

CREDIT NUMBER	CREDIT	POINTS	INTENT OF CREDIT	REQUIREMENTS	Strategy	SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTATION	CODE OR STANDARD	SUBMITTAL PHASE
<b>SUSTAINABLE SITES</b>								
SSP1	Construction Activity Pollution Presentation	0	Reduce pollution from construction sites by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation, airborne dust generation	Provide ESC (Erosion / Sedimentation Control Plan) 1 - Prevent loss of soil 2 - Prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or streams 3 - Prevent air pollution from dust	Sedimentation can be controlled by the following methods: 1 - Stabilization (seeding, mulching) 2 - Structural (silt fencing, earth diking, sediment trap, sediment basin)	1 - Copies of the drawings to document erosion / sedimentation control measures 2 - Confirmation showing compliance path - NPDES or local 3 - Narrative of ESC	1 - EPA 2003 2 - NPDES (National pollution discharge)	Construction
SS c1	Site Selection	1	Avoid development of inappropriate sites and reduce the environmental impact from the location of a building on a site.	AVOID selecting sites: 1 - Farmland (USDA) 2 - Previously undeveloped land below 5 ft above 100 year flood (FEMA) 3 - Within 100 ft of Wetland (CFR) 4 - Habitat for threatened/endangered species 5 - Within 50 ft of lake, sea, river and streams (Clean Water Act) 6 - From public parkland (create equal or greater as req'd by USDA)	During site selection, give preference to sites that do not include sensitive site elements and restrictive land types.	1 - Confirmation does not meet prohibited criteria 2 - Special circumstances: provide narrative	1 - USDA (US Agricultural Dept) 2 - FEMA 3 - CFR (Code Federal of Regulation) 4 - Clean Water ACT	Design
SS c2	Density Development and Community Connectivity	1	Channel development to urban areas with existing infrastructure, protect greenfields and preserve habitat and natural resources.	OPTION 1 - DEVELOPMENT DENSITY 1 - Previously developed site AND 2 - Min density 60,000 sf/acre Option 2 - COMMUNITY CONNECTIVITY 1 - Previously developed site AND 2 - Within 1/2 mile of residential avg density 10 units/acre AND 3 - 10 basic services within 1/2 mile radius	During site selection, give preference to urban sites with pedestrian access to variety of services.	OPTION 1 - DEVELOPMENT DENSITY 1 - Site vicinity plan with density boundary 2 - Project site and building area (sf) 3 - List of site and bldg areas within the radius OPTION 2 - COMMUNITY CONNECTIVITY 1 - Site vicinity plan with 1/2 mile radius 2 - Project site and building area (sf) 3 - List of services	n/a	Design
SS c3	Brownfield Redevelopment	1	Rehabilitate damaged sites where development is complicated by environmental contamination, reducing pressure on undeveloped land.	Develop site documented as contaminated by 1 - Phase II or local Voluntary Cleanup Program OR 2 - Defined as brownfield by gov agency	During site selection, give preference to brownfield sites. Identify tax incentives and property cost savings. Coordinate development plans with remediation plans.	1 - Provide confirmation site is brownfield 2 - Narrative describing contamination and remediation	ASTM E1903-97 Phase II EPA Brownfields definition	Design
SS c4.1	Alternative Transportation Public Transportation	1	Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobile use.	1 - Locate 1/2 mile of commuter rail OR 2 - Located 1/4 of stops for 2 bus lines	Perform a transportation survey of future building occupants to identify transportation needs. Site the building near mass transit.	1 - Site vicinity drawing showing location of rail or bus stops 2 - Listing of rail or bus stops and distance to site		Design
SS c4.2	Alternative Transportation Bike Storage and Changing Rooms	1	Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobile use.	COMMERCIAL 1 - Bike racks for 5% of building users AND 2 - Shower/changing rooms for .5% of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Occupants RESIDENTIAL 1 - Covered storage for bikes for 15% of occupants	Design the building with bike racks and shower/changing rooms.	1 - Provide FTE occupancy and Transient occupancy 2 - Provide drawings showing bike storage and showers 3 - Calculation of quantity of showers		Design

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SS c4.3	Alternative Transportation Low-Emission & Fuel-Efficient Vehicles	1	Reduce pollution and land development impact from automobile use.	1 - Provide low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles for 3% of FTE AND preferred parking OR 2 - Provide preferred parking for LE/FE vehicles for 5% of parking capacity 3 - Install alternative-fueling stations for 3% of parking capacity	Provide transportation amenities such as alternative fuel refueling stations. Consider sharing the costs and benefits of refueling stations with neighbors.	1 - Provide FTE occupancy and parking capacity 2 - Provide drawing locating preferred parking spaces 3 - Confirm quantity / type FLE/FE car 4 - Confirm number preferred spots 5 - Confirm alternative fuel type	California Air Resources Board Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) annual vehicle rating	Design
SS c4.4	Alternative Transportation Parking Capacity	1 (+ 1 EP)	Reduce pollution and land development impact from single occupancy vehicle use.	OPTION 1 - NON-RESIDENTIAL 1 - Parking capacity no more than min zoning req'mt AND 2 - Preferred parking for carpools for 5% of parking spaces OPTION 2 - NON-RESIDENTIAL 1 - Provide parking for less than 5% FTE AND 2 - Preferred parking for carpools for 5% of parking spaces OPTION 3 - RESIDENTIAL 1 - Parking capacity no more than min zoning req'mt AND 2 - Provide infrastructure program for ride sharing OPTION 4 - ALL 1 - No new parking	Minimize parking lot/garage size. Consider shared parking facilities with adjacent buildings. Consider alternatives that will limit the use of single occupancy vehicles.	1 - Provide FTE , total parking capacity, confirm path of compliance: Option 1 - provide number of parking spaces per code and number of carpool spaces Option 2 - provide number of carpool spaces Option 3 - provide description of ridesharing infrastructure programs		Design
SS c5.1	Site Development Protect or Restore Habitat	1 (+ 1 EP)	Conserve existing natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.	Limit site disturbance to 40' outside building perimeter, 10' beyond pavement, 15' roadways, 25' permeable surfaces OR Restore/protect 50% site area with native/adaptive vegetation	Perform site survey to identify site elements and adopt master plan for development of site. Site bldg to minimize disruption, stack bldg program, tuck-under parking, share facilities with neighbors. Plant native/adapted plants.	1 - Provide project site area, building footprint area, narrative of approach 2 - Greenfield sites: site drawing with boundaries of disturbance 2 - Developed site: sf of site that is restored and landscape plan		Design
SS c5.2	Site Development Maximize Open Space	1	Provide a high ratio of open space to development footprint to promote biodiversity.	OPTION 1 - Reduce the development footprint and/or provide 25% more open space than zoning reqmt OPTION 2 - For no zoning code, provide open space equal to development footprint Option 3 - No zoning reqmt, provide 20% open space of project site area	Perform site survey to identify site elements and adopt master plan for development of site. Site bldg to minimize disruption, stack bldg program, tuck-under parking, share facilities with neighbors. Plant native/adapted plants.	1 - Provide project site area, building footprint area, landscape drawings, narrative 2 - sf of open space required by code and sf open space provided		Design

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SS c6.1	Stormwater Design Quantity Control	1	Limit disruption of natural hydrology by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, and managing stormwater runoff	OPTION 1 - EXISTING IMPERVIOUSNESS LESS THAN 50% Stormwater mgmt plan discharge rate less than 1-2 yr, 24hr design storms OR stormwater mgmt plan with stream channel protection strategy OPTION 2 - EXISTING IMPERVIOUSNESS GREATER THAN 50% Stormwater mgmt plan 25% decrease in volume runoff	1 - smaller building footprint 2 - Green roofs 3 - pervious paving 4 - Reuse stormwater - landscape irrigation, toilet flushing, custodial uses 5 - bioswales, vegetated filter strips 6 - retention ponds 7 - cluster development to reduce paved surfaces	1 - provide pre-development site run-off rate 2 - provide pre-development run-ff quantity 3 - provide post-dev site runoff rate 4 - provide post-dev runoff quantity OR narrative		Design
SS c6.2	Stormwater Design Quality Control	1	Reduce or eliminate water pollution by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, eliminating sources of contaminants, and removing pollutants from stormwater runoff	Stormwater management plan reduces impervious cover, promotes infiltration, and captures and treats the stormwater runoff from 90% of the average annual rainfall using acceptable Best Management Practices (BMPs) BMPs must remove 80% of Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Non-structural: vegetated swales, disconnection of impervious areas, pervious pavement Structural: cisterns, manhole treatment, ponds	Non-structural Controls: Provide list of BMPs, description and percent annual rainfall treated Structural controls: Provide list of structural controls, pollutant removal of each control, and % annual rainfall treated	Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Non-Point Pollution in Coastal Waters, January 1993	Design
SS c7.1	Heat Island Effect Non-Roof	1 (+ 1 EP)	Reduce heat islands to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife inhabitants	OPTION 1: Provide a combination of the following for 50% of the site hardscape 1 - Shade (within 5 yrs) 2 - Paving materials with Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of min 29 3 - Open grid pavement system OPTION 2: Minimum 50% of parking spaces under cover with SRI of 29	Use light colored paving, shade paved areas with landscaping, parking deck to minimize footprint	Project site drawings, highlighting paving materials, landscape shading, covered parking, confirmation roof and parking has SRI of 29 and OPTION 1: SRIs for each paving material and total areas of site hardscape, area of hardscape to be shaded, area of installed SRI materials, area of open grid pvmt OPTION 2: Total number of parking spaces provided on-site, total number of covered parking spaces		Construction
SS c7.2	Heat Island Effect Roof	1	Reduce heat islands to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife inhabitants	OPTION 1: Use roofing with SRI 78 (low slope) or SRI 29 (steep-slope) for min 75% of roof surface OPTION 2: Use vegetated roof for at least 50% of roof area OPTION 3: Use combination of above	High-albedo and vegetated roofs to reduce heat absorption.	Roof drawings showing green roof systems AND OPTION 1 - total area of SRI compliant roofing , listing of roofing materials and SRI values OPTION 2 - Total area of installed green roof system OPTION 3 - Area of installed green roof systems, area of installed SRI roofing, list of installed materials and SRI values	ASTM Standard E1980-01 Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Opaque Surfaces	

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SS c8	Light Pollution Reduction	1	Minimize light trespass from the bldg/site, reduce sky-glow to increase night sky access, improve nighttime visibility thru glare reduction, and reduce impact on nocturnal environment	<p>INTERIOR LIGHTING: Each interior light candela output must not exit thru windows, must hit opaque surface OR Interior lighting shall be automatically controlled to turn off during no-business hours</p> <p>EXTERIOR LIGHTING: Meet ASHRAE/IESNA Std 90.1.1-2004, do not exceed 80% of lighting power densities for exterior areas, and 50% for bldg facades &amp; landscape features</p> <p>LZ1 - Dark (Park &amp; rural settings): .01 fc at sight boundary and beyond</p> <p>LZ2 - Low (Residential): .10 fc at site boundary, .01 fc at 10' beyond boundary, 2% total initial designed fixture lumens are emitted at angle of 90 deg from nadir</p> <p>LZ3 - Medium (Commercial/Industrial, High-Density Rees): .20 fc at site boundary, .01 fc at 15', 5% emitted</p> <p>LZ4 - High (major city centers, entertainment districts): .60 fc at size boundary, .01 fc at 15', 10% emitted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimize site lighting, Use computer modeling</li> <li>- Full cutoff luinares</li> <li>- Low-refectance surfaces</li> <li>- Low-angle spotlights</li> <li>- Overlay photometric data on plans/sections to confirm candela angle does not transmit thru to exterior</li> <li>- Automatic sweep timers</li> <li>- Occupancy sensors</li> <li>- Programmed master lighting control panels</li> <li>- Manual override for after-hours Use</li> <li>- Employ lighting professional</li> <li>- Minimize upward illumination from reflected surfaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project lighting drawings</li> <li>- Confirmation that light does not pass thru windows OR</li> <li>- Automatic controls have been installed</li> <li>- Complete lighting power density tables</li> <li>- confirm the site zone classification</li> <li>- Complete site Lumen Calculation</li> <li>- Provide narrative</li> </ul>	ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004	Design

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<b>WATER EFFICIENCY</b>								
WE c1.1	Water Efficient Landscaping: Reduce by 50%	1	Limit or eliminate the use of potable water, or other natural surface or subsurface water resources available on or near the project site, for landscape irrigation	Reduce potable water consumption for irrigation by 50% from a calculated mid-summer baseline case, thru - plant species factor - irrigation efficiency - use of captured rainwater - use of recycled wastewater - use of non-potable water treated and conveyed by a public agency	- Analyze soil/climate for native /adapted plants - Use high-efficiency irrigation system (drip, micro mister) - Climate based controllers Irrigation system using stormwater, graywater, or condensate water - Site map with structures, sun/wind exposure, Shadow profiles of landscape areas - Reduce heat island effect with shade trees - Plan water use zones (high-mod-low) - Plant turf areas only in functional or soil	- Calculated Baseline Total Water Applied (TWA) - Calculated design Case TWA - Total non-potable Water supply for irrigation - narrative		Design
WE c1.2	Water Efficient Landscaping: No Potable Water Use or No Irrigation	1	Eliminate the use of potable water, or other natural surface or subsurface water resources available on or near the project site , for landscape irrigation	Use only captured rainwater, recycled wastewater, recycled graywater, or non-potable water treated by public agency OR Install landscaping that does not require permanent irrigation systems. Temp irrigation for plant establishment allowed only within the first year.	- Reduce heat island effect with shade trees - Plan water use zones (high-mod-low) - Plant turf areas only in functional or soil			Design
WE c2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies	1 (+ 1 EP)	Reduce generation of wastewater and potable water demand, while increasing the local aquifer recharge	OPTION 1 - Reduce potable water use for bldg sewage conveyance by 50% thru water-conserving fixtures or non-potable water OPTION 2 - Treat 50% of wastewater on-site to tertiary standards. Treated water must be infiltrated or used on-site.	- Specify high-efficiency fixtures and dry fixtures - Reuse stormwater or graywater for sewerage conveyance - Onsite wastewater treatment systems (packaged biological nutrient removal systems, constructed wetlands, high-efficiency filtration systems	- Plumbing drawings - Calculated occupants - Calculated baseline water usage for sewage conveyance - Calculated design case water usage for sewage conveyance - Non-potable water supply - Annual qty of treated wastewater - Narrative		Design
WE c3.1	Water use Reduction: 20%	1	Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems	Employ strategies that use 20% less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (no including irrigation) after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance reqmts. Calculations are based on estimate occupant usage and include only wc, urinals, lav faucets, showers, and kitchen sinks.	- High-efficiency fixtures - Occupant sensors - Use stormwater/graywater	- Calculated occupants - Calculated design case water usage (flush/flow fixtures) - Calculated baseline water usage (flush and flow fixtures) - Non-potable water supply - Narrative	Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992	Design
WE c3.2	Water use Reduction: 30%	1 (+ 1 EP)		Same as above, but 30% less water use				Design

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<b>ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE</b>								
EA P1	Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems	0	Verify that the building's energy related systems are installed, calibrated and perform according to the owner's project reqmts, basis of design, and construction documents	1 - Designate a Commissioning Authority (CxA) to lead, review, and oversee the completion of the commissioning process 2 - Owner develop Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). Design team develops the Basis of Design (BOD) 3 - Develop/incorporate commissioning reqmts into CDs 4 - Develop/implement commissioning plan 5 - Verify the installation/performance of the systems 6 - Complete a summary commissioning report  Commissioned systems - Heating, ventilating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration (HVAC) - Lighting and daylighting controls - Domestic hot water systems - Renewable energy systems (wind, solar, etc.)	OPR - Owner & User requirements - Environmental and sustainability goals - Energy Efficiency Goals - Indoor Environmental quality requirements - Equipment and System expectations - Building occupant and O&M personnel reqmts  BOD - Primary Design Assumptions (space use, redundancy, diversity) - Standards - Narrative descriptions	- Name and company information for the CxA - Confirm that the 6 req'd tasks have been completed - Narrative of the systems that were commissioned		Construction
EA P2	Minimum Energy Performance	0	Establish the minimum level of energy efficiency for the proposed building and systems.	Design the building to comply with 1 - Mandatory provisions of Sections 5-10 of ASHRAE/IESNA Std 90.1-2004 2 - Prescriptive requirement or performance requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Std 90.1-2004	Design building envelope, HVAC, lighting, and other systems to maximize energy performance	Confirm project meets ASHRAE std 90.1-2004, and optional narrative		Design
EA P3	Fundamental Refrigerant Management	0	Reduce ozone depletion.	Zero use of CFC-based refrigerants in HVAC systems. Phase out CFC use on existing building HVAC equipment.	Specify new HVAC equipment that uses no CFC refrigerants.	Confirm project does not use CFCs OR has a phase-out plan for any existing CFC equipment, and a narrative		Design
EA c1	Optimize Energy Performance	1-10	Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the baseline in the prereq std to reduce environmental and economic impacts associated with excessive energy use	OPTION 1 - WHOLE BLDG ENERGY SIMULATION - (1-10pts) demonstrate % improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline performance rating per Building Performance Rating Method in Appendix G of ASHRAE/IESNA Std 90.1-2004 OPTION 2 - Prescriptive Compliance Path (4 pts) - For office bldgs under 20,000 sf comply with the prescriptive measure of ASHRAE Advance Energy Deesign Gude for Small Office Buildings 2004. Identify climate zone bldg is located and comply with all recommendations. OPTION 3 - Prescriptive Compliance Path (1 pt) - Comply with the Basic Criteria and Prescriptive Masures of the Advanced Buildings Benchmark Version 1.1. Identify climate zone bldg is located and comply with all recommendations.	Design bldg envelope & systems to maximize energy performance. Use Computer simulation model for Option 1. REDUCE DEMAND: Optimize building form & orientation, reduce internal loads thru shell & lighting improvements, & shift load to off-peak periods. HARVEST FREE ENERGY: Use daylight, ventilation cooling, solar heating & power, wind energy, service water heating & power generation. INCREASE EFFICIENCY: More efficient envelope, lighting, & appropriately sized HVAC system. RECOVER WASTE ENERGY: Exhaust air energy recover, graywater heat recovery, and cogeneration.	Complete table and calculations in the submittal template.	Building Performance Rating Method in Appendix G of ASHRAE/IESNA Std 90.1-2004, ASHRAE Advance Energy Design Guide for Small Office Buildings 2004, Advanced Building Benchmark Version 1.1	Design

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EA c2	On-site Renewable Energy	1-3	Encourage and recognize increasing levels of on-site renewable energy self-supply in order to reduce environmental and economic impacts associated with fossil fuel energy use.	Use on-site renewable energy systems to offset building energy cost. Make use of net metering. (2.5% = 1 pt, 7.5% = 2 pts, 12.5% = 3 pts)	Eligible sources: photovoltaic, solar thermal, bio-fuel based, geothermal heating, geothermal electric, low-impact hydro electric, wave & tidal power Non-eligible sources: architectural features, passive solar, daylighting, geo-exchange (ground source heat pumps), renewable or green-power from off-site	Provide the on-site renewable energy sources used, the annual energy generated from each source, and the backup fuel for each source. Describe the source of the annual energy cost information (energy model or datable) and provide the energy values and cost.	Department of Energy Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)	Design
EA c3	Enhanced Commissioning	1	Begin the commissioning process early during the design process and execute additional activities after systems performance verification is completed.	Add'l commissioning activities: 1. Designate Commissioning Authority (CxA) to lead, review, and oversee the completion of all commissioning process activities. CxA must have had comm exp on 2 bldg projects, independent of design and construction, not an employee of the design team or contractor. 2. CxA must review Owner's Project Requirements (OPR), basis of Design (BOD), and design documents prior to 50% CD. 3. CxA shall review contractor submittals for compliance with OPR & BOD. 4. Develop systems manual for operating staff. 5. Verify that reqmts for training staff & occupants are completed. 6. Review building operation 8-10 months after substantial completion with staff and occupants.	Follow Ref Guide for the Commissioning design review, commission submittal review, systems manual.	Complete Template with the name, firm an experience info for the CxA; confirm 6 req'd tasks have been completed; provide narrative of the results of design review, systems manual and training, and plan of the follow-up review.		Construction
EA c4	Enhanced Refrigerant Management	1	Reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal Protocol while minimizing direct contributions to global warming.	OPTION 1: Do not use refrigerants. OPTION 2: Select refrigerants and HVAC that minimize or eliminate the emission of compounds that cause ozone depletion & global warming. Follow formula for calculating maximum threshold. AND Do not install fire suppression systems that contain ozone-depleting substances.	1. Do not use refrigerants. 2. Use natural refrigerants (water, carbon dioxide, and ammonia). 3. Use refrigerants with low Ozone Depleting potential (ODP) and low Global Warming Potential (GWP) 4. Minimize refrigerant leakage. 5. Select equipment with efficient refrigerant charge. 6. Select equipment with long service life.	Complete template with HVAC equipment types (used to determine life), including number, size (tons), refrigerant type (used to determine ODP and GWP), and refrigerant charge in lbs of refrigerant per ton of cooling capacity.		Construction
EA c5	Measurement & Verification	1	Provide for the ongoing accountability of building energy consumption over time.	1. Develop/implement a Measurement & Verification (M&V) Plan consistent with Option D: Calibrated Simulation (savings Estimation Method 2) or Option B Energy Conservation measure Isolation as specified in the International Performance Measurement & Verification Protocol (IPMVP) Vol. III: Concepts and Options for Determining Energy Savings in New Construction April 2003. 2. The M&V period shall cover a period of no less than 1 year of post-construction occupancy.	Use Option B for smaller/simpler buildings by isolating the main energy systems. Use Option D for whole-building system for larger building with systems that are interactive.	Confirm the IPMVP Option, upload a copy of the M&V Plan, provide a narrative.		

LEED 2.2 Summary

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EA c6	Green Power	1 (+1 EP)	Encourage the development and use of grid-source, renewable energy technologies on a net zero pollution basis.	Provide at least 35% of the building's electricity from renewable sources by engaging at least a 2 year renewable energy contract. Determine the baseline electricity use from (1) consumption based on EA Credit 1 or (2) Use Dept of Energy Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In states with open electrical market, select Green-e certified power provider for 2 year contract.</li> <li>2. In states with closed electrical market, enroll in the green power program for 35% of the electrical energy.</li> <li>3. If direct purchase is not available, purchase Green-e accredited Tradable Renewable Certificates (RECs).</li> </ol>	<p>Option 1 - Provide the name of the green power provide and contract term, enter total electrical consumption and total annual green power purchase</p> <p>Option 2 - Provide the name of the renewable energy certificate vendor, enter total annual electrical consumption, enter the value of the green tags purchased.</p>		

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<b>MATERIALS AND RESOURCES</b>								
MR P1	Storage & Collection of Recyclables	0	Facilitate the reduction of waste generated by building occupants that is hauled to and disposed of in landfills.	Provide an easily accessible area that serves the entire building and is dedicated to the collection and storage of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, and metals.	Coordinate the size and function of the recycling areas with the anticipated collection services for glass, plastic, office paper, newspaper, cardboard, and organic wastes to maximize the effectiveness of the dedicated areas. Consider employing cardboard balers, aluminum can crushers, recycling chutes, and collection bins at individual workstations.	Confirm recycling areas have been provide per reqmts, confirm types of material that are recycled. Optional narrative.		Design
MR c1.1	Building Reuse - Maintain 75% of Existing Walls, Floors, & Roof	1	Extend the life cycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste, and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Maintain at least 75% (based on surface area) of existing building structure (including structural floor and roof decking) and envelope (exterior skin an framing, excluding window assemblies and non-structural roofing material). Hazardous materials that are remediated can be excluded from calks. Credit is N/A if adding an addition that is 2x size of existing building.	Consider reuse of existing buildings. Remove elements that pose contamination risk and upgrade components that would improve energy and water efficiency such as windows, mechanical systems, and plumbing fixtures. Quantify the extent of building reuse.	Confirm whether project is strictly a renovation or renovation with addition, provide tabulation of existing and reused areas (sf) of each structural/envelope element. Optional narrative.		Construction
MR c1.2	Building Reuse - Maintain 95% of Existing Walls, Floors & Roof	1		Maintain an additional 20% of existing building structure and envelope.				Construction
MR c1.3	Building Reuse - Maintain 50% of the Interior Non-Structural Elements	1		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). Credit is N/A of adding an addition that is 2x size of existing building.				Confirm whether project is renovation or renovation with addition. Provide tabulation of total and reused areas (sf) of each non-structural interior element. Optional narrative.
MR c2.1	Construction Waste Management - Divert 50% from Disposal	1	Divert construction and demolition debris from disposal in landfills and incinerators. Redirect recyclable recovered resources back to the manufacturing process. Redirect reusable materials to appropriate sites.	Recycle and/or salvage at least 50% of non-hazardous construction and demolition. Develop and implement a construction waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal and whether the materials will be sorted on-site or commingled. Calcs can be done by weight or volume but must be consistent throughout.	Establish goals for diversion from disposal in landfills and incinerators. Designate an area for collection of recyclable materials and track recycling efforts. Identify haulers to handle the materials. Obtain records (waste haul receipts, waste mgmt reports, spreadsheets, etc.) to confirm the diverted materials have been recycled or salvaged.	Complete construction waste calculation tables. Information req'd includes: general description of each type of waste generated; location of receiving agent (recycler/landfill) for waste; quantity of waste diverted in tons or cy. Provide narrative including Construction Waste Management Plan.		Construction
MR c2.2	Construction Waste Management - Divert 75% from Disposal	1 (+1 EP)		Recycle or salvage add'l 25% beyond MR c2.1.				Construction

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MR c3.1	Materials Reuse - 5%	1	Reuse building materials and products in order to reduce demand for virgin materials and to reduce waste, thereby reducing impacts associated with the extraction and processing of virgin resources.	Use salvaged, refurbished or reused materials such that the sum of these materials constitutes at least 5%, based on cost, of the total value of materials on the project. Exclude MEP, but furniture may be included if included consistently across MR credits 3-7.	Identify opportunities to incorporate salvaged materials in building design. Use salvaged materials such as beams and posts, flooring, paneling, doors and frames, cabinetry and furniture, brick and decorative items.	Provide the total project materials cost (Divisions 2-10) or provide the total project cost for Divisions 2-10 to apply the 45% materials value. Provide a tabulation of each salvaged/reused material used on the project. Provide a narrative including specific info about reused/salvaged materials used on the project.		Construction
MR c3.2	Materials Reuse - 10%	1 (+1 EP)		Use salvaged, refurbished or reused materials for an additional 5% beyond MR c3.1.				Construction
MR c4.1	Recycled Content - 10% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer)	1	Increase demand for building products that incorporate recycled content materials, thereby reducing impacts resulting from extraction and processing of virgin materials.	Use materials with recycled content such that the sum of post-consumer recycled content plus 1/2 of the pre-consumer content constitutes at least 10% (based on cost) of the total value of the materials in the project. Exclude MEP, but furniture may be included if included consistently across MR credits 3-7.	Establish project goal for recycled content materials and identify material suppliers that can achieve this goal. During construction, ensure that recycled content materials are installed.	Provide total project materials cost (or total project cost x 45% default materials value). Provide a table of each material including description of the material, the manufacture, the product cost, the pre-consumer and/or post-consumer recycled content %, and source of the data. Optional narrative.	ISO 14021 - Environmental Labels and Declarations = Self-Declared Environmental Claims (Type II Environmental Labeling)	Construction
MR c4.2	Recycled Content - 20% (post-consumer + 1/2 pre-consumer)	1 (+1 EP)		Use materials with recycled content such that the sum of post-consumer recycled content plus 1/2 of the pre-consumer content constitutes an add'l 10% beyond MR c4.1.				Construction
MR c5.1	Regional Materials - 10% Extracted, Processed & manufactured Regionally	1	Increase demand for building materials and products that are extracted and manufactured within the region, thereby supporting the use of indigenous resources and reducing the environmental impacts resulting from transportation.	Use bldg materials/products that have been extracted, harvested or recovered, and manufactured within 500 miles of the site for minimum 10% (based on cost) of the total materials value. If only a fraction of a product/material is extracted/harvested/recover and manufactured locally, then only that percentage by weight shall contribute to the regional value. Divisions 2-10 only.	Run a preliminary calculation during design to set appropriate target. Establish goal for locally sourced materials, and identify materials and suppliers. During construction, ensure that specified local materials are installed.	Provide the project's total project cost for 45% default factor or total materials cost. Complete regional materials calculation table including manufacturer, total product cost, percentage of product by weight that meets both extraction and manufacture criteria, distance from extractions/harvest/recovery site and project site; distance between manufacturing location and project site. Optional narrative		Construction
MR c5.2	Regional Materials - 20% Extracted, Processed & Manufactured Regionally	1 (+1 EP)		Use bldg materials/products that have been extracted/harvested/recovered, and manufactured within 500 miles of the site for additional 10% beyond MR c5.1 (total 20%, based on cost).			Construction	
MR c6	Rapidly Renewable Materials	1 (+1 EP)	Reduce the use and depletion of finite raw materials and long-cycle renewable materials by replacing them with rapidly renewable materials.	Use rapidly renewable building materials and products (made from plants that are typically harvested within a 10-year cycle or shorter) for 2.5% of the total value of all building materials and products used in the project, based on cost.	Establish a project goal for rapidly renewable materials. Consider materials such as bamboo, wool, cotton insulation, agrifiber, linoleum, wheatboard, strawboard and cork. During construction, ensure that specified materials are installed.	Provide total project materials cost (or total project cost x 45% default materials value). Provide a table of each product name for each tracked material, manufacturer, total product cost for each tracked material, percentage of product by weight of the tracked material. Optional narrative.		Construction

LEED 2.2 Summary

CREDIT NUMBER	CREDIT	POINTS	INTENT OF CREDIT	REQUIREMENTS	Strategy	SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTATION	CODE OR STANDARD	SUBMITTAL PHASE
MR c7	Certified Wood	1	Encourage environmentally responsible forest management.	Use a minimum of 50% of wood-based materials and products, which are certified in accordance with the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) Principles and Criteria for wood building components (framing, flooring, sub-flooring, wood doors, etc.	Establish a project goal for FSC-certified wood products and identify suppliers. Research availability of wood species to ensure they are available from FSC-certified sources. Specify quality grades that most ready available from well-managed forests. Use lower grades of wood. During construction ensure spec'ed products are installed.	List of items claimed as FSC certified, including product type, manufacturer and COC cert number. Optional narrative.	Forest Stewardship Council's Principles and Criteria	Construction

CREDIT NUMBER	CREDIT	POINTS	INTENT OF CREDIT	REQUIREMENTS	Strategy	SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTATION	CODE OR STANDARD	SUBMITTAL PHASE
<b>INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY</b>								
EQ p1	Minimum IAQ Performance	0	Establish minimum indoor air quality (IAQ) performance to enhance indoor air quality in buildings, thus contributing to the comfort and well-being of the occupants.	Meet the minimum requirement of Sections 4 through 7 of ASHRAE 62.1-2004, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality. Mechanical ventilation systems shall be designed using the Ventilation Rate Procedure or the applicable local code, whichever is more stringent. Naturally ventilate bldgs shall comply with ASHRAE 62.1-2004 p 5.1.	Design ventilation systems to meet/exceed rates as per ASHRAE std for Active (Mechanical) Ventilation, Passive (Natural) Ventilation, Mixed-mode Ventilation.	Design narrative describing the ventilation design. For mech ventilated bldg, confirm design meets Ventilation Rate Procedure. For naturally ventilated bldg, confirm design meets window opening rqmts per ASHRAE and provide drawings.	ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004: Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality	Design
EQ p2	Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control	0	Minimize exposure of building occupants, indoor surfaces, and ventilation air distribution systems to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS).	<p>OPTION 1: Prohibit smoking. Locate exterior smoking areas 25' from entries, outside air intakes, and operable windows.</p> <p>OPTION 2: Prohibit smoking except in designated areas. Locate exterior smoking areas 25' from entries, O/A intakes, windows. Locate designated smoking rooms to effectively contain, capture and remove ETS from bldg. Smoking room to be direct exhausted to outdoors and enclosed with deck-to-deck partitions. Performance testing of differential air pressures required.</p> <p>OPTION 3 (residential only): Prohibit smoking from all common areas. Locate exterior smoking areas 25' from entries, O/A intakes, windows open to common areas. Minimize uncontrolled pathways for ETS transfer between units. All doors to units from common halls to be weather stripped.</p>	Prohibit smoking in the building. Provide designated areas outside the building where ETS will not enter the building or vent system. Post info on non-smoking policy.. If interior smoking areas are design within the building, separate ventilation systems must be installed and their effectiveness must be tested.	Confirm project has met appropriate project category: Non-Smoking Building; Building with Designated Smoking Rooms; or residential Project. For interior smoking rooms or residential project, provide copies of drawings to document location of smoking rooms, designed area separations, and dedicated ventilation systems. Optional narrative.	ANSI/ASTM - E779-03, Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization	Design
EQ c1	Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring	1	Provide capacity for ventilation system monitoring to help sustain occupant comfort and well-being.	Install permanent monitoring systems that provide feedback on ventilation system performance to ensure that ventilation systems maintain design minimum ventilation requirements. Configure system to generate alarm when conditions vary by 10% of setpoint. For mechanically vented spaces, monitor carbon dioxide concentrations in densely occupied spaces - 25 people per 1000 sf. Non-densely occupied spaces, provide direct outdoor airflow measure devise to measure min outdoor airflow rate to detect when system is 15% below the design rate. For naturally vented spaces, monitor CO2 within all naturally vented spaces.	Install CO2 and airflow measure equipment (Pitot tubes, Venturi meters and rotating vane anemometers) and feed the info to the HVAC system and BAS.	Confirmation of the type of ventilation system and installed controls. Design narrative including ventilation design and CO2 monitoring system. Copies of applicable drawings.		Design

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EQ c2	Increase Ventilation	1	Provide additional outdoor air ventilation to improve indoor air quality for improved occupant comfort, well-being and productivity.	<p>MECHANICALLY VENTED SPACES: Increase breathing zone O/A vent rates to 30% above min rates req'd by ASHRAE Std 62.1-2004.</p> <p>NATURALLY VENTED SPACE: Design system to meet Carbon Trust Good Practice Guide 2347 [1998]. Determine that natural vent is effective for project by following the flow diagram process shown in Figure 1.18 of CUBES Applications Manual 10: 2005. Use diagrams/calcs to show design meets CISBE OR use macroscopic, multi-zone, analytic model to predict that room-by-room airflows will effectively naturally ventilate 90% of occupied spaces per ASHRAE 62.1-2204 Chapter 6.</p>	<p>For mechanically ventilated spaces, use heat recovery to minimize the add'l energy consumption associated with higher ventilation rates.</p> <p>For naturally ventilated spaces, follow Carbon Trust Good Practice Guide 237: 1) Develop design reqmts, 2) Plan airflow paths, 3) Identify bldg uses &amp; features that might require special attention, 4) Determine vent reqmts, 5) Estimate external driving pressures, 6) Select types of ventilation devices, 7) Size vent devices, 8) Analyze design. Use software (NIST's CONTAM).</p>	<p>Mechanically Ventilated: confirm that breathing zone rates have been designed to exceed ASHRAE 62.1-2004 by 30% and provide design narrative.</p> <p>Naturally Ventilated: Confirm system has been design to meet Carbon Trust Good Practice Guide 237. Design narrative design method.</p>	<p>ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004: Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality</p> <p>The Carbon Trust Good Practice Guide 2347 - Natural ventilation in non-domestic buildings</p> <p>CUBES Applications Manual 10: 2005 Natural ventilation in non-domestic buildings</p>	Design
EQ c3.1	Construction IAQ Management Plan - During Construction	1	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.	<p>Develop and implement an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for construction and pre-occupancy phase of the bldg as follows: (1) During construction meet or exceed Control Measure of the SMACNA IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings under Construction. (2) Protect stored on-site or installed absorptive materials from moisture damage, (3) Permanent AHU's during construction must have filters with Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value of 8 per AHSRAE 52.2-1999.</p>	<p>Adapt IAQ plan to (1) protect HVAC system during construction - avoid using permanent AHU's during construction or use MERV 8 or better filters, (2) control pollutant sources - spec materials that have low VOC's, exhaust fumes (3) interrupt contamination pathways - depressurize work areas, provide temp barriers, (4) institute housekeeping activities - protect porous surfaces, dust control, and (5) schedule the installation of materials to avoid contamination of absorptive materials such as insulation, carpeting, ceiling tile and drywall. Select member of GC's team as IAQ mgr.</p>	<p>Provide a copy of projects IAQ Plan. Confirm if permanently installed AHU's were used during construction. Provide photos of IAQ practices. List all filtration media. Optional narrative.</p>	<p>IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction - SMACNA and ANSI/ASHRAE 52.2-1999: Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size</p>	Construction

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EQ c3.2	Construction IAQ Management Plan - Before Occupancy	1	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.	Develop and implement Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for pre-occupancy phase as follows: OPTION 1 - Flush-out: After construction but before occupancy, perform a flush-out by supplying a total air volume of 14,000 cf of O/A per sf of floor area while maintaining an internal temperature of 60 deg and rel humidity less than 60%. OR If occupancy occurs prior to flush out, then delivery 3500 cu O/A per sf of floor area. Ventilate at .30 cfm/sf. Min 3 hours per date until 14,000 cf/sf of O/A is delivered. OPTION 2 - Air Quality Testing: Conduct baseline IAQ testing after construction, prior to occupancy using testing protocols per EPA Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air. Demonstrate the contaminant maximum construction listed are not listed.	Prior to occupancy, perform building flush-out or test the air contaminant levels. For flush-out, use temp supply/exhaust systems at windows or remove temp filters from HVAC system and install MERV 13 filters. OR perform Air Quality testing. During construction, use low VOC cleaning supplies, use vacuums with HEPA filters. If test sample exceeds levels, increase flush out rate of the space.	Confirmation of approach (flush-out pre-occupancy, flush-out with early occupancy, IAQ testing). Copy of the testing report. Narrative.	US EPA "Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air"	Construction
EQ c4.1	Low-Emitting Materials - Adhesives & Sealants	1	Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants.	All adhesives and sealants used on the interior of the building (defined as inside of the weather proofing system and applied on-site) shall comply with the reqmts of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule #1168 and Green Seal Standard for Commercial Adhesives GS-36.	Specify low VOC materials in CDs for general construction adhesives, flooring adhesives, fire-stopping sealants, caulking, duct sealants, plumbing adhesives, and cove base adhesives.	Provide list of each indoor adhesive, sealant and primer product used, and aerosol adhesive - including manufacturer, product name, VOC data (g/G, less water), and corresponding allowable VOC from the ref std. Narrative	South Coast Rule #1168 October 3, 2003 Amendment by the South Coast Air Quality Mgmt District Green Seal Standard 36 (GS-36), effective Oct 19, 2000	Construction
EQ c4.2	Low-Emitting Materials - Paints & Coatings	1		Paints and coatings used on the interior of the bldg comply with the following: PAINTS - Green Seal Standard GS-11 Paints, Anti-corrosive and anti-rust paints - Green Seal Standard GS-03 Anti-Corrosive Paints, Clear wood finishes, floor coatings, stains, sealers, shellacs - SCAQMD Rule 1113.	Spec low-VOC paints, ensure spec'ed product is installed.	Provide list of each indoor paint and coating used: manufacturer's name, product name, VOC data and corresp allowable VOC level. Narrative.	Green Seal Standard GS-11, Green Seal Standard GC-03, South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1113, Architectural Coatings.	Construction
EQ c4.3	Low-Emitting Materials - Carpet Systems	1		All carpets and carpet cushions installed in the building interior shall meet the testing and product requirement of the Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label Plus Program. All carpet adhesive shall meet the requirements of EQ Credit 4.1.	Specify reqmts for product testing/certification. Select products certified under the Green Label Plus Program or for which testing has been done by indep lab.	List of each carpet/cushion product, confirm that product complies with CRI Green Label Plus. Narrative	Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label Plus Testing Program	Construction
EQ c4.4	Low-Emitting Materials - Composite Wood 7 Agrifiber	1		Composite wood and Agrifiber products (particleboard, MDF, plywood, wheatboard, strawboard, panel substrates, door cores) used on the interior of the bldg shall contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins.	Specify wood/agrifiber products that contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins.	List of each composite wood and agrifiber product installed and confirm product does not contain any added urea-formaldehyde. Narrative.		Construction

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EQ c5	Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control	1	Minimize exposure of building occupants to potentially hazardous particulates and chemical pollutants.	Design to minimize and control pollutant entry into buildings and later cross-contamination of occupied areas: - Permanent entryway system (grates/grilles) at least 6' long to capture dirt - Where hazardous chemicals are stored (garages, housekeeping, copy rooms), exhaust each space to create negative pressure at .50 cfm/sf. - Provide air filtration media of MERV 13 or better	Design facility cleaning and maintenance areas with isolated exhaust systems for contaminants. Maintain physical isolation from rest of the occupied areas. Install permanent entryway systems. Install high level filtration systems in both return air and outside supply air.	Confirmation that required entryway systems have been provided; list of entryway products installed; drawings to highlight location of entryways. Chemical use areas have been design as separate rooms with dedicated exhaust and negative pressure, show mech dwgs. List of installed MERV 13 filter. Narrative.	ANSI/ASHRAE 52.1-1999: Method of Testing General Ventilation Air Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size	Design
EQ c6.1	Controllability of Systems - Lighting	1	Provide a high level of lighting system control by individual occupants or by specific groups in multi-occupant spaces to promote the productivity, comfort and well-being of bldg occupants.	Provide individual lighting controls for 90% minimum of the building occupants to enable adjustments to suit individual task needs and preferences. Provide lighting system controllability for all share multi-occupant spaces to enable lighting adjustment that meets group needs and preferences.	Design bldg with occupant controls for lighting: lighting controls and task lighting. Integrate systems controls into overall lighting design, providing ambient and task lighting while managing the energy use of the building.	For individual work stations, provide list of total number of workstations and lighting controls. For multi-occupant spaces, provide a list of spaces and description of the installed controls. Narrative including data regarding the type and location of controls.		Design
EQ c6.2	Controllability of Systems - Thermal Comfort	1	Provide a high level of thermal comfort system control by individual occupants or by specific groups in multi-occupant spaces to promote the productivity, comfort, and well-being of occupants.	Provide individual comfort controls for 50% minimum of the bldg occupants to enable adjustments to suit individual task needs and preferences. Operable windows can be used in lieu of comfort controls for occupants of areas that are 20' inside of and 10' to either side of the operable part of the window. The areas of operable window must meet the reqmts of ASHRAE 62.1-2004, part 5.1 Natural Ventilation. AND Provide comfort system controls for multi-occupant spaces to enable adjustments to suit group needs and preferences. Conditions for thermal comfort are described in ASHRAE Std 55-2004 to include the primary factors of air temp, radiant temp, air speed and humidity.	Design the bldg with comfort controls to allow adjustments for individuals and groups - including incorporating operable windows, indiv thermostats, local diffusers at floor, desk or overhead levels, control of indiv radiant panels, occupancy sensors, education of occupants and training of maintenance staff.	Provide list of total number of indiv workstations and thermal controls. For shared space control, provide list of group spaces and thermal controls. Narrative.	ANSI/ASHRAE 62.1-2004: Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality ANSI/ASHRAE 55-2004: Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy	Design
EQ 7.1	Thermal Comfort - Design	1	Provide a comfortable thermal environment that supports the productivity and well-being of building occupants.	Design HVAC systems and bldg envelop to meet the reqmts of ASHRAE 55-2004, Thermal Comfort Conditions for Human Occupancy. Demonstrate design compliance in accordance with the Section 6.1.1 Documentation.	Establish comfort criteria per ASHRAE 55-2004 (based on Predicted Mean Vote) that support the desired quality and occupant satisfaction with bldg performance. Evaluate air temp, radiant temp, air speed, and rel humidity in an integrated fashion and coordinate criteria with EQ P1, EQ c1, EC c2.	Provide data regarding seasonal temp and humidity design criteria. Provide narrative describing method to establish thermal comfort conditions.	ASHRAE Standard 55-2004, Thermal Comfort Conditions for Human Occupancy	Design
EQ 7.2	Thermal Comfort - Verification	1	Provide for the assessment of building thermal comfort over time.	Implement thermal comfort survey of bldg occupants within a period of 6-18 months after occupancy. Survey to include anonymous responses about thermal comfort in the building including assessment of overall satisfaction of thermal performance. Develop a plan for corrective action if the survey results indicate 20% of occupants are dissatisfied. This plan should include measurement of relevant environmental variables in problem areas in accordance with ASHRAE 55-2004.	ASHRAE 55-2004 provides guidance for establishing thermal comfort criteria and the documentation and validation of bldg performance to the criteria. Provide systematic process for occupants to provide feedback.	Narrative describing the survey planned and provisions for plan for corrective action.	ASHRAE Standard 55-2004, Thermal Comfort Conditions for Human Occupancy	Design

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EQ c8.1	Daylighting & Views, Daylight 75% of Spaces	1	Provide for the bldg occupants a connection between indoor spaces and the outdoors through the introduction of daylight and views into the regularly occupied areas of the bldg.	<p>OPTION 1 - GLAZING FACTOR CALCULATION - Achieve a min glazing factor of 2% in a min of 75% of a regularly occupied areas.</p> <p>OPTION 2 - DAYLIGHT SIMLUTION MODEL - Demonstrate thru computer simulation that min daylight illumination level of 25 footcandles has been achieved in a min of 75% of regularly occupied areas.</p> <p>OPTION 3 - DAYLIGHT MEASUREMENT - Demonstrate thru records of indoor light measures that min daylight illumination level of 25 footcandles has been achieved in a min of 75% of regularly occupied areas.</p> <p>All cases - only sf associated with portions of the room can be applied towards the 75% total area calc, and provide daylight redirection and/or glare control devices to avoid high-contrast situations.</p>	Design bldg to maximize interior daylighting, including bldg orientation, shallow floor plates, increased bldg perimeter, exterior and interior permanent shading devices, high performance glazing and automatic photocell-based controls. Predict daylight factors via manual calcs or model daylighting strategies with physical or computer model to asses fc levels.	<p>Glazing Factor Calc Method - complete temp calc spreadsheet to demonstrate overall glazing factor</p> <p>Computer Simulation - complete template calc to demonstrate min illumination levels and copies of drawings</p> <p>Daylight Measurement Method - complete temp calc to demonstrate min illumination levels and copies of drawings</p>		Design
EQ c8.2	Daylighting & Views, Views for 90% of Spaces	1		Achieve direct line of sight to the outdoor environment via vision glazing between 2'6" and 7'6" above finish floor for bldg occupants in 90% of all regularly occupied areas. Determine area with direct line of sight by totaling the regularly occupied sf that meets the following criteria: in plan view, the area is within sight lines drawing from perimeter vision glazing; in section view, a direct sight line can be drawn from the area to perimeter vision glazing.	Design the space to maximize daylighting and view opportunities. Strategies to consider include lower partition heights, interior shading devices, interior glazing, and automatic photocell-based controls.	Complete template calc, provide project drawings, narrative.		Design

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<b>INNOVATION &amp; DESIGN PROCESS</b>								
ID c1.1	Innovation in Design	1	To provide design teams and projects the opportunity to be awarded points for exceptional performance above the reqmts set by the LEED for New Construction Green Building Rating System and/or innovative performance in Green Building categories not specifically addressed by this Rating System.	In writing, identify the intent of the proposed innovation credit, the proposed reqmt for compliance, the proposed submittals to demonstrate compliance, and the design approach (strategies) that might be used to meet the requirements.	Substantially exceed a LEED NC performance credit such as energy performance or water efficiency. Apply strategies or measures that demonstrate a comprehensive approach and quantified environment and/or health benefits. Either greatly exceed the reqmts of existing LEED credit or provide strategy not address by any existing LEED credit. To qualify for achieving an innovation credit for a category not specifically addressed by LEED: (1) project must demonstrate quantitative performance improvements for environmental benefit, (2) process/specification must be comprehensive, (3) formula must be applicable to other projects.	Provide specific title for the credit. Provide narrative statement of the Credit Intent. Provide narrative state describing the Credit Requirements. Provide detailed narrative describing project's approach to achieving credit. Provide copies of any drawings.		Design
ID c1.2	Innovation in Design	1						Design
ID c1.3	Innovation in Design	1						Design
ID c1.4	Innovation in Design	1						Design
ED c2	LEED Accredited Professional	1	To support and encourage the design integration required by a LEED for New Construction green building project and to streamline the application and certification process.	At least one principal participant of the project team shall be a LEED Accredited Professional.	Educate the project team members about green building design and construction and application of the LEED Rating System early in life of the project. Consider assigning the LEED AP as a facilitator of an integrated design & construction process.	Provide name of LEED AP, his company, brief description of his role, and copy of LEED AP certificate.		Construction