

Introduction to Green Building & LEED

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Presented By:

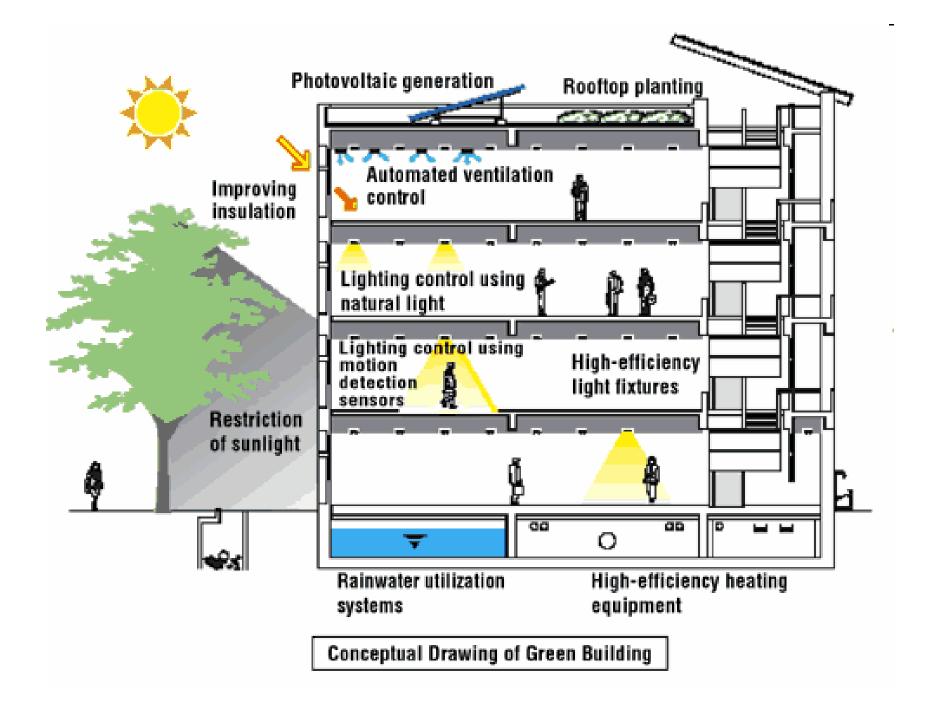
Brian Rippy, LEED AP

American Samoa Environmental Protection Agency

What is a green building?



Common Sense





Why go green?

Environmental Benefits

- Enhance and protect biodiversity and ecosystems
- Conservation of natural resources
- Reduce waste streams

Economic Benefits

- Reduction in operational cost
- Higher future capital value
- Incentive Programs

Social Benefits

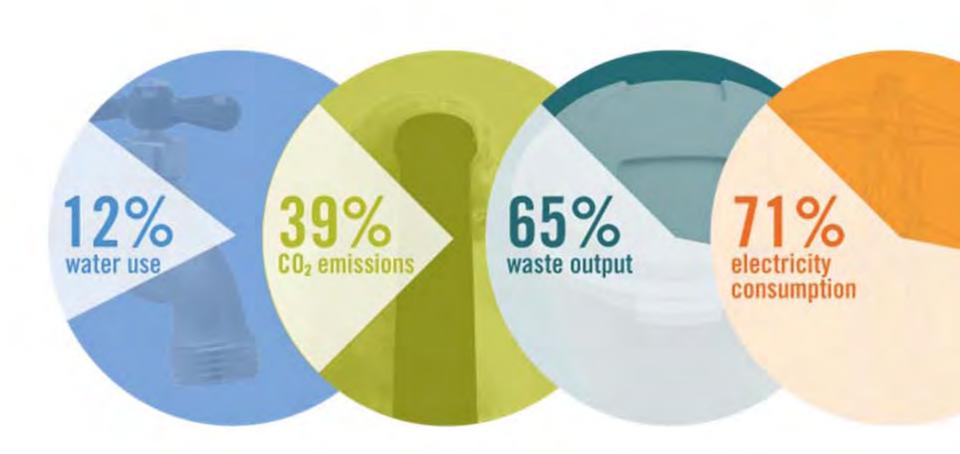
- Enhance occupant health
- Improvement in quality of life
- Minimum strain on Social infrastructure



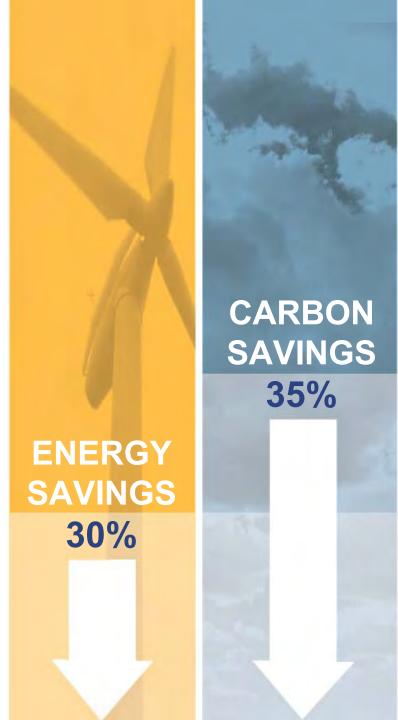
Global CO₂ Emissions by Sector

#1. Buildings
#2. Transportation
#3. Industry

U.S. Building Impacts:



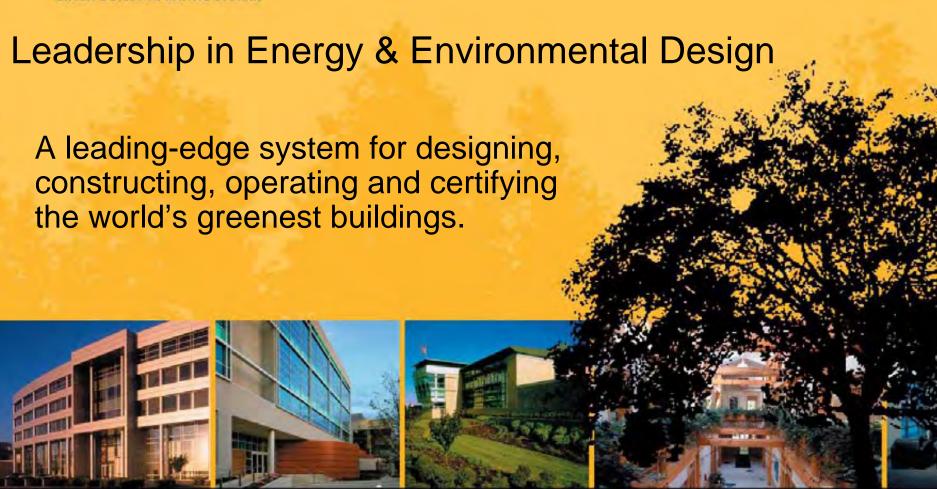
Average Savings of Green Buildings





WASTE
COST
SAVINGS
50-90%







LEED was created to accomplish:

- Define "green building" common standard
- Promote integrated, whole building design practices
- Recognize environmental leadership
- Raise awareness of benefits
- Transform the building market



LEED rating system addresses seven categories:

 Sustainable Sites 	26 Possible Points
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Water Efficiency	10 Possible Points
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Energy and Atmosphere 35 Possible Points

Materials and Resources
 14 Possible Points

Indoor Environmental Quality
 15 Possible Points

Innovation in Design6 Possible Points

Regional Priority4 Possible Points

Consensus-Based Standards

USGBC has four levels of LEED:



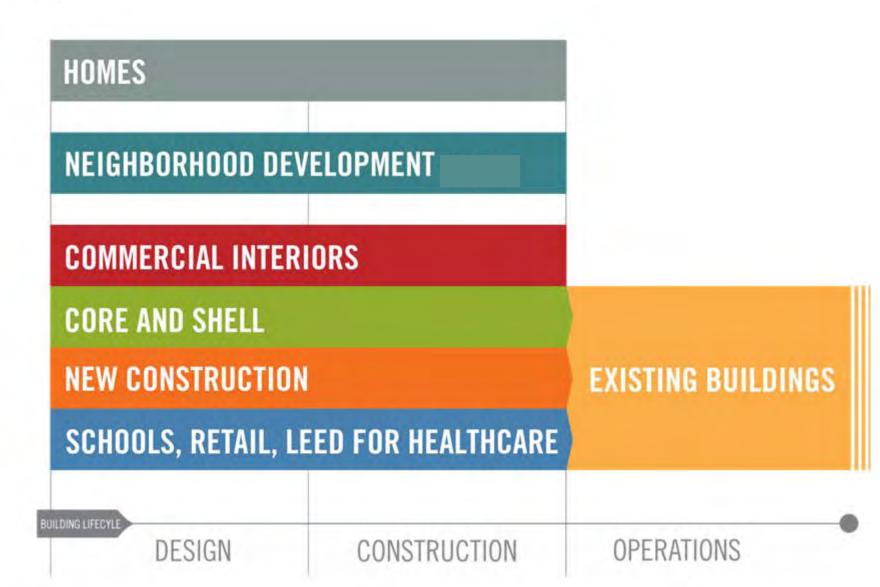
Platinum 80+ Points

Gold 60-79 Points

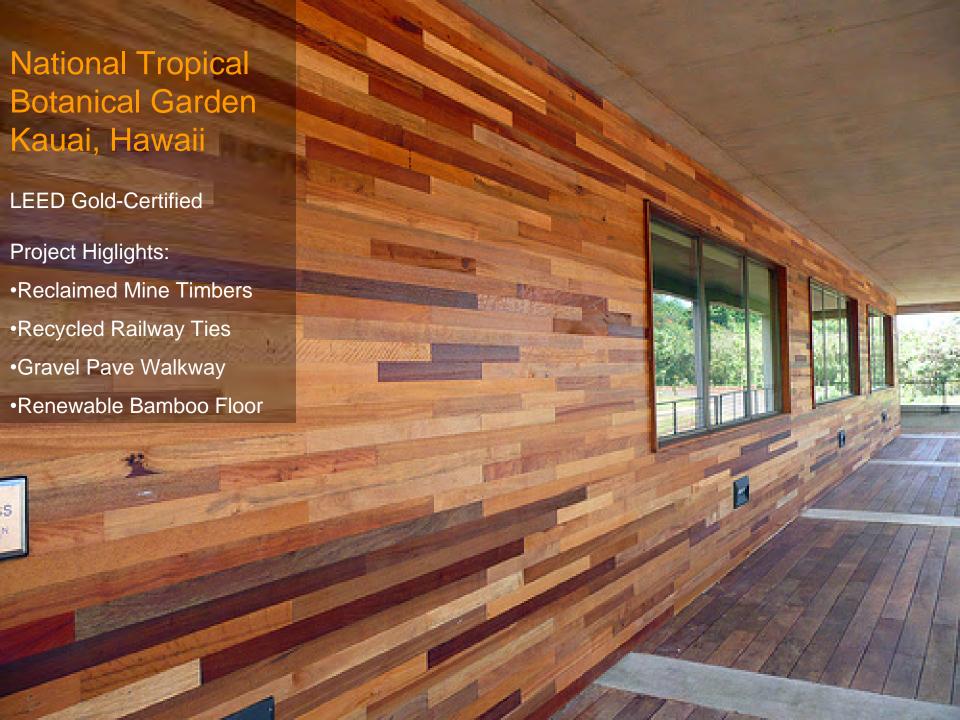
Silver 50-59 Points

Certified 40-49 Points

LEED addresses the complete lifecycle of buildings:













Santa Clarita Transit Center

LEED Gold-Certified Straw Bale Building

Project Highlights:

- •Highly Insulated Building
- •Recycled Content Wood
- •Cool Roof





