

LEED Requirements for Government Owned Projects

Jurisdiction	LEED Requirement (Year Passed)	Qualification	Additional Requirements	Past Requirements
King County, WA	GOLD (2008)	All projects regardless of budget or size	Scorecard for non-LEED applicable projects	(2005) Seek LEED certification whenever possible.
Seattle, WA	GOLD (2011)	New construction, major renovations and tenant improvements of city owned or leased buildings > 5,000 square feet.	-minimum 15% more energy efficient than 2009 Energy Code. -minimum 30% more efficient water use than Plumbing Code. -Achieve 90% waste diversion rate for construction involving demolition. 75% diversion for non-demolition construction. -Provide bicycle parking and showering facilities -Living Building Challenge pilot.	(2000) LEED SILVER for city owned facilities over 5,000 square feet.
Ashville, NC	GOLD (≥ 5,000 sq. ft.) SILVER (<5,000 sq. ft.)	-All new, occupied, city-owned buildings ≥ 5000 square feet achieve Gold. -All new, occupied, city-owned buildings < 5,000 square feet achieve Silver.	-Public projects must strive for LEED Platinum whenever project resources and conditions permit. -Requires energy savings payback on the incremental cost of no greater than 10 years. If this cannot be achieved, the buildings shall be designed as LEED Silver.	NA
Costa Mesa City, CA	GOLD (2007)	New municipal construction with no size or cost minimums.	None	NA
Dallas, TX	GOLD (2008)	City buildings >10,000 square feet.	Facilities must earn Wec3.1 (water use reduction) and 3 points in EAc1 (optimized Energy Performance) in pursuit of their LEED certification	(2003) LEED SILVER for new city-owned construction > 10,000 sq. feet.
Fort Collins, CO	GOLD (2006)	Goal: New municipal buildings >5,000 square feet much achieve Gold or higher.	Existing buildings should use LEED for Existing Buildings as a guide of O&M	(2006) Municipal government had already achieved LEED SILVER status. No requirement.

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Kansas City, MO	GOLD (2011)	City construction or renovation > 5,000 square feet.	Housing projects funded by the City (including affordable housing) to be constructed to meet federal Energy Star rating.	(2004) LEED SILVER
Multnomah County, OR	GOLD (2008)	New construction of County-owned buildings (New Construction), major renovations (Commercial Interior), and County-leased buildings > 10,000 square feet.	-Minimum 7 points earned in EAc1 (optimized Energy Performance) -O&M for existing City-owned buildings will follow minimum guidelines for Silver (Existing Buildings)	(2004) Achieve highest LEED certification possible.
Portland, OR	GOLD (2005) (NC) SILVER (EB, CI)	-New public projects achieve Gold. -All city-owned, occupied, existing buildings to achieve Silver (Existing Buildings). -Tenant improvement or leased facilities must achieve Silver (Commercial Interiors)	None	(2001) NC must be LEED certified. Projects are encouraged to reach highest level possible.
Scottsdale, AZ	GOLD (2005)	All new occupied city buildings regardless of size	Future renovation or unoccupied city buildings will be designed, contracted and built to include as many principles of LEED as are feasible.	NA
Vancouver, BC	GOLD (2004)	New buildings >500 square meters.	-Mandated specific LEED energy points that must be achieved to ensure 30% energy reduction in all new civic buildings	(1999) LEED certified
Greensburg, KS	PLATINUM (2007)	New buildings > 4,000 square feet	-Must earn all 10 points in EAc1 (Optimize Energy Performance)	NA

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State of Florida	Strive for PLATINUM (2007)	New construction projects must strive for Platinum certification and for LEED-EB certification cross all buildings currently owned and operated by the department of management.	-Agencies and departments were instructed to only enter into new leasing agreements for office space that meets Energy Star building standards, unless no other viable alternative exists. -LCCA required	NA
State of Washington	SILVER (2005)	Projects that receive funds from the capital budget must achieve LEED silver standard.	(2009) Requires benchmarking and public disclosure for state-owned buildings. -Benchmarking for nonresidential buildings > 50,000 sq. feet by 2011 and buildings > 10,000 sq. feet by 2012. -Benchmarking for public buildings > 10,000 sq. feet by 2010 (schools are exempt). -Public buildings with a Program Manager score of < 50 are required to conduct energy audit. -Projects receiving funding from the Dept. of Commerce Housing Trust must comply with the Evergreen Standard for Affordable Housing.	NA
Federal	GOLD (2010)	General Services Administration (GSA) requires LEED Gold or better in the design criteria for all new construction and major renovations.	Target that ½ of all historic building renovations at LEED Gold or better by 2015.	LEED SILVER (2008)