

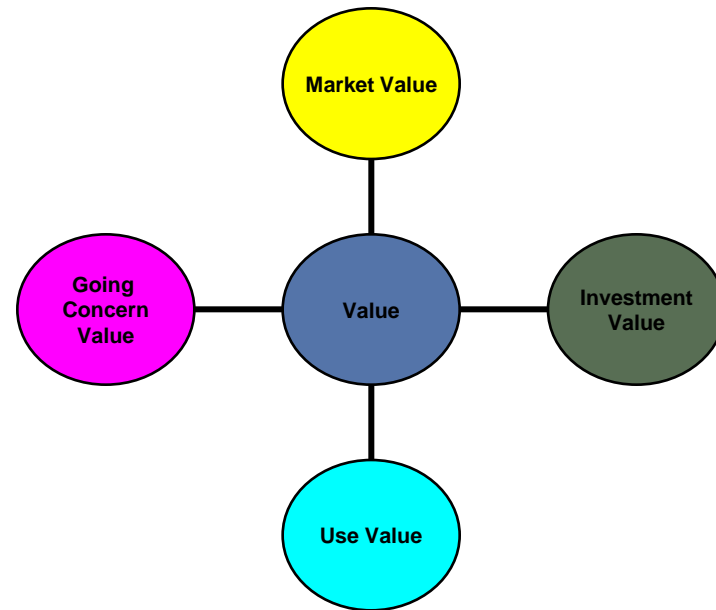
The Value of Green

Tri-City Speaker Series
Theddi Wright Chappell
CRE, MAI, FRICS, AAPI, LEED AP
September 10, 2009



It's All about Value(s)

- Personal values
- Ethical values
- Cultural values
- Economic values
 - Business values
- Property values
 - Market Value



What the “Market” Values =
Market Value

Premise on which most investments are made

Business Perspective

- Leading corporations are competing to be “green”
 - USGBC now has more than 20,000 member companies
 - Boston Properties
 - General Electric Corporation
 - Wells Fargo
 - Number of major banks announcing commitments to “green”
 - Wachovia had announced plans to build 300 new green branches
- Rationale:
 - Increased focus on corporate accountability (CSR)
 - Client/customer demand & business pressure to green supply chain
 - Existing/impending legislation
 - Reputation
 - Attraction, retention and motivation of staff

Investment Real Estate Perspective

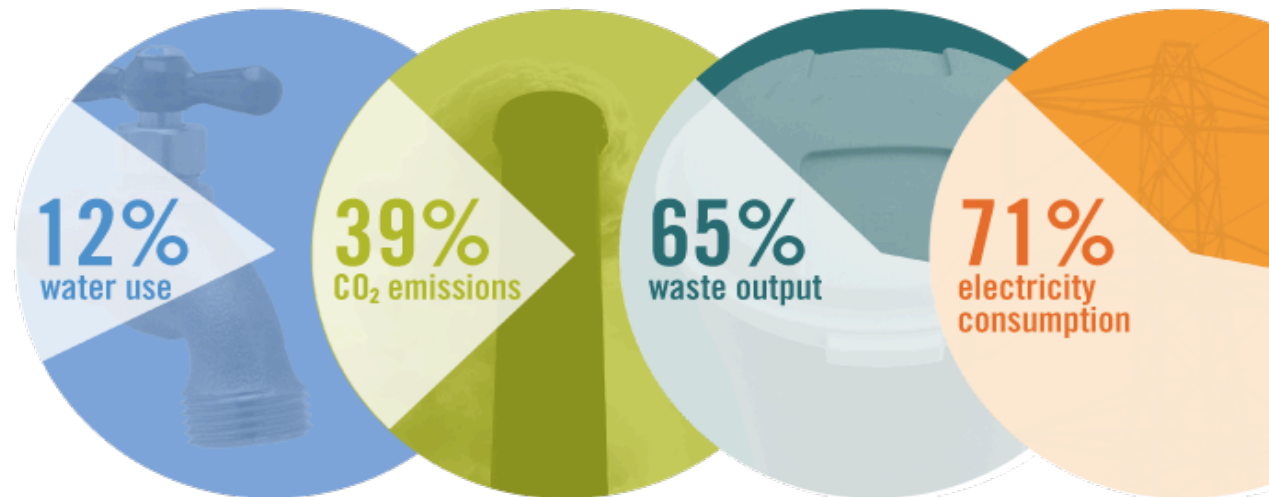
- Shift in market
 - Preference for “green” investments in response to shareholder concerns and future carbon-related risks
 - Incorporation of climate risk into lending policies
- Socially Responsible Investors now considering RPI
- Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
 - RREEF
 - MEPT
 - Kennedy
 - Lend Lease
 - PruPrim
- Government standards/investment requirements



Focus on Commercial Real Estate

- Significant environmental impact resulting from property development and building operations

U.S. Building
Impacts:



Source: USGBC

LEED Impact to Date

- Green Building Impact Report 2008
 - Independent organization – Greener World Media, Inc.
 - Study sponsored by Johnson Controls and Autodesk
- Identified impacts of building 'green' via LEED standards
 - Market trends
 - Environmental impacts
 - Land use
 - Water
 - Energy
 - Materials and resources
 - Indoor environmental quality



Findings Indicate Progress Has Been Made

- But a lot of work still remains to be done
- LEED certified projects now account for 6% of new commercial construction
 - Registrations up 40% in last year
 - Certification time frame roughly 2 years, with attrition rate of 25% to 30%
- LEED NC continues to lead the way
 - Accounts for 5.8% of new construction starts
- LEED EBOM still lagging, but seen as major area of opportunity going forward



Commercial Construction - Findings

- Land Use

- Via efficient location and transportation alternatives supported by LEED:
 - Nearly 400 million VMTs have been avoided
 - By 2020, this is expected to increase to 4 billion VMTs

- Water

- 2008 savings = 9.5 billion gallons due to LEED strategies
 - Savings would fill equivalent of 38 million qt. bottles – enough to circle the earth 300 times
- If practices continue, as number of LEED buildings grow, the savings are expected to increase to 245.5 billion gallons by 2020

Commercial Construction - Findings

- Energy
 - Overall LEED buildings consume an average of 25% LESS energy than comparable commercial buildings
 - By 2020 these savings are expected to amount to almost 49 million tone of coal equivalent annually
 - Avoiding the emission of 78 million tons of CO2
- Materials & Resources
 - A green “economic stimulus” source
 - To date, certified projects have specified use of more than \$10 billion of green materials
 - This market is expected to grow to more than \$100 billion by 2020
- Indoor Environmental Quality
 - Productivity gains currently estimated at \$170 million

Productivity/Labor

The image is a 2x3 grid of photographs, each with a semi-transparent circular overlay containing text. The top-left cell is white with the text 'Increased Productivity.' The other cells show different settings: a school hallway, a hospital room, a retail store, a factory interior, and an office space.

Category	Productivity Gain
SCHOOLS	20% BETTER TEST PERFORMANCE
HOSPITALS	2 1/2 DAY EARLIER DISCHARGE
RETAIL	INCREASE IN SALES PER SQUARE FOOT
FACTORIES	INCREASED PRODUCTION
OFFICES	2-16% PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE

Green Buildings

What Is Green Building?



© U.S. Green Building Council, 2008

Source: USGBC

- Sustainable Sites
- Water Efficiency
- Energy & Atmosphere
- Material & Resources
- Indoor Environmental Quality

Green Building Rating Systems



Valuers Facing New Challenges

- Vernacular and principles previously not considered, particularly in the US
- This is about Best Practices
 - High performance
 - Best possible product for consumer and environment
- Need to know the vocabulary, the relevance and application of sustainable principles and practices:
 - Right-sizing
 - Commissioning
 - Trade-off Analysis
 - Versus Value Engineering
 - Life Cycle Cost Analysis



“High Performance” equals Main Goal

- Though environmental factors a primary consideration, maximizing building performance is ultimate goal
- Historical perspective has not been that how a building “goes together” has potential to:
 - Improve NOI
 - Reduce maintenance costs and reserves
 - Mitigate risk (early obsolescence or marketability)
 - Establish market positioning
 - Redefine Class A quality

Regulatory Issues

- Carrots/Incentives
 - Entitlement Related
 - Density bonuses
 - Waiver or reduction in fees
 - Permitting Process
 - San Francisco
 - Chicago and others
- Sticks
 - Growth Restrictions
 - Arizona – water requirement
 - Building Code Changes
 - Washington DC – LEED
 - Portland DJC



California Leads the Way

- SB 375 - takes on environmental issues via planning strategies
 - California Air Resources Board (CARB) will set regional ghg reduction targets which will be incorporated into each region's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)
 - Pushes communities toward a “preferred growth scenario”
 - Creates incentives for regions to reduce pollution from cars and trucks by calculating how emissions would vary with different development scenarios
- Funding approval will be tied to implementation
- California Energy Commission
 - Proposes regional and statewide planning strategies
 - Suggests state and local tax policies “affect and guide” land use practices and revise policies inconsistent with efficiency goals

What if You Do? Know the Differences

Number of Potential Benefits:

- Different “Capital Stack”
 - Could include incentives
- Preferred financing
- Lower costs
 - Maintenance and Operating
 - Capital Reserves
- Recognition of value may take different forms
 - Quicker absorption
 - Better tenant retention
 - Less down time between leases
 - Lower TI’s



What If You Don't.....

- How Will the Market View Your Decision?
- Early Obsolescence
- Reputational Risk
- Environmental Risk
- Regulatory Risk
 - Building codes
 - Taxation/penalties
- Diminished Capital Investment
 - Bruce Kahn, ecological economist, Citicorp Global Markets
- What happens if you don't build a high performance building? Or retro-fit existing assets?



What about Other Risks?

- Lenders and Institutional Investors
 - Just as interested in what could go wrong
 - No existing standards
- Lack of empirical data
 - No IREM, BOMA, or other “industry” stats
 - Developer projections
 - Commissioning
- Availability of Qualified Professionals
 - Contractors, Service Providers
 - Property Management
 - Appraisers

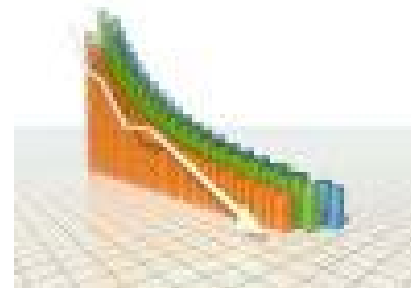
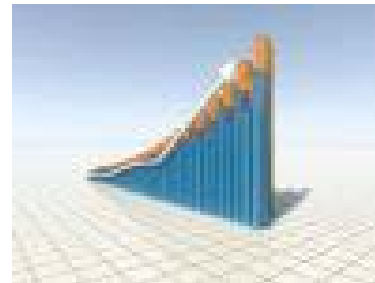


How About the Really Big Questions.....

- Is it worth more? Am I going to get more rent?
 - *IT'S UP TO THE MARKET!*
 - Currently limited sales data/cap rate info
 - Need to know your market
 - If your clients aren't asking you – you should be asking them
 - Geographically specific
 - Does your market recognize these practices?
 - Is there demand – or greater demand?
 - Simple payback analysis won't provide accurate assessment of long term benefits/value

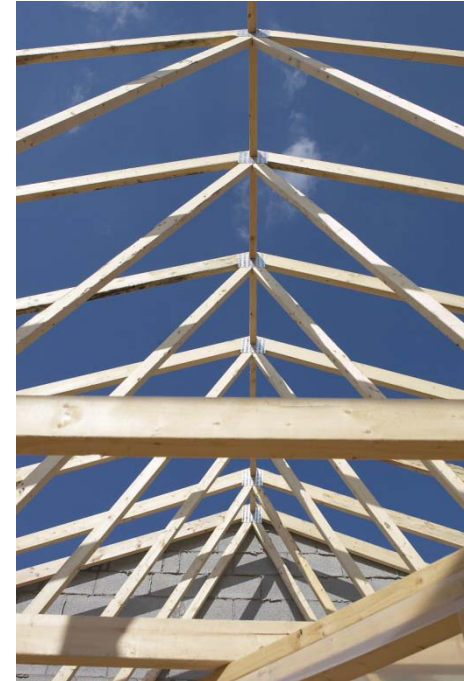
How Does This Translate?

- Report templates and cash flow assumptions:
- Tenants – types and quality
 - Lease terms
 - Length of lease (tenant retention)
 - Recoveries
- Rental Rates
- Absorption
- Renewal probability
- Downtime between leases
- Tenant improvement costs



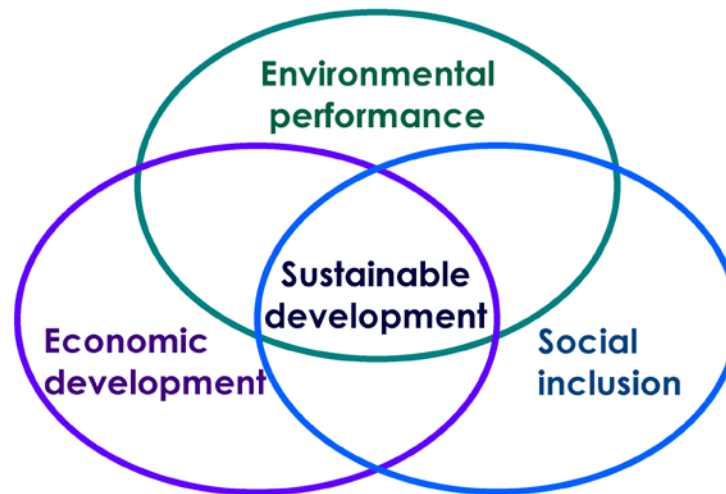
Expenses & Offsets

- Energy costs
 - Potential for reduced consumption
- Maintenance costs
 - Daytime cleaning
 - Products
 - Low maintenance surfaces and components
- Provision for incentives
 - Local
 - State
 - Federal
 - Expedited permitting
 - Accelerated depreciation



Green Value – How does the TCRD Get There?

- Layer on top of all the other previous considerations the Triple Bottom Line



- Challenge is to identify and quantify the full range of benefits of the assets being analyzed

RPI Metrics – Economic (Re)Vitalization

- Metrics for Performance
 - Geographic targeting
 - Jobs
 - Diversity
 - Affordable and Workforce Housing
 - Stakeholder engagement
- Environmental Metrics
 - Energy efficiency
 - Resource Use
 - Transit-orientation
 - Brownfield redevelopment
 - Third party standards
- Metrics Courtesy of David Wood, Director
Responsible Property Investing Center - Boston College
- Business Case for Market Rate Investments
 - Opportunity for growth
 - Underutilized resources
 - Upzoning potential
 - Public incentives
 - Investor relationships
- Business Case
 - Reduced operating costs
 - Reduced regulatory risk
 - Upzoning potent
 - Investor relationships

Real Life Examples: Banner Bank Building

- Number of tenants were pulled from competing Class A buildings as a direct result of BB's sustainable approach, particularly of better air quality and working conditions
- Significant savings through innovative integrated design strategies
 - Savings in steel costs and applications
 - Under floor, low flow air created more comfortable space and reduced energy costs by more than 50%
 - Demountable walls and carpet tiles save time and fit-out costs
 - Lack of columns increases tenant floor space & plan flexibility
 - Reduced building envelope size, floor heights
 - Significant tax benefits as a result of design implementation

Operational Cost Savings: LEED EB

Adobe Systems HQ

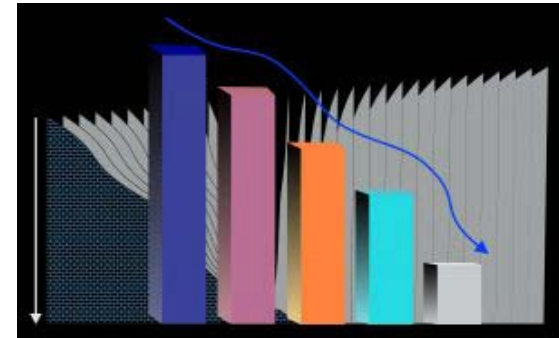


- Project: Head quarter campus, San Jose, CA
- Number of buildings: 3 (989,358 SF)
- Rating System: LEED EB
- Certification level: Platinum

Operational Cost Savings: LEED EB

Adobe Headquarters

- Resource reductions:
 - Electricity: 35% reduction (per occupant)
 - Natural gas: 41% (per occupant)
 - Domestic water: 22%
 - Landscape irrigation: 76%
- Pollution reduction:
 - All sources: 26%
 - CO2 emissions: 16%
 - Solid waste reduction: 95% (through composting and recycling)
 - Use of public transportation: 20% (of employees, compared to county-wide average of 4%)



Operational Cost Savings: LEED EB

Adobe Systems HQ

Return on Investment	
Capital Costs	\$1.4 million
Rebates	\$389,000
Cost Savings	\$1.2 million
Average Simple Payback	9.5 months
ROI	121%

- Awards:
 - BOMA International Earth
 - CoreNet Global Sustainability Leadership
 - California GEELA

GSA Post Occupancy Evaluations

- Assessing Green Building Performance
 - POE's performed on 12 GSA properties
- Findings support LEED Impact 2008 report
 - Energy compared to CBECS (Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey) baseline
 - LEED buildings performed 29% better than CBECS averages
 - Top performers (LEED Gold) cost 43% less than other properties in study
 - Water results less consistent, more variance geographically
 - Maintenance costs reduced
 - Averaged 13% less than other buildings in portfolio
 - Tenant satisfaction higher based on Center for Built Environment study
 - GSA's LEED buildings scored 22% higher than other properties
 - Tenant satisfaction for LEED Gold buildings is 34% higher
- Other studies on sustainable properties available on GSA website
 - *Sustainability Matters* series

Other Examples – Limited but Growing

- OHSU – River Building One

- LEED Platinum
- \$3.5M Savings in MEP
- Natural ventilation
- Water treatment



- The Henry

- Fast absorption
- Higher price points
- Highest re-sales



- The Louisa

- Quicker absorption than competition
- Higher rental rates and occupancy
- Better tenant retention



Thank You!

- **Theddi Wright Chappell, MAI, CRE, FRICS, AAPI, LEED AP
National Practice Leader,
Green and Sustainability Consulting Practice
Managing Director,
Valuation and Advisory Services
Cushman & Wakefield of Washington**