

# LEED v5 PROJECT PRIORITY AND INNOVATION (IN)

## Example library credits

### NOTE

The credits included in this document are examples of what could be included in the LEED v5 Project Priority and Innovation Library. These are in draft form with final version scheduled to be published starting when the rating system is opened for registration in 2025. Visit the LEED credit library for the most up-to-date credit language.

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### Pilot credit example: IN credit Thermal Adaptability

#### LEED v5 BD+C

#### 2 points

#### Intent

To support design features that increase the capacity for occupants to adapt to changing climate conditions and be protected from events that may compromise the quality of the indoor environment and subsequently occupant health and wellbeing.

#### Requirements

Design the project with passive strategies that improve the capability of the building to adapt to current and future climate projections (use the climate scenario adopted in IP prerequisite *Climate Resilience Assessment*).

Explore options that both improve comfort AND minimize energy use. Consider winter and summer conditions.

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**Pilot credit example: IN credit Responsible Sourcing of Structural Materials**

**LEED v5 BD+C**

**1-2 points**

**Intent**

To support the procurement of structural materials that have optimized human and ecosystem outcomes.

**Requirements**

Source and install structural materials from suppliers that demonstrate compliance with the responsible sourcing criteria according to Table 1.

Table 1. Responsible and equitable sourcing

<b>Material Category</b>	<b>Achievement Threshold (1 point each, up to 2 points)</b>
<b>Concrete</b>	50% or more of concrete suppliers (by number of suppliers or cost) for the project are Concrete Sustainability Council (CSC) certified.
<b>Steel</b>	50% or more of reinforcing and structural steel suppliers (by number of suppliers or cost) for the project are Responsible Steel certified.
<b>Structural wood and composites</b>	50% or more of structural wood products (by area or cost) for the project are documented to come from legal sources. Demonstrate legality by selecting wood products that are certified by PEFC, SFI, or FSC. Non-certified wood can demonstrate compliance through source disclosure with risk analysis and documentation that the wood comes from low-risk sources or other equivalent protections.

**Project type credit example: IN credit PBT source reduction – mercury for healthcare projects**

**LEED v5 BD+C**

**1 point**

**Intent**

To reduce mercury-containing products and devices and mercury release through product substitution, capture, and recycling.

**Requirements**

As part of the project's recycling collection system, identify the following:

types of mercury-containing products and devices to be collected;

criteria governing how they are to be handled by a recycling program; and

disposal methods for captured mercury.

Applicable mercury-containing products and devices include, but are not limited to, lamps (such as linear and circular fluorescents, integrally ballasted and non-integrally ballasted compact fluorescents and HIDs) and dental wastes (such as scrap amalgam, chair side traps, and separator wastes). In facilities delivering dental care, specify and install amalgam separation devices that meet or exceed the ISO-11143 standard. Comply with the mercury elimination requirements outlined below, from the 2010 FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities, Section A1.3- 4b, Mercury Elimination.

4.2.1.1. New construction: healthcare facilities may not use mercury-containing equipment, including thermostats, switching devices, and other building system sources. Lamps are excluded.

4.2.1.2. Renovation: healthcare facilities must develop a plan to phase out mercury-containing products and upgrade current mercury-containing lamps to high-efficiency, low-mercury, or mercury-free lamp technology.

Do not specify or install preheat, T-9, T-10, or T-12 fluorescents or mercury vapor high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps in the project. Do not specify probe-start metal halide HID lamps in any interior spaces. Specify and install illuminated exit signs that do not contain mercury and use less than 5 watts of electricity. Fluorescent and high-pressure sodium lamps must meet the criteria in Table 1.

Table 1: Maximum mercury content of Lamps

Lamp	Maximum Content
T-8 fluorescent, eight-foot	10 mg mercury
T-8 fluorescent, four-foot	3.5 mg mercury
T-8 fluorescent- two foot and three foot	3.5 mg mercury
T-8 fluorescent, U-bent	6 mg mercury
T-5 fluorescent, linear	2.5 mg mercury
T-5 fluorescent, circular	9 mg mercury
Compact fluorescent, nonintegral ballast	3.5 mg mercury
Compact fluorescent, integral ballast	3.5 mg mercury, ENERGY STAR qualified
High-pressure sodium, up to 400 watts	10 mg mercury
High-pressure sodium, above 400 watts	32 mg mercury

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**Project type credit example: IN credit Quality Views for Healthcare Workers**

**LEED v5 BD+C**

**2 points**

**Intent**

To encourage creative design that provides regular view opportunities to healthcare workers so they in addition to patients are provided the benefits of connecting with nature.

**Requirements**

For areas without inpatient units, configure the building floor plates such that the floor area within 15 feet (4.5 meters) of the perimeter exceeds the perimeter area requirement (Table 1) and meet the view requirements for the perimeter area.

Table 1. Minimum compliant perimeter area, by floor plate area

Floor plate area		Perimeter area	
square feet	square meters	square feet	square meters
Up to 15,000	Up to 1 400	7,348	682
20,000	1,800	8,785	816
25,000	2,300	10,087	937
30,000	2,800	11,292	1,049
35,000	3,300	12,425	1,154
40,000	3,700	13,500	1,254
45,000	4,200	14,528	1,349
50,000 and larger	4,600 and larger	15,516	1,441

View requirements:

Views must be through glass with a visible light transmittance (VLT) above 40%. If the glazing has frits, patterns, or tints the view must be preserved. Neutral gray, bronze, and blue-green tints are acceptable.

Views must include at least one of the following:

nature, urban landmarks, or art; or

objects at least 25 feet (7.5 meters) from the exterior of the glazing.

People must have direct access to the view and be located within three times the head height of the glazing.

## **Innovation credit example: IN credit Design for Circularity**

### **LEED v5 BD+C**

**1 point**

#### **Intent**

To support high-performance, cost-effective, equitable project outcomes through an early analysis of the interrelationships among systems.

#### **Requirements**

Beginning in pre-design and continuing throughout the design phases, identify and use opportunities to achieve synergies across disciplines and building systems. Use the analyses described below to inform the owner's project requirements (OPR), basis of design (BOD), design documents, and construction documents.

Design for waste prevention and circularity through building design. Strategies attempted must represent a significant portion of the project design.

Include at least one of the strategies below in both categories: waste prevention and circularity.

Designing for waste prevention:

Plan to deconstruct and reuse elements of an existing building scheduled for demolition

Use prefabricated panels or modular design

Use standard dimensions that allow for full length or efficient use of materials

Use reusable formwork or other reusable site components that typically get discarded

Design for circularity:

Design for deconstruction of building systems

Design for flexibility

Create a Building Materials Passport document for the project. Ensure the Building Material Passport is included in contract documents and will stay with the building through future ownership turnover.

## **Innovation credit example: IN credit Triple Bottom Line-Informed Design**

### **LEED v5 BD+C**

#### **1-3 points**

#### **Intent**

To inform cost-effective sustainability decisions and build a business case for sustainability by justifying, prioritizing, and communicating the environmental, social, and economic benefits of green design.

#### **Requirements**

Perform a triple bottom line analysis on the strategies and design decisions under consideration for the project. This triple bottom line analysis must quantify and monetize the financial, social, and environmental impacts of the project. Results from this analysis can be used to:

guide goal-setting and align project priorities with broader ESG goals,

inform decision making during alternatives analysis, and

communicate the as-built ESG impact of the project.

The point system below is not mutually exclusive - any combination of the options below can be completed based on applicability of the design stage.

#### **Option 1. Project Goal Setting (1 Point)**

Quantify and monetize the triple bottom line impacts of at least 5 of the project's possible sustainability goals to prioritize and set ESG performance targets in the early design stages. At least 3 goals must be analyzed from the Energy & Atmosphere and Water Efficiency categories. Mandatory credits to include are enhanced energy efficiency and water efficiency - water performance. Develop narrative describing how the analysis helped establish the project's ESG goals.

**AND / OR**

#### **Option 2. Alternatives Analysis (1 Point)**

On at least one credit, conduct a triple bottom line analysis of at least two design alternatives (compared to a baseline) that are being considered to achieve the credit. Monetize the life cycle benefits vs. costs of each design alternative. Develop narrative describing how the analysis shaped the decision-making process using cost-effectiveness metrics like Net Present Value (NPV), Simple Payback Period (SPP), and Benefit Cost ratio (BCR).

**AND / OR**

### **Option 3. Communicate and Report (1 Point)**

As part of the final design documentation for LEED certification, conduct a triple bottom line analysis which quantifies and monetizes the impact of the finalized design specifications relative to a baseline design. This evaluation must include at least 8 credits spanning across at least 3 credit categories.

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#### **Innovation credit example: IN credit Daylight for Nonregularly Occupied Spaces**

##### **LEED v5 BD+C**

##### **1 point**

##### **Intent**

To connect building occupants with the outdoors, reinforce circadian rhythms, and reduce the use of electrical lighting by introducing daylight into the space.

##### **Requirements**

Earn at least 1 point under EQ Credit Occupant Experience, Option 4, Lighting Environment, Path 3. Daylight Simulation.

AND

Achieve at least 100 lux for 10% of the hours between 8am-6pm for at least 40% of the nonregularly occupied space floor area.

Demonstrate compliance through daylight simulation use the calculation protocols outlined below or with daylight measurements.

Daylight simulation calculation protocols:

The calculation grids should be no more than 2 feet (600 millimeters) square and laid out across the nonregularly occupied area at a work plane height of 30 inches (760 millimeters) above finished floor (unless otherwise defined). Use an hourly time-step analysis based on typical meteorological year data, or an equivalent, for the nearest available weather station. Include any permanent interior obstructions. Moveable furniture and partitions may be excluded.

If the finishes in the space will not be completed, use the following default surface reflectances: 80% for ceilings, 20% for floors, and 50% for walls.