950 North Glebe Road The Regent Arlington, Virginia



Commercial Sector Energy Consumption

Buildings Energy Data Book: 1.1 Buildings Sector Energy Consumption

October 2009

1.1.3 Buildings Share of U.S. Primary Energy Consumption (Percent)

		Buildings						Total Consumption
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Industry	Transportation	Total		(quads)
2000	21.1%	17.7%	38.8%	36.1%	25.2%	100%	1	97.2
2001	20.7%	17.6%	38.3%	36.3%	25.4%	100%	Î	97.5
2002	21.2%	17.7%	38.9%	35.4%	25.6%	100%	ĺ	98.5
2003	21.4%	17.5%	38.9%	35.0%	26.1%	100%	Ì	99.4
2004	21.2%	17.7%	38.9%	34.6%	26.5%	100%	Î	100.1
2005	22.0%	18.2%	40.2%	33.2%	26.6%	100%	Î	98.7
2006	20.9%	18.0%	38.9%	32.7%	28.4%	100%	1	99.5
2007	21.4%	18.2%	39.6%	32.2%	28.2%	100%	ĺ	101.4
2008	21.5%	18.2%	39.7%	32.5%	27.9%	100%	Î	102.3
2009	21.7%	18.2%	39.9%	32.0%	28.1%	100%	1	102.2

Note(s): 1) Renewables are not included in the 1980 data.

Source(s, EIA, State Energy Data 2005: Consumption, February 2008, Tables 8-12, p. 18-22 for 1980-2005; and EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Mar. 2008, Table A2, p. 117-119 for 2006-2030 data and Table A17, p. 143-144 for non-marketed renewable energy.



Commercial Sector Energy Consumption by Type

Buildings Energy Data Book: 3.1 Commercial Sector Energy Consumption

October 2009

3.1.1	Comme	rcial Pri	mary En	ergy Co	nsumpt	ion, by	Year and	l Fuel T	ype (Qu	adrillion Btu	and Perce	nt of To	tal)	
										Electr	ricity			Growth Rate
	Natura	Gas	Petroleu	um (1)	Co	<u>al</u>	Renewa	able(2)	Sales	Losses	<u>To</u>	tal	Total(2)	2006-Year
2000	3.25	18.9%	0.76	4.4%	0.09	0.5%	0.13	0.7%	3.96	9.00	12.96	75.4%	17.18	Sense transport contracts
2001	3.11	18.1%	0.74	4.3%	0.09	0.5%	0.11	0.7%	4.06	9.10	13.16	76.5%	17.21	-
2002	3.22	18.5%	0.68	3.9%	0.09	0.5%	0.12	0.7%	4.11	9.21	13.32	76.4%	17.43	
2003	3.29	18.9%	0.77	4.4%	0.08	0.5%	0.13	0.7%	4.09	9.07	13.16	75.5%	17.44	
2004	3.20	18.0%	0.75	4.2%	0.10	0.6%	0.14	0.8%	4.20	9.33	13.53	76.4%	17.72	
2005	3.09	17.2%	0.72	4.0%	0.09	0.5%	0.14	0.8%	4.35	9.56	13.91	77.5%	17.95	
2006	2.92	16.3%	0.68	3.8%	0.08	0.5%	0.16	0.9%	4.43	9.66	14.09	78.6%	17.93	•
2007	3.11	16.8%	0.68	3.7%	0.07	0.4%	0.16	0.8%	4.58	9.90	14.48	78.3%	18.49	3.1%
2008	3.15	16.9%	0.69	3.7%	0.09	0.5%	0.16	0.8%	4.62	9.94	14.55	78.1%	18.63	1.9%
2009	3.04	16.3%	0.63	3.4%	0.08	0.4%	0.16	0.8%	4.67	10.04	14.71	79.0%	18.61	1.3%

Note(s): 1) Petroleum includes distillate and residual fuels, liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, and motor gasoline. 2) Includes sitemarketed and non-marketed renewable energy. 3) 2006 site-to-source electricity conversion = 3.18.

Source(s): EIA, State Energy Data 2005: Consumption, Feb. 2008, Tables 8-12, p. 18-22 for 1980-2005; and EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Mar. 2008, Table A2, p. 117-119 for 2006-2030 and Table A17, p. 143-144 for non-marketed renewable energy.



USGBC - LEED

USGBC Started in 1993

LEED Green Building Rating System Started in 2000

Practical, Marketwide Implementation began in 2002/2003



The State of the Building Industry When 950 North Glebe Was Designed in 2003

- USBGC/LEED largely an unknown commodity
- New Discipline within A & E firms
- New field of consultantcy, beginning Green Consultant
- Little GC & Subcontractor knowledge of LEED
- Little knowledge within development community
- Very little (if any) regulatory oversight

Result: Fear...Hesitancy...Unknown Cost/Schedule Implications



Where Are We Today?

- USGBC/LEED has grown tremendously and is now widely accepted
- Jurisdictions are mandating LEED
- Developers, A&E firms, "Green" Consultants all fluent in LEED Design (JBG now has 37 projects either certified or in-process of certification and an in-house "GREEN TEAM")
- GC's and subcontractors have in-house LEED expertise
- Product options have grown exponentially
- Tenant/End user awareness of sustainability issues is high

Result: Accepted Practice...Expected in New Construction



Cost Premiums of LEED for Office Buildings

Based on JBG experience and polling of 4 major GC's:

Hard Cost Premium

<u>Level</u>	Low	High_
Certified/Silver	0-1%	3%
Gold	2-5%	12.5%
Platinum	5%	15%

Note: LEED Consultant Costs in Addition to Above



Are Tenants Willing to Pay for LEED?

Survey of 5 Prominent Brokers Who Say...

- Every tenant is different and economic conditions matter
- Corporate HQ, not for profits more focused on LEED and will incorporate into their facilities
- Private sector greatly influenced by economy:
 - o Law firms
 - o Investment fund example
 - o Gold building delivered in late '06 example
 - o LEED TI
- GSA Requires it...so YES!
- Practically LEED = Class A so tenants inherently paying for it.
- Full Service vs. NNN lease structure matters (brokers can educate tenants)
- Class B tenants vs. Not LEED conscious...only price sensitive
- Green Leases



Do Investors Pay for LEED?

 Yes. LEED buildings will result in lower operating expenses, higher NOI's and therefore higher sale prices at the same exit cap rates.

o\$0.25/RSF higher NOI at a 7% cap rate = \$3.57/RSF of sales value.

 Yes. Investors do not want to own an obsolete building and at some point non-LEED buildings will obsolete. "Non LEED buildings will become conspicuous by lack of certification."



The Regent

950 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia



The Regent

950 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia

01/2003 Entitlements / Schematic Design Began 01/2004 Design Documents Start

01/2005 Construction Start
03/2007 Certificate of Substantial Completion

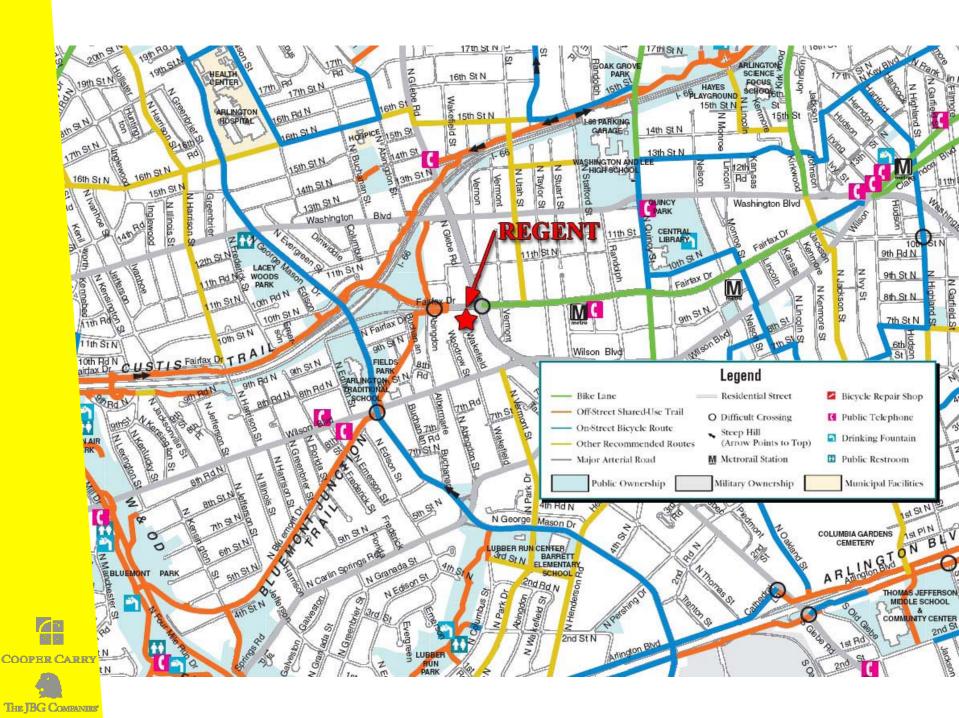
07/2007 Applied for LEED Certification 10/2008 USGBC Decision on Certification

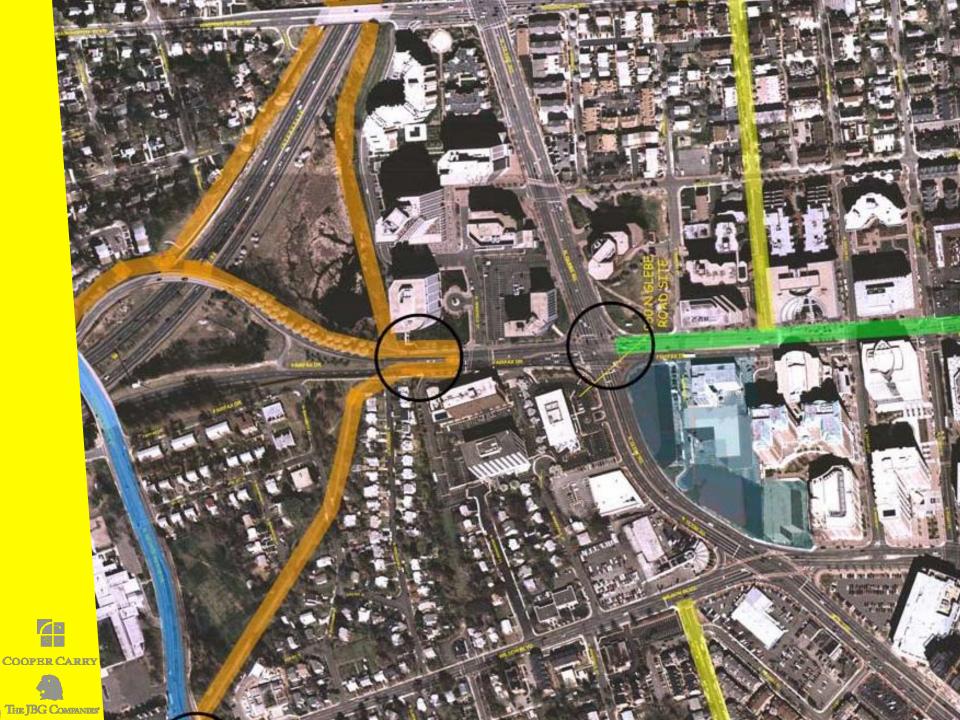
12 Stories – 11 Office / 1 Retail
263,000 GFA + 156,000 below grade parking
471 Parking Spaces in 3 stories below grade
20 Parking Spaces on site



\$35M Hard Cost – includes below grade



















Sustainable Sites/ Innovation in Design

- Heat Island
- Used LEED-ND credit language to support two ID narratives
- Access to mass-transit, zip car
- Transportation Demand Management Plan
- Incentives to use mass transit

Today:

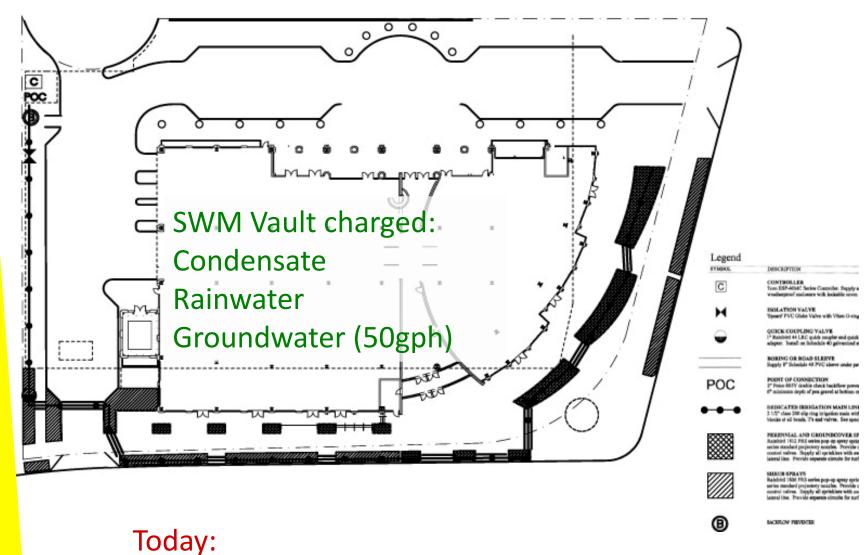
Still target similar credits

LEED 2009 - Sites / Urban Connectivity is heavily weighted In the DC area: Sustainable Sites can make up half of Regionalization Credits



Water Savings

No potable water - irrigation



Toc Cooper Carry Cor

THE TBG COMPANIES

Continue to use this approach

Water Savings

37% Water Use Reduction





Low-flow lavatories (.5)
Automatic controls
Dual-flush toilets (1.6/.8)
Low-flow toilets (1.1)
Low-flow showers (1.8)

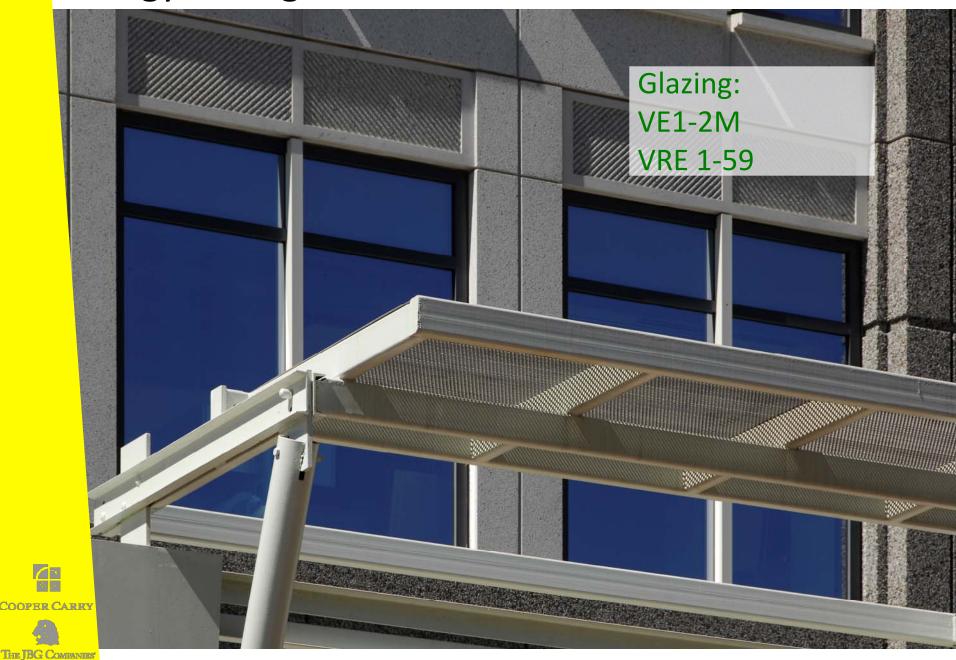
Dual Flush by Caroma

Today:
Waterless Urinals
Low-Flows
may achieve
40%(+) Reduction



Energy Savings

40% better than ASHRAE 90.1-1999



- Conditioned by High Efficiency Chilled Water System
- Centralized Water Chilling Units
- Low temperature air distribution on a floor by basis
- Chilled water plant operates over an 18 degree temp diff
 vs. traditional 12 or 14 degrees reduces pumping energy
- Air handling units deliver 46 degree air
 vs. traditional 52-55 degrees reduces horsepower/energy
- Central Plant delivers cooling with 3 pumps
 vs. traditional CP with 6 pumps
- Cooling Towers operate at differential of 15 degrees
 vs. traditional at 10 degrees 2/3 pumping energy



Equates to:

http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html

- 300 Cars off the road / year
- Saves over 3,600 barrels of oil
- CO2 Emissions from 20 tanker trucks worth of gasoline
- Carbon sequestered by over 40,000 tree seedlings grown for 10 years
- CO2 emissions from over 65,000 propane cylinders used for home barbeques



LEED[™] Scorecard of 3/23/2010

Second S	Points
Y N	Points
Context Site Selection	
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U S Green Building Council



The Regent

950 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia

Lessons Learned:

GC to submit a LEED Action Plan at start of construction Submit Design Credits first – more time to defend Submit for more credits than you need Find a way to streamline Daylight/Views credits

Today:

With LEED v3 the credits are similar – but weightings have shifted Many credits are easier to achieve due to Industry response to provide LEED related services (CWM / Materials)

Software available to help document LEED credits

