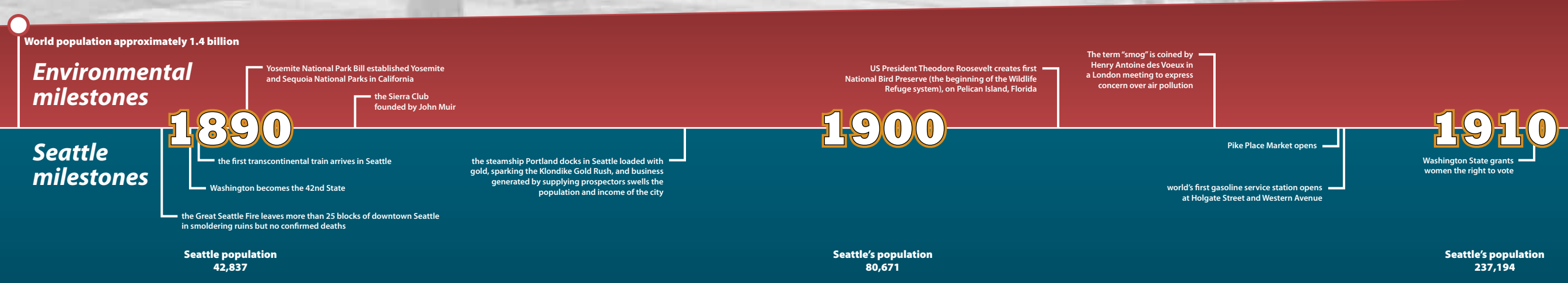


the future is green

Global warming has pushed to the forefront as a real and critical environmental issue, and human activities that produce greenhouse gases are fueling the fire. The proof can be easily derived from the annual global temperature increases over the past decades; increased changes in weather patterns causing drought, flooding, and violent storms; and the rapid melting of our polar ice caps and mountain glaciers. If nothing is done to reverse the impacts we continue to cause, what is at stake is our ability to be sustained by our own planet earth. It is about time that we have begun to look at how we can live more harmoniously with the natural environment that we are so dependent upon.

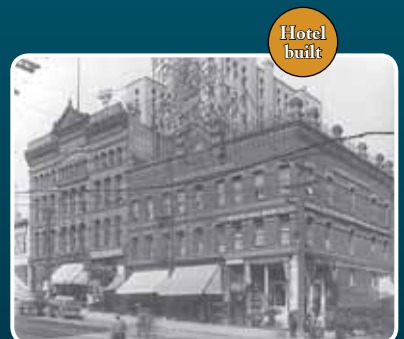


The Monterey Loft/Chief Seattle Club Renovation is one small piece of Seattle's urban landscape among others that is trying to make a difference and set an example of ways we can reduce our consumption of energy and other critical natural resources. The rehabilitation of this historic Seattle structure through the implementation of "green" design strategies was a main driving force in the final outcome and how the building is maintained and used today.



To provide a context for these concerns and opportunities, the timeline spanning these panels shows milestones in environmental awareness over the past 120 years...from the creation of chemical compounds which contributed to atmospheric ozone depletion to international governmental action addressing their results, as well as key events which spurred the environmentalism movement into action.

Significant dates in Seattle's history are shown beneath, with this building's own development pictured. Above these dates, a climbing red zone shows the growth of world population, reminding us that as more people occupy the planet the remaining resources need to be more carefully and wisely used...and re-used.

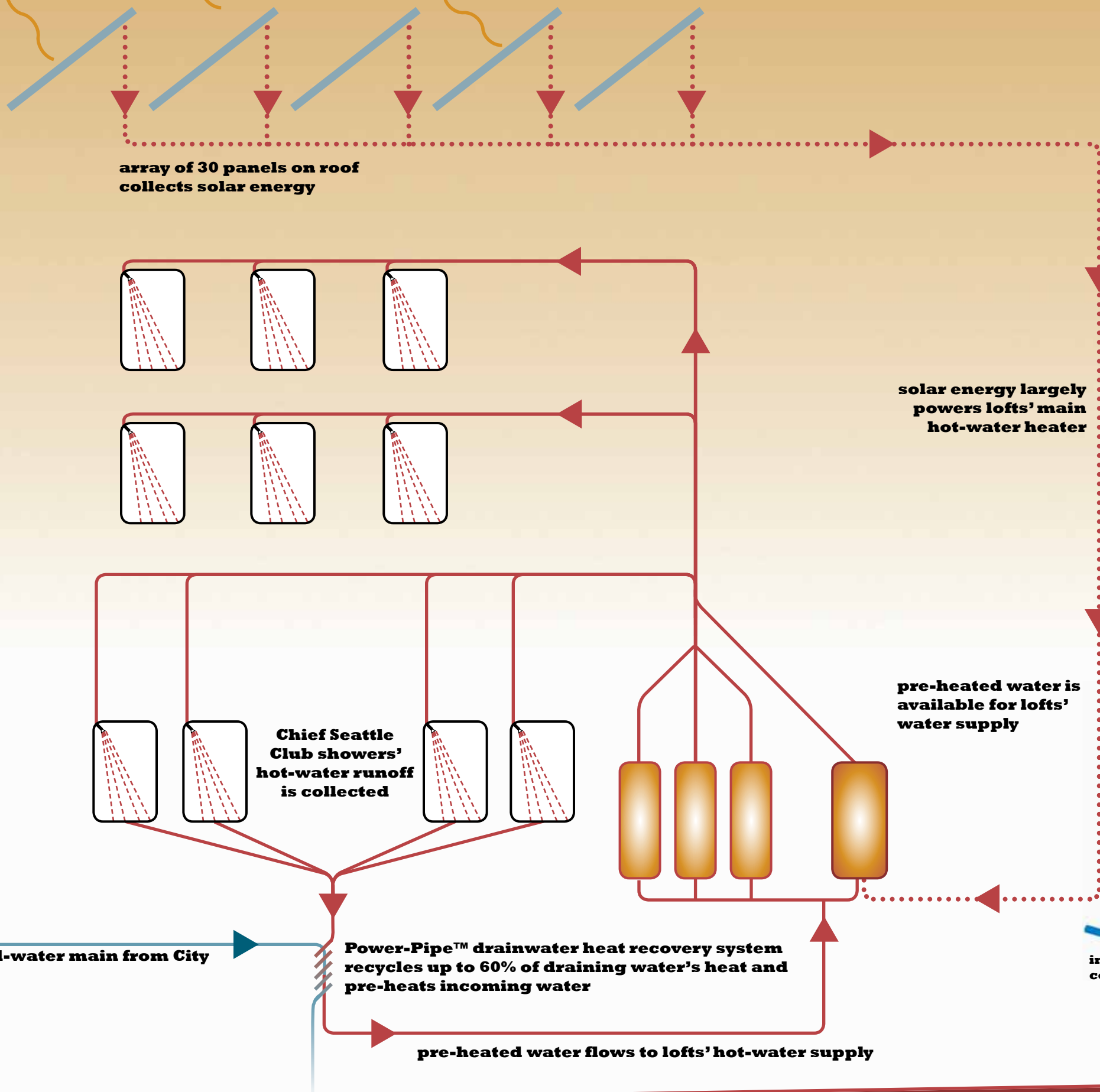


natural energy systems

One primary focus of this renovation was to take advantage of the abundant and free energy of the sun. Solar panel arrays installed on top of the penthouse roof are able to not only heat water for personal use but also to further power the heating systems at both the residential levels and the Chief Seattle Club.

In addition, a hot water recovery system was installed at the basement level to capture heat from hot shower drains in the Chief Seattle Club, preheating water entering the building before it reaches the water heaters.

Both of these systems reduce the amount of energy that would typically be needed to drive these systems and reduce the amount of carbon dioxide output that contributes to global warming.

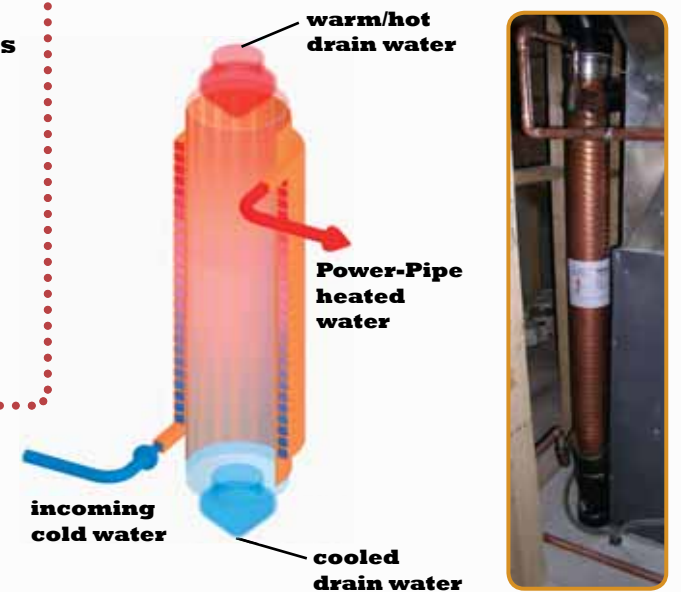


- HOT WATER SOLAR COLLECTOR PER MECHANICAL
- TOP RAIL SUPPORT PER SOLAR COLLECTOR MANUFACTURER
- PER CONTRACTOR
- UNISTRUT OR SIM PER CONTRACTOR
- UNIT HEATER BEYOND PER MECHANICAL, HUNG FROM MET FRAME
- MET FRAME OR SIM PER CONTRACTOR
- FRAME SUPPORT

solar hot water heating panel arrays



Power-Pipe™ Drainwater Heat Recovery System



Port of Seattle established

the Leschi, the first automobile ferry, makes its first trip across Lake Washington

Boeing Airplane established

1920

Seattle's population 315,312

Second Avenue Extension results in new façades for the Hotel



World population 2 billion

1930

Seattle's population 365,583

the Aurora Bridge, the first major highway bridge built in Seattle, is dedicated

Washington Park Arboretum is established

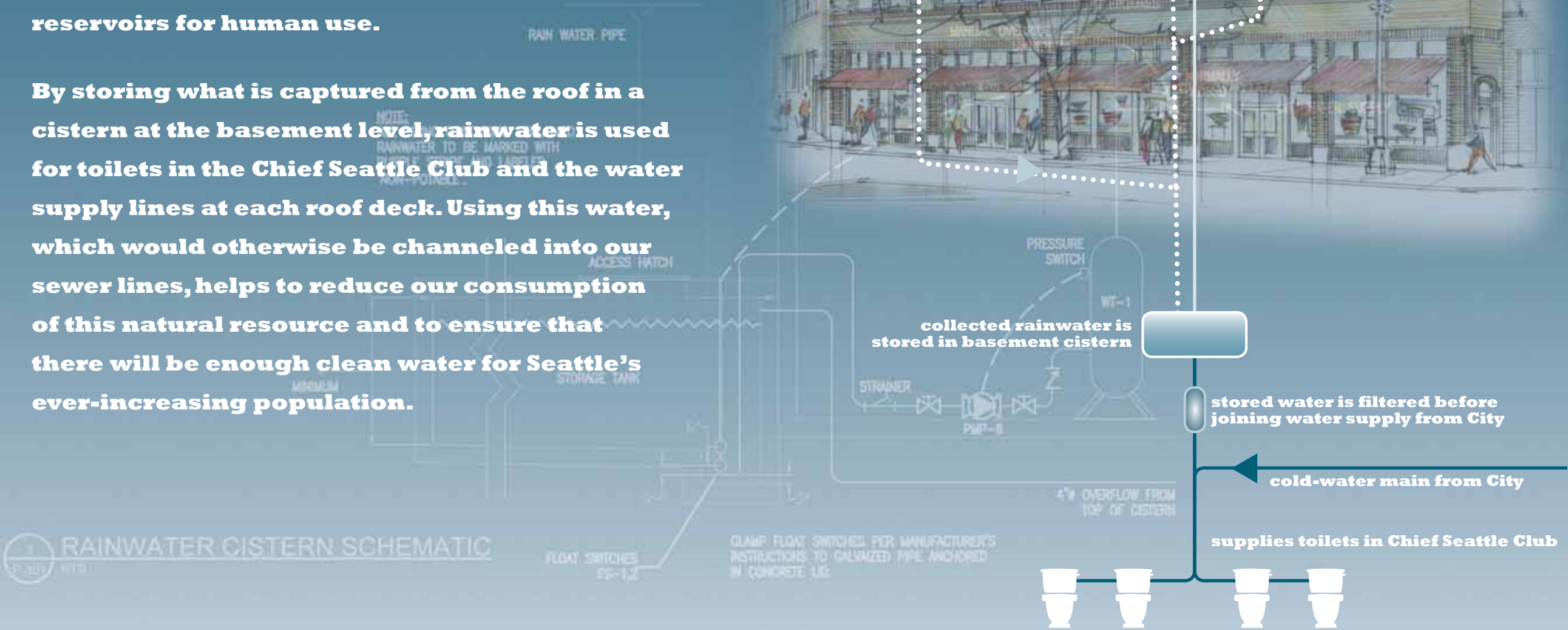
photograph at right courtesy of University of Washington Libraries Collections, James Patrick Lee; Power-Pipe illustration courtesy of RenewABILITY Energy Inc., © 2004

water conservation



Another natural resource that this facility utilizes is the water that falls from the sky. A significant impact of global warming will be a reduction in annual mountain snowpack that we locally rely upon in the Puget Sound region to feed our reservoirs for human use.

By storing what is captured from the roof in a cistern at the basement level, rainwater is used for toilets in the Chief Seattle Club and the water supply lines at each roof deck. Using this water, which would otherwise be channeled into our sewer lines, helps to reduce our consumption of this natural resource and to ensure that there will be enough clean water for Seattle's ever-increasing population.



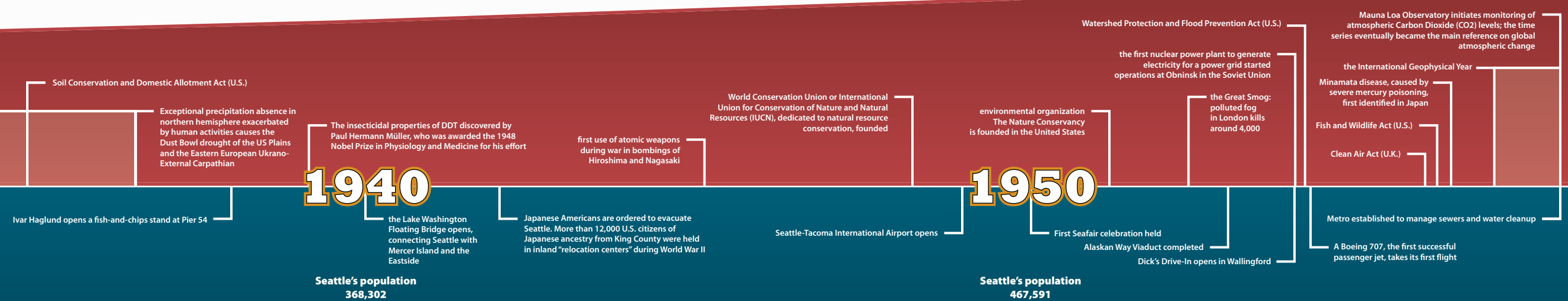
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Energy-Star™" program was introduced in 1992 as a voluntary, market-based partnership to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency. Products which earn this designation meet strict specifications set by the government.

Energy-Star™ appliances installed in the Monterey Lofts include Whirlpool refrigerators which use 40% less energy than conventional models sold in 2001 and dishwashers which use much less water than conventional models and at least 41% less energy than the federal minimum standard for energy consumption.



The Chief Seattle Club is equipped with water-saving plumbing systems such as shower limiter valves and low-maintenance sensor-operated toilets.

SHOWEROFF® is a durable, piston-actuated metering shower valve providing a full shower flow for approximately 45 seconds which can be repeated indefinitely.



recycle and re-use

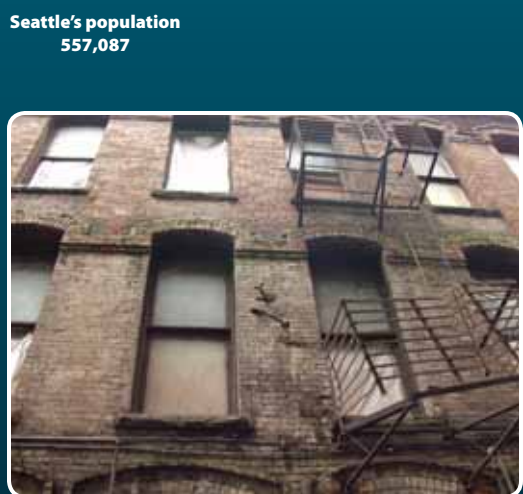
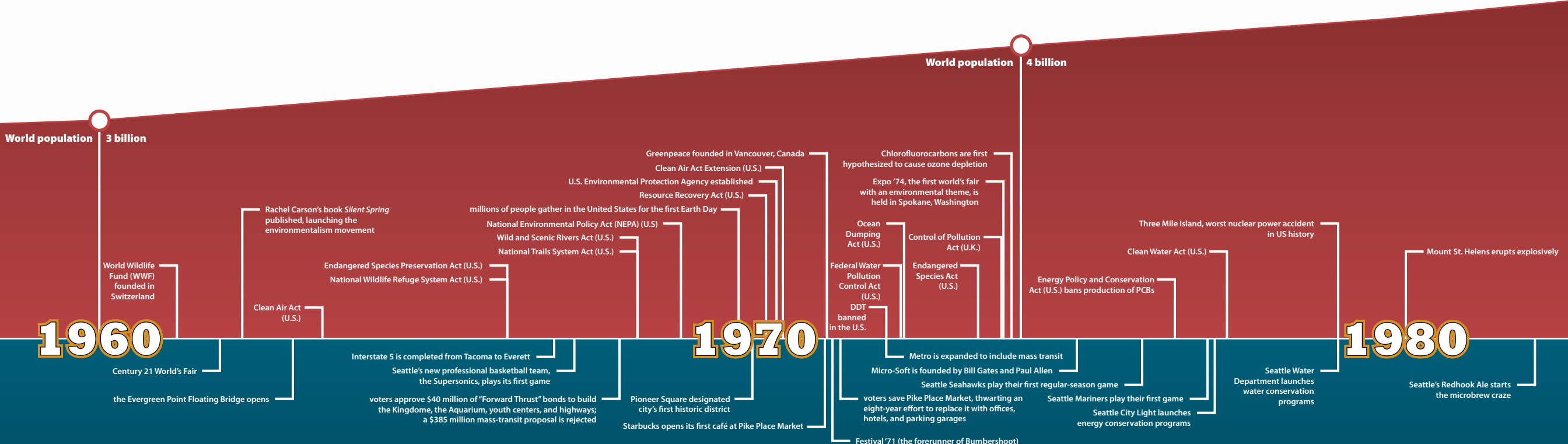
In addition to the natural resources being passively utilized, the Monterey Lofts and Chief Seattle Club renovation makes use of a variety of outside-sourced recycled materials as well as re-using and recycling elements of the building itself.

One positive result of increasing environmental awareness is an ever-expanding market both of and for recycled building elements, which in turn encourages innovation. An example in use here is cotton insulation—made from recycled blue jeans—which is being used at the residential levels in place of standard fiberglass insulation. The residential units' bathroom tile is 50% reclaimed, unfired, raw waste material; the carpet contains a minimum of 50% recycled nylon content. Renewable resources are present as well, such as in the bamboo flooring used in all residential units.



In addition, the building itself is being recycled, too—the entire brick envelope has been preserved, existing floor plates have been reused, and interior design elements such as the base trim and door molding have been salvaged and reused at the entry gallery and public hallways. 160 tons of construction debris was also taken from the site and diverted to be re-used on other projects or recycled.

Most of the materials used in this renovation are supplied locally, within a 150-mile radius, thus reducing the amount of fuel spent in equipping the project.



environmental design

The elements of this building's renovation featured here weren't merely coincidental; the restoration was designed to fulfill many goals of the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED® certification program, earning a Gold rating upon completion.

Building For Sustainability: Sustainability Matrix

Building Form	Energy, Pollution and External Cost to Society	Schedules	Short and Long Term Costs
Living Building	Energy to Operate Building	Gold Balance	Pollution from Building Operations
LEED® Platinum	LEED® Gold	LEED® Silver	LEED® Certified
Market			

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Los Altos Project

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™, first established by the USGBC in 1994, provides building owners and architects with a way to plan and measure the environmental impact their building will have, not just in its life but also in its creation. Its standards are publicly reviewed by the USGBC's 5,500-strong membership of organizations, an open and transparent process which is regularly renewed to reflect new advances in "green" building techniques and scientific analysis of human impact on the environment.

Projects earning LEED certification demonstrate performance in five areas of environmental health:

- sustainable site development
- water savings
- energy efficiency
- materials selection
- indoor environmental quality

Elements of these addressed or included in the project's design and construction was documented, with each step counting for a single credit toward a possible score of 69 points.

LEED-NC Version 2.2 Registered Project Checklist
Monterey Hotel Renovations
Seattle, Washington

Category	Points	Requirement	Score
Sustainable Sites	14	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	14
Water Efficiency	8	Water Efficient Landscaping, Reduce by 50%	8
Energy & Atmosphere	17	Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems	17
Materials & Resources	13	Storage & Collection of Recyclables	13
Indoor Environmental Quality	16	Minimum IAQ Performance	16
Innovation & Design Process	5	Innovation in Design, Provide Specific Title	5
Project Totals (pre-certification estimates)	69		

World population 5 billion

World population 6 billion

1990

2000

world's worst nuclear power accident occurs at a plant in Chernobyl, Ukraine

the Metro bus tunnel is completed under downtown Seattle

the Interstate 90 floating bridge sinks in a storm

Seattle's population 516,259



City adopts Environmental Action Agenda with sustainability as one of 11 guiding principles

Metro merges with King County

photograph courtesy of Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects, Ltd.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer limits CFC production worldwide

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess the "risk of human-induced climate change"

Ocean Dumping Ban Act (U.S.)

Exxon Valdez creates largest oil spill in U.S. history

IPCC first assessment report is completed and serves as the basis of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Environmental Education Act

City adopts "Buy Recycled" ordinance

City adopts "Toward a Sustainable Seattle," a Comprehensive Plan for Growth Management

model conservation home created by City as a demonstration

Sound Transit is approved by voters and begins the planning and operation of commuter rail trains and express bus service; a light-rail line from SeaTac to the University District is also planned

City adopts sustainable building policy for City owned facilities

first City LEED project completed (Justice Center)

Experience Music Project, Paul Allen's homage to rock 'n' roll music, opens

the Kingdome is imploded to make way for the new football stadium

Seattle is #1 in the U.S. for LEED™ projects and LEED-accredited professionals

Boeing moves its corporate headquarters to Chicago

6.8 magnitude earthquake shakes Puget Sound, damaging the Monterey Hotel

The Kyoto Protocol, an amendment to the UNFCCC, is negotiated in Kyoto, Japan; countries that ratify this protocol commit to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases

U.S. Senate unanimously passes the Byrd-Hagel Resolution, which states that the United States should not be a signatory to any protocol that did not include binding targets and timetables for developing as well as industrialized nations

U.S. President Bush rejects the Kyoto Protocol

former U.S. vice president Al Gore releases "An Inconvenient Truth," a documentary describing global warming

Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma cause widespread destruction and environmental harm to coastal communities in the US Gulf Coast region

Kyoto Protocol enters into force

Indian Ocean earthquake causes large tsunamis, killing nearly a quarter of a million people

European Heat Wave results in the premature deaths of at least 35,000 people

same day the Kyoto Protocol goes into effect for 141 nations across the globe, Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels issues the Kyoto Challenge to mayors across the U.S.

Seattle's population 563,374



Seattle's population 563,374



the Kingdome is imploded to make way for the new football stadium

