several local, state, and federal agencies to construct the city's first green demonstration project, the Parks and Grounds Facility, with a minimum certification of LEED Silver.

Contact: Ruth Newell, City of Bowie; (301) 809-3009

www.cityofbowie.org/green/green.htm

Calabasas, CA:

On January 7, 2004, the City Council adopted Ordinance # 2003-185 requiring all non-residential, city and privately-owned buildings between 500ft² and 5,000 ft² to meet the LEED Certified level. Buildings over 5,000ft² must meet a LEED Silver level.

Calgary, BC:

The City Council passed a Sustainable Building Policy (#CE001) on September 13, 2004 that requires new or significant renovations over 500m^2 to achieve LEED Silver certification or higher.

Sustainable Building Policy:

http://www.calgary.ca/docgallery/bu/cityclerks/council_policies/sustainable_building_policy_ce001.pdf

Contact: Richard Allen, City of Calgary, richard.allan@gov.calgary.ab.ca

Chicago, IL:

The city announced in June 2004 a resolution that all new city-funded construction and major renovation projects will earn LEED certification. Numerous buildings are already being designed and constructed using LEED.

<u>Contact</u>: John Albrecht, City of Chicago; (312) 744-6031 jalbrecht@cityofchicago.org

http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_ATTACH/ChicagoStandard.pdf

Cook County, IL:

Cook County Commissioner Mike Quigley proposal for an ordinance requiring LEED certification of all county building projects passed on October 21, 2002. The ordinance calls for projects to earn a minimum of 8 credits in the Energy & Atmosphere category to ensure best life-cycle returns. Cook County's Domestic Violence Courthouse is currently being designed to comply with LEED standards.

<u>Contact</u>: Sadhu Johnson, Assistant to the Mayor for Green Initiatives, sjohnston@cityofchicago.org

Dallas, TX:

The City of Dallas issued a resolution requiring all city buildings larger than 10,000 square feet to have at least LEED Silver certification. The city is exploring ways to encourage LEED buildings in the private sector.

Contact: Jill Jordan, City of Dallas; (214) 670-5299

District of Columbia:

The Department of Parks and Recreation has a policy to build LEED Silver at a minimum for all new construction and major renovation.

<u>Contact</u>: Michael Lucy, Department of Parks and Recreation, (202) 673-7681

michael.lucy@dc.gov.

The Office of Property Management's environmental scorecard goals integrates LEED specifications for all future projects, where applicable. The goals also include the adoption of green building standards for all new public buildings and having members of capital construction administration be LEED Accredited. The District is also working on its Environmental Strategic Plan for Greening the Government, which will include LEED.

<u>Contact</u>: Susan Riley, Office of Property Management, (202) 724-4117 <u>susan.riley@dc.gov</u>.

Eugene, OR:

The city of Eugene uses LEED NC as a guideline for all new city-funded construction. Additionally, the city is using LEED EB as an assessment tool and looking to certify certain buildings that have already gone through building retrofits. Buildings apply as many EB prerequisites and credits as possible whether or not they achieve EB certification. http://www.ci.eugene.or.us/PDD/BPS/ecobuild/index.htm

<u>Contact:</u> Glen Svendsen, Facility Management Division Manager, Sustainable Building Task Force; (541) 682-5008 glen.l.svendsen@ci.eugene.or.us

Frisco, TX:

The City of Frisco passed Ordinance #04-05-41 to be in effect for one year beginning September 1, 2004 that requires all non-single-family residential developments over 10,000 ft² to submit a LEED checklist to the city. The checklist must be filled out by a LEED Accredited Professional, must document which points can and cannot be earned, and must include an estimated cost for each point.

The city passed Ordinance #01-05-39 on May 1, 2001 creating a Green Building Program for all single-family residential buildings. http://mail.ci.frisco.tx.us/WebLink/

<u>Contact</u>: Jeff Witt, Comprehensive and Environmental Administrator; (972) 335-5540 ext. 145 jwitt@ci.frisco.tx.us

Houston, TX:

The city adopted Green Building Resolution #2004-15 on June 23, 2004, stating that all city owned buildings and facilities over 10,000 sq ft shall use LEED to the greatest extent practical and reasonable with a target of LEED Silver certification.

<u>Contact</u>: Rebecca Bryant; (713) 524-2155 - <u>rebeccab@baileyarchitects.com</u> Kathleen English; (713) 850-0400 - <u>kenglish@english-architects.com</u>

Issaquah, WA:

Developers intending to use LEED may receive free professional consultation and projects achieving LEED certification are placed at the head of the building permit review line.

http://www.ci.issaquah.wa.us/Page.asp?NavID=326

Contact: David Fujimoto, City of Issaquah Resource Conservation Office;

425-837-3412

DavidF@ci.issaquah.wa.us

Kansas City, MO:

Kansas City requires that all new city buildings be designed to meet LEED Silver at a minimum as per Resolution #041222. The city is also participating in LEED EB pilot program for city hall.

<u>Contact</u>: Tom Bean, City Architect; (816) 513-2531 EB pilot: Bob Lawler; (816) 513-2532

King County, WA:

King County Executive Order FES 9-3 (AEP) requires all new public construction projects to seek LEED certification and encourages the application of LEED criteria to building retrofits and tenant improvements. There is a LEED supplement for King County projects. http://dnr.metrokc.gov/swd/leed/kcbldgs.asp

<u>Contact</u>: Theresa Koppang, King County Solid Waste Division; (206) 296-8480 theresa.koppang@metrokc.gov

Long Beach, CA:

The City of Long Beach Green Building Policy requires LEED certification for new municipal construction over 7,500ft² with a policy goal of LEED Silver.

Los Angeles, CA:

On April 19, 2002, the Los Angeles City Council voted in favor of requiring LEED certification of all public works construction projects 7,500 gsf or larger. As of July 2003, all building projects funded by the city of LA are required to be LEED certified.

Contact: Deborah Weintraub, City Architect; (213) 847-6370

In March 2002, LEED certification of new construction projects was approved as part of the \$1.6 billion bond proposition funding building projects on the nine campuses of the LA Community College District.

Montgomery County, MD:

The county has developed a High Performance Facilities Management Plan that outlines strategies to implement LEED for all new county public school construction.

www.GreenSchoolsFocus.org

<u>Contact</u>: Anja Caldwell, Green Schools Program Manager Montgomery County Public Schools; (301) 279-3475 <u>Anja S Caldwell@mcpsmd.org</u>

New York, NY:

Several agencies within New York City have been exploring LEED as a tool to increase the environmental sustainability of their buildings along with the recently published High Performance Building Guidelines. http://www.nyc.gov/html/ddc/html/ddcgreen/home.html

Contact: John Krieble, New York Department of Design & Construction; (718) 391-1223 krieblek@ddc.nyc.gov

Omaha, NE:

All new Metropolitan Community College construction projects and sites must meet the minimum level of LEED certification.

<u>Contact</u>: Patrick Leahy, Chair, Board of Governors of Metropolitan Community College; (402) 399-1101

Final Plans and Specifications: Policy # 91105; http://www.mccneb.edu/bogpolicies/

Phoenix, AZ:

The City of Phoenix is emphasizing green building design and pursuit of LEED certification at various levels for new buildings.

Pleasanton, CA:

The City Council adopted Ordinance #1873 in December 2002 requiring all commercial construction projects over 20,000 square feet to follow guidelines to meet a LEED "Certified" rating. Formal certification with USGBC is encouraged but not required.

<u>Contact</u>: Heidi Kline, Associate Planner; (925) 931-5609 hkline@ci.pleasanton.ca.us

Portland, OR:

Portland passed a resolution requiring LEED certification of all public projects (new and major retrofits) and has developed Portland LEE D supplement. A new LEED Business Energy Tax Credit (BETC) is being administered by the state Office of Energy (http://www.energy.state.or.us/bus/tax/sustain.htm)

This site also contains a link to the City of Portland cost comparison study at http://www.green-rated.org/g_rated/resources/trpdfs/pdxleed.pdf

Contact: Rob Bennett, Office of Sustainable Development G/Rated - City of Portland Green Building Program; (503) 823-7082

bennett@ci.portland.or.us

San Diego, CA:

San Diego Mayor Dick Murphy included requiring LEED Silver certification of all municipal projects among his 10 goals for the year in his 2002 State of the City Address. The city has subsequently adopted LEED for all public projects. The city has also developed a sustainable building expedite program that uses LEED criteria and provides significant plan review and construction incentives. The city's downtown library is currently in the design phase with an aim for LEED Gold certification.

Contact: Tom Blair, Environmental Services; (858) 492-6001

San Francisco, CA

On May 18, 2004, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA adopted an ordinance (Chapter 7 of the Environment Code) requiring all municipal new construction, additions and major renovation projects over 5000 square feet starting conceptual design on or after September 18 to achieve a LEED Silver certification by the USGBC. It also requires that a LEED Accredited Professional be a member of each design team and achievement of the LEED Additional Commissioning Credit for all projects.

 $\frac{http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/bdsupvrs/ordinances04/o0088-04.pdf}{04.pdf}$

<u>Contact</u>: Mark Palmer, Green Building Coordinator, Department of Environment, City and County of San Francisco; (415) 355-3710 <u>mark.palmer@sfgov.org</u>

San José, CA:

San José requires LEED certification of all municipal projects over 10,000 gsf. www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/esd/GB-home.htm

<u>Contact</u>: Mary Tucker, City of San Jose; (408) 277-4111 <u>mary.tucker@ci.sj.ca.us</u>

County of San Mateo, CA:

San Mateo County adopted a Sustainable Building Policy in December, 2001. The policy requires new projects and additions that are built by the County and greater than 5000 sq. ft. to achieve certification at the highest practicable LEED rating level. Smaller projects are encouraged to follow LEED standards but are not required to submit documentation for certification.

In addition to the policy, the County offers information on Green Building and is developing a Countywide Green Building Program.

<u>Contact</u>: Jill Boone, RecycleWorks Programs Manager, Green Building Coordinator; (650) 599-1433 jill@RecycleWorks.org

www.RecycleWorks.org

Santa Monica, CA: All new city projects must achieve LEED Silver certification as per an ordinance. http://greenbuildings.santa-monica.org/index.html

<u>Contact</u>: Greg Reitz, City of Santa Monica <u>greg-reitz@santa-monica.org</u>

Santa Barbara, CA: All new buildings on the University of California- Santa Barbara campus proposed for construction after July 2004 must meet LEED Silver certification.

Seattle, WA: Seattle requires LEED Silver certification of all city owned projects over 5,000 gsf. The city is encouraging the private construction sector to incorporate LEED design standards into new and existing buildings by providing economic incentives.

http://www.cityofseattle.net/light/conserve/sustainability/

City of Seattle Sustainable Building Policy: http://www.cityofseattle.net/util/rescons/susbuild/policy.htm

<u>Contact</u>: Peter Dobrovolny, Seattle City Light; (206) 615-1094 <u>peter.dobrovolny@seattle.gov</u>

Suffolk County, NY: Legislator Viloria-Fisher introduced a resolution to apply significant aspects of LEED all Suffolk County building projects of \$1 million or more. If passed by the County Legislature, Viloria-Fisher's legislation would require County Building proposals to meet a minimum LEED criteria in order to be approved. The resolution is expected to be brought up in the beginning of 2004.

Contact: Office of Hon. Vivian Viloria-Fisher; (631) 854-1500

Vancouver, BC: On July 8, 2004, The City of Vancouver officially announced the adoption of green building standards – LEED for British Columbia (LEED-BC) for all new civic buildings greater than 500 square meters. New public buildings must achieve the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification. The City also mandated specific

energy points in the LEED Rating System to ensure a 30% energy reduction in all new civic buildings.

http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/cclerk/20040708/pedec.htm

Contact: Thomas Mueller; (604) 436-6818

thomas.mueller@gvrd.bc.ca

West Hollywood, CA:

West Hollywood is in the early stages of exploring a Green Building Program with the possibility of including LEED guidelines for low-rise residential projects.

Contact: Rachel Heiligman, City of West Hollywood; (323) 848-6868 Rheiligman@weho.org