

LEED® Users Summary Government Sector
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FEDERAL USERS:

DOE: The Department of Energy supported the development of the LEED Rating System, training workshops, and reference materials.

Contact: Mark Ginsburg; 202-586-1394
mark.ginsberg@ee.doe.gov

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

Contact: Heather S. Davies; heather_davies@ios.doi.gov

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

EPA's Chelmsford, MA lab is the first Gold-rated federal building.
<http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/>

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

Contact: Cathy Berlow, (202) 564-3739
berlow.cathy@epa.gov

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

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

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

Contact: Donna McIntire; (703) 875-5336

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

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

Contact: Boyce Bourland; (210) 536-5483

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

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

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

Army:

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

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

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

Navy:

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

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

STATE USERS:

Arizona:

On Friday, Feb 11, 2005, Governor Janet Napolitano signed Executive Order #2005-05 requiring all state-funded buildings to achieve LEED Silver certification. The Executive Order also requires newly constructed state-funded buildings to incorporate renewable energy. This makes the state the first governmental entity in Arizona to adopt a mandatory green building standard. The Executive Order can be found at the following web site:

http://www.governor.state.az.us/eo/2005_05.pdf

Contact: Mick Dalrymple,

Arkansas: The Governor will sign Act 1770 in July 2005 encouraging all state agencies to use green design strategies, including LEED. The bill also creates a "Legislative Task Force on Sustainable Building Design & Practices" which is to meet and continue to review, discuss and advise on issues related to sustainable building design.

California: Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order #S-20-04 on December 14, 2004, requiring all new and renovated state-owned facilities to be LEED Silver.

Executive Order:

http://www.governor.ca.gov/state/govsite/gov_htmldisplay.jsp?sCatTitle=Exec+Order&sFilePath=/govsite/executive_orders/20041214_S-20-04.html&sTitle=Executive+Order+S-20-04

Contact: Dan Burgoyne, State of California, Department of General Services; (916) 376-5010
daniel.burgoyne@dgs.ca.gov

Colorado: On July 15, 2005, Governor Owens signed Executive Order # D005 05 adopting LEED-EB and incorporating LEED-NC practices for all state buildings. The order also creates a Colorado Greening Government Coordinating Council to develop and implement conservation policies.

Executive Order: <http://www.colorado.gov/governor/eos/d00505.pdf>

Contact: Linda Smith, Governor's Office of Energy Management & Conservation; 303-866-2264
Linda.Smith2@state.co.us

Connecticut: Proposed Bill #923 was introduced in the January 2005 requiring any new state-funded construction to achieve LEED Silver certification. The bill is currently being reviewed by the General Assembly's Committee on the Environment

Contact: Bob Maddox; (203) 266-7973
bmaddox@sterlingplanet.com

Illinois: The State of Illinois Capital Development Board is considering requiring LEED certification of public projects.

Contact: Ron Wright, State of Illinois Capital Development Board;

rwright@cdb.state.il.us

Maine: Governor John Baldacci issued an Executive Order in November 2003 directing all new or expanding state buildings to incorporate LEED guidelines provided that standards can be met on a cost-effective basis.

Contact: Wendy Porter; (207) 876-3331

Maryland: Maryland's governor issued an Executive Order in October 2001 calling for all capital projects greater than 5,000 gsf to earn LEED certification. The House and Senate passed legislation in April 2005 requiring a green building standard, such as LEED (Silver), be used for state capital projects.

<http://mlis.state.md.us/2005rs/billfile/hb0196.htm>

The state also approved a green building tax credit for commercial developers:

<http://business.marylandtaxes.com/taxinfo/taxcredit/greenbldg/default.asp>

MD Green Building Council contacts:

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

www.dnr.state.md.us/ed

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

sgilliss@dgs.state.md.us

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

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

John.DiModica@dcp.state.ma.us

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

bb@greenroundtable.org

Michigan: On April 22, 2005, Governor Granholm signed Executive Order #2005-4 requiring all state-funded new construction and major renovation projects over \$1,000,000 to be LEED certified.

Executive Order: http://www.michigan.gov/gov/0,1607,7-168-21975_22515-116177--,00.html

New Jersey: Governor James E. McGreevey signed Executive Order # 24 in July 2002 requiring all new school designs to incorporate LEED guidelines. The New Jersey Economic Schools Construction Corporation is encouraging

the use of LEED but not requiring certification of new projects built under its \$12 billion public school construction program.

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

Contact: Ted Huesing; (908) 281-5385

New York:

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

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

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

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

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

Nevada:

On June 17, 2005 Governor Guinn signed AB3 requiring all state funded buildings be LEED Certified or higher in accordance with LEED or an equivalent standard. During each biennium, at least two occupied public buildings whose construction will be sponsored or financed by the State of Nevada must be designated as a demonstration project and be equivalent to a LEED Silver or higher certification, or an equivalent standard. The bill also provides tax abatements for property which has an eligible LEED Silver building and tax exemptions for products or materials used in the construction of a LEED Silver building.

www.leg.state.nv.us/22ndSpecial/Reports/history.cfm?ID=2546

Contact: Lance Kirk, Lucchesi Galati Architects; (702) 263-7111
ljkkirk@lgainc.com

Oregon:

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

Pennsylvania:

In July 2005, the Pennsylvania legislature passed House Bill 628, amending the Public School Code to provide a financial incentive to public school districts that achieve LEED Silver certification.

<http://www2.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/BI/BT/2005/0/HB0628P2564.pdf>

Buildings currently under construction on behalf of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources are seeking LEED Silver certification.

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

Contact: Catherine Brownlee, Governor's Green Government Council; (717) 772-8946

cbrownlee@state.pa.us

Washington

On April 8, 2005, Gov. Christine Gregoire signed into law ESSB 5509 requiring state-funded projects over 5,000 sq ft, including school district buildings, to achieve LEED Silver certification. Washington is the first state in the country to adopt LEED legislation.

ESSB 5509: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/pub/billinfo/2005-06/Htm/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislature/5509-S.PL.htm>

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

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

New Energy Life Cycle Cost Analysis Guidelines (ELCCA) went into affect January 2005 requiring that all new and remodeled public projects

over 25,000 sq ft in Washington State analyze a LEED Silver building * as part of this process. This includes completing and submitting a LEED * Scorecard during schematic design that reflects a LEED * Silver building. This is one of the submittals required under the mandatory ELCCA process.

** or equivalent rating system as approved by WA State Dept. of General Administration.*

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

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

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

MUNICIPAL USERS:

Several municipalities are currently requiring LEED certification of their projects:

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

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

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

Alameda County, CA:

All county projects initiated after July 1, 2003 must be LEED “Silver” certified. This ordinance added chapter 4.38 to Title 4 of the Administrative Code of the County of Alameda.

Contact: Michael Cadrecha, Architect, County of Alameda GSA-TSD;
(510) 208-9589
michael.cadrecha@acgov.org.

Albuquerque, NM: Mayor Martin Chavez signed an Executive Order on March 28, 2005, establishing high performance green building standards. All city-funded projects 5,000 ft² and above and/or using over 50 KW electrical demand must meet a minimum rating of LEED Silver certification. This includes LEED-NC, LEED-EB, LEED-CS, or LEED-CI rating system.

Arlington, MA: In May 2003, the town of Arlington voted in favor of requiring all new buildings and major renovation projects to achieve a LEED Silver rating at a minimum. The state approved the measure to be included into the Town Bylaw.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact: Benjamin Taube, Environmental Manager, City of Atlanta;

(404) 330-6752
BTaube@AtlantaGa.Gov

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

Contact: Richard Morgan, City of Austin-Green Building Program;
(512) 505-3709
Richard.morgan@austinenergy.com

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

Berkeley, CA: The Berkeley City Council passed Resolution #62,284-NS that requires municipal buildings over 5,000 ft² to achieve the LEED Certified rating in 2004 and 2005 and a LEED Silver rating in 2006 and beyond.

Details are available on the City Council website:
<http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/sustainabledevelopment/greenbuilding/>

Contact: Rahul Young, City of Berkeley's Green Building Coordinator;
(510) 981-7535
RahulYoung@ci.berkeley.ca.us

Boulder, CO: In 2001, the City Council adopted a policy that all new or significantly renovated city facilities are built to a LEED Silver level.

Contact: Elizabeth A. Vasatka, Environmental Coordinator;
(303) 441-1964
vasatkae@ci.boulder.co.us

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

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

Contact: The Green Roundtable, 617-374-3740

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

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

www.cityofbowie.org/green/green.htm

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

Calgary, AB: The City Council passed a Sustainable Building Policy (#CE001) on September 13, 2004 that requires new or significant renovations over 500m² to achieve LEED Silver certification or higher.

Sustainable Building Policy:

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

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

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

Contact: John Albrecht, City of Chicago; (312) 744-6031

jalbrecht@cityofchicago.org

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

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

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

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

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

District of Columbia:

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

Contact: Michael Lucy, Department of Parks and Recreation, (202) 673-7681
michael.lucy@dc.gov.

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

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

Eugene, OR:

The city of Eugene uses LEED NC as a guideline for all new city-funded construction as per Resolution # 4618 adopted in February 2000. Additionally, the city is using LEED EB as an assessment tool and looking to certify certain buildings that have already gone through building retrofits. Buildings apply as many EB prerequisites and credits as possible whether or not they achieve EB certification.
<http://www.ci.eugene.or.us/PDD/BPS/ecobuild/index.htm>

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

Frisco, TX:

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

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

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

Gainesville, FL: The city passed Ordinance # 1835 requiring all government county buildings be LEED certified. Additionally, the county is providing a fast-track building permit incentive and a 50% reduction in the cost of building permit fees for private contractors who use LEED.

Contact:

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

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

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

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

Contact: David Fujimoto, City of Issaquah Resource Conservation Office;
425-837-3412

DavidF@ci.issaquah.wa.us

Kansas City, MO: Kansas City requires that all new city buildings be designed to meet a minimum of LEED Silver certification as per Resolution #041222 passed in 2004. The city is also participating in LEED EB pilot program for city hall.

<http://cityclerk.kcmo.org/ordinancesearch.aspx>

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

King County, WA: King County Executive Order FES 9-3 (AEP) requires all new public construction projects to seek LEED certification and encourages the application of LEED criteria to building retrofits and tenant improvements. There is a LEED supplement for King County projects.

<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/swd/leed/kcbldgs.asp>

Contact: Theresa Koppang, King County Solid Waste Division;
(206) 296-8480

theresa.koppang@metrokc.gov

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phoenix, AZ: The Phoenix City Council passed green building guidelines for new facilities on June 21, 2005. Projects will follow the LEED rating system but certification is not required. Instead, certification will be pursued on a case-by-case basis.

<http://phoenix.gov//PAGENDAC/packhtml.html#acon2>

Contact: Mark Wilhelm, Green Ideas, Inc.; (602) 512-0558
mark@egreenideas.com

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

Contact: Heidi Kline, Associate Planner; (925) 931-5609

hkline@ci.pleasanton.ca.us

Portland, OR: Portland passed a resolution April 27, 2005, requiring all new public projects to achieve LEED Gold certification and all city-owned, occupied, existing buildings to achieve LEED-EB Silver. The city has also developed a Portland LEED supplement.

<http://www.portlandonline.com/shared/cfm/image.cfm?id=78564>

A LEED Business Energy Tax Credit (BETC) is being administered by the state Office of Energy.

(<http://www.energy.state.or.us/bus/tax/sustain.htm>)

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

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

bennett@ci.portland.or.us

Sacramento, CA: On September 21, 2004, Mayor Heather Fargo signed Resolution #2004-751 requiring LEED certification of all city projects. For projects over 5,000 ft² the city has a goal of LEED Silver certification.

Contact: Keith Roberts, City of Sacramento General Services;
916- 264-4726

kRoberts@cityofsacramento.org

Salt Lake City, UT: In July 2005, Mayor Anderson signed an executive order requiring all new city-constructed buildings and major renovations over 10,000 ft² to be LEED certified.

http://www.usgbc.org/News/usgbcnews_details.asp?ID=1679

Contact: Lisa R. Romney, Environmental Advisor to the Mayor;
801-535-7939

lisa.romney@slcgov.com

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

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

San Francisco, CA On May 18, 2004, the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA adopted Ordinance #88-04 (adding a new Chapter 7 to the Environment Code) requiring all municipal new construction, additions and major renovation projects over 5,000 sq ft starting conceptual design on or after September 18 to achieve a LEED Silver certification. The ordinance also requires that a LEED Accredited Professional be a member of each design team and requires achievement of the additional commissioning LEED credit for all projects.

<http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/bdsupvrs/ordinances04/o0088-04.pdf>

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

San José, CA: The City San José adopted a green building policy in 2001 requiring LEED certification of all municipal projects over 10,000 gsf.

<http://www.sanjoseca.gov/esd/natural-energy-resources/gb-policy.htm>

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

County of San Mateo, CA:

San Mateo County adopted a Sustainable Building Policy December 11, 2001. The policy requires new projects and additions that are built by the County and greater than 5000 sq. ft. to achieve certification at the highest practicable LEED rating level. Smaller projects are encouraged to follow LEED standards but are not required to submit documentation for certification.

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

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

www.RecycleWorks.org

Santa Monica, CA: The City Council adopted an ordinance in 2000 requiring all new city projects to achieve LEED Silver certification. <http://greenbuildings.santa-monica.org/index.html>

In April 2004, the city launched a grant program that provides a financial incentive for private developers who achieve LEED certification.

<http://greenbuildings.santa-monica.org/mainpages/Details%20-%20LEED%20Grants.pdf>

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

Sarasota County, FL: On March 18, 2005, the county passed a resolution mandating that all government county buildings be LEED certified. Additionally, the county is providing a fast-track building permit incentive and a 50% reduction in the cost of building permit fees for private contractors who use LEED.

Contact: Jodi L. John, Manager, Sustainable Sarasota, Sarasota County Government, 941-861-5656
jjohn@scgov.net

Scottsdale, AZ: On March 23, 2005, the City Council unanimously approved Resolution #6644 requiring all new city buildings of any size to achieve LEED Gold and to strive for the highest level of certification whenever project resources and conditions permit. In addition, all future renovations and non-occupied city buildings will be designed, contracted, and built to include as many principles of both the LEED program and the City's Green Building Program as feasible.

This resolution makes Scottsdale the first city in the U.S. to adopt a LEED Gold policy.

City of Scottsdale Green Building Program:
<http://www.scottsdaleaz.gov/greenbuilding/>

Contact: Anthony C. Floyd, City of Scottsdale, 480-312-4202
afloyd@scottsdaleaz.gov

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

<http://www.cityofseattle.net/light/conservesustainability/>

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

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

Suffolk County, NY: Legislators Vilorio-Fisher and Caracciolo introduced Resolution #1754-2004 to designate a pilot project from the 2005-2007 Capital Program to be built to the LEED Certified level. . If passed by the County Legislature, the legislation would require County Building proposals to meet a minimum LEED criteria in order to be approved. The resolution has been tabled. <http://www.co.suffolk.ny.us/legis/resos2004B/I1754-04.htm>

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

Vancouver, BC: On July 8, 2004, the City of Vancouver officially announced the adoption of green building standards – LEED for British Columbia (LEED-BC) for all new civic buildings greater than 500 square meters. New public buildings must achieve the LEED Gold certification. The City also mandated specific energy points in the LEED Rating System to ensure a 30% energy reduction in all new civic buildings. <http://www.city.vancouver.bc.ca/ctyclerk/cclerk/20040708/pedec.htm>

Contact: Thomas Mueller; (604) 436-6818
thomas.mueller@gvrd.bc.ca

West Hollywood, CA:

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

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

SCHOOLS

Arizona State University:

The university has a LEED initiative to attain Silver rating for all new buildings.

<http://www.asu.edu/fm/greenbuilding.htm>

Contact: Ray Tena, Facilities Management, ASU;
(480) 965-1835
Ray.Tena@asu.edu

Brown University: The university has a goal to achieve LEED Silver for new construction and major renovation projects.

Carnegie Mellon: New construction and significant renovations will achieve LEED certification with the target of LEED Silver certification. The university will also use LEED-CI where applicable for less extensive renovations.

http://www.cmu.edu/greenpractices/green_initiatives/leed_buildings.html

Contact: Peg Hart, Campus Design and Facility Development;
(412) 268-5567
hart@andrew.cmu.edu

Clemson University: All new construction must achieve a minimum of LEED Silver certification. <http://www.clemson.edu/leed/>

Connecticut College: The college adopted a green building policy including a goal to utilize guidelines such as LEED to evaluate the sustainability of construction projects.

Dartmouth College: All new construction must achieve LEED certification.
<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~stplan/imperatives/facilities.html>

Emory University: The University has a goal for new construction to achieve a LEED Certified level.
<http://www.fm.emory.edu/emory-std/frontend/00030.pdf>

Georgia Institute of Technology:
All buildings currently in design must utilize green features and some projects will pursue LEED certification as appropriate.

Campus Master Plan: <http://www.space.gatech.edu/masterplan.htm>

Contact: Leslie M. Saunders, Sr., Director, Capital Planning & Space Management; 404-894-4801
leslie.saunders@spaceplan.gatech.edu

Harvard University: The Harvard Green Campus Initiative (HGCI) works to support environmental sustainability on campus and encourages buildings to incorporate the LEED rating system where possible. Several campus buildings are pursuing and have achieved LEED certification.

<http://www.greencampus.harvard.edu/hpbs/services.php#LEED>

Contact: Mike Crowley, Manager, High Performance Building Service;
Michael.Crowley@havard.edu

Lewis and Clark College:

The university developed a green building strategy that includes constructing new LEED buildings with a goal of LEED Silver certification.

<http://www.lclark.edu/dept/lcsc/buildings.html>

Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

All new construction and renovations are required to achieve LEED Silver certification.

<http://web.mit.edu/environment/commitment/gbtf.html>

Montgomery County, Maryland Public Schools

The county has developed a High Performance Green Building Plan that outlines strategies to implement LEED in some county public school construction.

FY 2005 High Performance Green Building Plan:

<http://www.mcps.k12.md.us/departments/facilities/greenschoolsfocus/2004%20High%20Performance%20Green%20Building%20Plan%20for%20MCPS.pdf>

Contact: Anja Caldwell, Green Schools Program Manager
Montgomery County Public Schools; (301) 279-3475

Anja_S_Caldwell@mcpsmd.org

New Jersey Public Schools:

Governor James McGreevey signed Executive Order #24 on July 29, 2002 requiring all new schools to incorporate LEED guidelines in new construction.

<http://www.state.nj.us/infobank/circular/eom24.htm>

Omaha Metropolitan Community College:

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

Final Plans and Specifications: Policy # 91105;

<http://www.mccneb.edu/bogpolicies/>

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

Princeton University: New construction and major renovation projects are encouraged to use LEED in the design phase, and to submit the scorecard to the university before official submission.

Santa Clara University:

The university has a goal of LEED certification on all new projects. LEED criteria is being applied to major renovations and smaller projects.

Contact: Joe Sugg, (408) 551-1606, jsugg@scu.edu

State University of New York:

All new construction is encouraged to follow LEED guidelines as per Executive Order #111, June 2001.

<http://www.nyserda.org/programs/exorder111.asp>

University of California:

All new buildings on the University of California campuses, except for laboratories and acute care facilities, proposed for construction after July 2004, must meet a minimum of LEED Certified level. Campuses will aim for LEED Silver whenever possible. Laboratories will aim to achieve LEED Certified rating as appropriate.

The University is exploring using LEED for Existing Buildings.

<http://www.ucop.edu/facil/greenbldgs/>

University of Cincinnati:

New construction must achieve LEED certification with a target of Gold.

<http://www.uc.edu/architect/documents/design/sustain1.pdf>

University of Florida: The University of Florida requires all new construction and major renovation projects to be LEED certified.

<http://www.facilities.ufl.edu/sustain/index.htm>

Contact: Bahar Armaghani, University of Florida, Facilities, Planning,
Construction: (352)294-0080

barmagh@ufl.edu

University of North Carolina- Chapel Hill:

The university will use LEED guidelines to develop a sustainability program for new projects.

University of Oregon: All new construction projects must meet LEED certification.

<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/%7Euplan/sustainable.html#sustplan>