### LID AND LEED AT Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

FOR THE PRINCE WILLIAM REGIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BY MIKE ROLBAND, P.E., P.W.S., P.W.D., LEED A.P. APRIL 16, 2008

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## How is LID Implemented at the WSSI Building?













#### **Pervious Parking**



# THE GREEN ROOF





- 1. Steel joist
- 2. Metal roof deck
- 3. 5" R-30 foam insulation
- 4.  $\frac{1}{2}$ " gypsum protection board
- 5. 75 mil ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) membrane
- 6.  $\frac{1}{2}$ " foam protection board
- 7. 40 mil high-density polyethylene (HDPE) root barrier
- 8. Protection fabric
- 9. 1" drainage layer
- 10. Filter fabric
- 11. 3-9" lightweight growing medium
- 12. Stone features, sedum, and native perennials and shrubs

# THE GREEN ROOF



- ✤ Reduces impervious area by 3,626 sf
- Seduces roof runoff
- So Engineered to support 62 lbs/sf
- Increases green area and provides amenity
- Solution Cost: \$31.80/sf installed









# 8,000 Gallon Cistern

- Solution Collects the "first flush" of roof runoff (1/2")
- **Provides irrigation water**
- Solution Overflows to rain garden and gravel bed detention
- Solution Cost: \$3.88/gal installed

\$1.23/ sf impervious area treated

(Cistern material only cost: \$2.88/gal)



#### CISTERN NOTES

1. THE ABOVE NOT TO SCALE CISTERN DETAIL IS INTENDED TO BE USED FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.

2. ACTUAL CISTERN [TYPE AND] DESIGN TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR AND TO BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY OWNER AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

- 3. ILLUSTRATIVE DESIGN ON SITE PLAN SHOWS A 30'X15' NOMINAL 8,000 GALLONS BELOW PIPE OUTLET TO RAIN GARDEN.
- 4. TANK IS DESIGNED FOR THE STORAGE OF WATER OR LESS AGGRESSIVE CHEMICALS.
- 5. THE PROPOSED UNDERGROUND CISTERN IS FOR STORING RAIN WATER COLLECTED FROM THE ROOF DRAINS.

A PROPOSED FLOATING INTAKE TAKES WATER FROM A CISTERN BELOW ANY FLOATING SCUM AND ABOVE ANY DIRT THAT HAS SETTLED TO THE BOTTOM.

- 7. THE CISTERN HAS BEEN SIZED DETAIN THE FIRST 1/2 INCH OF RAINFALL WITHOUT OVERFLOWING.
- 8. AFTER CONSTRUCTION OR ANY MAINTENANCE, FLUSH THE CISTERN TO REMOVE ANY SEDIMENT.
- 9. CISTERN ANCHOR/TIES ARE REQUIRED TO ADEQUATELY PREVENT AGAINST FLOATATION.



# The Rain Garden





- So Treats 34,660 sf of impervious roof and parking lot area
- 𝖘 1,536 sf bed; 11,693 sf grassed buffer
- Drains to gravel bed detention
- Solution Cost: \$2.60 /sf impervious area treated





## Pervious Concrete





- Reduce impervious area by 3,342 sf.(3.9% of total parking area)
- Drains to gravel bed detention
- Approximate cost: \$6.00/sf installed (Asphalt cost: \$2.56/sf)



#### GRAVELPAVE2 AND GRAVEL PAVING



- Reduce impervious area by 21,135 sf (24.6% of total parking area)
- Drains to gravel bed detention
- GravelPave2 cost: \$6.00/sf installed
   Gravel paving cost: \$4.32/sf installed
   (Asphalt cost: \$2.56/sf)

(GravelPave2 materials only cost: \$3.20/sf)





### Concrete Pavers





- Reduce impervious area by 5,502 sf.(6.4% of total parking area)
- Drains to existing vegetated floodplain
- Cost: \$7.10/sf installed + \$0.80/sf header curb (Asphalt cost: \$2.56/sf)
  (Paver material only cost: \$2.55/sf)





# GRAVEL BED DETENTION

- Solution Orifice controlled- drains to existing stream system
- So Detains the 1-yr storm over 24 hours.
- Source Cost: \$2.28/cf treatment volume installed

\$0.32/sf impervious area treated





# WATER QUALITY SWALE





- Collects runoff from 12,650 sf of impervious parking surfaces
- Slows runoff
- So Water quality volume filters through check dams
- Solution Cost: \$3.68/sf impervious area treated



# NATIVE VEGETATION



- Maintains habitat
- Decreases water consumption
- **Solution** Uses a drip irrigation system and captured rainwater
- Landscape and drip irrigation cost: \$125,864
   (Typical landscape and irrigation cost: \$80,000)





# How Much Did the Site Cost?

Item	\$/sf impervious	Cost
Rain Garden	\$2.60	\$90,000
Cistern	\$1.23	\$31,000
Green Roof	\$31.80	\$115,316
Pervious Concrete Pavers	\$7.90	\$39,000
Gravel Pavement	\$4.32	\$5,500
GravelPave2 System	\$6.00	\$143,500
Pervious Concrete	\$6.00	N/A
Gravel Bed Detention	\$0.32	\$24,000
Swale	\$3.68	\$46,525
Native Landscaping and Drip Irrigation	N/A	\$125,864
	Total	\$620,705
Standard Asphalt / Curb and Gutter Estimate	9	\$360,115

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#### How DID WSSI ACHIEVE LEED GOLD?





- Heat island and light pollution reduction
- Low-impact development
- Native landscaping and water-efficient irrigation
- Bicycle storage and changing rooms
- So Low-flow sinks, toilets, and showers
- Motion-based faucet controls
- Solution Waterless urinals
- ✤ 50% reduction in potable water use











## ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE

- Daylight- and motion-responsive lighting
- Solution Light density of 0.9 Watts/square foot
- Energy Star appliances
- Green power credits for 100% of electricity used
- 25% lower energy usage than a typical building of WSSI's size
- ✤ No CFC's used in HVAC or refrigeration







# Materials, Resources, and Indoor Air Quality

- 26% recycled content throughout building
- 35% regional materials throughout building
- 11% rapidly-renewable materials throughout building
- Solution Low-VOC paints, coatings, carpeting, and furniture
- ✤ 62 thermal zones
- Access to direct daylight and views
- Solution Carbon dioxide sensors to deliver fresh air
- **9** 3 times more ventilation than required by code



# Innovations at WSSI



THE REST ROOMS



# INNOVATIONS AT WSSI

Rapidly-renewable, 95% recycled wheatboard cabinets anan mananan

35% recycled content in metal-shaving countertop

Low-VOC paint

11% recycled content in carpeting Compact fluorescent lights

High-efficiency appliances

Rapidly renewable linoleum flooring (made with linseed oil and wood flour/cork dust)

THE KITCHEN



# INNOVATIONS AT WSSI



THE CONFERENCE ROOMS



# What is the Cost Breakdown?

Hard Cost	Credits	Premium	\$ / Credit
Sustainable Sites	4	\$312,080	\$78,020
Water Efficiency	3	\$6,100	\$2,033
Energy and Atmosphere	8	\$92,085	\$11,511
Materials and Resources	6	\$43,895	\$7,315
Indoor Environmental Quality	11	\$127,750	\$11,614
Innovation and Design Process	2	\$3,250	\$1,625
"Hard Costs" Subtotal	34	\$585,160	\$17,210
Total Building Cost	\$5,696,100 (10.3% Premium)		
Soft Cost			
Documentation, Paperwork, and Consulting Fees	34	\$111,900	\$3,290
Total Non-LEED Design Cost (Civil = \$141,754; Architecture = \$96,544; Interior Design = \$134,663)	\$372,960 (30.0% Premium)		
Total LEED Premium (Hard Cost + Soft Cost)	34	\$697,060	\$20,500

**Total LEED Certification Premium** 

\$697,060



# What Will the Building Save in Utility Costs?

Utility Type	Annual Use	Rate / Total Cost	Savings
Potable Water		\$6.55 / 1,000 gal <sup>1</sup>	
Typical Estimated Potable Water Use	245,214 gal	\$1,606	\$813 / year
WSSI Estimated Potable Water Use	121,095 gal	\$793	
Total Cost of LEED-Related Items (Waterle	ess and low-flow v	water fixtures)	\$6,100
Capitalized Value of Savings (at 6%)			\$13,550
Payback			7.5 years

1. Total estimated water cost = water (\$2.35 / 1,000 gal) + sewer (\$4.40 / 1,000 gal) per PWC Service Authority

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# What Will the Building Save in Utility Costs?

Utility Type	Annual Use	Rate / Total Cost	Savings
Irrigation Water		\$2.35 / 1,000 gal <sup>1</sup>	
Typical Estimated Irrigation Water Use	2,600,000 gal	\$6,110	\$6,110 / year
WSSI Estimated Irrigation Water Use	200,000 gal	\$0	
Total Cost of LEED-Related Items (Drip irr	igation and native	landscape)	\$45,864
Capitalized Value of Savings (at 6%)			\$101,833
Payback			7.5 years
Stormwater		\$0.84 / 1,000 sf <sup>2</sup>	
Typical Estimated Stormwater Utility Cost	115,586 s.f.	\$1,165	\$674 / year
WSSI Estimated Stormwater Utility Cost		\$491 <sup>3</sup>	
Total Cost of LEED-Related Items (Low In	npact Developmen	t plan)	\$260,590
Capitalized Value of Savings (at 6%)		2	\$11,233
Payback			387 years

1. Irrigation water cost = water (\$2.35/1,000 gal) per PWC Service Authority

2. Stormwater utility fee = \$0.84 / 1,000 s.f. impervious, per PWC Stormwater Management Program

3. Fee reduction is proportionate to site impervious area + an additional 40% storm water fee discount for LID control

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# What Will the Building Save in Utility Costs?

Utility Type	Annual Use	Rate / Total Cost	Savings
Electricity		\$0.0505 / kWh <sup>1</sup>	
Typical Estimated Annual Electric Use	968,100 kWh	\$48,900	\$14,700 / year
WSSI Estimated Annual Electric Use	677,658 kWh	\$34,200	
Gas		\$1.30 / therm	
Typical Estimated Annual Gas Use	15,600 therms	\$20,280	\$6,084 / year
WSSI Estimated Annual Gas Use	10,920 therms	\$14,196	
Total Energy Savings			\$20,784 / year
Total Cost of LEED-Related Items (Green	power certificate, r	netering equipment,	
reflective roof, HVAC equipment, operable windows, lighting equipment,			\$114,735
insulation, Energy Star appliances, and task	lighting)	V (	
Capitalized Value of Savings (at 6%)			\$346,400
Payback			5.5 years

1. Estimated energy cost per NOVEC 3R LP (for large power service)

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### WHAT ELSE HAS WSSI DONE?







# EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

- Solution Gym for employee use
- So Trainer-led workouts four times per week
- Solution Cardio and weight machines and volleyball net
- So Weight Watchers weekly meetings

✤ 6-room kennel for employee use









# ADDITIONAL GREEN UPGRADES

- Solar hot water
- Full-spectrum fluorescent lighting
- Additional cistern for non-potable rainwater reuse (project underway)
- Living wall (project underway)
- Solar electricity (possible future project)





#### THANKS TO THE WSSI PROJECT TEAM

Solutions, Inc. So Project Management – The Peterson Companies Solutions, Inc. So Civil Engineering – Urban Engineering and Associates, Inc. So Architecture – W.A. Brown & Associates, P.C. So Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing – Potomac Energy Group, Inc. So Interior Design – Bartzen + Ball So Building Commissioning – Advanced Building Performance, Inc. Seneral Contracting – EEReed Construction, LP Site Work – S.W. Rodgers Second Green Roof Installation – The Furbish Company Servious Concrete – Virginia Ready-Mixed Concrete Association See Photos – Ron O. Blunt Photography

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