



REFERENCE  
GUIDE FOR  
**BUILDING**  
DESIGN AND  
CONSTRUCTION

Updated August 2019



REFERENCE  
GUIDE FOR  
**BUILDING**  
**DESIGN AND**  
**CONSTRUCTION**

Updated **v4** August 2019

**COPYRIGHT**

Copyright © 2013 by the U.S. Green Building Council. All rights reserved.

The U.S. Green Building Council, Inc. (USGBC) devoted significant time and resources to create this LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, LEED v4 Edition. USGBC authorizes individual use of the Reference Guide. In exchange for this authorization, the user agrees:

1. to retain all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the Reference Guide,
2. not to sell or modify the Reference Guide, and
3. not to reproduce, display, or distribute the Reference Guide in any way for any public or commercial purpose, including display on a website or in a networked environment.

Unauthorized use of the Reference Guide violates copyright, trademark, and other laws and is prohibited.

The text of the federal and state codes, regulations, voluntary standards, etc., reproduced in the Reference Guide is used under license to USGBC or, in some instances, in the public domain. All other text, graphics, layout, and other elements of content in the Reference Guide are owned by USGBC and are protected by copyright under both United States and foreign laws.

NOTE: for downloads of the Reference Guide:

Redistributing the Reference Guide on the internet or otherwise is STRICTLY prohibited even if offered free of charge. DOWNLOADS OF THE REFERENCE GUIDE MAY NOT BE COPIED OR DISTRIBUTED. THE USER OF THE REFERENCE GUIDE MAY NOT ALTER, REDISTRIBUTE, UPLOAD OR PUBLISH THIS REFERENCE GUIDE IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AND HAS NO RIGHT TO LEND OR SELL THE DOWNLOAD OR COPIES OF THE DOWNLOAD TO OTHER PERSONS.

**DISCLAIMER**

None of the parties involved in the funding or creation of the Reference Guide, including the USGBC, its members, its contractors, or the United States government, assume any liability or responsibility to the user or any third parties for the accuracy, completeness, or use of or reliance on any information contained in the Reference Guide, or for any injuries, losses, or damages (including, without limitation, equitable relief) arising from such use or reliance. Although the information contained in the Reference Guide is believed to be reliable and accurate, all materials set forth within are provided without warranties of any kind, either express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of the accuracy or completeness of information contained in the training or the suitability of the information for any particular purpose.

As a condition of use, the user covenants not to sue and agrees to waive and release the U.S. Green Building Council, its members, its contractors, and the United States government from any and all claims, demands, and causes of action for any injuries, losses, or damages (including, without limitation, equitable relief) that the user may now or hereafter have a right to assert against such parties as a result of the use of, or reliance on, the Reference Guide.

U.S. Green Building Council  
2101 L Street, NW  
Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20037

**TRADEMARK**

LEED® is a registered trademark of the U.S. Green Building Council.  
LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction  
LEED v4 Edition  
ISBN #978-1-932444-19

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The LEED Reference Guide for Building Design and Construction, 2013 Edition, has been made possible only through the efforts of many dedicated volunteers, staff members, and others in the USGBC community. The Reference Guide drafting was managed and implemented by USGBC staff and consultants and included review and suggestions by many Technical Advisory Group (TAG) members. We extend our deepest gratitude to all of our LEED committee members who participated in the development of this guide, for their tireless volunteer efforts and constant support of USGBC's mission:

### LEED Steering Committee

Joel Todd, Chair	Joel Ann Todd
Bryna Dunn, Vice-Chair	Moseley Architects
Felipe Faria	Green Building Council Brasil
Elaine Hsieh	KEMA Services
Susan Kaplan	BuildingWrx
Malcolm Lewis	Cadmus Group
Muscoe Martin	M2 Architecture
Lisa Matthiessen	Integral Group
Brenda Morawa	Integrated Environmental Solutions
Tim Murray	Morris Architects
Sara O'Mara	Choate Construction Company
Bruce Poe	Modus Architecture Collaborative
Alfonso Ponce	Deloitte Finance
David Sheridan	Aqua Cura
Lynn Simon	Thornton Tomasetti
Doug Gatlin (Non-voting)	U.S. Green Building Council
Scot Horst (Non-voting)	U.S. Green Building Council
Brendan Owens (Non-voting)	U.S. Green Building Council
Peter Templeton (Non-voting)	U.S. Green Building Council

### LEED Technical Committee

Susan Kaplan, Chair	BuildingWrx
Maureen McGeary Mahle, Vice-Chair	Steven Winter Associates
Jennifer Atlee	BuildingGreen
Steve Baer	Five Winds International
Ted Bardacke	Global Green USA
Steve Benz	OLIN
Neal Billetdeaux	SmithGroupJJR
David Bracciano	Alliance for Water Efficiency
Daniel Bruck	BRC Acoustics & Audiovisual Design
David Carlson	Columbia University
Jenny Carney	YR&G
Mark Frankel	New Buildings Institute
Nathan Gauthier	EA Buildings
George Brad Guy	Catholic University of America
Michelle Halle Stern	The Green Facilitator
Malcolm Lewis	Cadmus Group
John McFarland	Working Buildings LLC
Jessica Millman	The Agora Group
Neil Rosen	North Shore LIJ Health System
Thomas Scarola	Tishman Speyer
Chris Schaffner	The Green Engineer
Marcus Sheffer	7group
Sheila Sheridan	Sheridan Associates
Bob Thompson	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Alfred Vick	University of Georgia

**LEED Market Advisory Committee**

Lisa Matthiessen, Chair  
 Holley Henderson, Vice-Chair  
 Liana Berberidou-Kallivoka  
 Jeffrey Cole  
 Walter Cuculic  
 Rand Ekman  
 Richard Kleinman  
 Craig Kneeland  
 Muscoe Martin  
 Cindy Quan  
 Matt Raimi  
 Jon Ratner  
 Marcus Sheffer  
 Rebecca Stafford  
 Gary Thomas  
 Keith Winn

Integral Group  
 H2Ecodesign  
 City of Austin  
 Konstrukt  
 Pulte Homes  
 Cannon Design  
 LaSalle Investment Management  
 NYSERDA  
 M2 Architecture  
 Goldman Sachs & Co.  
 Raimi + Associates  
 Forest City Enterprises  
 7group  
 University of California, Office of President  
 CB Richard Ellis  
 Catalyst Partners

**Implementation Advisory Committee**

Brenda Morawa, Chair  
 Adam Fransen, Vice-Chair  
 Michelle Malanca  
 Brad Pease  
 Ken Potts  
 Richard Schneider  
 Greg Shank  
 David Sheridan  
 Natalie Terrill  
 Bill Worthen  
 Max Zahniser

Integrated Environmental Solutions  
 CB Richard Ellis  
 Michelle Malanca Sustainability Consulting  
 Paladino and Co.  
 McGough  
 U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center  
 Altura Associates  
 Aqua Cura  
 Viridian Energy & Environmental  
 Urban Fabrick Design  
 Praxis | Building Solutions

**Location and Planning TAG**

Jessica Millman, Chair  
 John Dalzell, Vice-Chair  
 Eliot Allen  
 Laurence Aurbach  
 Ted Bardacke  
 Erin Christensen  
 Andy Clarke  
 Fred Dock  
 Bruce Donnelly  
 Victor Dover  
 Reid Ewing  
 Doug Farr  
 Lois Fisher  
 Tim Frank  
 Randy Hansell  
 Justin Horner  
 Ron Kilcoyne  
 Todd Litman  
 Dana Little  
 Art Lomenick  
 Steve Mouzon

The Agora Group  
 Boston Redevelopment Authority/ City of Boston  
 Criterion Planners  
 Office of Laurence Aurbach  
 Global Green USA  
 Mithun  
 League of American Bicyclists  
 City of Pasadena  
 Auricity  
 Dover, Kohl, and Partners  
 University of Utah  
 Farr & Associates  
 Fisher Town Design  
 Sierra Club  
 Earth Advantage Institute  
 Natural Resources Defense Council  
 Lane Transit District  
 Victoria Transport Policy Institute  
 Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council  
 Parsons Brinckerhoff  
 New Urban Guild

Lynn Richards  
 Harrison Rue  
 Shawn Seamen  
 Anthony Sease  
 Laurie Volk  
 Patricia White

#### **Sustainable Sites TAG**

Jenny Carney, Chair  
 Neal Billetdeaux, Vice-Chair  
 Michele Adams  
 Joby Carlson  
 Laura Case  
 Stephen Cook  
 Richard Heinisch  
 Heather Holdridge  
 Jason King  
 Katrina Rosa  
 Kyle Thomas  
 Alfred Vick  
 Teresa Watkins  
 Steve Benz

#### **Water Efficiency TAG**

Neil Rosen, Chair  
 Doug Bennett, Vice-Chair  
 Damann Anderson  
 Gunnar Baldwin  
 Robert Benazzi  
 Steve Benz  
 Neal Billetdeaux  
 David Bracciano  
 David Carlson  
 Ron Hand  
 Bill Hoffman  
 Winston Huff  
 Joanna Kind  
 Heather Kinkade  
 Gary Klein  
 John Koeller  
 Shawn Martin  
 Don Mills  
 Geoff Nara  
 Karen Poff  
 Shabbir Rawalpindiwala  
 Robert Rubin  
 Stephanie Tanner  
 David Viola  
 Bill Wall  
 Daniel Yeh  
 Rob Zimmerman

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ICF International  
 PN Hoffman  
 Civitech  
 Zimmerman/ Volk Associates  
 Defenders of Wildlife

YR&G  
 SmithGroupJJR  
 Meliora Environmental Design  
 University of Arkansas  
 Southface Energy Institute  
 VIKA  
 Acuity Brands Lighting  
 Lake | Flato Architects  
 Greenworks, PC  
 The EcoLogic Studio  
 Natural Systems Engineering  
 University of Georgia  
 St. John's Water Management District  
 OLIN

North Shore LIJ Health System  
 Las Vegas Valley Water District / Southern Nevada Water Authority  
 Hazen & Sawyer  
 TOTO USA  
 Jaros Baum & Bolles  
 OLIN  
 SmithGroupJJR  
 Alliance for Water Efficiency  
 Columbia University  
 E/FECT. Sustainable Design Solutions  
 H.W. Hoffman and Associates  
 SSR Engineers  
 Eastern Research Group  
 Forgotten Rain  
 Affiliated International Management  
 Koeller and Company  
 International Code Council  
 Clivus Multrum  
 Civil & Environmental Consultants  
 Austin Energy  
 Kohler  
 NCSU  
 US Environmental Protection Agency  
 International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials  
 Clivus New England  
 University of South Florida  
 Kohler

**Energy and Atmosphere TAG**

Nathan Gauthier, Chair

Jeremy Poling, Vice-Chair

John Adams

Amanda Bogner

Kevin Bright

Lane Burt

Allan Daly

Charles Dorgan

Jay Enck

Ellen Franconi

Scott Frank

Gail Hampsmire

Tia Heneghan

Rusty Hodapp

Brad Jones

Dan Katzenberger

Doug King

Chris Ladner

Richard Lord

Bob Maddox

Rob Moody

Brenda Morawa

Paul Raymer

Erik Ring

David Roberts

Michael Rosenberg

Greg San Martin

Chris Schaffner

Marcus Sheffer

Gordon Shymko

Jason Steinbock

Jorge Torres Coto

Tate Walker

EA Buildings

Goby

General Services Administration

The Energy Studio

Harvard University

Natural Resources Defense Council

Taylor Engineering

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Commissioning &amp; Green Building Solutions

Rocky Mountain Institute

Jaros Baum &amp; Bolles

Low Energy Low Cost

ZIA for Buildings

Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport Board

Sebesta Blomberg

Engineering, Energy, and the Environment

King Sustainability

Viridian

Carrier Corporation

Sterling Planet

Organic Think

BVM Engineering

Heyoka Solutions

LPA

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

PG&amp;E

The Green Engineer

7group

G.F. Shymko &amp; Associates

The Weidt Group

MBO

Energy Center of Wisconsin

**Materials and Resources TAG**

Steve Baer, Chair

Brad Guy, Vice-Chair

Paul Bertram

Paul Bierman-Lytle

Steve Brauneis

Amy Costello

Chris Geiger

Barry Giles

Avi Golen

Lee Gros

Rick Levin

Joep Meijer

Xhavin Sinha

Raymond Smith

Wes Sullens

Denise Van Valkenburg

PE INTERNATIONAL/ Five Winds Strategic Consulting

Material Reuse

Kingspan Insulated Panels, North America

Pangeon/ iMCC Management Consulting

Rocky Mountain Institute

Armstrong World Industries

San Francisco Department of the Environment

BuildingWise

Construction Waste Management

Lee Gros Architect and Artisan

Kahler Slater

The Right Environment

CH2M HILL

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

StopWaste.Org of Alameda County

Eurofins

**Indoor Environmental Quality TAG**

Daniel Bruck, Chair	BRC Acoustics & Audiovisual Design
Michelle Halle Stern, Vice-Chair	The Green Facilitator
Sahar Abbaszadeh	The Cadmus Group
Terry Brennan	Camroden Associates
Aida Carbo	UL Environment
Randal Carter	Steelcase
Wenhao Chen	California Department of Public Health
Nancy Clanton	Clanton & Associates
Dan Dempsey	Carrier
Larry Dykhuis	Herman Miller
Dwayne Fuhlhage	PROSOCO
Stowe Hartridge Beam	Scientific Certification Systems
Dan Int-Hout	Krueger
Alexis Kurtz	The Sextant Group
Matt Latchford	Lam Partners
David Lubman	David Lubman & Associates
Richard Master	USG Corporation
John McFarland	WorkingBuildings
Bud Offermann	Indoor Environmental Engineering
Reinhard Oppl	Eurofins Product Testing A/S
Ozgem Ornektekin	New York University
Charles Salter	Salter Associates
Chris Schaffner	The Green Engineer
Dana Schneider	Jones Lang LaSalle
Dennis Stanke	Trane Commercial Systems
Don Stevens	Panasonic Home and Environment Company
Bob Thompson	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ellen Tohn	Tohn Environmental Strategies
Prasad Vaidya	The Weidt Group

**Pilot Credit Library Working Group**

Marc Cohen (Chair)	The Cadmus Group
Lindsay Baker	Mary Davidge Associates
Cheryl Baldwin	GreenSeal
James Bogdan	PPG Industries
Carlie Bullock-Jones	Ecoworks Studio
Paul Firth	UL Environment
Mick Schwedler	Trane
Steve Taylor	Taylor Engineering
Richard Young	Fisher-Nickel

**Integrative Process Task Group**

Lindsay Baker	Mary Davidge Associates
John Boecker	7group
Penny Bonda	Ecoimpact Consulting
Jenny Carney	YR&G
Joel Todd	Joel Ann Todd
Bill Reed	Integrative Design Collaborative
Heather Rosenberg	The Cadmus Group
Linda Sorrento	National Academy of Environmental Design
Keith Winn	Catalyst Partners
Bill Worthen	Urban Fabrik
Max Zahniser	Praxis   Building Solutions



A special thanks to USGBC and GBCI staff for their invaluable efforts in developing this reference guide, especially to the following for their technical expertise: Emily Alvarez, Eric Anderson, Theresa Backhus, Lonny Blumenthal, Amy Boyce, Steve Brauneis, Sarah Buffaloe, Sara Cederberg, Christopher Davis, Robyn Eason, Corey Enck, Sean Fish, Asa Foss, Deon Glaser, Scott Haag, Gail Hampsmire, Jason Hercules, Jackie Hofmaenner, Theresa Hogerheide, Mika Kania, Heather Langford, Christopher Law, Rebecca Lloyd, Emily Loquidis, Chrissy Macken, Chris Marshall, Batya Metalitz, Larissa Oaks, Lauren Riggs, Jarrod Siegel, Micah Silvey, Ken Simpson, Megan Sparks, Rebecca Stahlnecker, and Tim Williamson.

A special thanks to Jessica Centella, Selina Holmes, and Dave Marcus for their graphics support and eye for design.

A thank you also goes to Scot Horst, Doug Gatlin, and Brendan Owens for their vision and support, and Meghan Bogaerts for her hard work, attention to detail and flair for writing. A very special thanks to Dara Zycherman, staff lead on the development of the LEED v4 Reference Guide suite, for her unwavering commitment to quality and her dedication to the production of the guides.

A special thanks to the consultant team which included Arup, CBRE, C.C. Johnson & Malhotra, Criterion Planners, Goby, Paladino & Co., Post Typography, West Main, and YR&G, and the unique artwork created for this publication by RTKL Associates.



## THE CASE FOR GREEN BUILDING

Green buildings are an integral part of the solution to the environmental challenges facing the planet.

Today we use the equivalent of 1.5 Earths to meet the resource needs of everyday life and absorb the resulting wastes. This measure of our planet's carrying capacity means that it takes Earth 18 months to regenerate what is used in only 12 months. If current trends continue, estimates suggest, by the year 2030 we will need the equivalent of two planets.<sup>1</sup> Turning resources into waste faster than they can be regenerated puts the planet into ecological overshoot, a clearly unsustainable condition that we all must address.

The forces driving this situation are numerous. Human population has increased exponentially in the past 60 years, from about 2.5 billion in 1950 to more than 7 billion today. Our linear use of resources, treating outputs as waste, is responsible for the toxins that are accumulating in the atmosphere, in water, and on the ground. This pattern of extraction, use, and disposal has hastened depletion of finite supplies of nonrenewable energy, water, and materials and is accelerating the pace of our greatest problem—climate change. Buildings account for a significant portion of greenhouse gas emissions; in the U.S., buildings are associated with 38% of all emissions of carbon dioxide<sup>2</sup>; globally, the figure is nearly one-third.<sup>3</sup> The problem is anticipated to worsen as developing countries attain higher standards of living. These forces are bringing us to a tipping point, a threshold beyond which Earth cannot rebalance itself without major disruption to the systems that humans and other species rely on for survival.

The impetus behind development of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating systems was recognition of those problems, coupled with awareness that the design and construction industry already had the expertise, tools, and technology to transform buildings and make significant advances toward a sustainable planet. LEED projects throughout the world have demonstrated the benefits of taking a green design approach that reduces the environmental harms of buildings and restores the balance of natural systems.

Buildings have a major role to play in sustainability through their construction, the lifetime of their operation, and patterns of development. As Earth's population continues to increase, construction and renovation of buildings expand even more rapidly. For example, estimates for the U.S. indicate that two-thirds of the structures that will exist in 2050 will have been built between now and then.<sup>4</sup> What we build today and where we build it are profoundly important.

The green building portion of the construction market is rapidly expanding. It represented 2% of nonresidential construction starts in 2005, 12% in 2008, and 28% to 35% in 2010.<sup>5</sup> The concept of green buildings provides a vision for resource equity between developing and developed nations. As green building practices guide developed nations toward a more responsible use of resources, they enable developing nations to attain essential improvements in quality of life without overtaxing local resources.

1. Global Footprint Network, [http://footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/gfn/page/world\\_footprint](http://footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/gfn/page/world_footprint), accessed 9/11/2012

2. Energy Information Administration (2008). Assumptions to the Annual Energy Outlook

3. [unep.org/sbci/pdfs/SBCI-BCCSummary.pdf](http://unep.org/sbci/pdfs/SBCI-BCCSummary.pdf)

4. Ewing, R., K. Bartholomew, S. Winkleman, J. Walters, and D. Chen, *Growing Cooler: The Evidence on Urban Development and Climate Change* (Washington, DC: Urban Land Institute, 2008), p. 8, [smartgrowthamerica.org/documents/growingcoolerCH1.pdf](http://smartgrowthamerica.org/documents/growingcoolerCH1.pdf)

5. *Green Outlook 2011: Green Trends Driving Growth* (McGraw-Hill Construction, 2010).

---

## ABOUT LEED

Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, LEED is a framework for identifying, implementing, and measuring green building and neighborhood design, construction, operations, and maintenance. LEED is a voluntary, market-driven, consensus-based tool that serves as a guideline and assessment mechanism. LEED rating systems address commercial, institutional, and residential buildings and neighborhood developments.

LEED seeks to optimize the use of natural resources, promote regenerative and restorative strategies, maximize the positive and minimize the negative environmental and human health consequences of the construction industry, and provide high-quality indoor environments for building occupants. LEED emphasizes integrative design, integration of existing technology, and state-of-the-art strategies to advance expertise in green building and transform professional practice. The technical basis for LEED strikes a balance between requiring today's best practices and encouraging leadership strategies. LEED sets a challenging yet achievable set of benchmarks that define green building for interior spaces, entire structures, and whole neighborhoods.

LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations was developed in 1998 for the commercial building industry and has since been updated several times. Over the years, other rating systems have been developed to meet the needs of different market sectors.

Since its launch, LEED has evolved to address new markets and building types, advances in practice and technology, and greater understanding of the environmental and human health effects of the built environment. These ongoing improvements, developed by USGBC member-based volunteer committees, subcommittees, and working groups in conjunction with USGBC staff, have been reviewed by the LEED Steering Committee and the USGBC Board of Directors before being submitted to USGBC members for a vote. The process is based on principles of transparency, openness, and inclusiveness.

---

## LEED'S GOALS

The LEED rating systems aim to promote a transformation of the construction industry through strategies designed to achieve seven goals:

- To reverse contribution to global **climate change**
- To enhance individual **human health** and well-being
- To protect and restore **water resources**
- To protect, enhance, and restore **biodiversity** and ecosystem services
- To promote sustainable and regenerative **material resources** cycles
- To build a **greener economy**
- To enhance social equity, environmental justice, **community** health, and quality of life

These goals are the basis for LEED's prerequisites and credits. In the BD+C rating system, the major prerequisites and credits are categorized as Location and Transportation (LT), Sustainable Sites (SS), Water Efficiency (WE), Energy and Atmosphere (EA), Materials and Resources (MR), and Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ).

The goals also drive the weighting of points toward certification. Each credit in the rating system is allocated points based on the relative importance of its contribution to the goals. The result is a weighted average: credits that most directly address the most important goals are given the greatest weight. Project teams that meet the prerequisites and earn enough credits to achieve certification have demonstrated performance that spans the goals in an integrated way. Certification is awarded at four levels (Certified, Silver, Gold, Platinum) to incentivize higher achievement and, in turn, faster progress toward the goals.

---

## BENEFITS OF USING LEED

LEED is designed to address environmental challenges while responding to the needs of a competitive market. Certification demonstrates leadership, innovation, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility. LEED

gives building owners and operators the tools they need to immediately improve both building performance and the bottom line while providing healthful indoor spaces for a building's occupants.

LEED-certified buildings are designed to deliver the following benefits:

- Lower operating costs and increased asset value
- Reduced waste sent to landfills
- Energy and water conservation
- More healthful and productive environments for occupants
- Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions
- Qualification for tax rebates, zoning allowances, and other incentives in many cities

By participating in LEED, owners, operators, designers, and builders make a meaningful contribution to the green building industry. By documenting and tracking buildings' resource use, they contribute to a growing body of knowledge that will advance research in this rapidly evolving field. This will allow future projects to build on the successes of today's designs and bring innovations to the market.

---

## LEED CERTIFICATION PROCESS

The process begins when the owner selects the rating system and registers the project (see *Rating System Selection*). The project is then designed to meet the requirements for all prerequisites and for the credits the team has chosen to pursue. After documentation has been submitted for certification, a project goes through preliminary and final reviews. The preliminary review provides technical advice on credits that require additional work for achievement, and the final review contains the project's final score and certification level. The decision can be appealed if a team believes additional consideration is warranted.

LEED has four levels of certification, depending on the point thresholds achieved:

- Certified, 40–49 points
- Silver, 50–59 points
- Gold, 60–79 points
- Platinum, 80 points and above

There are also two alternative certification processes for owners with multiple buildings pursuing LEED certification, (1) LEED volume certification and (2) LEED campus certification. This reference guide covers credit-specific guidance for LEED campus certification. In some cases the LEED campus certification is used to achieve one single certification for many buildings (group certification project) and in others it used to achieve pre-approval for credits to be utilized by a number of certifications (campus credits).

See [www.gbci.org](http://www.gbci.org) for more information about the review processes and eligibility requirements.



# REFERENCE GUIDE OVERVIEW

## GUIDE STRUCTURE

### GETTING STARTED

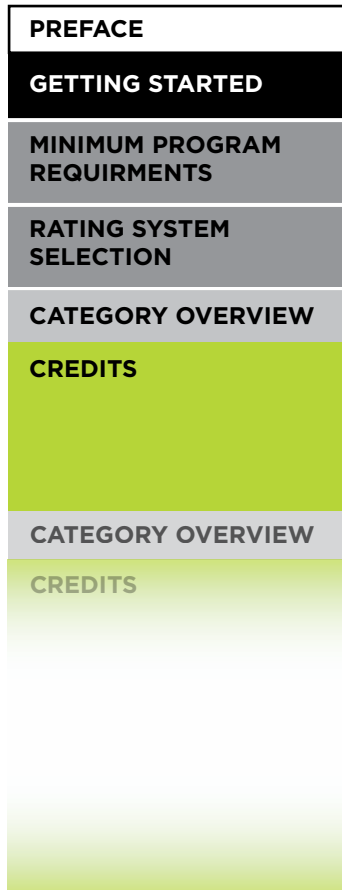
provides a recommended process for achieving certification and addresses issues that cut across the entire rating system.

### CATEGORY OVERVIEWS

emphasize sustainability topics, market factors, and credit relationships that are specific to a single credit category and information that is applicable to multiple credits within that category.

### CREDITS

contain content that is specific to the achievement of that credit.



## CREDIT STRUCTURE

Each credit category begins with an overview that discusses sustainability and market factors specific to the category. For each prerequisite and credit, readers will then find the following sections:

### INTENT & REQUIREMENTS

outlines the rating system requirements for achieving the prerequisite or credit. They were approved through the rating system development process and can also be found on the USGBC website.

### BEHIND THE INTENT

connects credit achievement with larger sustainability issues and provides information on how the credit requirements meet the intent stated in the rating system.

### STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE

suggests the implementation and documentation steps that can be used by most projects, as well as generally applicable tips and examples.

### FURTHER EXPLANATION

provides guidance for lengthy calculations or for special project situations, such as tips for nonstandard project types or different credit approaches. It includes a *Campus* section and, sometimes, an *International Tips* section.

### REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

lists the items that must be submitted for certification review.

### RELATED CREDIT TIPS

identifies other credits that may affect a project team's decisions and strategies for the credit in question; the relationships between credits may imply synergies or trade-offs.

### CHANGES FROM LEED 2009

is a quick reference of changes from the previous version of LEED.

### REFERENCED STANDARDS

lists the technical standards related to the credit and offers weblinks to find them.

### EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE

identifies the threshold that must be met to earn an exemplary performance point, if available.

### DEFINITIONS

gives the meaning of terms used in the credit.

## ICONS THAT MAY APPEAR WITHIN EACH CREDIT REFER THE USER TO FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

 **Getting Started** (beginning of book)

 **Further Explanation** (within same credit)



# Getting Started

## HOW TO USE THIS REFERENCE GUIDE

This reference guide is designed to elaborate upon and work in conjunction with the rating system. Written by expert users of LEED, it serves as a roadmap, describing the steps for meeting and documenting credit requirements and offering advice on best practices.

Within each section, information is organized to flow from general guidance to more specific tips and finally to supporting references and other information. Sections have been designed with a parallel structure to support way finding and minimize repetition.

### CREDIT CATEGORIES



**INTEGRATIVE  
PROCESS**



**LOCATION AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
(LT)**



**SUSTAINABLE  
SITES  
(SS)**



**WATER  
EFFICIENCY  
(WE)**



**ENERGY AND  
ATMOSPHERE  
(EA)**



**MATERIALS AND  
RESOURCES  
(MR)**



**INDOOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY (EQ)**



**INNOVATION  
(IN)**



**REGIONAL  
PRIORITY  
(RP)**

## MORE ABOUT THE FURTHER EXPLANATION SECTION

*Further Explanation* contains varied subsections depending on the credit; two of the common subsections are elaborated upon here.

### PROJECTS USING CAMPUS CERTIFICATION

The Campus section is for projects using LEED campus certification.

The guidance under Group Approach must be followed by group certification projects. Group certification projects receive a single certification for all buildings included in the group, but are still required to demonstrate credit compliance at the building level for some credits. If the guidance under Group Approach states “All buildings in the group may be documented as one.”, then credit compliance can be demonstrated for the group as a whole, for example, by pooling resources or purchasing. However, if the guidance under Group Approach states “Submit separate documentation for each building.”, then credit compliance must be demonstrated for each building individually, for example, by performing one calculation per building.

The guidance under Campus Approach must be followed by projects pursuing the credit as a campus credit. Note that an additional registration and review under a master site is required, which results in a pre-approval of the credit for all projects registered under the master site. Only certain credits are available and appropriate to be pursued at the campus level. The guidance under Campus Approach will indicate whether the credit is “Eligible.” or “Ineligible.”. If the credit is ineligible, each project may still earn the credit but it must be pursued during the regular individual or group project review process rather than through the master site.

### PROJECTS OUTSIDE THE US

The *International Tips* section offers advice on determining equivalency to U.S. standards or using non-U.S. standards referenced in the rating system. It is meant to complement, not replace, the other sections of the credit. Helpful advice for projects outside the U.S. may also appear in the *Step-by-Step Guidance* section of each credit. When no tips are needed or available, the *International Tips* heading does not appear.

Units of measurement are given in both Inch-Pound (IP) and International System of Units (SI). IP refers to the system of measurements based on the inch, pound, and gallon, historically derived from the English system and commonly used in the U.S. SI is the modern metric system used in most other parts of the world and defined by the General Conference on Weights and Measures.

Where “local equivalent” is specified, it means an alternative to a LEED referenced standard that is specific to a project’s locality. This standard must be widely used and accepted by industry experts and when applied, must meet the credit’s intent leading to similar or better outcomes.

Where “USGBC-approved local equivalent” is specified, it means a local standard deemed equivalent to the listed standard by the U.S. Green Building Council through its process for establishing non-U.S. equivalencies in LEED.

## TAKING AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The realization of benefits associated with LEED starts with a transformation of the design process itself. Success in LEED and green building design is best accomplished through an integrative design process that prioritizes cost-effectiveness over both the short and long terms and engages all project team members in discovering beneficial interrelationships and synergies between systems and components. By integrating technical and living systems, the team can achieve high levels of building performance, human performance, and environmental benefits.



Conventionally, the design and construction disciplines work separately, and their solutions to design and construction challenges are fragmented. These “solutions” often create unintended consequences—some positive, but mostly negative. The corollary is that when areas of practice are integrated, it becomes possible to significantly improve building performance and achieve synergies that yield economic, environmental, and human health benefits.<sup>1</sup>

In the conventional design process, each discipline’s practitioner is expected to design the subassemblies and system components under his or her control for the most benefit and the least cost. In an integrative process, an entire team—client, designers, builders, and operators—identifies overlapping relationships, services, and redundancies among systems so that interdependencies and benefits (which otherwise would have gone unnoticed) can be exploited, thereby increasing performance and reducing costs.

To work this way requires that project teams, whose members represent various disciplines, come together so that the knowledge, analyses, and ideas from each discipline can inform and link with the systems and components of all other disciplines. In this way, LEED credits become aspects of a whole rather than separate components, and the entire design and construction team can identify the interrelationships and linked benefits across multiple LEED credits.

The coordination of building and site systems should be addressed early, preferably before schematic design. The Integrative Process credit formally introduces this way of working into LEED so that the team members’ expertise in building and site systems can inform the performance, efficiency, and effectiveness of every system.

The strategies in the Integrative Process credit are recommended for all LEED projects because they encourage integration during early design stages, when it will be the most effective. The credit introduces an integrative process by focusing on engaging energy- and water-related research and analysis to inform early design decisions through high levels of collaboration among all project team members.

Approaching certification using an integrative process gives the project team the greatest chance of success. The process includes three phases:

- **Discovery.** The most important phase of the integrative process, discovery can be thought of as an extensive expansion of what is conventionally called predesign. A project is unlikely to meet its environmental goals cost-effectively without this discrete phase. Discovery work should take place before schematic design begins.
- **Design and construction (implementation).** This phase begins with what is conventionally called schematic design. It resembles conventional practice but integrates all the work and collective understanding of system interactions reached during the discovery phase.
- **Occupancy, operations, and performance feedback.** This third stage focuses on preparing to measure performance and creating feedback mechanisms. Assessing performance against targets is critical for informing building operations and identifying the need for any corrective action.

Achieving economic and environmental performance requires that every issue and all team members (clients, designers, engineers, constructors, operators) be brought into the project at the earliest point, before anything is yet designed. The structure to manage this flow of people, information, and analysis is as follows:

- All project team members, representing all design and construction disciplines, gather information and data relevant to the project.
- Team members analyze their information.
- Team members participate in workshops to compare notes and identify opportunities for synergy.

This process of research, analysis, and workshops is done in an iterative cycle that refines the design solutions. In the best scenario, the research and workshops continue until the project systems are optimized, all reasonable synergies are identified, and the related strategies associated with all LEED credits are documented and implemented.

1. *Integrative Process (IP) ANSI Consensus National Standard Guide© 2.0 for Design and Construction of Sustainable Buildings and Communities (February 2, 2012), p. 4, [webstore.ansi.org/RecordDetail.aspx?sku=MTS+2012%3a1](http://webstore.ansi.org/RecordDetail.aspx?sku=MTS+2012%3a1).*

## DEVisING A LEED WORK PLAN

**It is recommended that LEED applicants follow a series of steps to certification.**

### STEP 1. INITIATE DISCOVERY PHASE

Begin initial research and analysis (see Integrative Process Credit). When sufficient information has been gathered, hold a goal-setting workshop to discuss findings.

### STEP 2. SELECT LEED RATING SYSTEM

The LEED system comprises 21 adaptations designed to accommodate the needs of a variety of market sectors (see *Rating System Selection Guidance*). For many credits, *Further Explanation* highlights rating system and project type variations to help teams develop a successful approach.

### STEP 3. CHECK MINIMUM PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

All projects seeking certification are required to comply with the minimum program requirements (MPRs) for the applicable rating system, found in this reference guide and on the USGBC website.

### STEP 4. ESTABLISH PROJECT GOALS

Prioritize strategies for certification that align with the project's context and the values of the project team, owner, or organization. Once these values are articulated, project teams will be able to select appropriate strategies and associated LEED credits to meet the goals.

The recommended method for establishing project goals is to convene a goal-setting workshop (see Integrative Process Credit) for the project team members and the owner. Understanding the owner's goals, budget, schedule, functional programmatic requirements, scope, quality, performance targets, and occupants' expectations will promote creative problem solving and encourage fruitful interaction.

To capture the most opportunities, the workshop should occur before any design work and include wide representation from the design and construction disciplines.

### STEP 5. DEFINE LEED PROJECT SCOPE

Review the project's program and initial findings from the goal-setting workshop to identify the project scope. Special considerations include off-site or campus amenities or shared facilities that may be used by project occupants.

Next, map the LEED project boundary along property lines. If the project boundary is not obvious because of ownership by multiple entities, partial renovations, or other issues, see the minimum program requirements. Share the final project boundary decision with the entire team, since this site definition affects numerous prerequisites and credits.

Finally, investigate any special certification programs that may apply based on the project's scope, such as the Volume Program or the Campus Program. If the project owner is planning multiple similar buildings in different locations, Volume may be a useful program to streamline certification. If the project includes multiple buildings in a single location, Campus may be appropriate.

### STEP 6. DEVELOP LEED SCORECARD

Use the project goals to identify the credits and options that should be attempted by the team. The *Behind the Intent* sections offer insight into what each credit is intended to achieve and may help teams align goals with credits that bring value to the owner, environment, and community of the project.

This process should focus the team on those credits with the highest value for the project over the long term. Once the high-priority credits have been selected, identify related credits that reinforce the priority strategies and provide synergistic benefits.

Finally, establish the target LEED certification level (Certified, Silver, Gold, or Platinum) and identify additional credits needed to achieve it. Make sure that all prerequisites can be met and include a buffer of several points above the minimum in case of changes during design and construction.

### STEP 7. CONTINUE DISCOVERY PHASE

Project team members should perform additional research and analysis as the project progresses, refining the analysis, testing alternatives, comparing notes, generating ideas in small meetings, and evaluating costs. Examples of research and analysis for energy- and water-related systems are outlined in the Integrative Process credit.

The project team should reassemble occasionally to discuss overlapping benefits and opportunities (e.g., how best to use the waste products from one system to benefit other systems). This approach encourages the discovery of new opportunities, raises new questions, and facilitates testing across disciplines.

### STEP 8. CONTINUE ITERATIVE PROCESS

The above pattern of research and analysis followed by team workshops should continue until the solutions satisfy the project team and owner.

### STEP 9. ASSIGN ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Select one team member to take primary responsibility for leading the group through the LEED application and documentation process. This leadership role may change from the design to the construction phase, but both the design and the construction leaders should be involved throughout the process to ensure consistency, clarity, and an integrative approach.

Cross-disciplinary team ownership of LEED credit compliance can help foster integrative design while ensuring consistent documentation across credits. On a credit-by-credit basis, assign primary and supporting roles to appropriate team members for credit achievement and documentation. Clarify responsibilities for ensuring that design decisions are accurately represented in drawings and specifications and that construction details match design documentation.

Establish regular meeting dates and develop clear communication channels to streamline the process and resolve issues quickly.

### STEP 10. DEVELOP CONSISTENT DOCUMENTATION

Consistent documentation is critical to achieving LEED certification.

Data accumulated throughout the construction process, such as construction materials quantities, should be gathered and assessed at regular intervals to allow the team to track ongoing progress toward credit achievement and ensure that information is not misplaced or omitted. *Maintaining Consistency in the Application*, below, and the credit category overviews discuss the numeric values and meaning of terms that affect achievement of multiple credits within a credit category.

### STEP 11. PERFORM QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEW AND SUBMIT FOR CERTIFICATION

A quality assurance review is an essential part of the work program. A thorough quality control check can improve clarity and consistency of the project's LEED documentation, thereby avoiding errors that require time and expense to correct later in the certification process. The submission should be thoroughly proofread and checked for completeness. In particular, numeric values that appear throughout the submission (e.g., site area) must be consistent across credits.

## MAINTAINING CONSISTENCY IN THE APPLICATION

Certain issues recur across multiple credits and credit categories and must be treated consistently throughout the submission.

### SPECIAL PROJECT SITUATIONS

Projects with a combination of space types or unusual space types should pay particular attention to how these characteristics influence credit achievement. Common project programs that require additional consideration include the following:

#### Mixed Use

Projects with a mix of uses may find it helpful to consult the *Project Type Variations* and *Rating System Variations* sections in the reference guide for advice. For example, if an office building certifying under BD+C: New Construction includes a small data center, the team should follow the data center guidelines for certain credits; these guidelines are not limited to BD+C: Data Centers projects. Another common scenario is a hotel project certifying under BD+C: Hospitality; in designing the retail spaces on the hotel's ground floor, the team could benefit from guidance for BD+C: Retail projects.

#### Multitenant Complex

Some projects may be part of a large complex of buildings or a master planned development. Any project can follow the multitenant complex approach if it is part of a master plan development, regardless of whether the project is using LEED campus certification.

#### Incomplete Spaces

Buildings and spaces that earn LEED certification should be completed by the time they have submitted their final application for LEED certification. *Complete* means that no further work is needed and the project is ready for occupancy. No more than 40% of the certifying gross floor area of a LEED project may consist of incomplete space unless the project is using the LEED BD+C: Core and Shell rating system. Additionally, projects that include incomplete spaces must use Appendix 2 Default Occupancy Counts to establish occupant counts for incomplete spaces.

For incomplete spaces in projects using a rating system other than LEED BD+C: Core and Shell, the project team must provide supplemental documentation.

- Submit a letter of commitment, signed by the owner, indicating that the remaining incomplete spaces will satisfy the requirements of each prerequisite and credit achieved by this project if and when completed by the owner. This letter may cover the commitment in general terms and need not address each prerequisite or credit individually.
- For incomplete spaces intended to be finished by tenants (i.e., parties other than the owner), submit a set of nonbinding tenant design and construction guidelines, with a brief explanation of the project circumstances.

For prerequisites with established baselines (e.g., WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use, EA Prerequisite Minimum Energy Performance) and the credits dependent on the calculations in the prerequisites, the proposed design must be equivalent to the baseline for the incomplete spaces. Project teams that wish to claim environmental performance or benefit beyond the baseline for incomplete spaces should refer to the Tenant Lease and Sales Agreement section.

#### Projects with Several Physically Distinct Structures

Primary and secondary school projects, hospitals (general medical and surgical), hotels, resorts, and resort properties, as defined for ENERGY STAR building rating purposes, with more than one physically distinct structure do not have to use the campus certification process (and register the project as a group certification project) if the following conditions are met.

- The buildings to be certified must be a part of the same identity. For example, the buildings are all part of the same elementary school, not a mix of elementary school and high school buildings.

- The project must be analyzed as a whole (i.e., in aggregate) for all minimum program requirements (MPRs), prerequisites, and credits in the LEED rating system.
- All the land area and all building floor areas within the LEED project boundary must be included in every prerequisite and credit submitted for certification.
- There is no specific limit on the number of structures, but the aggregate gross floor area included in a single project must not exceed 1 million square feet (92 905 square meters).

Any single structure that is larger than 25,000 square feet (2 320 square meters) must be registered as a separate project or treated as a separate building in a group certification project.

## RENOVATIONS AND ADDITIONS

Refer to the minimum program requirements for information on how boundaries should be drawn for renovation and addition projects. Additionally, use the following guidance for treating energy systems in any project with mechanical systems.

- **Separate systems.** Mechanical systems are completely separate from those in the existing building (emergency generators excepted) and can be modeled separately.
- **Shared central systems located outside the project building or space.** Each prerequisite and credit section related to energy modeling offers specific guidance on how to handle this situation; in particular, see the guidance for EA Prerequisite Minimum Energy Performance.

## TENANT SALES AND LEASE AGREEMENT

LEED BD+C: Core and Shell is designed to address the speculatively driven development market where project teams routinely do not control all aspects of the building's construction. The scope of Core and Shell is limited to those elements of the project under the direct control of the owner/developer. At a minimum, the scope includes the core and the shell of the base building but can vary significantly from project to project.

Given that Core and Shell is limited in its ability to control the design and construction of tenant interior fit-outs, project teams should pursue credits that address parts of the building within the LEED project scope. Only portions of the building within the LEED project scope should be used in credit calculations. If a project team wishes to pursue additional credits or thresholds beyond the construction scope of the LEED project, a binding tenant sales and lease agreement must be provided as documentation. This must be signed by the future tenant and include terms related to how the technical credit requirements will be carried out by the tenant. An unsigned or sample lease agreement is not acceptable. Please note that lease agreements are not required in order to pursue Core and Shell. They are only used if a project is aiming to earn additional points considered outside of the project design and construction scope that will be fit-out by a future tenant.

## PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Several credits require the assessment of a piece of land to determine whether it has been previously developed, defined as follows:

**previously developed** altered by paving, construction, and/or land use that would typically have required regulatory permitting to have been initiated (alterations may exist now or in the past). Land that is not previously developed and landscapes altered by current or historical clearing or filling, agricultural or forestry use, or preserved natural area use are considered undeveloped land. The date of previous development permit issuance constitutes the date of previous development, but permit issuance in itself does not constitute previous development.

Tricky lands to assess include those with few buildings present. If the land previously had buildings, then it is considered previously developed even if those buildings have since been torn down. Another frequently confusing situation is parkland. Pay careful attention to the type of parkland. Improved parks with manicured landscaping and constructed features like playgrounds (e.g., a city park) are considered previously developed. Land that has only been cleared or graded, with no additional improvements, is not considered previously developed. Land maintained in a natural state (e.g., a forest preserve) is not considered previously developed, even if minor features like walking paths are present.

## DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT

A project's development footprint is all of its impervious surfaces.

**development footprint** the total land area of a project site covered by buildings, streets, parking areas, and other typically impermeable surfaces constructed as part of the project

Surfaces paved with permeable pavement (at least 50% permeable) are excluded from the development footprint.

## DENSITY

Density can be calculated separately for residential and nonresidential elements or as a single value. The following definitions apply:

**density** a ratio of building coverage on a given parcel of land to the size of that parcel. Density can be measured using floor area ratio (FAR); dwelling units per acre (DU/acre) or dwelling units per hectare (DU/hectare); square feet of building area per acre of buildable land; or square meters of building area per hectare of buildable land. It does not include structured parking.

**buildable land** the portion of the site where construction can occur, including land voluntarily set aside and not constructed on. When used in density calculations, buildable land excludes public rights-of-way and land excluded from development by codified law.

Land voluntarily set aside and not built on, such as open space, is considered buildable because it was available for construction but set aside voluntarily. For example, 5 acres (2 hectares) of park space required by local government code would be considered nonbuildable, but if a developer voluntarily sets aside an additional 3 acres (1.2 hectares) for more park space, those 3 acres (1.2 hectares) must be categorized as buildable land.

After determining buildable land, calculate residential or nonresidential density or a combined density. To calculate residential density, divide the number of dwelling units by the amount of residential land. To calculate nonresidential density, use floor area ratio (FAR):

**floor-area ratio (FAR)** the density of nonresidential land use, exclusive of structured parking, measured as the total nonresidential building floor area divided by the total buildable land area available for nonresidential buildings.

For example, on a site with 10,000 square feet (930 square meters) of buildable nonresidential land area, a building of 10,000 square feet (930 square meters) of floor area would have a FAR of 1.0. On the same site, a building of 5,000 square feet (465 square meters) would have a FAR of 0.5; a building of 15,000 square feet (1 395 square meters) would have a FAR of 1.5; and a building of 20,000 square feet (1 860 square meters) would have a FAR of 2.0.

To calculate the combined density for residential and nonresidential areas, use FAR.

## OCCUPANCY

Many kinds of people use a typical LEED building, and the mix varies by project type. Occupants are sometimes referred to in a general sense; for example, "Provide places of respite that are accessible to patients and visitors." In other instances, occupants must be counted for calculations. Definitions of occupant types are general guidelines that may be modified or superseded in a particular credit when appropriate (such changes are noted in each credit's reference guide section). Most credits group users into two categories, regular building occupants and visitors.

### Regular Building Occupants

Regular building occupants are habitual users of a building. All of the following are considered regular building occupants.

**Employees** include part-time and full-time employees, and totals are calculated using full-time equivalency (FTE).

A typical project can count FTE employees by adding full-time employees and part-time employees, adjusted for their hours of work.

#### EQUATION 1.

$$\text{FTE employees} = \text{Full-time employees} + (\Sigma \text{ daily part-time employee hours} / 8)$$

For buildings with more unusual occupancy patterns, calculate the FTE building occupants based on a standard eight-hour occupancy period.

#### EQUATION 2.

$$\text{FTE employees} = (\Sigma \text{ all employee hours} / 8)$$

**Staff** is synonymous with employees for the purpose of LEED calculations.

**Volunteers** who regularly use a building are synonymous with employees for the purpose of LEED calculations.

**Residents** of a project are considered regular building occupants. This includes residents of a dormitory. If actual resident count is not known, use a default equal to the number of bedrooms in the dwelling unit plus one, multiplied by the number of such dwelling units.

**Primary and secondary school students** are typically regular building occupants (see the exception in LT Credit Bicycle Facilities).

**Hotel guests** are typically considered regular building occupants, with some credit-specific exceptions. Calculate the number of overnight hotel guests based on the number and size of units in the project. Assume 1.5 occupants per guest room and multiply the resulting total by 60% (average hotel occupancy). Alternatively, the number of hotel guest occupants may be derived from actual or historical occupancy.

**Inpatients** are medical, surgical, maternity, specialty, and intensive-care unit patients whose length of stay exceeds 23 hours. **Peak inpatients** are the highest number of inpatients at a given point in a typical 24-hour period.

### Visitors

Visitors (also “transients”) intermittently use a LEED building. All of the following are considered visitors:

**Retail customers** are considered visitors. In Water Efficiency credits, retail customers are considered separately from other kinds of visitors and should not be included in the total average daily visitors.

**Outpatients** visit a hospital, clinic, or associated health care facility for diagnosis or treatment that lasts 23 hours or less (see SS Credit Direct Exterior Access for credit-specific exceptions).

**Peak outpatients** are the highest number of outpatients at a given point in a typical 24-hour period.

**Volunteers** who periodically use a building (e.g., once per week) are considered visitors.

**Higher-education students** are considered visitors to most buildings, except when they are residents of a dorm, in which case they are residents.

In calculations, occupant types are typically counted in two ways:

**Daily averages** take into account all the occupants of a given type for a typical 24-hour day of operation.

**Peak totals** are measured at the moment in a typical 24-hour period when the highest number of a given occupant type is present.

Whenever possible, use actual or predicted occupancies. If occupancy cannot be accurately predicted, one of the following resources to estimate occupancy:

- a. Default occupant density from ASHRAE 62.1-2010, Table 6-1
- b. Default occupant density from CEN Standard EN 15251, Table B.2
- c. Appendix 2 Default Occupancy Counts
- d. Results from applicable studies.

If numbers vary seasonally, use occupancy numbers that are a representative daily average over the entire operating season of the building.

If occupancy patterns are atypical (shift overlap, significant seasonal variation), explain such patterns when submitting documentation for certification.

Table 1 lists prerequisites and credits that require specific occupancy counts for calculations.



<b>TABLE 1. Occupancy types for calculations, by project type variation</b>					
<b>PREREQUISITE, CREDIT</b>	<b>REGULAR BUILDING OCCUPANTS</b>	<b>AVERAGE DAILY VISITORS</b>	<b>PEAK VISITORS</b>	<b>OTHER</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
<b>LT CREDIT BICYCLE FACILITIES</b>					
<b>New Construction, Core and Shell, Data Centers, Warehouses and Distribution Centers, Hospitality</b>	X		X		
<b>Schools</b>	X				Students grade 3 (age 8) and younger are not included in regular building occupants for this credit.
<b>Retail</b>	X				
<b>Healthcare</b>	X		X		Exclude patients.
<b>LT CREDIT ACCESS TO QUALITY TRANSIT</b>					
<b>Schools</b>				X	Count primary and secondary students only.
<b>SS CREDIT DIRECT EXTERIOR ACCESS</b>					
<b>Healthcare</b>				X	Count only peak inpatients and peak outpatients. For this credit, outpatients with clinical length of stay greater than 4 hours are included with inpatients.
<b>WE PREREQUISITE AND CREDIT INDOOR WATER USE</b>					
<b>New Construction, Core and Shell, Data Centers, Warehouses and Distribution Centers, Hospitality, Retail, Healthcare</b>	X	X			Retail customers are considered separately and not included in average daily visitors.
<b>Schools</b>	X	X			See credit-specific occupancy guidance.

## QUICK REFERENCE

**TABLE 2.** Credit Attributes

Category	Prerequisite/ Credit	Credit Name	Eligibility		Design/ Construction	Exemplary Performance
			Campus Approach	Group Approach		
IP	P	Integrated Project Planning and Design	C	G	D	no
IP	C	Integrative Process	-	G	D	no
<b>LT</b> Location and Transportation						
LT	C	LEED for Neighborhood Development Location	C	G	D	no
LT	C	Sensitive Land Protection	-	G	D	no
LT	C	High Priority Site	C	G	D	yes
LT	C	Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses	-	G	D	yes, except WDC
LT	C	Access to Quality Transit	-	-	D	yes
LT	C	Bicycle Facilities	C	G	D	no
LT	C	Reduced Parking Footprint	C	G	D	yes
LT	C	Green Vehicles	C	G	D	no
<b>SS</b> Sustainable Sites						
SS	P	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	-	G	C	no
SS	P	Environmental Site Assessment	C	G	D	no
SS	C	Site Assessment	C	G	D	no
SS	C	Site Development—Protect or Restore Habitat	C	G	D	yes
SS	C	Open Space	C	G	D	no
SS	C	Rainwater Management	C	G	D	yes
SS	C	Heat Island Reduction	C	G	D	yes
SS	C	Light Pollution Reduction	C	G	D	no
SS	C	Site Master Plan	C	-	D	no
SS	C	Tenant Design and Construction Guidelines	-	-	D	no
SS	C	Places of Respite	-	-	D	yes
SS	C	Direct Exterior Access	-	G	D	no
SS	C	Joint Use of Facilities	-	-	D	no

Points							
New Construction	Core and Shell	Schools	Retail	Data Centers	Warehouses and Distribution Centers	Hospitality	Healthcare
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Req'd
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	20	15	16	16	16	16	9
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	6	5	5	5	5	5	1
5	6	4	5	5	5	5	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
n/a	n/a	Req'd	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Req'd
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**TABLE 2. Credit Attributes**

Category	Prerequisite/ Credit	Credit Name	Eligibility		Design/ Construction	Exemplary Performance
			Campus Approach	Group Approach		
<b>WE</b> Water Efficiency						
WE	P	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	C	G	D	no
WE	P	Indoor Water Use Reduction	-	-	D	no
WE	P	Building-Level Water Metering	-	-	D	no
WE	C	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	C	G	D	no
WE	C	Indoor Water Use Reduction	-	G	D	yes
WE	C	Cooling Tower Water Use	C	G	D	no
WE	C	Water Metering	-	-	D	no
<b>EA</b> Energy and Atmosphere						
EA	P	Fundamental Commissioning and Verification	-	G	C	no
EA	P	Minimum Energy Performance	-	-	D	no
EA	P	Building-Level Energy Metering	-	-	D	no
EA	P	Fundamental Refrigerant Management	C	-	D	no
EA	C	Enhanced Commissioning	-	G	C	no
EA	C	Optimize Energy Performance	-	G	D	yes
EA	C	Advanced Energy Metering	-	-	D	no
EA	C	Demand Response	-	G	C	no
EA	C	Renewable Energy Production	-	G	D	yes
EA	C	Enhanced Refrigerant Management	Opt 1 - yes Opt 2 - no	-	D	no
EA	C	Green Power and Carbon Offsets	-	G	C	no
<b>MR</b> Materials and Resources						
MR	P	Storage and Collection of Recyclables	C	G	D	no
MR	P	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning	-	G	C	no
MR	P	PBT Source Reduction—Mercury	C	G	D	no
MR	C	Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction	-	OPT 1 - no OPT 2 - no OPT 3 - yes OPT 4 - yes	C	yes
MR	C	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization— Environmental Product Declarations	-	G	C	yes
MR	C	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization— Sourcing of Raw Materials	-	G	C	yes
MR	C	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization— Material Ingredients	-	G	C	yes
MR	C	PBT Source Reduction—Mercury	C	G	D	no
MR	C	PBT Source Reduction—Lead, Cadmium, and Copper	-	G	C	no
MR	C	Furniture and Medical Furnishings	-	G	C	yes
MR	C	Design for Flexibility	C	G	D	no
MR	C	Construction and Demolition Waste Management	-	G	C	yes

Points							
New Construction	Core and Shell	Schools	Retail	Data Centers	Warehouses and Distribution Centers	Hospitality	Healthcare
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
18	18	16	18	18	18	18	20
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd	Req'd
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

GETTING STARTED

QUICK REFERENCE

**TABLE 2.** Credit Attributes

Category	Prerequisite/ Credit	Credit Name	Eligibility		Design/ Construction	Exemplary Performance
			Campus Approach	Group Approach		
<b>EQ</b> Indoor Environmental Quality						
<b>EQ</b>	P	Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance	-	-	D	no
<b>EQ</b>	P	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control	C	G	D	no
<b>EQ</b>	P	Minimum Acoustic Performance	-	-	D	no
<b>EQ</b>	C	Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies	-	-	D	yes
<b>EQ</b>	C	Low-Emitting Materials	-	G	C	yes
<b>EQ</b>	C	Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan	-	G	C	no
<b>EQ</b>	C	Indoor Air Quality Assessment	-	-	C	no
<b>EQ</b>	C	Thermal Comfort	-	-	D	no
<b>EQ</b>	C	Interior Lighting	-	G	D	no
<b>EQ</b>	C	Daylight	-	-	D	no
<b>EQ</b>	C	Quality Views	-	-	D	yes
<b>EQ</b>	C	Acoustic Performance	-	-	D	no
<b>IN</b> Innovation						
<b>IN</b>	C	Innovation	C	G	D/C	no
<b>IN</b>	C	LEED Accredited Professional	-	G	D/C	no
<b>RP</b> Regional Priority						
<b>RP</b>	C	Regional Priority	-	-	D/C	no







# Minimum Program Requirements

## INTRODUCTION

The Minimum Program Requirements (MPRs) are the minimum characteristics or conditions that make a project appropriate to pursue LEED certification. These requirements are foundational to all LEED projects and define the types of buildings, spaces, and neighborhoods that the LEED rating system is designed to evaluate.

## 1. MUST BE IN A PERMANENT LOCATION ON EXISTING LAND

### INTENT

The LEED rating system is designed to evaluate buildings, spaces, and neighborhoods in the context of their surroundings. A significant portion of LEED requirements are dependent on the project's location, therefore it is important that LEED projects are evaluated as permanent structures. Locating projects on existing land is important to avoid artificial land masses that have the potential to displace and disrupt ecosystems.

### REQUIREMENTS

All LEED projects must be constructed and operated on a permanent location on existing land. No project that is designed to move at any point in its lifetime may pursue LEED certification. This requirement applies to all land within the LEED project.

### ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

#### Permanent location

- Movable buildings are not eligible for LEED. This includes boats and mobile homes.
- Prefabricated or modular structures and building elements may be certified once permanently installed as part of the LEED project.

#### Existing land

- Buildings located on previously constructed docks, piers, jetties, infill, and other manufactured structures in or above water are permissible, provided that the artificial land was not constructed by the owner of the LEED project for the express purpose of constructing the LEED project.

## 2. MUST USE REASONABLE LEED BOUNDARIES

### INTENT

The LEED rating system is designed to evaluate buildings, spaces, or neighborhoods, and all environmental impacts associated with those projects. Defining a reasonable LEED boundary ensures that project is accurately evaluated.

### REQUIREMENTS

The LEED project boundary must include all contiguous land that is associated with the project and supports its typical operations. This includes land altered as a result of construction and features used primarily by the project's occupants, such as hardscape (parking and sidewalks), septic or stormwater treatment equipment, and landscaping. The LEED boundary may not unreasonably exclude portions of the building, space, or site to give the project an advantage in complying with credit requirements. The LEED project must accurately communicate the scope of the certifying project in all promotional and descriptive materials and distinguish it from any non-certifying space.

### ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

#### Site

- Non-contiguous parcels of land may be included within the LEED project boundary if the parcels directly support or are associated with normal building operations of the LEED project and are accessible to the LEED project's occupants.
- Facilities (such as parking lots, bicycle storage, shower/changing facilities, and/or on-site renewable energy) that are outside of the LEED project boundary may be included in certain prerequisites and credits if they directly serve the LEED project and are not double-counted for other LEED projects. The project team must also have permission to use these facilities.

- The LEED project boundary may include other buildings.
  - If another building or structure within the LEED project boundary is ineligible for LEED certification, it may be either included or not included in the certification of the LEED project.
  - If another building within the LEED project boundary is eligible for LEED certification, it may be either included or not included in the certification. If included, the project must be registered as a group certification project and the LEED campus certification process must be used.
- Sites with a master plan and/or phased development must designate a LEED project boundary for each LEED project.
- The gross floor area of the LEED project should be no less than 2% of the gross land area within the LEED project boundary.

### **Building**

- The LEED project should include the entire building and complete scope of work.
- Buildings or structures primarily dedicated to parking are not eligible for LEED certification. Parking that serves an eligible LEED project should be included in the certification.
- Buildings that are physically connected by programmable space are considered one building for LEED purposes unless they are physically distinct and have distinct identities as separate buildings or if they are a newly constructed addition. If separated, the projects should also have separate air distribution systems and water and energy meters (including thermal energy meters).
- Buildings that have no physical connection or are physically connected only by circulation, parking, or mechanical/storage rooms are considered separate buildings and individual projects for LEED purposes, with the following exceptions:
  - Primary and secondary school projects, hospitals (general medical and surgical), hotels, resorts, and resort properties, as defined by ENERGY STAR building rating purposes, may include more than one physically distinct building in a single LEED project. For new construction projects, each building in the application must be less than 25,000 sq. ft. Please contact USGBC if with any questions.
  - For other cases such as buildings that have programmatic dependency (spaces – not personnel – within the building cannot function independently without the other building) or architectural cohesiveness (the building was designed to appear as one building), project teams are encouraged to contact USGBC to discuss their project prior to proceeding.

### **Interiors**

- The LEED project should be defined by a clear boundary such that the LEED project is physically distinct from other interior spaces within the building.

### **Neighborhood**

- The LEED neighborhood includes the land, water, and construction within the LEED project boundary.
- The LEED boundary is usually defined by the platted property line of the project, including all land and water within it.
  - Projects located on publicly owned campuses that do not have internal property lines must delineate a sphere-of-influence line to be used instead.
  - Projects may have enclaves of non-project properties that are not subject to the rating system, but cannot exceed 2% of the total project area and cannot be described as certified.
  - Projects must not contain non-contiguous parcels, but parcels can be separated by public rights-of-way.
- The project developer, which can include several property owners, should control a majority of the buildable land within the boundary, but does not have to control the entire area.

### 3. MUST COMPLY WITH PROJECT SIZE REQUIREMENTS

#### INTENT

The LEED rating system is designed to evaluate buildings, spaces, or neighborhoods of a certain size. The LEED requirements do not accurately assess the performance of projects outside of these size requirements.

#### REQUIREMENTS

All LEED projects must meet the size requirements listed below.

##### **LEED BD+C and LEED O+M Rating Systems**

The LEED project must include a minimum of 1,000 square feet (93 square meters) of gross floor area.

##### **LEED ID+C Rating Systems**

The LEED project must include a minimum of 250 square feet (22 square meters) of gross floor area.

##### **LEED for Neighborhood Development Rating Systems**

The LEED project should contain at least two habitable buildings and be no larger than 1500 acres.

##### **LEED for Homes Rating Systems**

The LEED project must be defined as a “dwelling unit” by all applicable codes. This requirement includes, but is not limited to, the International Residential Code stipulation that a dwelling unit must include “permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.”





# Rating System Selection Guidance

## INTRODUCTION

This document provides guidance to help project teams select a LEED rating system. Projects are required to use the rating system that is most appropriate. However, when the decision is not clear, it is the responsibility of the project team to make a reasonable decision in selecting a rating system before registering their project. The project teams should first identify an appropriate rating system, and then determine the best adaptation. Occasionally, USGBC recognizes that an entirely inappropriate rating system has been chosen. In this case, the project team will be asked to change the designated rating system for their registered project. Please review this guidance carefully and contact USGBC if it is not clear which rating system to use.

## RATING SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS

### LEED FOR BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Buildings that are new construction or major renovation. At least 60% of the project's *gross floor area* must be *complete* by the time of certification (except for LEED BD+C: Core and Shell). Must include the entire building's gross floor area in the project.

- **LEED BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovation.** New construction or major renovation of buildings that do not primarily serve K-12 educational, retail, data centers, warehouses and distribution centers, hospitality, or healthcare uses. High-rise residential buildings 4 stories or more can use New Construction or Multifamily Midrise.
- **LEED BD+C: Core and Shell Development.** Buildings that are new construction or major renovation for the exterior shell and core mechanical, electrical, and plumbing units, but not a complete interior fit-out. LEED BD+C: Core and Shell is the appropriate rating system to use if more than 40% of the gross floor area is incomplete at the time of certification.
- **LEED BD+C: Schools.** Buildings made up of core and ancillary learning spaces on K-12 school grounds. LEED BD+C: Schools may optionally be used for higher education and non-academic buildings on school campuses.
- **LEED BD+C: Retail.** Buildings used to conduct the retail sale of consumer product goods. Includes both direct customer service areas (showroom) and preparation or storage areas that support customer service.
- **LEED BD+C: Data Centers.** Buildings specifically designed and equipped to meet the needs of high density computing equipment such as server racks, used for data storage and processing. LEED BD+C: Data Centers only addresses whole building data centers (greater than 60%).
- **LEED BD+C: Warehouses and Distribution Centers.** Buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings, such as self-storage.
- **LEED BD+C: Hospitality.** Buildings dedicated to hotels, motels, inns, or other businesses within the service industry that provide transitional or short-term lodging with or without food.
- **LEED BD+C: Healthcare.** Hospitals that operate twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and provide inpatient medical treatment, including acute and long-term care.
- **LEED BD+C: Homes and Multifamily Lowrise.** Single-family homes and multi-family residential buildings of 1 to 3 stories. Projects 3 to 5 stories may choose the Homes rating system that corresponds to the ENERGY STAR program in which they are participating.
- **LEED BD+C: Multifamily Midrise.** Multi-family residential buildings of 4 or more occupiable stories above grade. The building must have 50% or more residential space. These buildings may also use LEED BD+C: New Construction.

### LEED FOR INTERIOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

Interior spaces that are a complete interior fit-out. In addition, at least 60% of the project's gross floor area must be complete by the time of certification.

- **LEED ID+C: Commercial Interiors.** Interior spaces dedicated to functions other than retail or hospitality.
- **LEED ID+C: Retail.** Interior spaces used to conduct the retail sale of consumer product goods. Includes both direct customer service areas (showroom) and preparation or storage areas that support customer service.
- **LEED ID+C: Hospitality.** Interior spaces dedicated to hotels, motels, inns, or other businesses within the service industry that provide transitional or short-term lodging with or without food.

### LEED FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.

Buildings that are fully operational and occupied for at least one year. The project may be undergoing improvement work or little to no construction. Must include the entire building's gross floor area in the project.

- **LEED O+M: Existing Buildings.** Existing buildings that do not primarily serve K-12 educational, retail, data centers, warehouses and distribution centers, or hospitality uses.
- **LEED O+M: Retail.** Existing buildings used to conduct the retail sale of consumer product goods. Includes both direct customer service areas (showroom) and preparation or storage areas that support customer service.



- **LEED O+M: Schools.** Existing buildings made up of core and ancillary learning spaces on K-12 school grounds. May also be used for higher education and non-academic buildings on school campuses.
- **LEED O+M: Hospitality.** Existing buildings dedicated to hotels, motels, inns, or other businesses within the service industry that provide transitional or short-term lodging with or without food.
- **LEED O+M: Data Centers.** Existing buildings specifically designed and equipped to meet the needs of high density computing equipment such as server racks, used for data storage and processing. LEED O+M: Data Centers only addresses whole building data centers.
- **LEED O+M: Warehouses and Distribution Centers.** Existing buildings used to store goods, manufactured products, merchandise, raw materials, or personal belongings (such as self-storage).

**LEED FOR NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT**

New land development projects or redevelopment projects containing residential uses, nonresidential uses, or a mix. Projects may be at any stage of the development process, from conceptual planning through construction. It is recommended that at least 50% of total building floor area be new construction or major renovation. Buildings within the project and features in the public realm are evaluated.

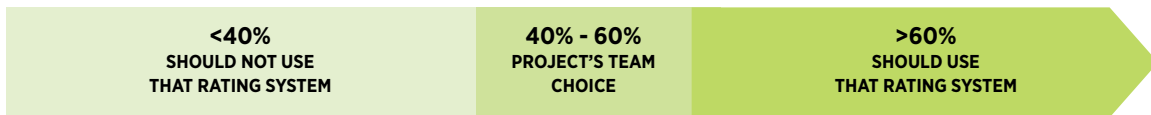
- **LEED ND: Plan.** Projects in conceptual planning or master planning phases, or under construction.
- **LEED ND: Built Project.** Completed development projects.

**CHOOSING BETWEEN RATING SYSTEMS**

The following 40/60 rule provides guidance for making a decision when several rating systems appear to be appropriate for a project. To use this rule, first assign a rating system to each square foot or square meter of the building. Then, choose the most appropriate rating system based on the resulting percentages.

The entire gross floor area of a LEED project must be certified under a single rating system and is subject to all prerequisites and attempted credits in that rating system, regardless of mixed construction or space usage type.

**PERCENTAGE OF FLOOR AREA APPROPRIATE FOR A PARTICULAR RATING SYSTEM**



- If a rating system is appropriate for less than 40% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space, then that rating system should not be used.
- If a rating system is appropriate for more than 60% of the gross floor area of a LEED project building or space, then that rating system should be used.
- If an appropriate rating system falls between 40% and 60% of the gross floor area, project teams must independently assess their situation and decide which rating system is most applicable.







# Location and Transportation (LT)

## OVERVIEW

The Location and Transportation (LT) category rewards thoughtful decisions about building location, with credits that encourage compact development, alternative transportation, and connection with amenities, such as restaurants and parks. The LT category is an outgrowth of the Sustainable Sites category, which formerly covered location-related topics. Whereas the SS category now specifically addresses on-site ecosystem services, the LT category considers the existing features of the surrounding community and how this infrastructure affects occupants' behavior and environmental performance.

Well-located buildings take advantage of existing infrastructure—public transit, street networks, pedestrian paths, bicycle networks, services and amenities, and existing utilities, such as electricity, water, gas, and sewage. By recognizing existing patterns of development and land density, project teams can reduce strain on the environment from the material and ecological costs that accompany the creation of new infrastructure and hardscape. In addition, the compact communities promoted by the LT credits encourage robust and realistic alternatives to private automobile use, such as walking, biking, vehicle shares, and public transit. These incremental steps can have significant benefits: a 2009 Urban Land Institute study concluded that improvements in land-use patterns and investments in public transportation infrastructure alone could reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation in the U.S. by 9% to 15% by 2050<sup>1</sup>; globally, the transportation sector is responsible for about one-quarter of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>2</sup>

If integrated into the surrounding community, a building can offer distinct advantages to owners and building users. For owners, proximity to existing utility lines and street networks avoids the cost of bringing this infrastructure to the project site. For occupants, walkable and bikeable locations can enhance health by encouraging daily physical activity, and proximity to services and amenities can increase happiness and productivity. Locating in a vibrant, livable community makes the building a destination for residents, employees, customers, and visitors, and the building's occupants will contribute to the area's economic activity, creating a good model for future development. Reusing previously developed land, cleaning up brownfield sites, and investing in disadvantaged areas conserve undeveloped land and ensure efficient delivery of services and infrastructure.

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Smart Growth and Climate Change*, [epa.gov/dced/climatechange.htm](http://epa.gov/dced/climatechange.htm) (accessed September 11, 2012).  
 2. International Council on Clean Transportation, *Passenger Vehicles*, (accessed March 22, 2013).

Design strategies that complement the building's location are also rewarded in the LT section. For example, by limiting parking, a project can encourage building users to take alternative transportation. By providing bicycle storage, alternative-fuel facilities, and preferred parking for green vehicles, a project can support users seeking transportation options.

## CONSISTENT DOCUMENTATION

### WALKING AND BICYCLING DISTANCE

Walking and bicycling distances are measurements of how far a pedestrian and bicyclist would travel from a point of origin to a destination, such as the nearest bus stop. This distance, also known as shortest path analysis, replaces the simple straight-line radius used in LEED 2009 and better reflects pedestrians' and bicyclists' access to amenities, taking into account safety, convenience, and obstructions to movement. This in turn better predicts the use of these amenities.

Walking distances must be measured along infrastructure that is safe and comfortable for pedestrian: sidewalks, all-weather-surface footpaths, crosswalks, or equivalent pedestrian facilities.

Bicycling distances must be measured along infrastructure that is safe and comfortable for bicyclists: on-street bicycle lanes, off-street bicycle paths or trails, and streets with low target vehicle speed. Project teams may use bicycling distance instead of walking distance to measure the proximity of bicycle storage to a bicycle network in LT Credit Bicycle Facilities.

When calculating the walking or bicycling distance, sum the continuous segments of the walking or bicycling route to determine the distance from origin to destination. A straight-line radius from the origin that does not follow pedestrian and bicyclist infrastructure will not be accepted.

Refer to specific credits to select the appropriate origin and destination points. In all cases, the origin must be accessible to all building users, and the walking or bicycling distance must not exceed the distance specified in the credit requirements.

### TOTAL VEHICLE PARKING CAPACITY

When determining total parking capacity, include all the off-street spaces available to the project building's users. This may include spaces both inside and outside the project boundary.

If parking spaces are shared among two or more buildings ("pooled" parking), determine the share of this parking allocated to the project. Include this number of spaces in the total parking capacity and provide rationale for the parking distribution, if necessary.

If no off-street parking is allocated to the project building's users, the team is eligible to pursue LT Credit Reduced Parking Footprint but is not eligible for LT Credit Green Vehicles.

The following parking spaces must be included in total parking capacity:

- New and existing surface parking spaces
- New and existing garage or multilevel parking spaces
- Any off-street parking spaces outside the project boundary that are available to the building's users

The following parking spaces should not be included in total parking capacity:

- On-street (parallel or pull-in) parking spaces on public rights of way
- Parking spaces for fleet and inventory vehicles, unless these vehicles are regularly used by employees for commuting as well as business purposes
- Motorbike or bicycle spaces

## PREFERRED PARKING

Preferred parking spaces have the shortest walking distance to the main entrance of the project, exclusive of spaces designated for people with disabilities.

If parking is provided on multiple levels of a facility, locate preferred spaces on the level closest to the main entrance to the building.

If the parking area is subdivided for different kinds of building users (e.g., customers and employees, staff and students, ranking military officials), a project may distribute the required preferred parking spaces proportionally across each parking area. This also applies to the provision of fueling stations in LT Credit Green Vehicles.

Alternatively, a project that subdivides its parking area may provide one general preferred parking area with enough spaces for all user types (based on total parking capacity). In this case, parking areas outside the preferred parking zone would still be separated by user type. This also applies to the provision of fueling stations in LT Credit Green Vehicles.

The reservation of preferred parking spaces is required both for carpool and vanpool vehicles in LT Credit Reduced Parking Footprint and for green vehicles in LT Credit Green Vehicles. Projects pursuing both credits will need to reserve a higher proportion of preferred parking spaces.

Carpool and vanpool spaces and green vehicle spaces may be placed at the discretion of the project team (i.e., green vehicle spaces can be closer to the main entrance than carpool and vanpool spaces, or vice versa), provided the number of spaces reserved for each type meets credit requirements.

Although not encouraged, preferred parking areas and signage for carpool and vanpool vehicles and green vehicles may be combined if 10% of total parking capacity is reserved with this signage and both Reduced Parking Footprint and Green Vehicles credits are achieved.









# Sustainable Sites (ss)

## OVERVIEW

The Sustainable Sites (SS) category rewards decisions about the environment surrounding the building, with credits that emphasize the vital relationships among buildings, ecosystems, and ecosystem services. It focuses on restoring project site elements, integrating the site with local and regional ecosystems, and preserving the biodiversity that natural systems rely on.

Earth's systems depend on biologically diverse forests, wetlands, coral reefs, and other ecosystems, which are often referred to as "natural capital" because they provide regenerative services. A United Nations study indicates that of the ecosystem services that have been assessed worldwide, about 60% are currently degraded or used unsustainably.<sup>1</sup> The results are deforestation, soil erosion, a drop in water table levels, extinction of species, and rivers that no longer run to the sea. Recent trends like exurban development and sprawl encroach on the remaining natural landscapes and farmlands, fragmenting and replacing them with dispersed hardscapes surrounded by nonnative vegetation. Between 1982 and 2001 in the U.S. alone, about 34 million acres (13 759 hectares) of open space (an area the size of Illinois) was lost to development—approximately 4 acres per minute, or 6,000 acres a day.<sup>2</sup> The rainwater runoff from these hardscape areas frequently overloads the capacity of natural infiltration systems, increasing both the quantity and pollution of site runoff. Rainwater runoff carries such pollutants as oil, sediment, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they contribute to eutrophication and harm aquatic ecosystems and species. A Washington State Department of Ecology study noted that rainwater runoff from roads, parking lots, and other hardscapes carries some 200,000 barrels of petroleum into the Puget Sound every year—more than half of what was spilled in the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* accident in Alaska.<sup>3</sup>

Project teams that comply with the prerequisites and credits in the SS category protect sensitive ecosystems by completing an early site assessment and planning the locations of buildings and hardscape areas to avoid harming habitat, open space, and water bodies. They use low-impact development methods that minimize construction pollution, reduce heat island effects and light pollution, and mimic natural water flow patterns to manage rainwater runoff. They also remediate areas on the project site that are already in decline.

1. UN Environment Programme, *State and Trends of the Environment 1987–2001, Section B, Chapter 5*, [unep.org/geo/geo4/report/05\\_Biodiversity.pdf](http://unep.org/geo/geo4/report/05_Biodiversity.pdf).
2. U.S. Forest Service, *Quick Facts*, [fs.fed.us/projects/four-threats/facts/open-space.shtml](http://fs.fed.us/projects/four-threats/facts/open-space.shtml) (accessed September 11, 2012).
3. Cornwall, W., *Stormwater's Damage to Puget Sound Huge*, *Seattle Times* (December 1, 2007), [seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2004045940\\_ecology01m.html](http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2004045940_ecology01m.html) (accessed September 14, 2012).

In LEED v4, the SS category combines traditional approaches with several new strategies, including the backlight-uplight-glare (BUG) method (Light Pollution Reduction credit), working with conservation organizations to target financial support for off-site habitat protection (Site Development—Protect or Restore Habitat credit), replicating natural site hydrology (Rainwater Management credit), and using three-year aged SRI values for roofs and SR values for nonroof hardscape (Heat Island Reduction credit).





# Water Efficiency (WE)

## OVERVIEW

The Water Efficiency (WE) section addresses water holistically, looking at indoor use, outdoor use, specialized uses, and metering. The section is based on an “efficiency first” approach to water conservation. As a result, each prerequisite looks at water efficiency and reductions in potable water use alone. Then, the WE credits additionally recognize the use of nonpotable and alternative sources of water.

The conservation and creative reuse of water are important because only 3% of Earth’s water is fresh water, and of that, slightly over two-thirds is trapped in glaciers.<sup>1</sup> Typically, most of a building’s water cycles through the building and then flows off-site as wastewater. In developed nations, potable water often comes from a public water supply system far from the building site, and wastewater leaving the site must be piped to a processing plant, after which it is discharged into a distant water body. This pass-through system reduces streamflow in rivers and depletes freshwater aquifers, causing water tables to drop and wells to go dry. In 60% of European cities with more than 100,000 people, groundwater is being used faster than it can be replenished.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, the energy required to treat water for drinking, transport it to and from a building, and treat it for disposal represents a significant amount of energy use not captured by a building’s utility meter. Research in California shows that roughly 19% of all energy used in this U.S. state is consumed by water treatment and pumping.<sup>3</sup>

In the U.S., buildings account for 13.6% of potable water use,<sup>4</sup> the third-largest category, behind thermoelectric power and irrigation. Designers and builders can construct green buildings that use significantly less water than conventional construction by incorporating native landscapes that eliminate the need for irrigation, installing water-efficient fixtures, and reusing wastewater for nonpotable water needs. The Green Building Market Impact Report 2009 found that LEED projects were responsible for saving an aggregate 1.2 trillion gallons (4.54 trillion liters) of water.<sup>5</sup> LEED’s WE credits encourage project teams to take advantage of every opportunity to significantly reduce total water use.

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Water Trivia Facts*, [water.epa.gov/learn/kids/drinkingwater/water\\_trivia\\_facts.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/learn/kids/drinkingwater/water_trivia_facts.cfm) (accessed September 12, 2012).
2. *Statistics: Graphs & Maps, UN Water*, <http://www.unwater.org/statistics/en/> (accessed July 9, 2014).
3. [energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-700-2005-011/CEC-700-2005-011-SF.PDF](http://energy.ca.gov/2005publications/CEC-700-2005-011/CEC-700-2005-011-SF.PDF)
4. USGBC, *Green Building Facts*, <http://www.usgbc.org/articles/green-building-facts>.
5. *Green Outlook 2011, Green Trends Driving Growth* (McGraw-Hill Construction, 2010), [aiacc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/greenoutlook2011.pdf](http://aiacc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/greenoutlook2011.pdf) (accessed on September 12, 2012).

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The WE category comprises three major components: indoor water (used by fixtures, appliances, and processes, such as cooling), irrigation water, and water metering. Several kinds of documentation span these components, depending on the project's specific water-saving strategies.

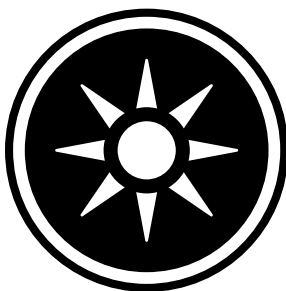
**Site plans:** Plans are used to document the location and size of vegetated areas and the locations of meters and submeters. Within the building, floorplans show the location of fixtures, appliances, and process water equipment (e.g., cooling towers, evaporative condensers), as well as indoor submeters. The same documentation can be used in credits in the Sustainable Sites category.

**Fixture cutsheets:** Projects must document their fixtures (and appliances as applicable) using fixture cutsheets or manufacturers' literature. This documentation is used in the Indoor Water Use Reduction prerequisite and credit.

**Alternative water sources:** A project that includes graywater reuse, rainwater harvesting, municipally supplied wastewater (purple pipe water), or other reused sources is eligible to earn credit in WE Credit Outdoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit Indoor Water Use Reduction, WE Credit Cooling Tower Water Use, and WE Credit Water Metering. But the team cannot apply the same water to multiple credits unless the water source has sufficient volume to cover the demand of all the uses (e.g., irrigation plus toilet-flushing demand).

**Occupancy calculations:** The Indoor Water Use Reduction prerequisite and credit require projections based on occupants' usage. The Location and Transportation and Sustainable Sites categories also use project occupancy calculations. Review the occupancy section in *Getting Started* to understand how occupants are classified and counted. Also see WE Prerequisite Indoor Water Use Reduction for additional guidance specific to the WE section.





# Energy and Atmosphere (EA)

## OVERVIEW

The Energy and Atmosphere (EA) category approaches energy from a holistic perspective, addressing energy use reduction, energy-efficient design strategies, and renewable energy sources.

The current worldwide mix of energy resources is weighted heavily toward oil, coal, and natural gas.<sup>1</sup> In addition to emitting greenhouse gases, these resources are nonrenewable: their quantities are limited or they cannot be replaced as fast as they are consumed.<sup>2</sup> Though estimates regarding the remaining quantity of these resources vary, it is clear that the current reliance on nonrenewable energy sources is not sustainable and involves increasingly destructive extraction processes, uncertain supplies, escalating market prices, and national security vulnerability. Accounting for approximately 40% of the total energy used today,<sup>3</sup> buildings are significant contributors to these problems.

Energy efficiency in a green building starts with a focus on design that reduces overall energy needs, such as building orientation and glazing selection, and the choice of climate-appropriate building materials. Strategies such as passive heating and cooling, natural ventilation, and high-efficiency HVAC systems partnered with smart controls further reduce a building's energy use. The generation of renewable energy on the project site or the purchase of green power allows portions of the remaining energy consumption to be met with non-fossil fuel energy, lowering the demand for traditional sources.

The commissioning process is critical to ensuring high-performing buildings. Early involvement of a commissioning authority helps prevent long-term maintenance issues and wasted energy by verifying that the design meets the owner's project requirements and functions as intended. In an operationally effective and efficient building, the staff understands what systems are installed and how they function. Staff must have training and be receptive to learning new methods for optimizing system performance so that efficient design is carried through to efficient performance.

The EA category recognizes that the reduction of fossil fuel use extends far beyond the walls of the building. Projects can contribute to increasing the electricity grid's efficiency by enrolling in a demand response program.

1. [iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/kwes.pdf](http://iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/kwes.pdf)
2. [cnx.org/content/m16730/latest/](http://cnx.org/content/m16730/latest/)
3. [unep.org/sbci/pdfs/SBCI-BCCSummary.pdf](http://unep.org/sbci/pdfs/SBCI-BCCSummary.pdf)

Demand response allows utilities to call on buildings to decrease their electricity use during peak times, reducing the strain on the grid and the need to operate more power plants, thus potentially avoiding the costs of constructing new plants. Similarly, on-site renewable energy not only moves the market away from dependence on fossil fuels but may also be a dependable local electricity source that avoids transmission losses and strain on the grid.

The American Physical Society has found that if current and emerging cost-effective energy efficiency measures are employed in new buildings and in existing buildings as their heating, cooling, lighting, and other equipment is replaced, the growth in energy demand from the building sector could fall from a projected 30% increase to zero between now and 2030.<sup>4</sup> The EA section supports the goal of reduced energy demand through credits related to reducing usage, designing for efficiency, and supplementing the energy supply with renewables.

4. *Energy Future: Think Efficiency* (American Physical Society, September 2008), [aps.org/energyefficiencyreport/report/energy-bldgs.pdf](http://aps.org/energyefficiencyreport/report/energy-bldgs.pdf) (accessed September 13, 2012).







# Materials and Resources (MR)

## OVERVIEW

The Materials and Resources (MR) credit category focuses on minimizing the embodied energy and other impacts associated with the extraction, processing, transport, maintenance, and disposal of building materials. The requirements are designed to support a life-cycle approach that improves performance and promotes resource efficiency. Each requirement identifies a specific action that fits into the larger context of a life-cycle approach to embodied impact reduction.

### THE WASTE HIERARCHY

Construction and demolition waste constitutes about 40 percent of the total solid waste stream in the United States<sup>1</sup> and about 25% of the total waste stream in the European Union.<sup>2</sup> In its solid waste management hierarchy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ranks source reduction, reuse, recycling, and waste to energy as the four preferred strategies for reducing waste. The MR section directly addresses each of these recommended strategies.

Source reduction appears at the top of the hierarchy because it avoids environmental harms throughout a material's life cycle, from supply chain and use to recycling and waste disposal. Source reduction encourages the use of innovative construction strategies, such as prefabrication and designing to dimensional construction materials, thereby minimizing material cutoffs and inefficiencies.

Building and material reuse is the next most effective strategy because reusing existing materials avoids the environmental burden of the manufacturing process. Replacing existing materials with new ones would entail production and transportation of new materials, and it would take many years to offset the associated greenhouse gases through increased efficiency of the building. LEED has consistently rewarded the reuse of materials. LEED v4 now offers more flexibility and rewards all material reuse achieved by a project—both in situ, as part of a building reuse strategy, and from off site, as part of a salvaging strategy.

Recycling is the most common way to divert waste from landfills. In conventional practice, most waste is landfilled—an increasingly unsustainable solution. In urban areas landfill space is reaching capacity, requiring

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, [epa.gov/osw/conserve/rrr/imr/cdm/pubs/cd-meas.pdf](http://epa.gov/osw/conserve/rrr/imr/cdm/pubs/cd-meas.pdf).
2. European Commission Service Contract on Management of Construction and Demolition Waste, Final Report, [http://www.eu-smr.eu/cdw/docs/BIO\\_Construction%20and%20Demolition%20Waste\\_Final%20report\\_09022011.pdf](http://www.eu-smr.eu/cdw/docs/BIO_Construction%20and%20Demolition%20Waste_Final%20report_09022011.pdf) (accessed April 9, 2013).

the conversion of more land elsewhere and raising the transportation costs of waste. Innovations in recycling technology improve sorting and processing to supply raw material to secondary markets, keeping those materials in the production stream longer.

Because secondary markets do not exist for every material, however, the next most beneficial use of waste materials is conversion to energy. Many countries are lessening the burden on landfills through a waste-to-energy solution. In countries such as Sweden and Saudi Arabia, waste-to-energy facilities are far more common than landfills. When strict air quality control measures are enforced, waste-to-energy can be a viable alternative to extracting fossil fuels to produce energy.

In aggregate, LEED projects are responsible for diverting more than 80 million tons (72.6 million tonnes) of waste from landfills, and this volume is expected to grow to 540 million tons (489.9 million tonnes) by 2030.<sup>3</sup> From 2000 to 2011, LEED projects in Seattle diverted an average of 90 percent of their construction waste from the landfill, resulting in 175,000 tons (158,757.3 tonnes) of waste diverted.<sup>4</sup> If all newly constructed buildings achieved the 90 percent diversion rate demonstrated by Seattle's 102 LEED projects, the result would be staggering. Construction debris is no longer waste, it is a resource.

## LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT IN LEED

Through credits in the MR category, LEED has instigated market transformation of building products by creating a cycle of consumer demand and industry delivery of environmentally preferable products. LEED project teams have created demand for increasingly sustainable products, and suppliers, designers, and manufacturers are responding. From responsibly harvested wood to increased recycled content to bio-based materials, the increased supply of sustainable materials has been measurable over the history of LEED. Several MR credits reward use of products that perform well on specific criteria. It is difficult, however, to compare two products that have different sustainable attributes—for example, cabinets made of wheat husks sourced from all over the country and bound together in resin versus solid wood cabinets made from local timber. Life-cycle assessment (LCA) provides a more comprehensive picture of materials and products, enabling project teams to make more informed decisions that will have greater overall benefit for the environmental, human health, and communities, while encouraging manufacturers to improve their products through innovation.

LCA is a “compilation and evaluation of the inputs and outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle.”<sup>5</sup> The entire life cycle of a product (or building) is examined, the processes and constituents identified, and their environmental effects assessed—both upstream, from the point of manufacture or raw materials extraction, and downstream, including transportation, use, maintenance, and end of life. This approach is sometimes called “cradle to grave.” Going even further, “cradle to cradle” emphasizes recycling and reuse at the end of life rather than disposal.

Life-cycle approaches to materials assessment began in the 1960s with carbon accounting models. Since then, LCA standards and practices have been developed and refined. In Europe and a few other parts of the world, manufacturers, regulators, specifiers, and consumers in many fields have been using life-cycle information to improve their product selections and product environmental profiles. Until relatively recently, however, the data and tools that support LCA were lacking in the U.S. Now a growing number of manufacturers are ready to document and publicly disclose the environmental profiles of their products, and programs that assist this effort and help users understand the results are available.

LEED aims to accelerate the use of LCA tools and LCA-based decision making, thereby spurring market transformation and improving the quality of databases. Recognizing the limitations of the life-cycle approach for addressing human health and the ecosystem consequences of raw material extraction, LEED uses alternative, complementary approaches to LCA in the credits that address those topics.

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### Required Products and Materials

The scope of the MR credit category includes the building or portions of the building that are being constructed or renovated. Portions of an existing building that are not part of the construction contract are excluded from MR

3. USGBC, *Green Building Facts*, [usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=18693](http://usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=18693) (accessed September 13, 2012).

4. *City of Seattle, LEED Projects Analysis*, [seattle.gov/dpd/greenbuilding/docs/dpdpo22009.pdf](http://seattle.gov/dpd/greenbuilding/docs/dpdpo22009.pdf) (accessed March 26, 2013).

5. ISO 14040 *International Standard, Environmental management, Life cycle assessment, principles and framework* (Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization, 2006).

documentation unless otherwise noted. For guidance on the treatment of additions, see the minimum program requirements.

### Qualifying Products and Exclusions

The MR section addresses “permanently installed building products,” which as defined by LEED refers to products and materials that create the building or are attached to it. Examples include structure and enclosure elements, installed finishes, framing, interior walls, cabinets and casework, doors, and roofs. Most of these materials fall into Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) 2012 MasterFormat Divisions 3-10, 31, and 32. Some products addressed by MR credits fall outside these divisions.

Furniture is not required to be included in credit calculations. However, if furniture is included in MR credit calculations, all furniture must be included consistently in all cost-based credits.

In past versions of LEED, all mechanical, plumbing, and electrical equipment (MEP), categorized as CSI MasterFormat divisions 11, 21-28, and other specialty divisions, was excluded from MR credits. In this version of LEED some specific products that are part of these systems but are “passive” (meaning not part of the active portions of the system) may be included in credit calculations. This allows flexibility for the optional assessment of piping, pipe insulation, ducts, duct insulation, conduit, plumbing fixtures, faucets, showerheads, and lamp housings. If optional products or materials are included in cost-based credit calculations, such as Option 2 under each Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credits, they must be included consistently across all cost-based credit calculations. Additionally, if optional products and materials are included in product based calculations, such as Option 1 under each Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credits, they are not required to be included in cost-based credit calculations. However, unlike furniture, if some of these products are included in credit calculations, not all products of that type must be included.

Special equipment, such as elevators, escalators, process equipment, and fire suppression systems, is excluded from the credit calculations. Also excluded are products purchased for temporary use on the project, like formwork for concrete.

For Healthcare projects, the scope of MR Credit Medical Furniture and Furnishings includes all freestanding furniture and medical furnishings. Freestanding furniture items included in this credit cannot be counted in any Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credits, to avoid double-counting. Permanently installed items such as casework and built-in millwork should be included in the Building Product Disclosure and Optimization credits, not MR Credit Medical Furniture and Furnishings.

### Defining a Product

Several credits in this category calculate achievement on the basis of number of products instead of product cost. For these credits, a “product” or a “permanently installed building product” is defined by its function in the project. A product includes the physical components and services needed to serve the intended function. If there are similar products within a specification, each contributes as a separate product. Here are a few scenarios.

Products that arrive at the project site ready for installation:

- Metal studs, wallboard, and concrete masonry units are all separate products.
- For wallboard, the gypsum, binder, and backing are all required for the product to function, so each ingredient does not count as a separate product.

Products that arrive at the project site ready for installation:

- Metal studs, wallboard, and concrete masonry units are all separate products.
- For wallboard, the gypsum, binder, and backing are all required for the product to function, so each ingredient does not count as a separate product.
- Concrete is a single product as it typically arrives at the site as a mixed product ready to pour.

Products that arrive as an ingredient or component used in a site-assembled product:

- Lumber for custom millwork.
- Concrete mix components (admixture, aggregate, and cement) may be considered separate products if they arrive to site as separate products.

Similar products from the same manufacturer with distinct formulations versus similar products from the same manufacturer with aesthetic variations or reconfigurations:

- Paints of different gloss levels are separate products because each paint type is specified to serve a different function, such as water resistance. Different colors of the same paint are not separate products because they serve the same function.
- Carpets of different pile heights are separate products because they are used for different kinds of foot traffic. The same carpet in a different color is not a separate product.
- Desk chairs and side chairs in the same product line are different products because they serve different functions. Two side chairs differing only in aesthetic aspects, such as the presence of arms, are not different products.

**Determining Product Cost**

Product and materials cost includes all taxes and expenses to deliver the material to the project site incurred by the contractor but excludes any cost for labor and equipment required for installation after the material is delivered to the site.

To calculate the total materials cost of a project, use either the actual materials cost or the default materials cost.

*Actual materials cost.* This is the cost of all materials being used on the project site, excluding labor but including delivery and taxes.

*Default materials cost.* The alternative way to determine the total materials cost is to calculate 45% of total construction costs. This default materials cost can replace the actual cost for most materials and products, as specified above. If the project team is including optional products and materials, such as furniture and MEP items, add the actual value of those items to the default value for all other products and materials.

**Location Valuation Factor**

Several credits in the MR section include a location valuation factor, which adds value to locally produced products and materials. The intent is to incentivize the purchase of products that support the local economy. Products and materials that are extracted, manufactured, and purchased within 100 miles (160 kilometers) of the project are valued at 200% of their cost (i.e., the valuation factor is 2).

For a product to qualify for the location valuation factor, it must meet two conditions: all extraction, manufacture, and purchase (including distribution) of the product and its materials must occur within that radius (Figure 1), and the product (or portion of an assembled product) must meet at least one of the sustainable criteria



**Figure 1.** Example material radius

(e.g., FSC certification, recycled content) specified in the credit. Products and materials that do not meet the location criteria but do meet at least one of the sustainability criteria are valued 100% of their cost (i.e., the valuation factor is 1).

The distance must be measured as the crow flies, not by actual travel distance. The point of purchase is considered the location of the purchase transaction. For online or other transactions that do not occur in person, the point of purchase is considered the location of product distribution.

For the location valuation factor of salvaged and reused materials, see MR Credit Building Product Disclosure and Optimization—Sourcing of Raw Materials, *Further Explanation, Material Reuse Considerations*.

### Determining Material Contributions of an Assembly

Many sustainability criteria in the MR category apply to the entire product, as is the case for product certifications and programs. However, some criteria apply to only a portion of the product. The portion of the product that contributes to the credit could be either a percentage of a homogeneous material or the percentage of qualifying components that are mechanically or permanently fastened together. In either case, the contributing value is based on weight. Examples of homogeneous materials include composite flooring, ceiling tiles, and rubber wall base. Examples of assemblies (parts mechanically or permanently fastened together) include office chairs, demountable partition walls, premade window assemblies, and doors.

Calculate the value that contributes toward credit compliance as the percentage, by weight, of the material or component that meets the criteria, multiplied by the total product cost.

$$\text{Product value (\$)} = \text{Total product cost (\$)} \times (\%) \text{ product component by weight} \times (\%) \text{ meeting sustainable criteria}$$



Percentage (%) denotes assembly components by weight

**Figure 2.** Sustainably produced components of \$500 office chair

**TABLE 1.** Example calculation for \$500 office chair

Chair component	Percentage of product, by weight	Value of component	Percentage of component meeting sustainability criteria	Value of sustainability criteria
Fastening hardware	2%	\$10	25% preconsumer recycled content	\$2.50
Cotton fabric	5%	\$25	100% certified by Rainforest Alliance	\$25.00
Plastic component	25%	\$125	10% postconsumer recycled content	\$12.50
Armrest	5%	\$25	10% postconsumer recycled content	\$2.50
Metal base	20%	\$100	25% preconsumer recycled content	\$25.00
Steel post	8%	\$40	40% preconsumer recycled content	\$16.00
Wheels	5%	\$25	10% postconsumer recycled content	\$1.25
<b>Total value contributing to credit</b>				<b>\$84.75</b>







# Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ)

## OVERVIEW

The Indoor Environmental Quality (EQ) category rewards decisions made by project teams about indoor air quality and thermal, visual, and acoustic comfort. Green buildings with good indoor environmental quality protect the health and comfort of building occupants. High-quality indoor environments also enhance productivity, decrease absenteeism, improve the building's value, and reduce liability for building designers and owners.<sup>1</sup> This category addresses the myriad design strategies and environmental factors—air quality, lighting quality, acoustic design, control over one's surroundings—that influence the way people learn, work, and live.

The relationship between the indoor environment and the health and comfort of building occupants is complex and still not fully understood. Local customs and expectations, occupants' activities, and the building's site, design, and construction are just a few of the variables that make it difficult to quantify and measure the direct effect of a building on its occupants.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, the EQ section balances the need for prescriptive measures with more performance-oriented credit requirements. For example, source control is addressed first, in a prerequisite, and a later credit then specifies an indoor air quality assessment to measure the actual outcome of those strategies.

The EQ category combines traditional approaches, such as ventilation and thermal control, with emerging design strategies, including a holistic, emissions-based approach (Low-Emitting Materials credit), source control and monitoring for user-determined contaminants (Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies credit), requirements for lighting quality (Interior Lighting credit), and advanced lighting metrics (Daylight credit). A new credit covering acoustics is now available for all projects using a BD+C rating system.

1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Health Buildings Healthy People: A Vision for the 21st Century*, [epa.gov/iaq/pubs/hbhp.html](http://epa.gov/iaq/pubs/hbhp.html) (October 2001) (accessed July 25, 2013).

2. Mitchell, Clifford S., Junfeng Zhang, Torben Sigsgaard, Matti Jantunen, Palu J. Liroy, Robert Samson, and Meryl H. Karol, *Current State of the Science: Health Effects and Indoor Environmental Quality*, *Environmental Health Perspectives* 115(6) (June 2007).

## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS AND FLOOR PLANS

For many of the credits in the EQ category, compliance is based on the percentage of floor area that meets the credit requirements. In general, floor areas and space categorization should be consistent across EQ credits. Any excluded spaces or discrepancies in floor area values should be explained and highlighted in the documentation. See *Space Categorization*, below, for additional information on which floor area should be included in which credits.

### SPACE CATEGORIZATION

The EQ category focuses on the interaction between the occupants of the building and the indoor spaces in which they spend their time. For this reason, it is important to identify which spaces are used by the occupants, including any visitors (transients), and what activities they perform in each space. Depending on the space categorization, the credit requirements may or may not apply (Table 1).

#### Occupied versus unoccupied space

All spaces in a building must be categorized as either occupied or unoccupied. Occupied spaces are enclosed areas intended for human activities. Unoccupied spaces are places intended primarily for other purposes; they are occupied only occasionally and for short periods of time—in other words, they are inactive areas.

Examples of spaces that are typically unoccupied include the following:

- Mechanical and electrical rooms
- Egress stairway or dedicated emergency exit corridor
- Closets in a residence (but a walk-in closet is occupied)
- Data center floor area, including a raised floor area
- Inactive storage area in a warehouse or distribution center

For areas with equipment retrieval, the space is unoccupied only if the retrieval is occasional.

#### Regularly versus nonregularly occupied spaces

Occupied spaces are further classified as regularly occupied or nonregularly occupied, based on the duration of the occupancy. Regularly occupied spaces are enclosed areas where people normally spend time, defined as more than one hour of continuous occupancy per person per day, on average; the occupants may be seated or standing as they work, study, or perform other activities. For spaces that are not used daily, the classification should be based on the time a typical occupant spends in the space when it is in use. For example, a computer workstation may be largely vacant throughout the month, but when it is occupied, a worker spends one to five hours there. It would then be considered regularly occupied because that length of time is sufficient to affect the person's well-being, and he or she would have an expectation of thermal comfort and control over the environment.

Occupied spaces that do not meet the definition of regularly occupied are nonregularly occupied; these are areas that people pass through or areas used an average of less than one hour per person per day.

**Examples of regularly occupied spaces include the following:**

- Airplane hangar
- Auditorium
- Auto service bay
- Bank teller station
- Conference room
- Correctional facility cell or day room
- Data center network operations center
- Data center security operations center
- Dorm room
- Exhibition hall
- Facilities staff office
- Facilities staff workstation
- Food service facility dining area
- Food service facility kitchen area
- Gymnasium
- Hospital autopsy and morgue
- Hospital critical-care area
- Hospital dialysis and infusion area
- Hospital exam room
- Hospital operating room
- Hospital patient room
- Hospital recovery area
- Hospital staff room
- Hospital surgical suite
- Hospital waiting room
- Hospital diagnostic and treatment area
- Hospital laboratory
- Hospital nursing station
- Hospital solarium
- Hospital waiting room
- Hotel front desk
- Hotel guest room
- Hotel housekeeping area
- Hotel lobby
- Information desk
- Meeting room
- Natatorium
- Open-office workstation
- Private office
- Reception desk
- Residential bedroom
- Residential dining room
- Residential kitchen
- Residential living room
- Residential office, den, workroom
- Retail merchandise area and associated circulation
- Retail sales transaction area
- School classroom
- School media center
- School student activity room
- School study hall
- Shipping and receiving office
- Study carrel
- Warehouse materials-handling area

**Examples of nonregularly occupied spaces include the following:**

- Break room
- Circulation space
- Copy room
- Corridor
- Fire station apparatus bay
- Hospital linen area
- Hospital medical record area
- Hospital patient room bathroom
- Hospital short-term charting space
- Hospital prep and cleanup area in surgical suite
- Interrogation room
- Lobby (except hotel lobby)\*
- Locker room
- Residential bathroom
- Residential laundry area
- Residential walk-in closet
- Restroom
- Retail fitting area
- Retail stock room
- Shooting range
- Stairway

\* *Hotel lobbies are considered regularly occupied because people often congregate, work on laptops, and spend more time there than they do in an office building lobby.*

**Occupied space subcategories**

Occupied spaces, or portions of an occupied space, are further categorized as individual or shared multioccupant, based on the number of occupants and their activities. An individual occupant space is an area where someone performs distinct tasks. A shared multioccupant space is a place of congregation or a place where people pursue overlapping or collaborative tasks. Occupied spaces that are not regularly occupied or not used for distinct or collaborative tasks are neither individual occupant nor shared multioccupant spaces.

**Examples of individual occupant spaces include the following:**

- Bank teller station
- Correctional facility cell or day room
- Data center staff workstation
- Hospital nursing station
- Hospital patient room
- Hotel guest room
- Medical office
- Military barracks with personal workspaces
- Open-office workstation
- Private office
- Reception desk
- Residential bedroom
- Study carrel

**Examples of shared multioccupant spaces include the following:**

- Active warehouse and storage
- Airplane hangar
- Auditorium
- Auto service bay
- Conference room
- Correctional facility cell or day room
- Data center network operations center
- Data center security operations center
- Exhibition hall
- Facilities staff office
- Food service facility dining area
- Food service facility kitchen area
- Gymnasium
- Hospital autopsy and morgue
- Hospital critical-care area
- Hospital dialysis and infusion area
- Hospital exam room
- Hospital operating room
- Hospital surgical suite
- Hospital waiting room
- Hospital diagnostic and treatment area
- Hospital laboratory
- Hospital solarium
- Hotel front desk
- Hotel housekeeping area
- Hotel lobby
- Meeting room
- Natatorium
- Retail merchandise area and associated circulation
- Retail sales transaction area
- School classroom
- School media center
- School student activity room
- School study hall
- Shipping and receiving office
- Warehouse materials-handling area

Occupied spaces can also be classified as densely or nondensely occupied, based on the concentration of occupants in the space. A densely occupied space has a design occupant density of 25 people or more per 1,000 square feet (93 square meters), or 40 square feet (3.7 square meters) or less per person. Occupied spaces with a lower density are nondensely occupied.

Table 1 outlines the relationship between the EQ credits and the space categorization terms. If the credit is listed, the space must meet the requirements of the credit.

<b>TABLE 1. Space types in EQ credits</b>	
<b>Space Category</b>	<b>Prerequisite or credit</b>
<b>Occupied space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, ventilation rate procedure and natural ventilation procedure</li> <li>• Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, monitoring requirements</li> <li>• Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 1 C</li> <li>• Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 1 D</li> <li>• Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 1 E</li> <li>• Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 2 B</li> <li>• Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 2 E</li> <li>• Indoor Air Quality Assessment, Option 2, Air Testing (sampling must be representative of all occupied spaces)</li> <li>• Thermal Comfort (New Construction, Schools, Retail, Hospitality), design requirements</li> <li>• Acoustic Performance (New Construction, Data Centers, Warehouses and Distribution Centers, Hospitality)</li> </ul>
<b>Regularly occupied space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, design requirements (Data Centers)</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy A</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy D</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy E</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy G</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy H</li> <li>• Daylight</li> <li>• Quality Views</li> </ul>
<b>Individual occupant space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, control requirements</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 1</li> </ul>
<b>Shared multioccupant space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, control requirements</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 1</li> </ul>
<b>Densely occupied space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 2 C</li> </ul>

Table 2 outlines the relationship between the EQ credits and the space categorization terms specific to each rating system (see *Definitions*). Unless otherwise stated, if the credit is listed, the space must meet the requirements of the credit.

Rating system	Space type	Prerequisite or credit
<b>Schools</b>	Classroom and core learning spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum Acoustic Performance</li> <li>• Acoustic Performance (Schools)</li> </ul>
<b>Hospitality</b>	Guest rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior Lighting*</li> <li>• Thermal Comfort, control requirements*</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	Patient rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, control requirements</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, Lighting Quality</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	Staff areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, Lighting Quality</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	Perimeter area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daylight</li> <li>• Quality Views</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	Inpatient units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality Views</li> </ul>
<b>Warehouses &amp; Distribution Centers</b>	Office areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, design requirements</li> <li>• Quality Views</li> </ul>
<b>Warehouses &amp; Distribution Centers</b>	Areas of bulk storage, sorting, and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, design requirements</li> <li>• Quality Views</li> </ul>
<b>Retail</b>	Office and administrative areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal Comfort, control requirements</li> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, Lighting Quality</li> </ul>
<b>Retail</b>	Sales areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior Lighting, Option 2, Lighting Quality</li> </ul>

\*Hotel guest rooms are excluded from the credit requirements.

The following credits are not affected by space classifications:

- Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control
- Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 1 A
- Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 1 B
- Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 2 A
- Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies, Option 2 D (no specific spaces; applicable spaces are determined by the project team)
- Low-Emitting Materials
- Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan
- Indoor Air Quality Assessment, Option 1, Flush-Out (the floor area from all spaces must be included in calculation for total air volume; the flush-out must be demonstrated at the system level.)
- Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy B
- Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy C
- Interior Lighting, Option 2, strategy F
- Acoustic Performance (Healthcare)

## TRICKY SPACES

Pay extra attention to how the following types of spaces are classified in specific credits.

### Residential

- Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance and Environmental Tobacco Smoke have specific requirements and considerations for residential projects.

- See the *Further Explanation, Project Type Variations* sections in Thermal Comfort and Interior Lighting for guidance on providing appropriate controllability in residential buildings.

### **Auditoriums**

- Exceptions to Daylight and Quality Views are permitted. See the *Further Explanation, Project Type Variations* sections in Daylight and Quality Views.

### **Gymnasiums**

- See the *Further Explanation, Project Type Variations* section in Thermal Comfort for guidance on dealing with high levels of physical activity.
- Exceptions to Quality Views are permitted. See the *Further Explanation, Project Type Variations* section in Quality Views.

### **Transportation Terminals**

- For Thermal Comfort and Interior Lighting, Option 1, Lighting Control, most of the areas in a transportation terminal can be considered shared multioccupant. Most areas in transportation terminals are also regularly occupied.

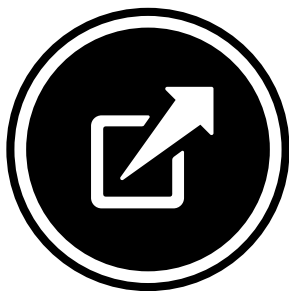
### **Dormitories and Military Barracks**

- These spaces fall in-between a work space and residence.
- Dorm rooms or military barracks with personal workspaces are considered individual occupant spaces. Military barracks without personal workspaces are considered shared multioccupant.

### **Industrial Facilities**

- For Thermal Comfort and Interior Lighting, Option 1, Lighting Control, most of the active warehouse and storage areas are considered multioccupant.
- Most areas in industrial facilities are also regularly occupied.





# Innovation (IN)

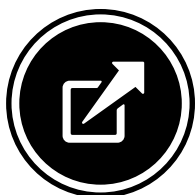
## OVERVIEW

Sustainable design strategies and measures are constantly evolving and improving. New technologies are continually introduced to the marketplace, and up-to-date scientific research influences building design strategies. The purpose of this LEED category is to recognize projects for innovative building features and sustainable building practices and strategies.

Occasionally, a strategy results in building performance that greatly exceeds what is required in an existing LEED credit. Other strategies may not be addressed by any LEED prerequisite or credit but warrant consideration for their sustainability benefits. In addition, LEED is most effectively implemented as part of a cohesive team, and this category addresses the role of a LEED Accredited Professional in facilitating that process.







## INNOVATION CREDIT

# Innovation

This credit applies to:

<b>New Construction (1-5 points)</b>	<b>Data Centers (1-5 points)</b>
<b>Core and Shell (1-5 points)</b>	<b>Warehouses and Distribution Centers (1-5 points)</b>
<b>Schools (1-5 points)</b>	<b>Hospitality (1-5 points)</b>
<b>Retail (1-5 points)</b>	<b>Healthcare (1-5 points)</b>

## INTENT

To encourage projects to achieve exceptional or innovative performance.

## REQUIREMENTS

To achieve all five innovation points, a project team must achieve at least one pilot credit, at least one innovation credit and no more than two exemplary performance credits.

### OPTION 1. INNOVATION (1 POINT)

Achieve significant, measurable environmental performance using a strategy not addressed in the LEED green building rating system.

Identify the following:

- the intent of the proposed innovation credit;
- proposed requirements for compliance;
- proposed submittals to demonstrate compliance; and
- the design approach or strategies used to meet the requirements.

#### AND/OR

### OPTION 2. PILOT (1 POINT)

Achieve one pilot credit from USGBC's LEED Pilot Credit Library

#### AND/OR

### OPTION 3. ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

**Innovation (1-3 points)**

- Defined in Option 1 above.

**Pilot (1–3 points)**

- Meet the requirements of Option 2.

**Exemplary Performance (1–2 points)**

- Achieve exemplary performance in an existing LEED v4 prerequisite or credit that allows exemplary performance, as specified in the LEED Reference Guide, v4 edition. An exemplary performance point is typically earned for achieving double the credit requirements or the next incremental percentage threshold.





# Regional Priority (RP)

## OVERVIEW

Because some environmental issues are particular to a locale, volunteers from USGBC chapters and the LEED International Roundtable have identified distinct environmental priorities within their areas and the credits that address those issues. These Regional Priority credits encourage project teams to focus on their local environmental priorities.

USGBC established a process that identified six RP credits for every location and every rating system within chapter or country boundaries. Participants were asked to determine which environmental issues were most salient in their chapter area or country. The issues could be naturally occurring (e.g., water shortages) or man-made (e.g., polluted watersheds) and could reflect environmental concerns (e.g., water shortages) or environmental assets (e.g., abundant sunlight). The areas, or zones, were defined by a combination of priority issues—for example, an urban area with an impaired watershed versus an urban area with an intact watershed.

The participants then prioritized credits to address the important issues of given locations. Because each LEED project type (e.g., a data center) may be associated with different environmental impacts, each rating system has its own RP credits.

The ultimate goal of RP credits is to enhance the ability of LEED project teams to address critical environmental issues across the country and around the world.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1. USE TYPES AND CATEGORIES

<b>TABLE 1. Use Types and Categories</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Use type</b>
Food retail	Supermarket
	Grocery with produce section
Community-serving retail	Convenience store
	Farmers market
	Hardware store
	Pharmacy
	Other retail
Services	Bank
	Family entertainment venue (e.g., theater, sports)
	Gym, health club, exercise studio
	Hair care
	Laundry, dry cleaner
	Restaurant, café, diner (excluding those with only drive-thru service)
Civic and community facilities	Adult or senior care (licensed)
	Child care (licensed)
	Community or recreation center
	Cultural arts facility (museum, performing arts)
	Education facility (e.g., K–12 school, university, adult education center, vocational school, community college)
	Government office that serves public on-site
	Medical clinic or office that treats patients
	Place of worship
	Police or fire station
	Post office
	Public library
	Public park
Social services center	
Community anchor uses (BD+C and ID+C only)	Commercial office (100 or more full-time equivalent jobs)

Adapted from Criterion Planners, INDEX neighborhood completeness indicator, 2005.

## APPENDIX 2. DEFAULT OCCUPANCY COUNTS

Use Table 1 to calculate default occupancy counts. Only use the occupancy estimates if occupancy is unknown.

For the calculation, use gross floor area, not net or leasable floor area. Gross floor area is defined as the sum of all areas on all floors of a building included within the outside faces of the exterior wall, including common areas, mechanical spaces, circulation areas, and all floor penetrations that connect one floor to another. To determine gross floor area, multiply the building footprint (in square feet or square meters) by the number of floors in the building. Exclude underground or structured parking from the calculation.

	Gross square feet per occupant		Gross square meters per occupant	
	Employees	Transients	Employees	Transients
General office	250	0	23	0
Retail, general	550	130	51	12
Retail or service (e.g., financial, auto)	600	130	56	12
Restaurant	435	95	40	9
Grocery store	550	115	51	11
Medical office	225	330	21	31
R&D or laboratory	400	0	37	0
Warehouse, distribution	2,500	0	232	0
Warehouse, storage	20,000	0	1860	0
Hotel	1,500	700	139	65
Educational, daycare	630	105	59	10
Educational, K-12	1,300	140	121	13
Educational, postsecondary	2,100	150	195	14

### Sources:

- ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1–2004 (Atlanta, GA, 2004).
- 2001 Uniform Plumbing Code (Los Angeles, CA)
- California Public Utilities Commission, 2004–2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study (2008).
- California State University, Capital Planning, Design and Construction Section VI, Standards for Campus Development Programs (Long Beach, CA, 2002).
- City of Boulder Planning Department, Projecting Future Employment—How Much Space per Person (Boulder, 2002).
- Metro, 1999 Employment Density Study (Portland, OR 1999).
- American Hotel and Lodging Association, Lodging Industry Profile Washington, DC, 2008.
- LEED for Core & Shell Core Committee, personal communication (2003 - 2006).
- LEED for Retail Core Committee, personal communication (2007)
- OWP/P, Medical Office Building Project Averages (Chicago, 2008).
- OWP/P, University Master Plan Projects (Chicago, 2008).
- U.S. General Services Administration, Childcare Center Design Guide (Washington, DC, 2003).

### APPENDIX 3. RETAIL PROCESS LOAD BASELINES

<b>TABLE 1A. Commercial kitchen appliance prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget (IP units)</b>						
<b>Appliance Type</b>	<b>Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path</b>				<b>Levels for prescriptive path</b>	
	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Baseline Efficiency</b>	<b>Baseline Idle Rate</b>	<b>Prescriptive Efficiency</b>	<b>Prescriptive Idle Rate</b>
Broiler, underfired	Gas	Cooking	30%	16,000 Btu/h/ft <sup>2</sup> peak input	35%	12,000 Btu/h/ft <sup>2</sup> peak input
Combination ovens, steam mode (P = pan capacity)	Elec	Cooking	40% steam mode	0.37P+4.5 kW	50% steam mode	0.133P+0.6400 kW
Combination ovens, steam mode	Gas	Cooking	20% steam mode	1,210P+35,810 Btu/h	38% steam mode	200P+6,511 Btu/h
Combination ovens, convection mode	Elec	Cooking	65% convection mode	0.1P+1.5 kW	70% convection mode	0.080P+0.4989 kW
Combination ovens, convection mode	Gas	Cooking	35% convection mode	322P+13,563 Btu/h	44% convection mode	150P+5,425 Btu/h
Convection oven, full-size	Elec	Cooking	65%	2.0 kW	71%	1.6 kW
Convection oven, full-size	Gas	Cooking	30%	18,000 Btu/h	46%	12,000 Btu/h
Convection oven, half-size	Elec	Cooking	65%	1.5 kW	71%	1.0 kW
Conveyor oven, > 25-inch belt	Gas	Cooking	20%	70,000 Btu/h	42%	57,000 Btu/h
Conveyor oven, ≤ 25-inch belt	Gas	Cooking	20%	45,000 Btu/h	42%	29,000 Btu/h
Fryer	Elec	Cooking	75%	1.05 kW	80%	1.0 kW
Fryer	Gas	Cooking	35%	14,000 Btu/h	50%	9,000 Btu/h
Griddle (based on 3 ft model)	Elec	Cooking	60%	400 W/ft <sup>2</sup>	70%	320 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Griddle (based on 3 ft model)	Gas	Cooking	30%	3,500 Btu/h/ft <sup>2</sup>	38%	2,650 Btu/h/ft <sup>2</sup>
Hot food holding cabinets (excluding drawer warmers and heated display) 0 < V < 13 ft <sup>3</sup> (V = volume)	Elec	Cooking	na	40 W/ft <sup>3</sup>	na	21.5V Watts
Hot food holding cabinets (excluding drawer warmers and heated display) 13 ≤ V < 28 ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Cooking	na	40 W/ft <sup>3</sup>	na	2.0V + 254 Watts
Hot food holding cabinets (excluding drawer warmers and heated display) 28 ft <sup>3</sup> ≤ V	Elec	Cooking	na	40 W/ft <sup>3</sup>	na	3.8V + 203.5 Watts
Large vat fryer	Elec	Cooking	75%	1.35 kW	80%	1.1 kW



**TABLE 1A (CONTINUED).** Commercial kitchen appliance prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget (IP units)

Appliance Type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline Idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive Idle Rate
Large vat fryer	Gas	Cooking	35%	20,000 Btu/h	50%	12,000 Btu/h
Rack oven, double	Gas	Cooking	30%	65,000 Btu/h	50%	35,000 Btu/h
Rack oven, single	Gas	Cooking	30%	43,000 Btu/h	50%	29,000 Btu/h
Range	Elec	Cooking	70%		80%	
Range	Gas	Cooking	35%	na	40% and no standing pilots	na
Steam cooker, batch cooking	Elec	Cooking	26%	200 W/pan	50%	135 W/pan
Steam cooker, batch cooking	Gas	Cooking	15%	2,500 Btu/h/pan	38%	2,100 Btu/h/pan
Steam cooker, high production or cook to order	Elec	Cooking	26%	330 W/pan	50%	275 W/pan
Steam cooker, high production or cook to order	Gas	Cooking	15%	5,000 Btu/h/pan	38%	4,300 Btu/h/pan
Toaster	Elec	Cooking	na	1.8 kW average operating energy rate	na	1.2 kW average operating energy rate
Ice machine, IMH (ice-making head, H = harvest ice), H ≥ 450 lb/day	Elec	Ice	6.89 – 0.0011H kWh/100 lb ice	na	$37.72 \cdot H^{-0.298}$ kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine, IMH (ice-making head), H < 450 lb/day	Elec	Ice	10.26 – 0.0086H kWh/100 lb ice	na	$37.72 \cdot H^{-0.298}$ kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine RCU (remote condensing unit, w/o remote compressor), H < 1,000 lb/day	Elec	Ice	8.85 – 0.0038H kWh/100 lb ice	na	$22.95 \cdot H^{-0.258} + 1.00$ kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine RCU (remote condensing unit), 1600 > H ≥ 1000 lb/day	Elec	Ice	5.10 kWh/100 lb ice	na	$22.95 \cdot H^{-0.258} + 1.00$ kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine RCU (remote condensing unit), H ≥ 1600 lb/day	Elec	Ice	5.10 kWh/100 lb ice	na	$-0.00011 \cdot H + 4.60$ kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine SCU (self-contained unit), H < 175 lb/day	Elec	Ice	18.0 – 0.0469H kWh/100 lb ice	na	$48.66 \cdot H^{-0.326} + 0.08$ kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine self-contained unit, H ≥ 175 lb/day	Elec	Ice	9.80 kWh/100 lb ice	na	$48.66 \cdot H^{-0.326} + 0.08$ kWh/100 lb ice	na

**TABLE 1A (CONTINUED).** Commercial kitchen appliance prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget (IP units)

Appliance Type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline Idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive Idle Rate
Ice machine, water-cooled ice-making head, $H \geq 1436$ lb/day (must be on chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	4.0 kWh/100 lb ice	na	3.68 kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled ice-making head, 500 lb/day < $H < 1436$ (must be on chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	5.58 – 0.0011H kWh/100 lb ice	na	5.13 – 0.0011H kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled ice-making head, $H < 500$ lb/day (must be on chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	7.80 – 0.0055H kWh/100 lb ice	na	7.02 – 0.0049H kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine water-cooled once-through (open loop)	Elec	Ice	Banned	Banned	Banned	Banned
Ice machine, water-cooled SCU (self-contained unit), $H < 200$ lb/day (must be on chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	11.4 – 0.0190H kWh/100 lb ice	na	10.6 – 0.177H kWh/100 lb ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled self-contained unit, $H \geq 200$ lb/day (must be on chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	7.6 kWh/100 lb ice	na	7.07 kWh/100 lb ice	na
Chest freezer, solid or glass door	Elec	Refrig	0.45V + 0.943 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.270V + 0.130$ kWh/day	na
Chest refrigerator, solid or glass door	Elec	Refrig	0.1V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.125V + 0.475$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer $0 < V < 15$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.75V + 4.10 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.607V + 0.893$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer $15 \leq V < 30$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.75V + 4.10 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.733V - 1.00$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer, $30 \leq V < 50$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.75V + 4.10 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.250V + 13.50$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer, $50 \leq V$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.75V + 4.10 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.450V + 3.50$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $0 < V < 15$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.12V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.118V + 1.382$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $15 \leq V < 30$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.12V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.140V + 1.050$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $30 \leq V < 50$ ft <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	0.12V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.088V + 2.625$ kWh/day	na

**TABLE 1A (CONTINUED).** Commercial kitchen appliance prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget (IP units)

Appliance Type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline Idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive Idle Rate
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $50 \leq V \leq 15 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.12V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.110V + 1.500 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $0 < V < 15 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.4V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.250V + 1.25 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $15 \leq V < 30 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.4V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.400V - 1.000 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $30 \leq V < 50 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.4V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.163V + 6.125 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $50 \leq V \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.4V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.158V + 6.333 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $0 < V < 15 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.1V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.089V + 1.411 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $15 \leq V < 30 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.1V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.037V + 2.200 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $30 \leq V < 50 \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.1V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.056V + 1.635 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $50 \leq V \text{ ft}^3$	Elec	Refrig	0.1V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 0.060V + 1.416 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Clothes washer	Gas	Sanitation	1.72 MEF	na	2.00 MEF	na
Door-type dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	1.0 kW	na	0.70 kW
Door-type dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	0.6 kW	na	0.6 kW
Multitank rack conveyor dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	2.6 kW	na	2.25 kW
Multitank rack conveyor dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	2.0 kW	na	2.0 kW
Single-tank rack conveyor dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	2.0 kW	na	1.5 kW
Single-tank rack conveyor dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	1.6 kW	na	1.5 kW
Undercounter dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	0.9 kW	na	0.5 kW
Undercounter dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	0.5 kW	na	0.5 kW

The energy efficiency, idle energy rates, and water use requirements, where applicable, are based on the following test methods:

ASTM F1275 Standard Test Method for Performance of Griddles  
 ASTM F1361 Standard Test Method for Performance of Open Deep Fat Fryers  
 ASTM F1484 Standard Test Methods for Performance of Steam Cookers  
 ASTM F1496 Standard Test Method for Performance of Convection Ovens  
 ASTM F1521 Standard Test Methods for Performance of Range Tops  
 ASTM F1605 Standard Test Method for Performance of Double-Sided Griddles  
 ASTM F1639 Standard Test Method for Performance of Combination Ovens  
 ASTM F1695 Standard Test Method for Performance of Underfired Broilers  
 ASTM F1696 Standard Test Method for Energy Performance of Single-Rack Hot Water Sanitizing, ASTM Door-Type Commercial Dishwashing Machines  
 ASTM F1704 Standard Test Method for Capture and Containment Performance of Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Ventilation Systems  
 ASTM F1817 Standard Test Method for Performance of Conveyor Ovens  
 ASTM F1920 Standard Test Method for Energy Performance of Rack Conveyor, Hot Water Sanitizing, Commercial Dishwashing Machines  
 ASTM F2093 Standard Test Method for Performance of Rack Ovens  
 ASTM F2140 Standard Test Method for Performance of Hot Food Holding Cabinets  
 ASTM F2144 Standard Test Method for Performance of Large Open Vat Fryers  
 ASTM F2324 Standard Test Method for Prerinse Spray Valves  
 ASTM F2380 Standard Test Method for Performance of Conveyor Toasters  
 ARI 810-2007: Performance Rating of Automatic Commercial Ice Makers  
 ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2005: Method of Testing Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers with temperature setpoints at 38°F for medium-temp refrigerators, 0°F for low-temp freezers, and -15°F for ice cream freezers

**TABLE 1B. Commercial Kitchen Appliance Prescriptive Measures and Baseline for Energy Cost Budget (SI units)**

Appliance type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive idle Rate
Broiler, underfired	Gas	Cooking	30%	50.5 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	35%	37.9 kW/m <sup>2</sup>
Combination oven, steam mode (P = pan capacity)	Elec	Cooking	40% steam mode	0.37P + 4.5 kW	50% steam mode	0.133P + 0.6400 kW
Combination oven, steam mode	Gas	Cooking	20% steam mode	(1 210P + 35 810)/3 412 kW	38% steam mode	(200P + 6 511)/3 412 kW
Combination oven, convection mode	Elec	Cooking	65% convection mode	0.1P + 1.5 kW	70% convection mode	0.080P + 0.4989 kW
Combination oven, convection mode	Gas	Cooking	35% convection mode	(322P + 13 563)/3 412 kW	44% convection mode	(150P + 5 425)/3 412 kW
Convection oven, full-size	Elec	Cooking	65%	2.0 kW	71%	1.6 kW
Convection oven, full-size	Gas	Cooking	30%	5.3 kW	46%	3.5 kW
Convection oven, half-size	Elec	Cooking	65%	1.5 kW	71%	1.0 kW
Conveyor oven, > 63.5-cm belt	Gas	Cooking	20%	20.5 kW	42%	16.7 kW
Conveyor oven, < 63.5-cm belt	Gas	Cooking	20%	13.2 kW	42%	8.5 kW
Fryer	Elec	Cooking	75%	1.05 kW	80%	1.0 kW
Fryer	Gas	Cooking	35%	4.1 kW	50%	2.64 kW
Griddle (based on 90-cm model)	Elec	Cooking	60%	4.3 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	70%	3.45 kW/m <sup>2</sup>

**TABLE 1B (CONTINUED).** Commercial Kitchen Appliance Prescriptive Measures and Baseline for Energy Cost Budget (SI units)

Appliance type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive idle Rate
Griddle (based on 90-cm model)	Gas	Cooking	30%	11 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	33%	8.35 kW/m <sup>2</sup>
Hot food holding cabinets (excluding drawer warmers and heated display) $0 < V < 0.368 \text{ m}^3$ ( $V = \text{volume}$ )	Elec	Cooking	na	1.4 kW/m <sup>3</sup>	na	$(21.5 \cdot V) / 0.0283 \text{ kW/m}^3$
Hot food holding cabinets (excluding drawer warmers and heated display) $0.368 \leq V < 0.793 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Cooking	na	1.4 kW/m <sup>3</sup>	na	$(2.0 \cdot V + 254) / 0.0283 \text{ kW/m}^3$
Hot food holding cabinets (excluding drawer warmers and heated display) $0.793 \text{ m}^3 \leq V$	Elec	Cooking	na	1.4 kW/m <sup>3</sup>	na	$(3.8 \cdot V + 203.5) / 0.0283 \text{ kW/m}^3$
Large vat fryer	Elec	Cooking	75%	1.35 kW	80%	1.1 kW
Large vat fryer	Gas	Cooking	35%	5.86 kW	50%	3.5 kW
Rack oven, double	Gas	Cooking	30%	19 kW	50%	10.25 kW
Rack oven, single	Gas	Cooking	30%	12.6 kW	50%	8.5 kW
Range	Elec	Cooking	70%	na	80%	na
Range	Gas	Cooking	35%	na	40% and no standing pilots	na
Steam cooker, batch cooking	Elec	Cooking	26%	200 W/pan	50%	135 W/pan
Steam cooker, batch cooking	Gas	Cooking	15%	733 W/pan	38%	615 W/pan
Steam cooker, high production or cook to order	Elec	Cooking	26%	330 W/pan	50%	275 W/pan
Steam cooker, high production or cook to order	Gas	Cooking	15%	1.47 kW/pan	38%	1.26 kW/pan
Toaster	Elec	Cooking	na	1.8 kW average operating energy rate	na	1.2 kW average operating energy rate
Ice machine IMH (ice-making head, $H = \text{ice harvest}$ ) $H \geq 204 \text{ kg/day}$	Elec	Ice	$0.0015 - 5.3464E^{-07} \text{ kWh/kg ice}$	na—	$\leq 13.52 \cdot H^{-0.298} \text{ kWh/100 kg ice}$	na
Ice machine IMH (ice-making head) ice-making head, $H < 204 \text{ kg/day}$	Elec	Ice	$0.2262 - 4.18E^{-04} \text{ kWh/kg ice}$	na	$\leq 13.52 \cdot H^{-0.298} \text{ kWh/100 kg ice}$	na
Ice machine, RCU (remote condensing unit, w/o remote compressor) $H < 454 \text{ kg/day}$	Elec	Ice	$0.1951 - 1.85E^{-04} \text{ kWh/kg ice}$	na	$\leq 111.5835 \cdot H^{-0.258} + 2.205 \text{ kWh/100 kg ice}$	na

**TABLE 1B (CONTINUED).** Commercial Kitchen Appliance Prescriptive Measures and Baseline for Energy Cost Budget (SI units)

Appliance type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive idle Rate
Ice machine RCU (remote condensing unit) $726 > H \geq 454$ kg/day	Elec	Ice	0.1124 kWh/kg ice	na	$\leq 111.5835 \cdot H^{-0.258} + 2.205$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine RCU (remote condensing unit) $H \geq 726$ kg/day	Elec	Ice	0.1124 kWh/kg ice	na	$\leq -0.00024H + 4.60$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine SCU (self-contained unit), $H < 79$ kg/day	Elec	Ice	$0.3968 - 2.28E^{-03}$ kWh/kg ice	na	$236.59 \cdot H^{0.326} + 0.176$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine SCU (self-contained unit), $H \geq 79$ kg/day	Elec	Ice	0.2161 kWh/kg ice	na	$236.59 \cdot H^{0.326} + 0.176$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled ice-making head, $H \geq 651$ kg/day (must be on a chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	0.0882 kWh/kg ice	na	$\leq 8.11$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled ice-making head, $227 \leq H < 651$ kg/day (must be on a chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	$0.1230 - 5.35E^{-05}$ kWh/kg ice	na	$\leq 11.31 - 0.065H$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled ice-making head, $H < 227$ kg/day (must be on a chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	$0.1720 - 2.67E^{-04}$ kWh/kg ice	na	$\leq 15.48 - 0.0238H$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled once-through (open loop)	Elec	Ice	Banned	Banned	Banned	Banned
Ice machine water-cooled SCU (self-contained unit) $H < 91$ kg/day (must be on a chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	$0.2513 - 29.23E^{-04}$ kWh/kg ice	na	$\leq 23.37 - 0.086H$ kWh/100 kg ice	na
Ice machine, water-cooled SCU (self-contained unit) $H \geq 91$ kg/day (must be on a chilled loop)	Elec	Ice	0.1676 kWh/kg ice	na	15.57 kWh/100 kg ice	na
Chest freezer, solid or glass door	Elec	Refrig	$15.90V + 0.943$ kWh/day	na	$9.541V + 0.130$ kWh/day	na
Chest refrigerator, solid or glass door	Elec	Refrig	$3.53V + 2.04$ kWh/day	na	$\leq 4.417V + 0.475$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer, $0 < V < 0.42$ m <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	$26.50V + 4.1$ kWh/day	na	$\leq 21.449V + 0.893$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer, $0.42 \leq V < 0.85$ m <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	$26.50V + 4.1$ kWh/day	na	$\leq 25.901V - 1.00$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer, $0.85 \leq V < 1.42$ m <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	$26.50V + 4.1$ kWh/day	na	$\leq 8.834V + 13.50$ kWh/day	na
Glass-door reach-in freezer, $1.42 \leq V$ m <sup>3</sup>	Elec	Refrig	$26.50V + 4.1$ kWh/day	na	$\leq 15.90V + 3.50$ kWh/day	na

**TABLE 1B (CONTINUED).** Commercial Kitchen Appliance Prescriptive Measures and Baseline for Energy Cost Budget (SI units)

Appliance type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive idle Rate
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $0 < V < 0.42 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	4.24V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 4.169V + 1.382 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $0.42 \leq V < 0.85 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	4.24V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 4.947V + 1.050 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $0.85 \leq V < 1.42 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	4.24V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 3.109V + 2.625 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Glass-door reach-in refrigerator, $1.42 \leq V \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	4.24V + 3.34 kWh/day	na	$\leq 3.887V + 1.500 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $0 < V < 0.42 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	14.13V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 8.834V + 1.25 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $0.42 < V < 0.85 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	14.13V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 4.819V - 1.000 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $0.85 \leq V < 1.42 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	14.13V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 5.760V + 6.125 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in freezer, $1.42 \leq V \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	14.13V + 1.38 kWh/day	na	$\leq 5.583V + 6.333 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $0 < V < 0.42 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	3.53V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 3.145V + 1.411 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $0.42 \leq V < 0.85 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	3.53V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 1.307V + 2.200 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $0.85 \leq V < 1.42 \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	3.53V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 1.979V + 1.635 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Solid-door reach-in refrigerator, $1.42 \leq V \text{ m}^3$	Elec	Refrig	3.53V + 2.04 kWh/day	na	$\leq 2.120V + 1.416 \text{ kWh/day}$	na
Clothes washer	Gas	Sanitation	1.72 MEF		2.00 MEF	
Door-type dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	1.0 kW	na	0.70 kW
Door-type dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	0.6 kW	na	0.6 kW
Multitank rack conveyor dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	2.6 kW	na	2.25 kW
Multitank rack conveyor dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	2.0 kW	na	2.0 kW
Single-tank rack conveyor dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	2.0 kW	na	1.5 kW

**TABLE 1B (CONTINUED).** Commercial Kitchen Appliance Prescriptive Measures and Baseline for Energy Cost Budget (SI units)

Appliance type	Baseline energy usage for energy modeling path				Levels for prescriptive path	
	Fuel	Function	Baseline Efficiency	Baseline idle Rate	Prescriptive Efficiency	Prescriptive idle Rate
Single-tank rack conveyor dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	1.6 kW	na	1.5 kW
Undercounter dish machine, high temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	0.9 kW	na	0.5 kW
Undercounter dish machine, low temp	Elec	Sanitation	na	0.5 kW	na	0.5 kW

The energy efficiency, idle energy rates, and water use requirements, where applicable, are based on the following test methods:

ASTM F1275 Standard Test Method for Performance of Griddles

ASTM F1361 Standard Test Method for Performance of Open Deep Fat Fryers

ASTM F1484 Standard Test Methods for Performance of Steam Cookers

ASTM F1496 Standard Test Method for Performance of Convection Ovens

ASTM F1521 Standard Test Methods for Performance of Range Tops

ASTM F1605 Standard Test Method for Performance of Double-Sided Griddles

ASTM F1639 Standard Test Method for Performance of Combination Ovens

ASTM F1695 Standard Test Method for Performance of Underfired Broilers

ASTM F1696 Standard Test Method for Energy Performance of Single-Rack Hot Water Sanitizing, ASTM Door-Type Commercial Dishwashing Machines

ASTM F1704 Standard Test Method for Capture and Containment Performance of Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Ventilation Systems

ASTM F1817 Standard Test Method for Performance of Conveyor Ovens

ASTM F1920 Standard Test Method for Energy Performance of Rack Conveyor, Hot Water Sanitizing, Commercial Dishwashing Machines

ASTM F2093 Standard Test Method for Performance of Rack Ovens

ASTM F2140 Standard Test Method for Performance of Hot Food Holding Cabinets

ASTM F2144 Standard Test Method for Performance of Large Open Vat Fryers

ASTM F2324 Standard Test Method for Prerinse Spray Valves

ASTM F2380 Standard Test Method for Performance of Conveyor Toasters

ARI 810-2007: Performance Rating of Automatic Commercial Ice Makers

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2005: Method of Testing Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers with temperature setpoints at 3°C for mediumtemp refrigerators, -18°C for low-temp freezers, and -26°C for ice cream freezers.

**TABLE 2.** Supermarket refrigeration prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget

Item	Attribute	Prescriptive Measure	Baseline for Energy Modeling Path
Commercial Refrigerator and Freezers	Energy Use Limits	ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Addendum g. Table 6.8.1L	ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Addendum g. Table 6.8.1L
Commercial Refrigeration Equipment	Energy Use Limits	ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Addendum g. Table 6.8.1M	ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Addendum g. Table 6.8.1M

**TABLE 3.** Walk-in coolers and freezers prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget



Item	Attribute	Prescriptive Measure	Baseline for Energy Modeling Path
Envelope	Freezer insulation	R-46	R-36
	Cooler insulation	R-36	R-20
	Automatic closer doors	Yes	No
	High-efficiency low- or no-heat reach-in doors	40W/ft (130W/m) of door frame (low temperature), 17W/ft (55W/m) of door frame (medium temperature)	40W/ft (130W/m) of door frame (low temperature), 17W/ft (55W/m) of door frame (medium temperature)
Evaporator	Evaporator fan motor and control	Shaded pole and split phase motors prohibited; use PSC or EMC motors	Constant-speed fan
	Hot gas defrost	No electric defrosting	Electric defrosting
Condenser	Air-cooled condenser fan motor and control	Shaded pole and split phase motors prohibited; use PSC or EMC motors; add condenser fan controllers	Cycling one-speed fan
	Air-cooled condenser design approach	Floating head pressure controls or ambient subcooling	10°F (-12°C) to 15°F (-9°C) dependent on suction temperature
Lighting	Lighting power density (W/sq.ft.)	0.6 W/sq.ft. (6.5 W/sq. meter)	0.6 W/sq.ft. (6.5 W/sq. meter)
Commercial Refrigerator and Freezers	Energy Use Limits	na	Use an Exceptional Calculation Method if attempting to take savings
Commercial Refrigerator and Freezers	Energy Use Limits	na	Use an Exceptional Calculation Method if attempting to take savings

**TABLE 4.** Commercial kitchen ventilation prescriptive measures and baseline for energy cost budget

Strategies	Prescriptive Measure	Baseline
Kitchen hood control	ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Section 6.5.7.1, except that Section 6.5.7.1.3 and Section 6.5.7.1.4 shall apply if the total kitchen exhaust airflow rate exceeds 2,000 cfm (960 L/s) (as opposed to 5,000 cfm (2,400 L/s) noted in the ASHRAE 90.1-2010 requirements)	ASHRAE 90.1-2010 Section 6.5.7.1 and Section G3.1.1 Exception (d) where applicable

