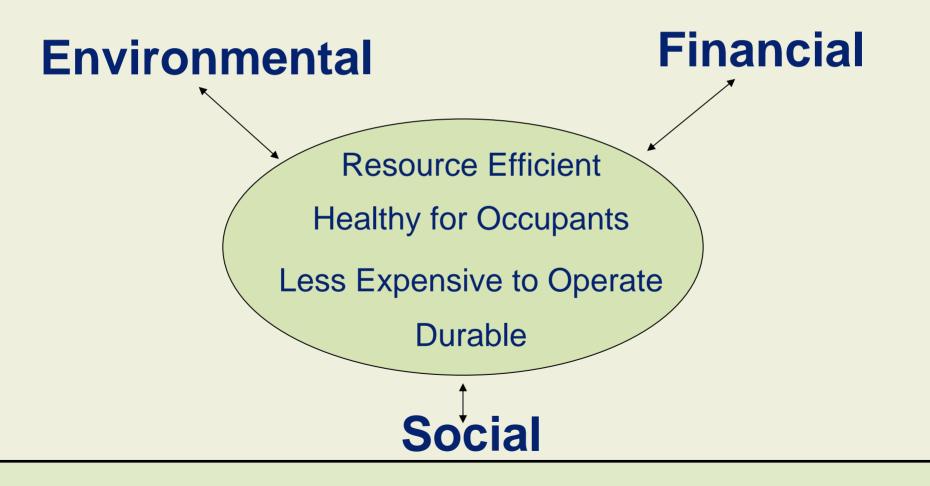
Going Green in Community Development

Madeline Fraser Cook Green Development Center Local Initiatives Support Corporation

What Is Green Affordable Housing?

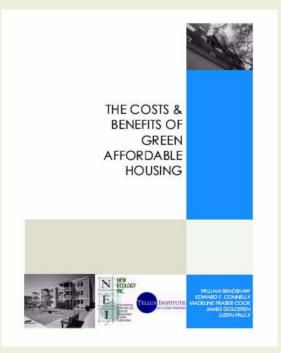


Examples of Programs with New Green Emphasis

- LIHTC
- HUD's Mark to Market Program
- Local development guidelines
- New state and federal policy

Sustainable Communities

- Physical environment
- Income and wealth creation
- Economic activity
- Quality education
- Livable, safe and healthy communities



www.newecology.org

Cost of Greening

(as % of total construction costs)

Mean: 5.29%

Median: 3.83% Range: -25% to 38.94%

(11 of 16 cases under 5%)

For 5% *or less,* we can make buildings that:

Use 30-50% less energy than code buildings to heat and cool



For 5% or less, we can make buildings that:

Use 20% less electricity



For 5% *or less,* we can make buildings that:

Are healthier to live in





For 5% *or less,* we can make buildings that:

Are quieter, have better lighting and are more comfortable

For 5% or less, we can make buildings that:

Are more durable





For 5% *or less,* we can make buildings that:

Recycle demolition and construction waste

For 5% or less, we can make buildings that:

Use 10-20% less water







For 5% *or less,* we can make buildings that:

Use recycled materials in construction



Importance of Data Collection

Measuring Cost/Benefit:

- A. Project Decisions
- Energy and water conserving
- Healthy, improved IAQ
- Durable
- Siting
- Materials



Measuring Cost/Benefit

B. Global Warming/EnvironmentC. Operations/Ownership CostsD. Risk Mitigation



Why Measure Cost/Benefit?

- Energy Budgets: 25% of operating budget and climbing
 - w/ annual 10% increases: >30% in 5 years
 - w/ annual 20% increases > 40% in 5 years
- Similar for water & sewer in high costs areas

Why Measure Cost/Benefit?

Mitigate Risk of Rising Operating Costs

- Energy & Water
- Maintenance
- •Turnover Expenses
- Owner Costs

Trade uncertain operating costs for more predictable costs

Why Measure Cost/Benefit?

E. Public Policy

F. Financing





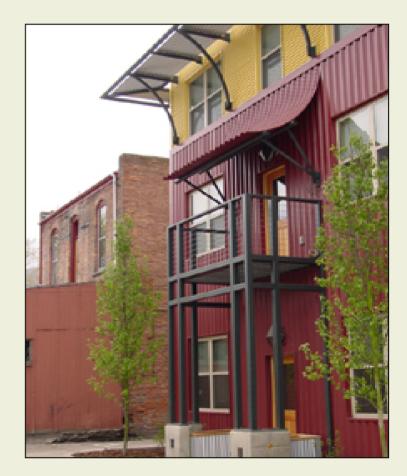
- Compare life cycle costs of green building feature versus comparable feature
 - Total development costs
 - Operating costs (utilities, maintenance)
 - Replacement costs
- Consider first costs and life-cycle costs
- Inflates operating costs to account for inflation and cost increases
- Discounts future costs and savings to account for time value of money

Need first costs and estimates of operating costs



Sources of Data

- Contractor/Estimator
- Energy Model
- Project Experience
- Vendors

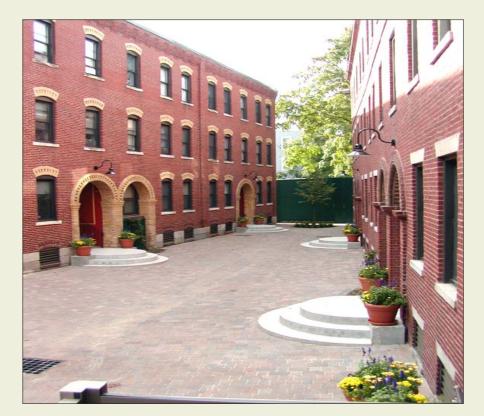


A Note on Assumptions

- Time frame
- Inflation and Cost of Money-Energy Inflation
- Borrowing additional funds to pay for green

Measurable Aspects of Design

- Energy and Water
- Reduced
 Maintenance
- Deferred
 Replacement Costs
- Transportation



Measurable Aspects of Design

Difficult to Measure

- Health
- Non Project Environmental Benefits
- Community Benefits



Why Doesn't This Happen on Every Project?

- Inexperience
- Not expected by financers & regulators
- Failure to "Think Green" Early
- Poor Team Selection
- Key Decisions Made <u>Before</u> Goals Set
- Lack of Integrated Design Approach

What Makes for a Successful Green Project?

- Develop a vision of the project that combines <u>programmatic</u> purpose, building <u>design</u> and building <u>performance.</u>
- Expect and demand green and other project goals



Is there value in a rating?









LISC Green Tools

- Green Loan Fund for predevelopment
- Green Physical Needs Assessment and Rehab Manual
- Sustainability Roadmap
- Coordination of local trainings

Despite the Learning Curve, Green Does Happen...

Trolley Square, Cambridge, MA



Questions & Contact

Madeline Fraser Cook, LEED AP Program Director, Green Development Center Local Initiatives Support Corporation 95 Berkeley Street, Suite 202 Boston, MA 02116 Phone: 617.338.0411 x223 MFCook@lisc.org