

# COTE Top Ten

## New Measures for Success

9 December 2016

AIA Committee on the Environment Advisory Group members:

**Lance Hosey**, FAIA, Perkins Eastman

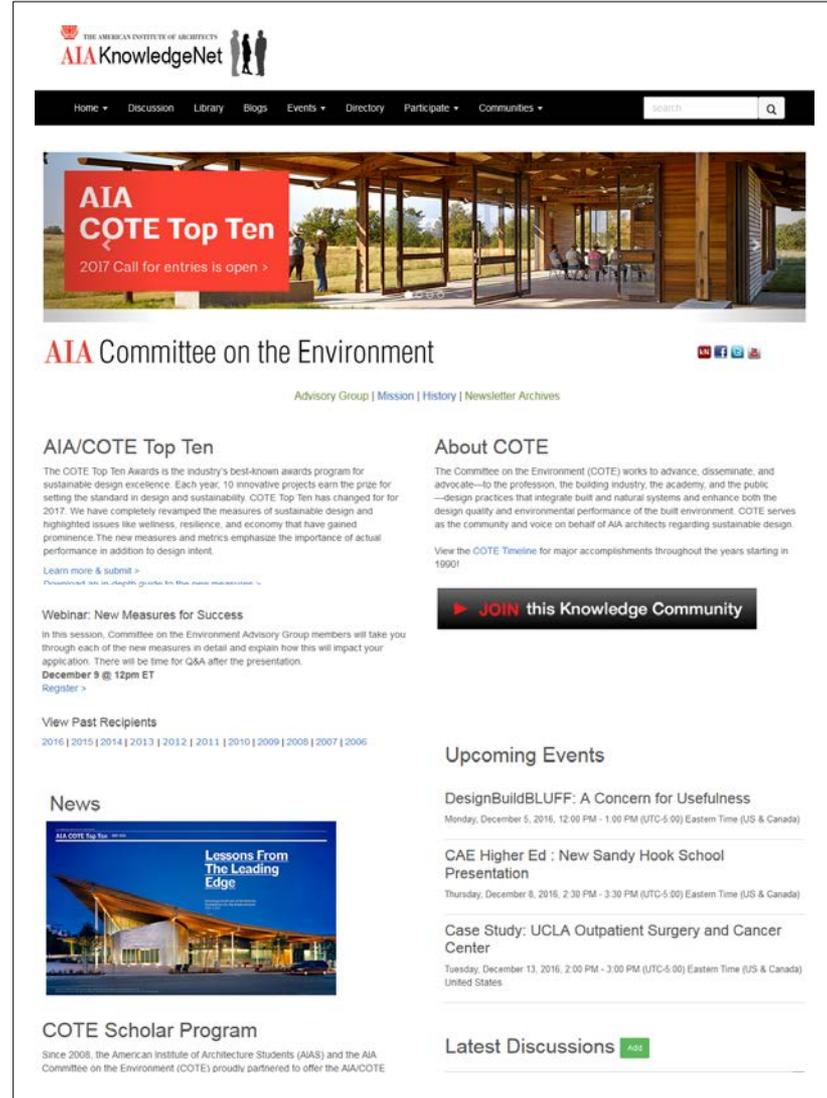
**Angie Brooks**, FAIA, Brooks Scarpa

**Z Smith**, AIA, Eskew+Dumez+Ripple



# What is COTE?

- One of 21 AIA Knowledge Communities
- “The Committee on the Environment (COTE) works to advance, disseminate, and advocate—to the profession, the building industry, the academy, and the public— design practices that integrate built and natural systems, and enhance both the design quality and environmental performance of the built environment.”
- 13,000 members
- Led by a 12-member Advisory Group



The screenshot shows the AIA KnowledgeNet website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Discussion, Library, Blogs, Events, Directory, Participate, and Communities. A search bar is also present. Below the navigation bar is a large banner image of a modern building with a red overlay that reads "AIA COTE Top Ten 2017 Call for entries is open >".

The main content area is titled "AIA Committee on the Environment" and includes social media icons for YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter. Below this, there are links for "Advisory Group | Mission | History | Newsletter Archives".

The "AIA/COTE Top Ten" section describes the awards program, stating that the 2017 call for entries is open. It mentions that the program has been revamped to emphasize design and highlighted issues like wellness, resilience, and economy. A link "Learn more & submit >" is provided.

The "About COTE" section explains that the Committee on the Environment (COTE) works to advance, disseminate, and advocate—to the profession, the building industry, the academy, and the public—design practices that integrate built and natural systems and enhance both design quality and environmental performance. A link "View the COTE Timeline" is provided.

A prominent red button with a play icon says "JOIN this Knowledge Community".

The "Webinar: New Measures for Success" section describes a session where COTE members will discuss new measures for the awards program. The webinar is scheduled for December 9 at 12pm ET. A "Register >" link is provided.

The "View Past Recipients" section lists years from 2016 to 2006.

The "News" section features a featured article titled "Lessons From The Leading Edge" with a thumbnail image of a modern building at night.

The "Upcoming Events" section lists several events:

- DesignBuildBLUFF: A Concern for Usefulness**  
Monday, December 5, 2016, 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM (UTC-5:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
- CAE Higher Ed : New Sandy Hook School Presentation**  
Thursday, December 8, 2016, 2:30 PM - 3:30 PM (UTC-5:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
- Case Study: UCLA Outpatient Surgery and Cancer Center**  
Tuesday, December 13, 2016, 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM (UTC-5:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada) United States

The "COTE Scholar Program" section states that since 2008, the American Institute of Architecture Students (AIAS) and the AIA Committee on the Environment (COTE) have partnered to offer the AIA/COTE program. A link "Add" is provided for "Latest Discussions".





**COTE hosts Exhibition on Environmentally Cascading Architecture**



**First AIA National Convention with Sustainable Theme** The 1993 AIA National Convention in Chicago would be the first to focus on sustainable design, presided over by the AIA's first woman president, Susan Mousman, FAIA. At that event in Chicago, more than 3,000 AIA members joined Mousman and the Union International des Architectes, in signing the Declaration of Interdependence for a Sustainable Future, a document placing "environmental and social sustainability at the core of our practices and professional responsibilities."



**Environmental Design Charter** AIA-COTE engaged the Environmental Design Charrette, held simultaneously in 17 U.S. locations. The event was sponsored by the EPA and summarized in the Environmental Design Charter's handbook (AIA Press, 1996).



**"We called it 'Earth Day Top Ten'"**

-GAIL LINDESEY, AIA, COTE CHAIR 1997-1999

**AIA COTE Top Ten Launched** Recognizing that practitioners need to study exemplars, AIA-COTE launched the Top Ten Green Projects program on Earth Day in 1997 under Gail Lindsey's leadership. Gail Lindsey, FAIA: "We called it 'Earth Day Top Ten' when we started the Top Ten Green Projects program. I was inspired by case studies and thought that a top ten would be a great way to assist a database of the very best."

**In October of 1999, AIA-COTE Cosponsored a Conference in Chattanooga that Became an Important Milestone For Many in the Movement.** Mainstreaming Green Sustainable Design for Buildings and Communities. The event also involved the USGBC and LEED, plus other Knowledge Communities: Public Architects, Building Codes & Standards, and Specifications and Building Technology.

1990

**The Commission on Environment lauded COTE** began when a Critical Planet Report (CPR) measure was presented by AIA Kansas City leaders at the AIA 1989 convention in St. Louis and received broad support. In time, planning followed and COTE was endorsed by the Board and announced at the 1990 Convention. COTE addressed a broad array of environmental concerns.

1991

**The Environmental Resource Guide is Launched** The need for a reliable guide for the profession along with \$1 million in EPA funding drove the development of the first Environmental Resource Guide introduced in 1992. Architect Randy Croston, FAIA who played a leadership role said of that time: "We saw early on that one of the most valuable roles COTE could play would be in the development and dissemination of reliable, and scientifically sound knowledge and insights needed within the profession to pursue this deeper consideration of architecture and design. This eventually became the ERG."

USGBC founded

1994

**COTE hosts Global Symposium on Sustainable Environment** Held in New York City in conjunction with the US DOE and Southern California Edison, the Global Symposium on Sustainable Environment examined five distinct aspects of sustainability: greening of the home; greening of the city; greening our resources; greening the building industry; and greening the future.

1995



1996

1997



1998

1999

2000



LEED launched

2001

2002

**COTE Pushes Broad Engagement on Codes, Schools of Architecture** COTE explored ways to team with groups to make effective appeals to legislators and others to help codify green design goals. They worked with the AIA to renew a critical Memorandum of Understanding with the DOE, and to initiate a new one with the EPA. COTE held its first Design Foundation on Sustainable Design.

2003

**Ecological Literacy in Architecture Education** COTE secures a grant from the Thies Foundation to pursue the Ecological Literacy in Architecture Education project, which published a report, Ecology and Design: Ecological Literacy and Architecture Education. AIA-COTE articulates the meaning of the AIA convention, Graphic Standards, and awards. COTE also issues the Naming the Green RFP tool.

2004

2005



2030 CHALLENGE



**First Two AIA Position Statements on Sustainable Design** The AIA Green Building Summit results in the first two AIA position statements on sustainable design - Sustainable Architectural Practice and Rating Systems.

**AIA 2030 Commitment Launched** In conjunction with COTE, the AIA 2030 Commitment was launched in 2009 as an initiative for the architecture profession to bring reporting frameworks and fiscal accountability to the 2030 goal.

2006

2007

**COTE Partners With AIA to Offer the Annual AIA-COTE Research Scholarship**



2008

2009

COTE founded

Top Ten launched

Top Ten Measures

# What is the COTE Top Ten?



The only awards program aimed at recognizing the integration of

- Design excellence with
- Environmental performance

“to recognize exemplary and innovative built projects that establish a standard of over-all design excellence that creatively integrates sustainable design strategies.”



# 10 measures for the COTE Top Ten 2003-2016

- 1 Project Overview
- 2 Design & Innovation
- 3 Regional/Community Design
- 4 Land Use & Site Ecology
- 4 Bioclimatic Design
- 5 Light & Air
- 6 Water Cycle
- 7 Energy Flows & Energy Future
- 8 Materials & Construction
- 9 Long Life, Loose Fit
- 10 Collective Wisdom & Feedback Loops
- Other Information
- Additional Images
- Project Team and Contact Information
- Jury Comments

[Home](#) > Gateway Center - SUNY-ESF College of Environmental Science & Forestry

## Gateway Center - SUNY-ESF College of Environmental Science & Forestry



### Energy Flows & Energy Future

#### Metrics

**Total EUI:**

40 kBtu/sf/yr

**Net EUI:**

33 kBtu/sf/yr

**Percent Reduction from National Median EUI for Building Type:**

58%

**Lighting Power Density:**

0.84 watts/sf

**Upload Energy Data Attachment:**

 Gateway Center SUNY ESF Energy Summary.pdf



# What is the COTE Top Ten?



“If it’s not performing,  
it’s not beautiful...”

...and if it’s not beautiful,  
it’s not performing.”

—David Lake



# Sustainability | Design excellence

- COTE Top Ten strives to make environmental considerations and actual performance integral to the practice of architecture
- COTE Top Ten highlights how the design was shaped around the project's goals and performance criteria
- “Consistently for us, good design means good performance”



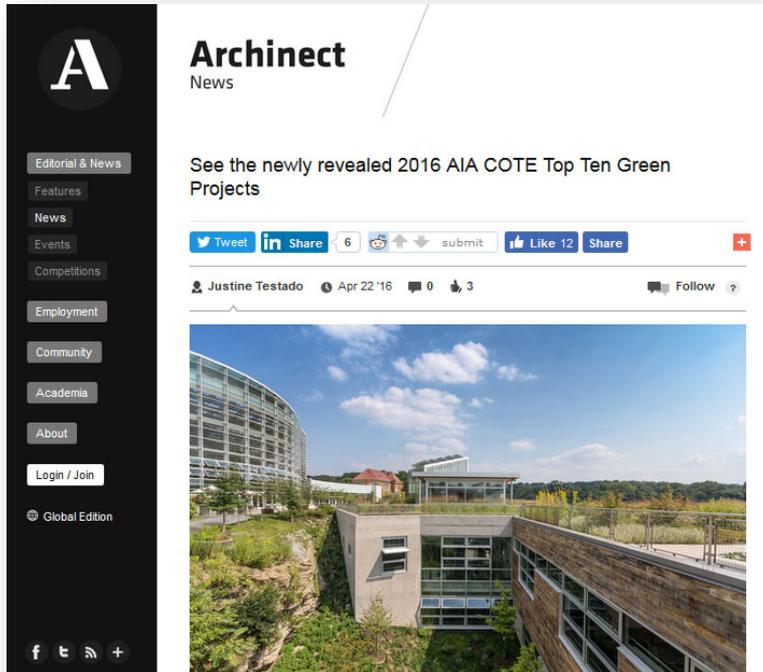
Many projects win both COTE Top Ten and Institute Honor awards



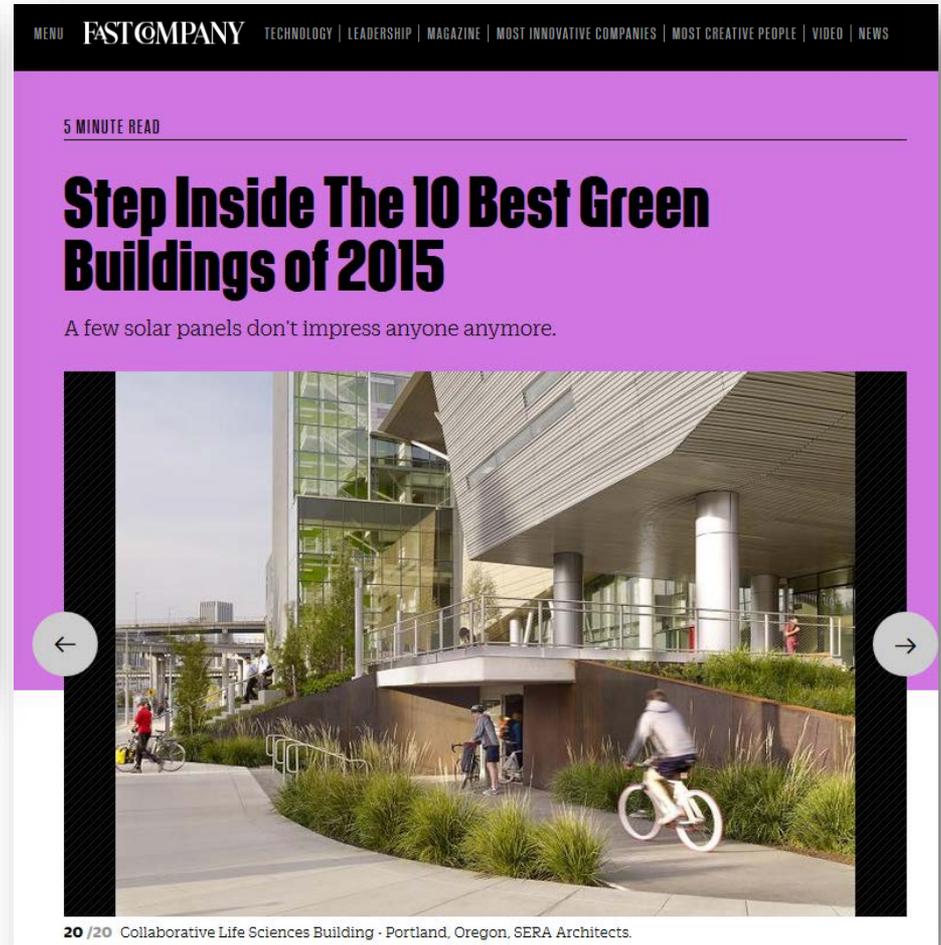
- ...and it's becoming more common (12 COTE Top Ten winners in the last decade won Honor awards).
- “Virtually every design decision made by the integrated design team supported the building’s aggressive net-zero energy target.”
- Design and performance standards are progressively aligning
- Top Ten looks to the future, where they will be one and the same



# Recognized by the press—architectural and general circulation



The image shows a screenshot of a news article on the Archinect website. The page has a dark sidebar on the left with a large white 'A' logo and various navigation buttons like 'Editorial & News', 'Features', 'News', 'Events', 'Competitions', 'Employment', 'Community', 'Academia', 'About', 'Login / Join', and 'Global Edition'. The main content area has a white background with the 'Archinect News' logo at the top. The article title is 'See the newly revealed 2016 AIA COTE Top Ten Green Projects'. Below the title are social media sharing buttons for Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook, and a 'submit' button. The author is 'Justine Testado' and the date is 'Apr 22 '16'. The article features a large photograph of a modern building with a green roof and a curved glass facade.



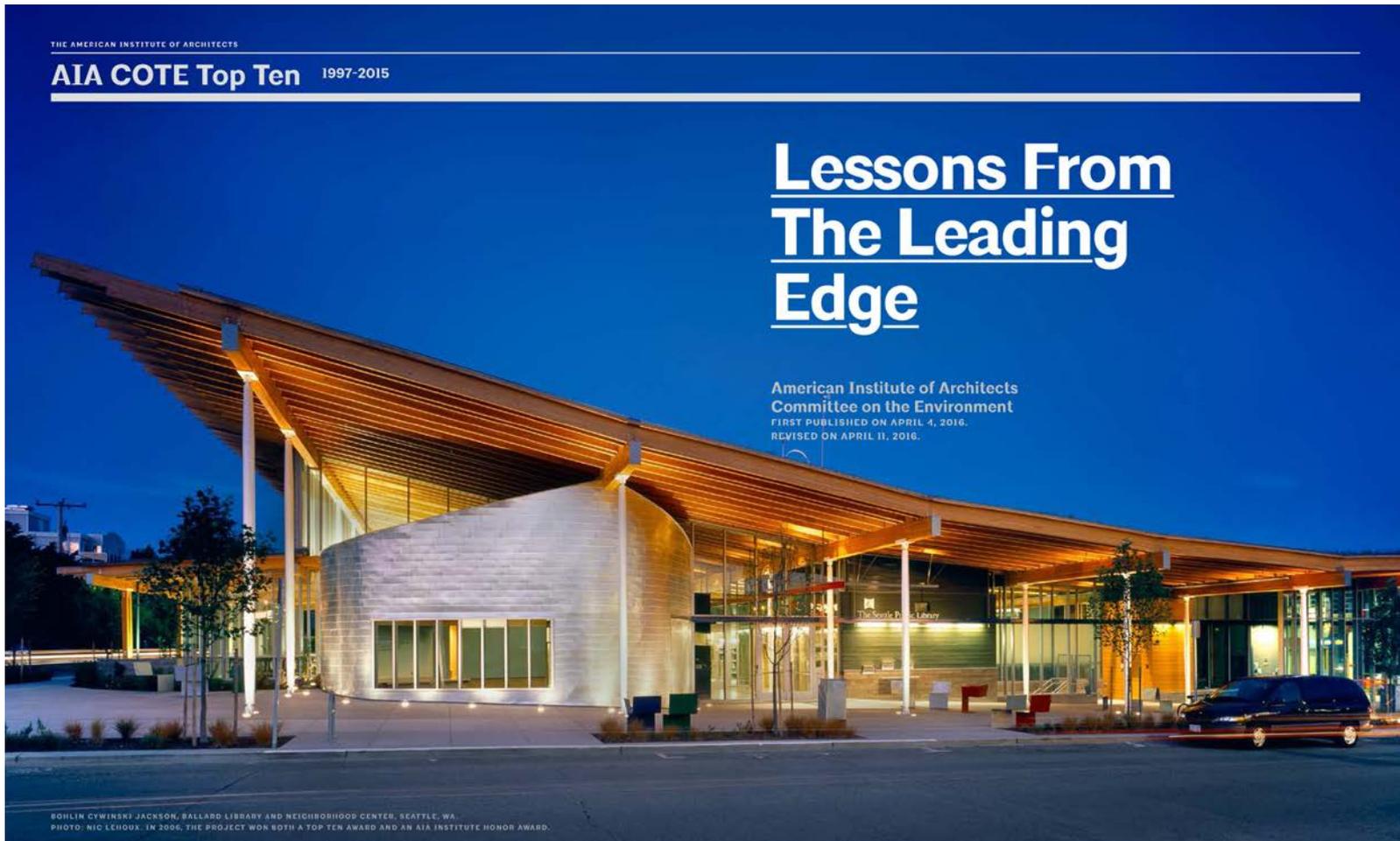
The image shows a screenshot of a news article on the Fast Company website. The page has a black header with the 'FAST COMPANY' logo and navigation links for 'MENU', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'LEADERSHIP', 'MAGAZINE', 'MOST INNOVATIVE COMPANIES', 'MOST CREATIVE PEOPLE', 'VIDEO', and 'NEWS'. The article is categorized as a '5 MINUTE READ'. The title is 'Step Inside The 10 Best Green Buildings of 2015'. The sub-headline is 'A few solar panels don't impress anyone anymore.' The article features a large photograph of a modern building with a green roof and a curved glass facade. The photo shows people walking and riding bicycles on a path in front of the building. The article is dated '20 /20 Collaborative Life Sciences Building - Portland, Oregon, SERA Architects.'



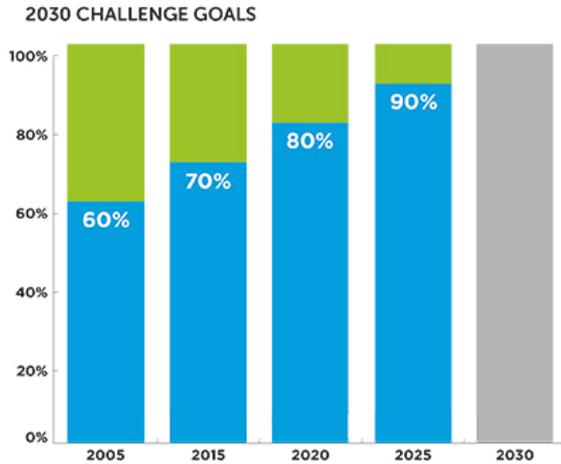
# Associated awards: Top Ten Plus & Top Ten for Students



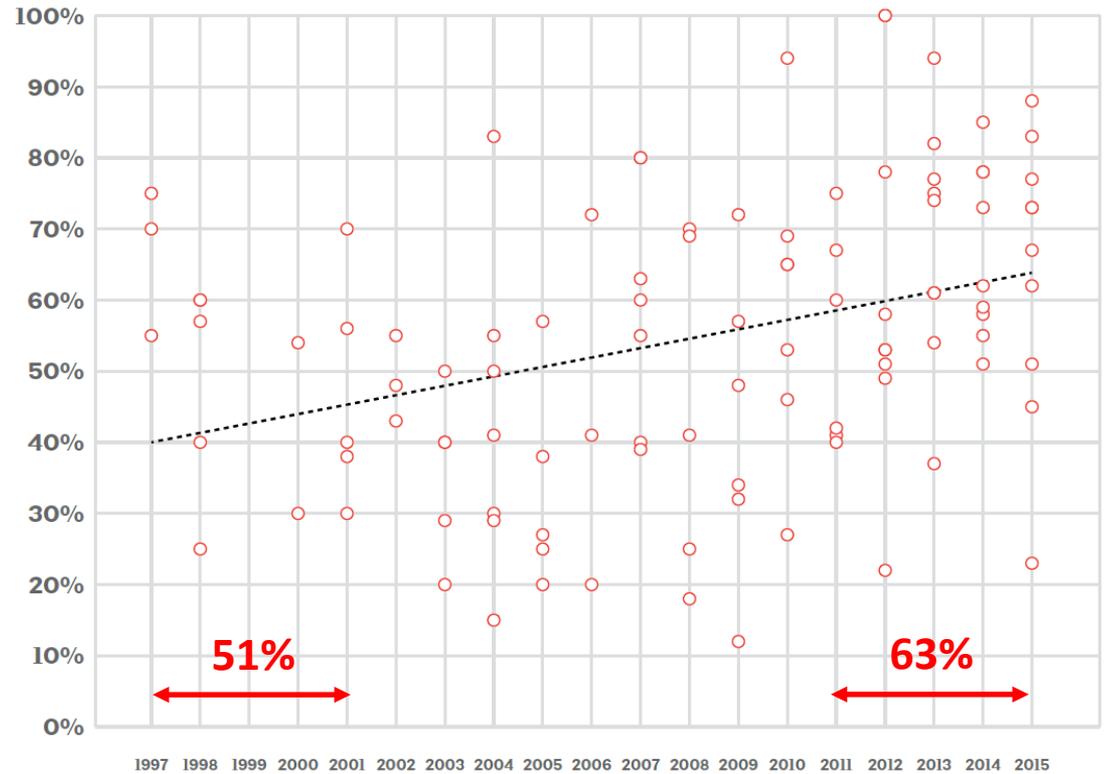
What can we learn from two decades of COTE Top Ten?



# Energy savings among COTE Top Ten winners



**FIGURE 28 Energy Performance in Top Ten Winners, 1997-2015**  
% reduction from national median EUI for building type



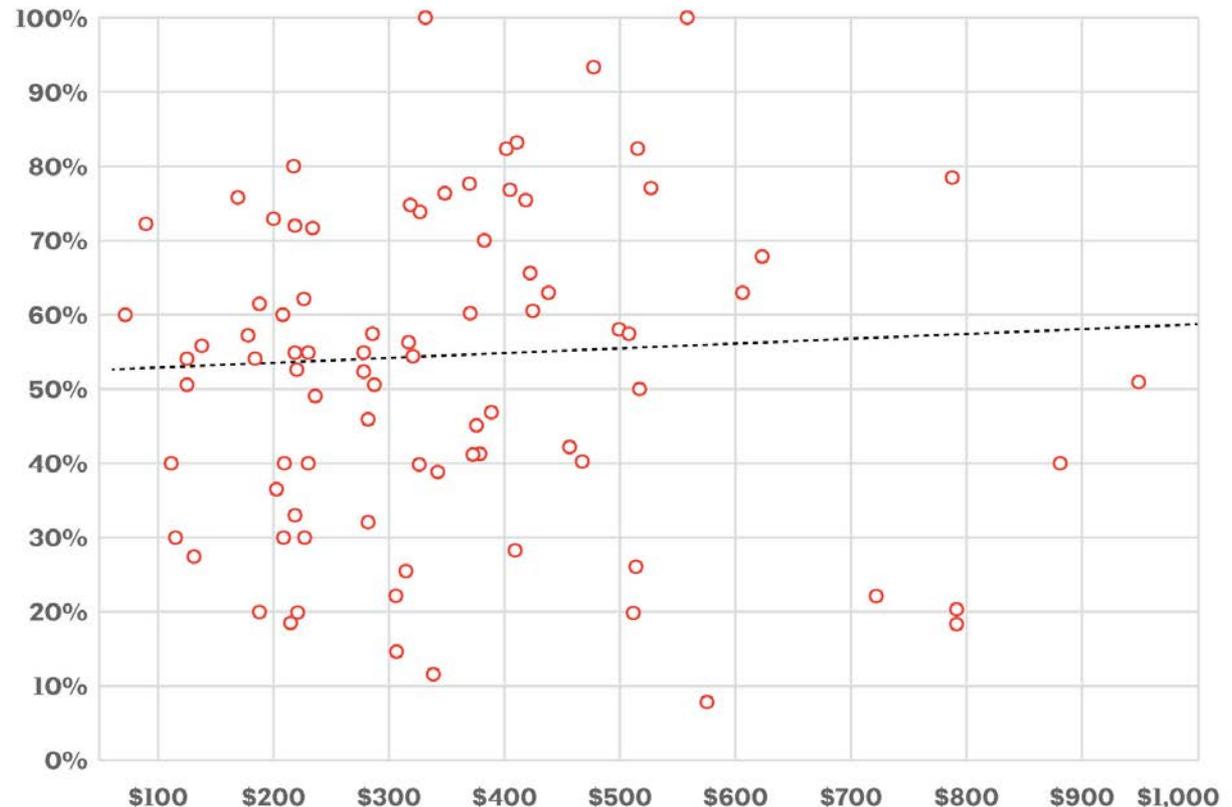
# Does great performance have to cost more?

Some of the most expensive projects have been only modest energy savers.

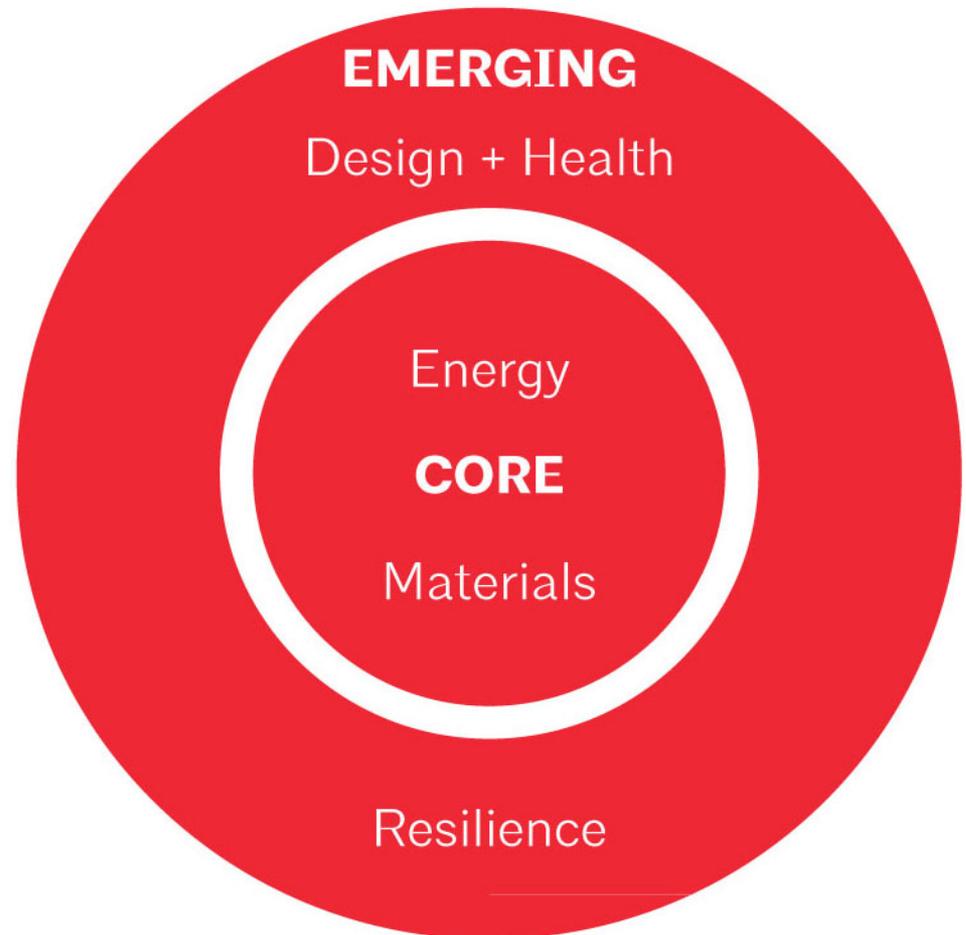
Some of the least expensive projects enjoyed significant energy savings.

**FIGURE 37** Cost versus Energy Reduction in Top Ten Winners, 1997-2015

Multiple projects with the same value in a single year are represented as single nodes.



# Sustainability trends impacting practice



# Goals for the new COTE Top Ten framework

- Highlight AIA priorities
  - **Energy**
  - **Materials**
  - **Resilience**
  - **Design & Health**
- Highlight **Economy**
- Update metrics
- Reward shift to actual measured performance post-occupancy



# Who can submit? When can you submit?

## Who?

- Firms must sign up for the AIA 2030 Commitment

## When?

- Teams are encouraged to submit after 12 months of occupancy (to promote post-occupancy learning)
- No time limit to submit



New Orleans BioInnovation Center,  
2015 COTE Top Ten winner  
Submitted 4 years after occupancy



# The new COTE Top Ten measures of sustainable design



Measure 1  
**DESIGN FOR INTEGRATION**



Measure 6  
**DESIGN FOR ENERGY**



Measure 2  
**DESIGN FOR COMMUNITY**



Measure 7  
**DESIGN FOR WELLNESS**



Measure 3  
**DESIGN FOR ECOLOGY**



Measure 8  
**DESIGN FOR RESOURCES**



Measure 4  
**DESIGN FOR WATER**



Measure 9  
**DESIGN FOR CHANGE**



Measure 5  
**DESIGN FOR ECONOMY**

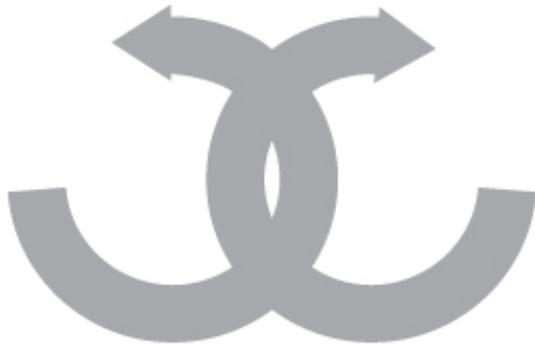


Measure 10  
**DESIGN FOR DISCOVERY**



# Measure 1: Design for Integration

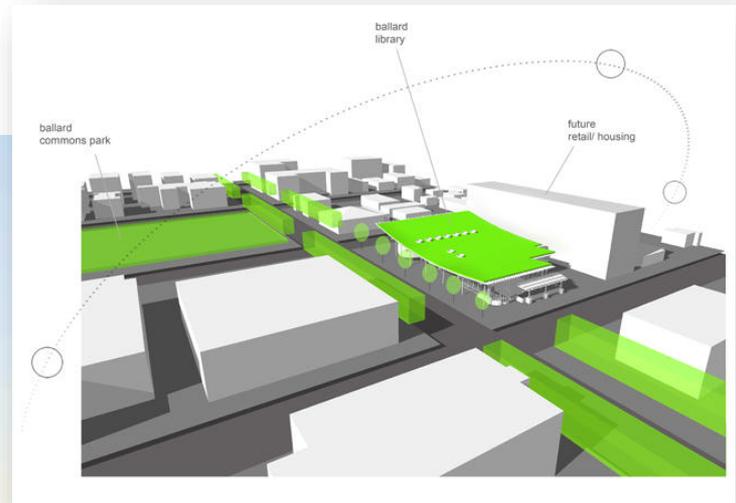
What's the big idea? How does the project demonstrate the intersection of design excellence and sustainable performance?



Sustainability is essential to design excellence, and vice versa. Describe the project, program, and any unique challenges and opportunities. Specifically explain how the design is shaped around the project's goals and performance criteria, providing both utility and delight. Give examples of how individual design strategies provide multiple benefits across the full triple bottom line of social, economic, and environmental value.



# Measure 1: Design for Integration



Ballard Library, 2006 COTE Top Ten winner



## Measure 2: Design for Community

How does this project make the most of its surrounding community, integrate with it, and give back?



Sustainability is inextricably tied to the wellness of communities. Describe specifically how community members, inside and outside the building, benefit from the project. How does this project contribute to creating a walkable, human-scaled community inside and outside the property lines? How were community members engaged during the design and development process? How does the project promote social equity at local, regional, and global scales? Because transportation-related emissions negatively affect public health, describe efforts to reduce carbon in the production of the building.



## Measure 2: Design for Community



### Walker's Paradise

Daily errands do not require a car.



### Biker's Paradise

Flat as a pancake, excellent bike lanes.

### Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
  - Level of community engagement
    - » Inform
    - » Consult
    - » Involve
    - » Collaborate
  - Walk Score. [www.walkscore.com](http://www.walkscore.com)
- **Encouraged**
  - Surveyed percentage of building occupants who commute via alternative transportation (biking, walking, mass transit, etc.)
  - Estimate the annual carbon emissions associated with the transportation of those coming to or returning from the building (metric tons/year). Identify which tool was used. (The US EPA provides simplified carbon calculators for homes and businesses.)



## Measure 3: Design for Ecology

How does this project respond, connect, and contribute to the surrounding climate & ecosystem, and build a connection to place?



Sustainable design protects and benefits natural ecosystems and habitat in the presence of human development. How does the site relate or respond to the surrounding ecosystem? How does the project contribute to biodiversity and the preservation or restoration of habitats and ecosystem services?



## Measure 3: Design for Ecology



### Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
  - Percentage of the site area designed to support vegetation (landscape or green roof) \_\_%.
  - Percentage of site area supporting vegetation before project the project began \_\_%.
  - Percentage of landscaped areas covered by native or climate-appropriate plants supporting native or migratory animals \_\_%.



## Measure 4: Design for Water

How does the project use water wisely and handle rainfall responsibly?



Sustainable design conserves and improves the quality of water as a precious resource. Illustrate how various water streams flow through the building and site, including major water conservation and stormwater management strategies. How does the project relate to the regional watershed? Describe strategies to reduce reliance on municipal water sources. Does the project recapture or re-use water?



# Measure 4: Design for Water



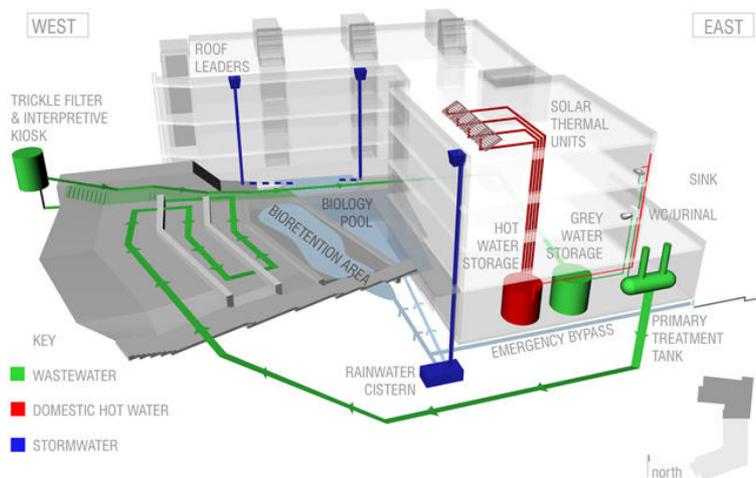
## Metrics:

- **Mandatory**

- Predicted annual consumption of potable water (gal) [per resident, per visitor, per FTE, as appropriate], for all uses, including process water
- Is potable water used for irrigation (after initial plant establishment period)? [YES/NO]

- **Encouraged**

- Actual annual consumption of potable water (gal) [per resident, per visitor, per FTE, as appropriate], for all uses
- Is rainwater captured for use by the project? [YES/NO] If so, what percentage of water consumed onsite comes from rainwater capture? \_\_\_%
- Is greywater or blackwater captured for re-use? [YES/NO] If so, what percentage of water consumed onsite comes from greywater / blackwater capture & treatment? \_\_\_%
- Percent of rainwater (from maximum anticipated 24-hour, 2-year storm event) that can be managed on site
- Metrics of water quality for any stormwater leaving the site.



## Measure 5: Design for Economy

How does the design show that higher performance can be cost-effective?



Providing abundance while living within our means is a fundamental challenge of sustainability. How does the project provide “more with less”? Possibilities include “right sizing” the program, cost-effective design decisions, economic performance analysis, economic equity strategies, notable return-on-investment outcomes, contributing to local and disadvantaged economies, etc. Identify any additional first-cost investments and how they are anticipated to improve life-cycle costs and longer-term economic performance.



# Measure 5: Design for Economy

Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
  - Cost per square foot
- **Encouraged**
  - Comparable cost per square foot for other, similar buildings in the region. List source.
  - Alternate unit cost measures: cost per employee [for a workplace], cost per resident [residential projects]), etc.
  - Estimated operating cost reduction (identify baseline) (%)
  - Life Cycle Analysis of the costs associated with measures taken to improve performance (e.g., energy cost payback, water savings, measured productivity gains)



## Measure 6: Design for Energy



How much energy does the project use, is any of that energy generated on-site from renewable sources, and what's the net carbon impact?

The burning of fossil fuels to provide energy for buildings is a major component of global GHG emissions, driving climate change. Sustainable design conserves energy while improving building performance, function, comfort, and enjoyment. How did analysis of local climate inform the design challenges & opportunities? Describe any energy challenges associated with the building type, intensity of use, or hours of operation, and how the design responds to these challenges. Describe energy-efficient design intent, including passive design strategies and active systems and technologies. How are these strategies evident in the design, not just the systems?



# Measure 6: Design for Energy



Metrics:

Use EPA's Target Finder, AIA's 2030 Commitment Reporting Tool, or the Architecture 2030 Challenge reference materials to provide comparison baselines for energy use and to convert utility-provided energy consumed into equivalent carbon emission impact.

- **Mandatory**
  - Predicted Consumed Energy Use Intensity (Site EUI): kBtu/sf/yr
  - Total energy use by the facility including energy purchased from utilities and provided by on-site renewable sources. Predicted Net EUI (kBtu/sf/yr) & Carbon emissions (lb/sf/yr)
  - Net purchased energy use (total energy use, less any energy generated on-site from renewable resources).
  - Predicted Percent Reduction from National Average EUI for Building Type (\_\_\_%)
  - Predicted Lighting Power Density (W/sf)



# Measure 6: Design for Energy



## Metrics (continued)

- **Strongly Encouraged**
  - Actual Consumed Energy Use Intensity (Site EUI): kBtu/sf/yr
  - Total energy use by the facility including energy purchased from utilities and provided by on-site renewable sources. If available via sub-metering, provide a breakdown by energy end use (e.g., lighting, heating...) via attachment.
  - Actual Net EUI (kBtu/sf/yr) & Carbon emissions (lb/sf/yr)
  - Net purchased energy use (total energy use, less any energy generated on-site from renewable resources).
  - Actual Percent Reduction from National Average EUI for Building Type (\_\_\_%)



## Measure 7: Design for Wellness

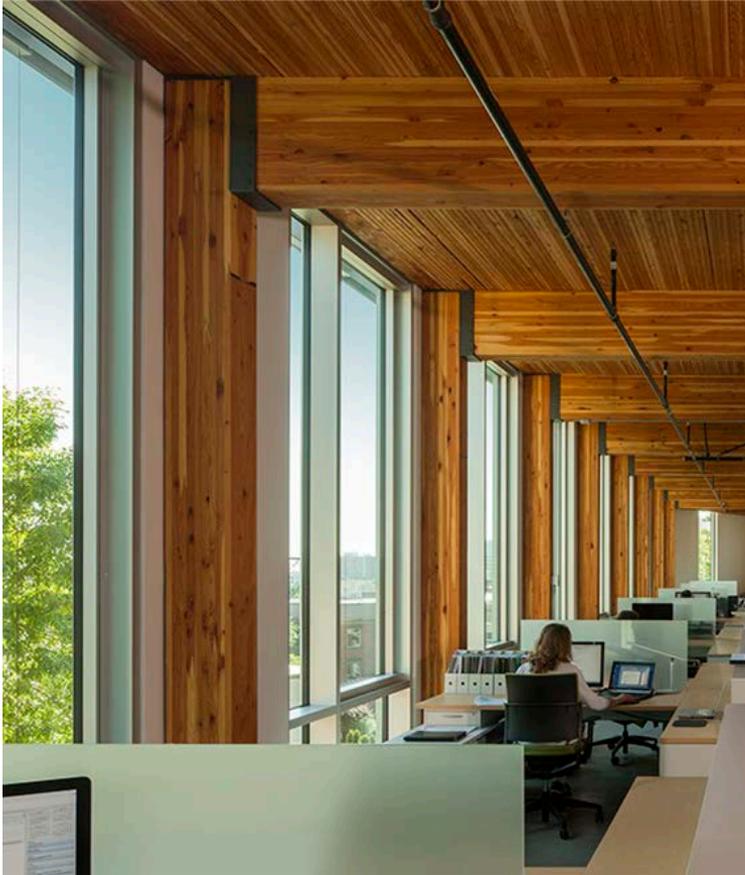
How does the project promote the comfort and health of those who spend time in it?



Sustainable design supports comfort, health, and wellness for the people who inhabit or visit buildings. Describe strategies for optimizing daylight, indoor air quality, connections to the outdoors, and thermal, visual, and acoustical comfort for occupants and others inside and outside the building. How does the design promote the health of the occupants? Describe design elements intended to promote activity or exercise, access to healthy food choices, etc. Outline any material health strategies, including any materials selection criteria based on third-party frameworks such as Health Product Declarations (HPDs), Living Building Challenge Red List, EPA chemicals of concern, etc. Include key results on occupant comfort from occupant satisfaction surveys.



# Measure 7: Design for Wellness



## Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
  - (Percentage of floor area or percentage of occupant work stations) with direct views of the outdoors
  - (Percentage of floor area or percentage of occupant work stations) within 30' of operable windows
  - (Percentage of floor area or percentage of occupant work stations) achieving adequate light levels without the use of artificial lighting, by simulation or by direct measurement of the finished building, at a typical single point in time (>300 lux at 3pm March 21)
  - [Workplaces]: How easily can occupants control their own thermal comfort and lighting?
- How many occupants per thermal zone or thermostat?
- Percentage of occupants who can control their own light levels \_\_%



# Measure 7: Design for Wellness



Metrics (continued):

- **Encouraged**
  - Peak measured CO<sub>2</sub> levels during full occupancy (ppm)
  - Peak measured VOC levels during full occupancy (ppb)
  - Annual daylighting performance (Spatial Daylight Autonomy: % of regularly occupied area achieving at least 300 lux at least 50% of the annual occupied hours).
  - Percentage of materials, by value, incorporating health criteria such as HPD or Red List compliances (specify which criteria).



## Measure 8: Design for Resources

How were the decisions about the materials used based on an understanding of their impact, especially carbon impact?



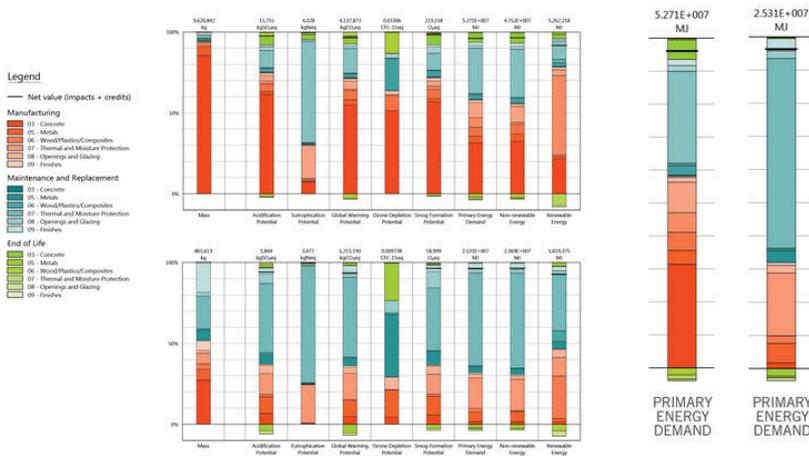
Sustainable design includes the informed selection of materials and products to reduce product-cycle environmental impacts while enhancing building performance. Describe efforts to optimize the amount of material used on the project. Outline materials selection criteria and considerations, such as enhancing durability and maintenance and reducing the environmental impacts of extraction, manufacturing, and transportation. Identify any special steps taken during design to make disassembly or re-use easier at the building's end of life. What other factors helped drive decision-making around material selection on this project?



# Measure 8: Design for Resources

## Results of Life Cycle Assessment

A lifecycle analysis was performed for the full cradle-to-grave life cycle of the design options studied, including material manufacturing, maintenance and replacement, and eventual end-of-life (disposal, incineration, and/or recycling), including the materials and energy used across all life cycle stages.



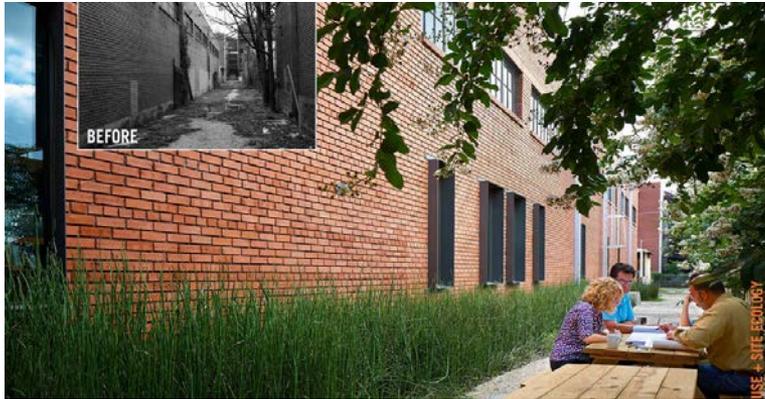
This analysis showed a 48% reduction in embodied energy.

## Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
- CO2 intensity: Estimated carbon emissions associated with building construction, including the extraction & manufacturing of materials used in construction (lbs CO2/sf). Specify tool used (simple 1-page tools such as [www.buildcarbonneutral.org](http://www.buildcarbonneutral.org) or more comprehensive tools such as Athena, Tally, or other).



# Measure 8: Design for Resources



Metrics (continued):

- **Encouraged**
  - LCA: Were other life-cycle assessments (LCAs) conducted? Y/N. If so, identify tools used and summarize results.
  - EPD: Were environmental product declarations (EPDs) collected? Y/N. If so, summarize results.
  - Percentage (by weight) of construction waste diverted from landfill
  - Percentage of materials reused from existing buildings or other local sources (identify appropriate metric—weight, volume, cost)
  - Percentage of recycled content of building materials (by cost)
  - Percentage (by cost) of the project materials extracted and manufactured regionally (specify distance).
  - Percentage (by cost) of materials used with comprehensive third party certifications (e.g. Declare, Cradle to Cradle – specify which system).



## Measure 9: Design for Change

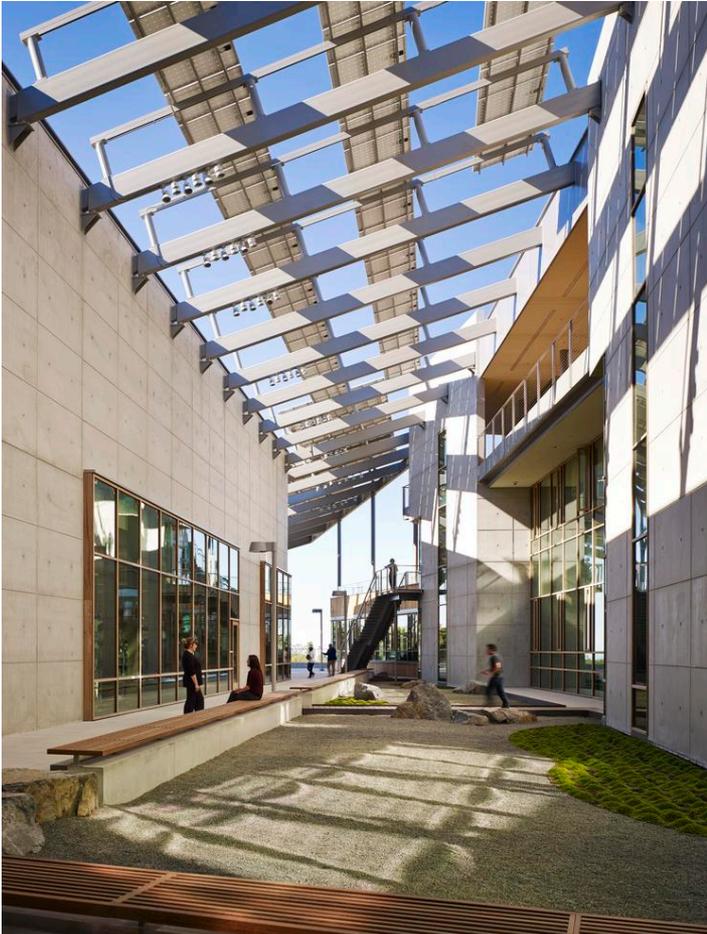


How does the project design anticipate adapting to new uses, adapt to climate change, and support resilient recovery from disasters?

Reuse, adaptability, and resilience are essential to sustainable design, which seeks to maintain and enhance usability, functionality, and value over time. Describe how the project is designed to facilitate adaptation for other uses and/or how an existing building was repurposed. What other uses could this building easily accommodate in 50-100 years? In what ways did the design process take into account climate change over the life of the building? Describe the project's resilience measures: How does the design anticipate restoring or adapting function in the face of stress or shock, such as natural disasters, blackouts, etc.? How does the project address passive survivability (providing habitable conditions in case of loss of utility power)?



## Measure 9: Design for Change



### Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
  - Percentage of project floor area, if any, that represents adapting existing buildings
  - Anticipated number of days the project can maintain function without utility power
- **Encouraged**
  - Percentage of power needs supportable by onsite power generation
  - Carbon emissions saved through adaptive reuse vs new construction (provide calculations and source)
  - LEED Resilience Pilot Credit or other resilience rating system metrics (e.g., RELi)



## Measure 10: Design for Discovery



What lessons for better design have been learned through the process of project design, construction, and occupancy?

Sustainable design strategies and best practices evolve over time through documented performance and shared knowledge of lessons learned. What lessons for better design have been learned through the process of project design, construction, and occupancy, and how have these been incorporated in subsequent projects?

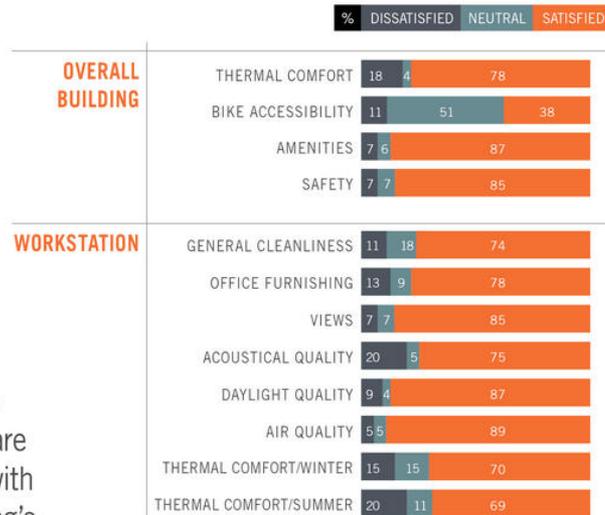
Describe ways the lessons have been shared with a larger audience (publications, lectures, etc.) and any ways the project may have influenced industry practices. Describe the processes used to maintain a long-term relationship between the design team and those occupying and operating the building and identify how both the users and designers benefited.

**Projects with exemplary actual performance and post-occupancy information will be highlighted among the award recipients as ‘Top Ten Plus’.**



# Measure 10: Design for Discovery

## OCCUPANT SATISFACTION SURVEY



80% of occupants surveyed are satisfied with the building's comfort.



Metrics:

- **Mandatory**
  - Has a post-occupancy evaluation, including surveys of occupant comfort, been performed? (Y/N)
  - If so, summarize results.



# The new COTE Top Ten measures of sustainable design



Measure 1  
**DESIGN FOR INTEGRATION**



Measure 6  
**DESIGN FOR ENERGY**



Measure 2  
**DESIGN FOR COMMUNITY**



Measure 7  
**DESIGN FOR WELLNESS**



Measure 3  
**DESIGN FOR ECOLOGY**



Measure 8  
**DESIGN FOR RESOURCES**



Measure 4  
**DESIGN FOR WATER**



Measure 9  
**DESIGN FOR CHANGE**



Measure 5  
**DESIGN FOR ECONOMY**



Measure 10  
**DESIGN FOR DISCOVERY**



# Thank you for attending

To receive LU credit, AIA members must take the survey within 3 business days of this webinar. Credit will be posted to your transcript within 2 weeks.

Survey link: <http://bit.ly/CTTquiz>

If you have any questions, email:

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