U.S. Building Consumption: By the Numbers

Buildings consume :

- 39% of U.S. energy
- 70% U.S. electricity
- 12% of U.S. potable water
- 40% of raw materials globally

- Massachusetts manages over 64 million square feet of buildings.
- Energy consumption in these buildings results in greenhouse emissions totaling more than 1.1 million tons per year, equivalent to the emissions generated by more than 200,000 cars driven for one year.

Building sustainably will reduce environmental and health impacts and lead to significant cost savings.

The Massachusetts Trial Court of Fall River is:

- Designed to achieve at least 28% energy cost savings over a base building design.
- "Designed to Earn the Energy Star Certification"
- Meets EPA criteria for energy efficiency.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LEED v2.2

- Rating system developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)
- Provides a suite of standards for environmentally sustainable construction
- Based on a point system with a total of 69 points
- Points distributed across six categories
    - Sustainable Sites
    - Water Efficiency
    - Energy & Atmosphere
    - Materials & Resources
    - Indoor Environmental Quality
    - Innovation & Design

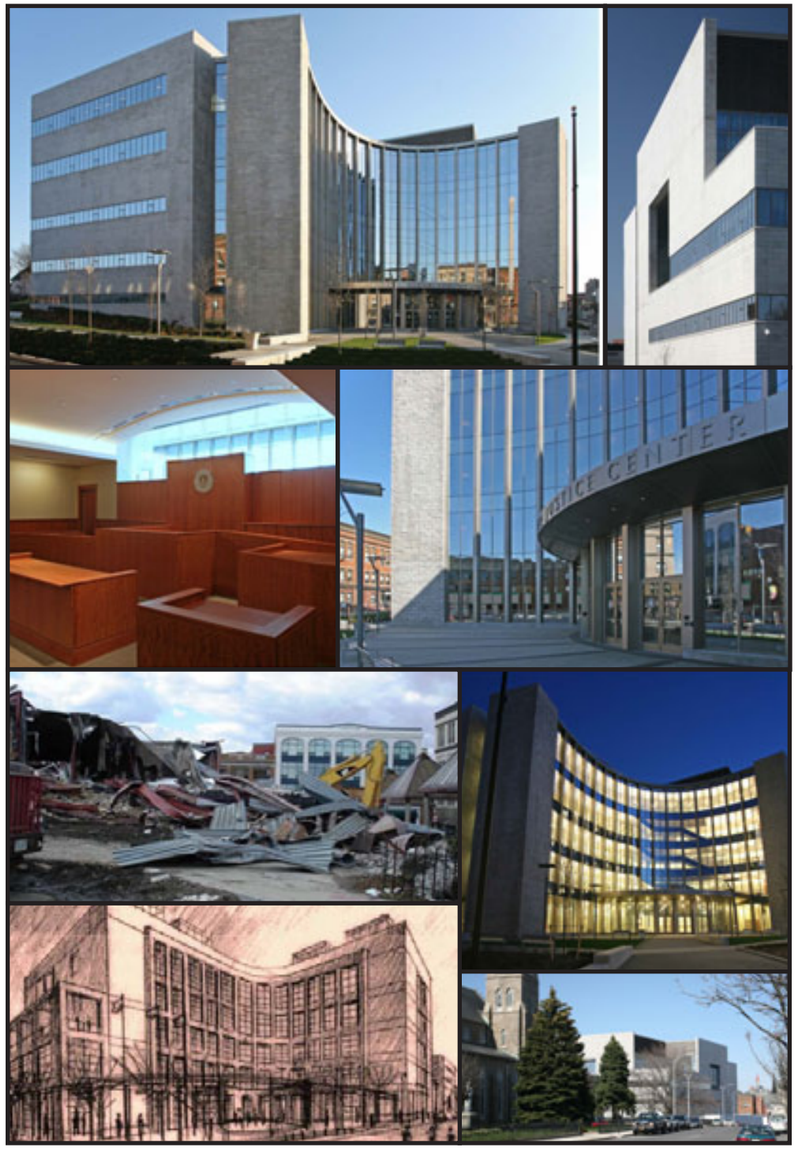
Massachusetts LEED Plus

- State standard for new construction and major renovation
- Requirements
    - Basic LEED rating in addition to added prerequisites.
    - Attainment of specific points regarding energy, smart growth, and irrigation and building water efficiency.

Massachusetts Trial Court of Fall River

First LEED Silver and MA LEED Plus Certified Courthouse in Massachusetts

This building is the first courthouse constructed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that will incorporate LEED certification standards into the development of the site, design of the courthouse and utilization of materials, practices, and equipment.



Leading by Example: Clean Energy and Efficient Buildings

- High efficiency roofing and environmentally sensitive pavement used as materials and shading.
  Reduces energy requirements for heating and cooling, and minimizes air pollutants.
- Diverted construction waste from disposal.
  Over 85% of waste is recycled, reducing harmful addition to landfills.
- At least 10% recycled materials used.
  Results in energy and air pollution savings and reduces impacts from extraction and processing of virgin materials.
- Over 10% of materials harvested and made locally.
  Reduces the carbon footprint, supports the use of local resources, and reduces environmental impact from transporting materials.
- Water efficient landscaping with drought tolerant plants and no potable water irrigation has been used to reduce water consumption on site.
  At least 20% water cost savings as compared to a standard building, takes advantage of the New England climate and is a more efficient irrigation operational system that reduces potable water consumption, as well as significantly improves stormwater runoff from the site.
- Provides at least 30% open space on the site for public use.
  Improves occupant health, well-being, and productivity.
- Materials used include low-VOC (volatile organic compounds) emitting interior materials and products.
  Minimizes air pollutants, improves occupant health, well-being, and productivity.
- Improved indoor air quality through increased ventilation and monitoring outdoor air delivery.
  Improves occupant health, well-being, productivity, and minimizes air pollutants.
- Natural light, operable windows, high efficiency heating & cooling equipment used throughout the building.