

Living Buildings and the Economics of Change by Stuart Cowan, Ph.D





Tangible Property Regulations Overview

Trent Baeckl, CPA
Tax Senior Manager

December 5, 2013

@PerkinsCo

Presentation Overview



- Final "Repair" Regs
- Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT) Update
- 3.8% Medicare Surtax
- Oregon Grand Bargain
- Other Tax Tidbits



Presentation Overview



- How did we get here?
- What areas have changed?
- What should I focus on?
- How might cost segregation benefit me?
- What are my must-dos before year-end?

Legislative Background



- > 08/18/06 Proposed regs. issued
- > 03/07/08 Re-proposed regs. issued
- > 12/23/11 Temporary & proposed regs. issued
- > 11/20/12 Notice extended effective date to 1/1/14
- 09/13/13 Final "repair" regs. issued under 263(a)
 & proposed "disposition" regs. issued under 162(a)
- Before 12/31/13 Final "disposition" regs & guidance on accounting method changes expected

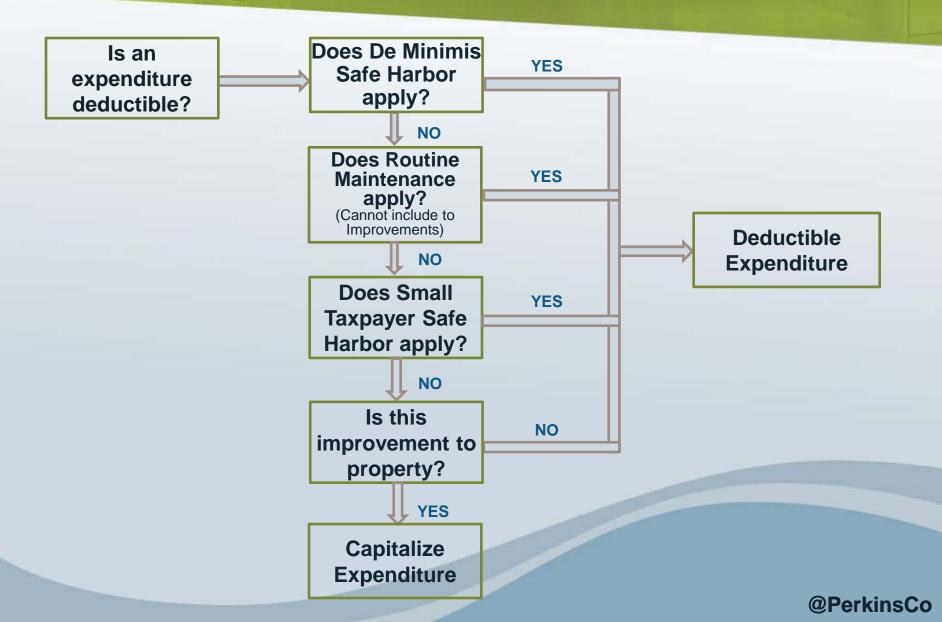
Major Areas Covered



- Materials & supplies (M&S)
- Repairs & maintenance (R&M)
- Amounts paid for acquisition or production of tangible property
- Capital expenditures (Unit of Property, or UOP)
- Amounts paid for improvements to tangible property (BAR standards)

Determining Deductibility Overview





M&S - Definition



- Tangible property used or consumed in normal business operations that is not inventory and:
 - Is a component acquired to maintain, repair, or improve a UOP owned or leased
 - Consists of fuel, lubricants, water and similar items expected to be consumed in 12 months or less
 - Is a UOP with an economic useful life of 12 months or less, beginning when UOP is used or consumed
 - Is a UOP with an acquisition cost of \$200 or less
 - Is identified in published guidance as M&S

M&S - Treatment



› General Rule

- Incidental M&S deductible when purchased
- Non-incidental M&S deductible when used or consumed

New Provisions

- Deduct any M&S in year purchased if safe harbor election is made
- Election to capitalize and depreciate M&S only for rotable, temporary or emergency spare parts

De Minimis Expensing Rule



- Safe Harbor
 - \$5,000 with AFS; \$500 without AFS
 - Transaction & additional costs
 - \$200 for non-incidental M&S
 - Written policy requirement
 - Annual election

Acquisition/Production of Property



Must capitalize:

- Inherently facilitative costs
- Incurred prior to in-service date
- Defend or perfect title to property
- Required under 263A (unicap rules)

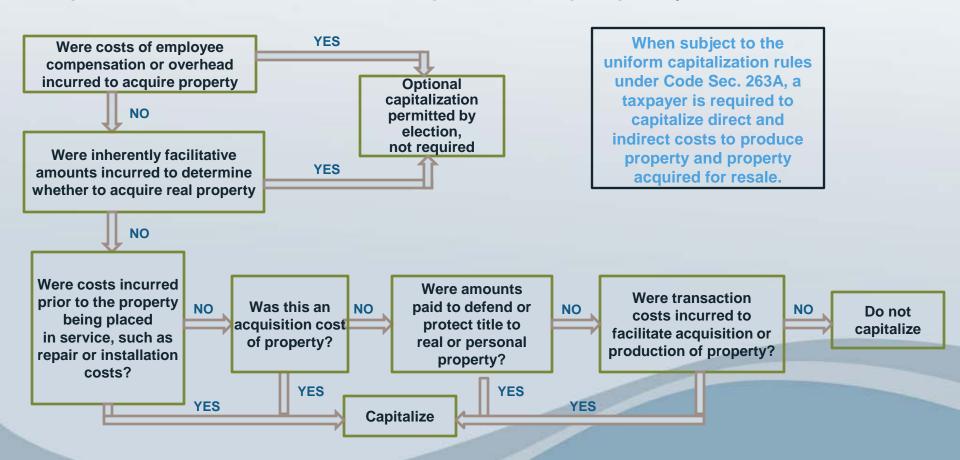
Can expense:

- Internal labor and overhead costs
- Investigatory costs ("whether and which" for real property only)

Acquisition or Production of Property



 A taxpayer must capitalize costs incurred to acquire or produce a unit of real or personal property.



UOP – Other Property



- General Rule Functional Interdependence
 - A single UOP when the placing in service of one component is dependent on another component
- > Plant Property
 - UOP is divided into smaller units comprised of each component that performs a discrete and major function or operation within the functionally interdependent machinery/equipment
- Network Assets
 - UOP is determined by facts and circumstances or as provided by published guidance

UOP – Buildings



- Nine Building System Components
 - Building Structure (Shell)
 - HVAC
 - Plumbing
 - Gas Distribution
 - Electrical
 - Elevators
 - Escalators
 - Fire Protection
 - Security Systems

UOP – Buildings

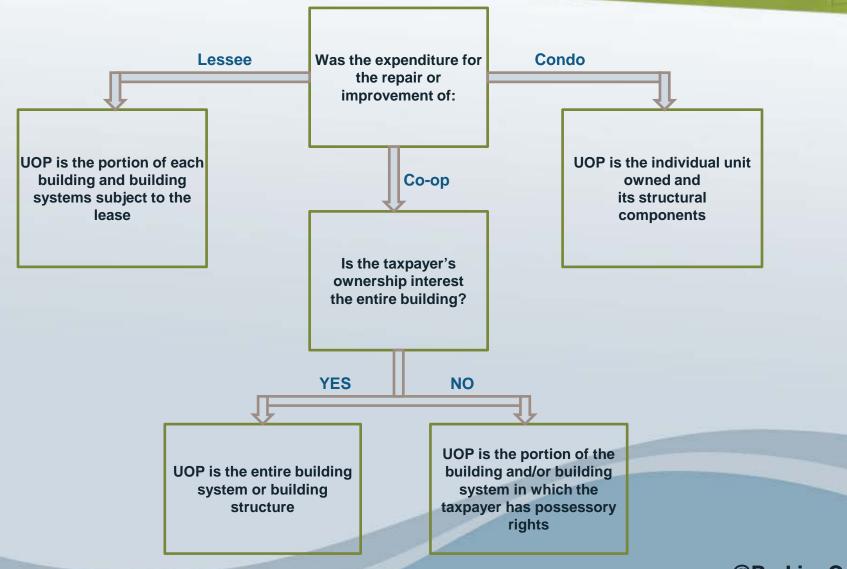


Building Unit(s) of Property and Common Components

Building Structure	HVAC	Plumbing	Gas Distribution	Electrical	Elevators	Escalators	Fire Protection	Security Systems
RoofWallsFloorsCeilingsFoundation	 Motors Compress ors Boilers Furnace Chillers Pipes Ducts Radiators 	 Pipes Drains Valves Sinks Bathtubs Toilets Water & Sewer Collection Equipment Water Utility Equipment 	 Pipes Gas Utility Equipment 	 Wiring Outlets Junctions Lighting Fixtures & Connector Electrical Utility Equipment 	 Elevator Boxes Control Equipment Cables & Movement Equipment 	 Rails Steps Supporting Equipment Controls 	 Sensing & Detection Devices Computer Controls Sprinkler Heads & Mains Piping & Plumbing Alarms Control Panels Signage 	 Window & Door Locks Security Cameras Recorders Monitors Motion Detectors Security Lighting Alarms Entry Access

UOP – Leased or Condo Property





UOP Examples – Real Property



Real Property	Expenditure	UOP
Retail store – stand-alone	Store refresh – lighting replacement	Electrical system
Retail store - shopping mall (leased space)	Store refresh – lighting replacement	Leased portion of building electrical system
Office – owned building	Remove conference room wall	Building structure
Office – leased space	Remove conference room wall	Building structure within leased space
Office condo	HVAC unit replacement	Leased portion of building HVAC system
Apartment building	Single unit heat/air replacement	Building HVAC system

UOP Examples – Other Property



Personal Property: Non-Building	Expenditure	UOP
Restaurant oven	Burner replacement	Oven
Garbage truck	Engine repair / replacement	Truck
Apartment unit furnishings	New carpet for individual unit	Carpet
Donut bakery manufacturing line – interconnected mixers, ovens, conveyers, loaf slicer, packaging	Knife replacement / sharpening	Slicer component
Retail donut store bakery – interconnected mixers, ovens, conveyers, loaf slicer, packaging	Knife replacement/sharpening	Entire baking line
Power plant – coal pulverizers, boilers, turbine, and a generator	Boiler tube replacement	Boiler – Refer to Industry Guidance Rev. Proc. 2013-24

Repairs & Maintenance

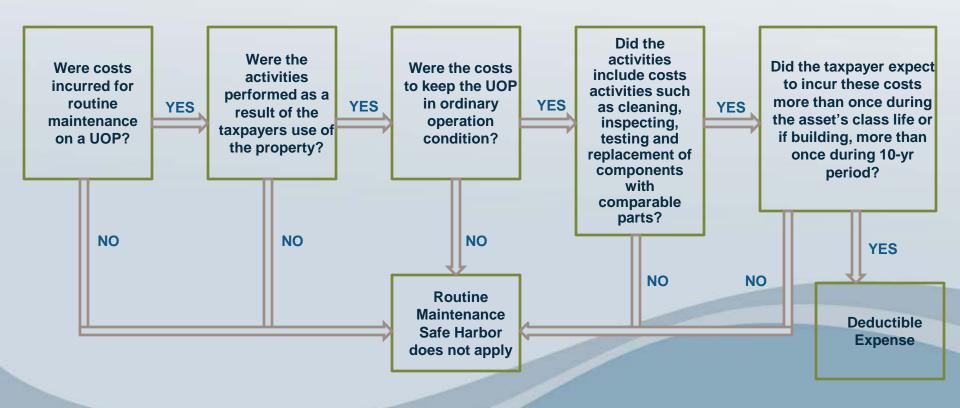


- Expense allowed for recurring activities expected to be performed as a result of use to keep UOP in ordinary efficient operating condition
- Safe Harbor for Routine Maintenance
 - Expected more than once over ADS class life
 - 10 years for buildings
 - Small taxpayer safe harbor for buildings
 - Building by building test
 - N/A for network assets

Routine Maintenance Safe Harbor



Taxpayers are permitted to deduct costs as routine maintenance under this safe harbor if the following tests are met:





- Does not apply to:
 - Betterments
 - Adaptations
 - Restorations
 - Network assets
 - Certain rotable spare parts
- Election to follow book treatment



- › Betterments capitalize if:
 - Pre-existing material condition or defect is corrected
 - Material addition or expansion
 - Reasonably expected to materially increase:
 - Productivity
 - Efficiency
 - Strength
 - Quality
 - Output



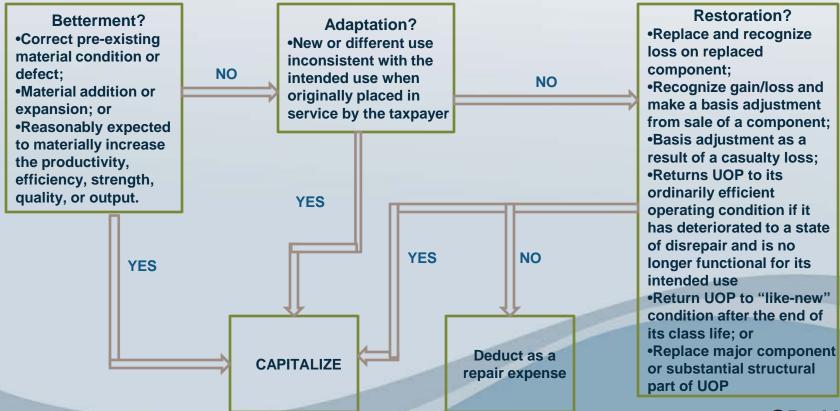
- Adaptations capitalize if:
 - New or different use from intention when originally placed in service



- Restorations capitalize if:
 - Returns UOP to ordinary efficient operating condition if deteriorated to state of disrepair and no longer can function for intended use
 - Returns UOP to "like-new" condition at the end of its ADS class life
 - Replaces major component or substantial structural part of UOP
 - Replaces UOP where loss recognized on replaced component



Apply the following tests to the UOP to determine whether the expenditure is a capital expenditure:



Dispositions - Definition



- Asset's ownership transferred or permanently withdrawn from use in business or for production of income
 - Sold or exchanged
 - Retired
 - Physically abandoned
 - Destroyed/casualty
 - Scrap
 - Involuntary conversion
 - Partial disposition (new proposed regs)

Partial Disposition Election



- Claim loss upon the disposition of a structural component (or portion thereof) of a building without identifying the component as an asset before the disposition
- Methods to determine basis of partial disposition
 - Discounted replacement cost
 - Pro-rata replacement cost
 - Cost segregation

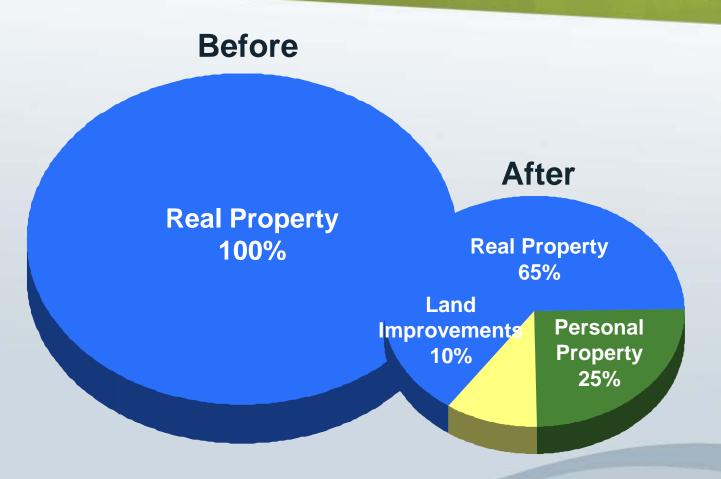
Partial Disposition Election



- > Proposed Regulations on Partial Dispositions
 - Election made in year disposition occurs by writing off the remaining net tax basis at time of disposition
 - Use it or lose it depreciation of "ghost" asset
 - One-time catch up to write off "ghost" assets currently on depreciation schedules – may early adopt for 2012 or 2013

Cost Segregation





Year-End Musts



- Review/revise, or establish, written capitalization policy before 1/1/14
- Review depreciation schedules for "ghost assets" and partial disposition opportunities
- Review R&M policy & tracking
- Review M&S policy & tracking
- Consider early adoption if favorable

Questions?



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Tax Prep 2013





Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT)



Day of Reckoning

Starting in 2013: **3.8%**



Surtax

- Imposed on certain investment income of high-income tax payers
- Even more surprising, it goes to the General Fund

Net Investment Income Tax (NIIT)



Who

Individual taxpayer threshold amounts:

Single Taxpayer



Married Filing Separately







\$200,000

\$250,000

\$125,000





How

For individuals the 3.8% surtax will be imposed on the lesser of:

- Net investment income for the tax year, or
- The amount by which the modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeds the threshold amount in that year

■

What IS investment income?



Net investment income includes the following:

- > Interest, dividends, royalties, annuities
- Net capital gains derived from the disposition of property (other than property held in an active trade or business)

Long-term capital gains	15.0%	23.8%
Qualified dividends	15.0%	23.8%

Income derived from all passive activities

Rental Income

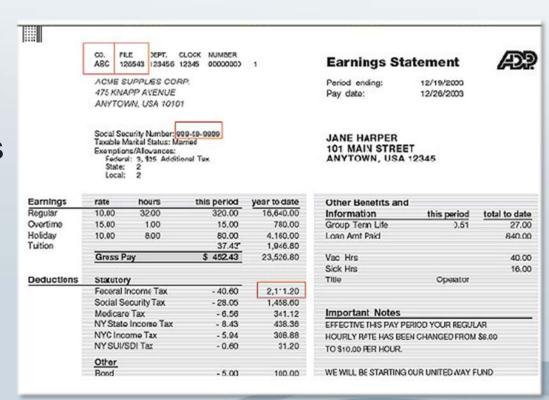


What IS investment income?



Net investment income does not include the following:

- Wages or salary
- Active trade or business income
- Distributions from IRAs or qualified retirement plans
- Income from taxexempt municipal bonds



Recent NIIT Guidance



Final Regs issued 11/26/2013:

- > Finalized 2012 proposed regs
- Self-charged interest not subject
- Self-charged rental income not subject
- Net losses now allowed
- > NOLs now allowed in certain situations
- Regrouping <u>only</u> allowed at individual level in *first* year subject to tax
 - No regrouping at entity level

Recent NIIT Guidance



Final Regs (cont.):

- RE professional safe harbor (annual test)
 - Must meet RE professional tests
 - 750 hours, AND
 - More than 50%
 - Must materially participate in rental activities
 - 500 hours test
 - Importance of aggregation election?

Recent NIIT Guidance



Proposed Regs:

- Revised rules regarding calculation of net gain subject to NIIT from the disposition of S corporation stock or partnership/LLC interests
- Treatment of guaranteed payments for use of capital
- Treatment of certain payments to retiring or deceased partners
- Certain capital loss carryovers

Medicare Surtax



- Applied to wages & self-employment income in excess of:
 - Single taxpayers > \$200,000
 - MFJ taxpayers > \$250,000
- Employer is required to withhold from wages in excess of \$200,000
- Self-employment loss does not reduce amount of tax

NIIT/Medicare Surtax Planning



- NIIT is deemed an income tax so no part of it is deductible for income tax purposes
- NIIT is subject to estimated tax requirements
- What about S corporations?
 - Can potentially avoid both NIIT & Medicare Surtax if:
 - Pay reasonable salaries, AND
 - Shareholder materially participates in the business

NIIT/Medicare Surtax Planning



- What about partnerships/LLCs?
 - Unlike S corporations, likely hard to avoid both NIIT & Medicare Surtax
- What about trusts?
 - NIIT applies to certain trusts (and estates)
 - Irrevocable or non-grantor trusts generally subject
 - Grantor trusts not subject (but grantor is)
 - Most charitable trusts are not subject
 - Significantly lower threshold amount (\$11,950 for 2013)

NIIT/Medicare Surtax Planning



8960

Net Investment Income Tax— Individuals, Estates, and Trusts

► Attach to Form 1040 or Form 1041.

OMB No. XXXX-XXXX

me(s	shown on Form 1040 or Form 1041		Your socia	Sequence No. 72 I security number or E
art	Investment Income ☐ Section 6013(g) election (see instruction			
	Regulations section 1,1411-10(g) election			
1	Taxable interest (Form 1040, line 8a; or Form 1041, line 1)		. 1	
2	Ordinary dividends (Form 1040, line 9a; or Form 1041, line 2a)		. 2	
3	Annuities from nonqualified plans (see instructions)		. 3	
4a	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts,			
	etc. (Form 1040, line 17; or Form 1041, line 5)	4a		
b	Adjustment for net income or loss derived in the ordinary course of			
	a non-section 1411 trade or business (see instructions)	4b		-
C	Combine lines 4a and 4b		. 4c	100
5a	Net gain or loss from disposition of property from Form 1040,	+		
	combine lines 13 and 14; or from Form 1041, combine lines 4 and 7	5a		_
b				
	net investment income tax (see instructions)	5b		
C			000	
•	stock (see instructions)	5c		1
d	Combine lines 5a through 5c		. 5d	1
6	Changes to investment income for certain CFCs and PFICs (see instru	uctions)	6	
7	Other modifications to investment income (see instructions)		7	
8	Total investment income, Combine lines 1, 2, 3, 4c, 5d, 6, and 7.		. 8	
	Investment Expenses Allocable to Investment Income a	nd Modifications	. 0	
9a	Investment interest expenses (see instructions)	9a		
		9b	_	
b	State income tax (see instructions)			
C	Miscellaneous investment expenses (see instructions)	9c	-	
	Add lines 9a, 9b, and 9c		. 9d	
0	Additional modifications (see instructions)		. 10	
1_	Total deductions and modifications. Add lines 9d and 10		. 11	
	Tax Computation			
2	Net investment income. Subtract Part II, line 11 from Part I, line 8. Ind			
	 Estates and trusts complete lines 18a-21. If zero or less, enter -0- 		. 12	
	Individuals:			
3	Modified adjusted gross income (see instructions)	13		
4	Threshold based on filing status (see instructions)	14		
5	Subtract line 14 from line 13. If zero or less, enter -0	15		I
6	Enter the smaller of line 12 or line 15		. 16	
7	Net investment income tax for individuals. Multiply line 16 by 3.8%	(.038). Enter here and	on	
	Form 1040, line 60		. 17	
	Estates and Trusts:			
8a	Net investment income (line 12 above)	18a		
	Deductions for distributions of net investment income and		7	
	deductions under section 642(c) (see instructions)	18b		
C	Undistributed net investment income. Subtract line 18b from 18a (see		2	
-	instructions)	18c		
00	Adjusted gross income (see instructions)	19a	0	
		194		
D	Highest tax bracket for estates and trusts for the year (see	19b		
_	instructions)	190 19c		
	Subtract line 19b from line 19a. If zero or less, enter -0		- 00	
0	Enter the smaller of line 18c or line 19c		. 20	
1	Net investment income tax for estates and trusts. Multiply line 20 by 3			

Draft IRS Form 8960

Uncertain Future



- > 2014 & beyond...
 - Significant tax reform coming?
 - What about "tax extenders?"

Tax Extenders in Limbo?



Federal Tax Provision	2013	2014
Bonus Depreciation	50%	0%
Section 179 Max Limitation	\$500,000	\$25,000
Certain Qualified Real Property Depreciable Life	15 Yrs	39 Yrs
Primary Residence COD Exclusion	Yes	No
Section 179D Deduction	Yes (up to \$1.80/sf)	No
New Markets Tax Credit	Yes	No
Section 45L Credit (Energy Efficient New Homes)	Yes (up to \$2,000 per home)	No
Nonbusiness Energy Credit	Yes (up to \$500)	No
State Sales Tax Deduction	Yes	No



Federal Estate & Gift Tax



Increased Gifting Opportunities

Estate & Gift Tax Regime	2013	2014
Top Rate	40.0%	40.0%
Lifetime Exemption	\$5,250,000	\$5,340,000
Annual Gift Tax Exemption	\$14,000	\$14,000

Oregon Grand Bargain



For tax years <u>beginning in 2015</u> and beyond the following rates on pass-through income apply to qualifying S Corporations, Partnerships and LLCs (multi-member):

Pass-through Income	Tax Rate
Up to \$250,000	7.0%
\$250,001 - \$500,000	7.2%
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	7.6%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	8.0%
\$2,500,001 - 5,000,000	9.0%
Over \$5,000,000	9.9%

Oregon Grand Bargain



Who qualifies for the reduced rates?

- The income is non-passive under federal law
- Rental income would normally NOT qualify, except to a materially participating real estate professional
- The business employs (as a W-2 employee) at least one non-owner in what is defined as a fulltime capacity
 - At least 30 hours per week and 1,200 hours per year, only counting 30 hour weeks)

Oregon Grand Bargain



And

- New rates do not apply to single member LLCs or sole proprietorships
- Non-resident owners must file a non-resident individual tax return
 - May not join in filing an Oregon composite return
- Taxpayer may elect out of the reduced rates
 - Election out is irrevocable and must be made on originally filed return

Local Taxes



Portland/Multnomah County Update

- Owner's Compensation Deduction
 - **2013** \$90,500
 - **2014** \$100,000

Questions?



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Appendix



- 3.8% NIIT Examples
- > 0.9% Medicare Surtax Examples

NIIT Example



Married Filing Jointly:

Husband and wife, filing jointly

Earn \$200,000 in salaries

Plus \$150,000 of net investment income

for \$350,000 of total MAGI

The **3.8%** surtax applies to \$100,000 of income **since it is the lesser** of \$150,000 of net investment income or the excess over the MAGI threshold of \$250,000.



NIIT Example



Surtax is gross, not net tax:

Single filer

Earns \$2,200,000 MAGI (all investment income)

Less \$1,000,000 Charitable contribution

Less \$1,100,000 Medical expenses

TI \$100,000

The **3.8%** surtax applies to \$2,000,000 of income **since it is the lesser** of \$2,200,000 of net investment income or the excess over the MAGI threshold of \$200,000.



0.9% Medicare Tax



Case One

Single taxpayer with high wages and S/E loss

Wages \$300,000

Less partnership loss \$60,000

Total S/E income \$240,000

Medicare tax is \$900

\$300,000 W-2 - \$200,000 threshold X 0.9%

0.9% Medicare Tax



Case Two

Single taxpayer with *low* wages and *high* S/E income

Wages \$ 20,000

Partnership income + \$280,000

Total S/E income \$300,000

Medicare tax is \$900

(\$280,000 partnership income - \$180,000

Threshold (\$200,000 threshold - \$20,000 wages)

X 0.9%

Living Buildings and the Economics of Change

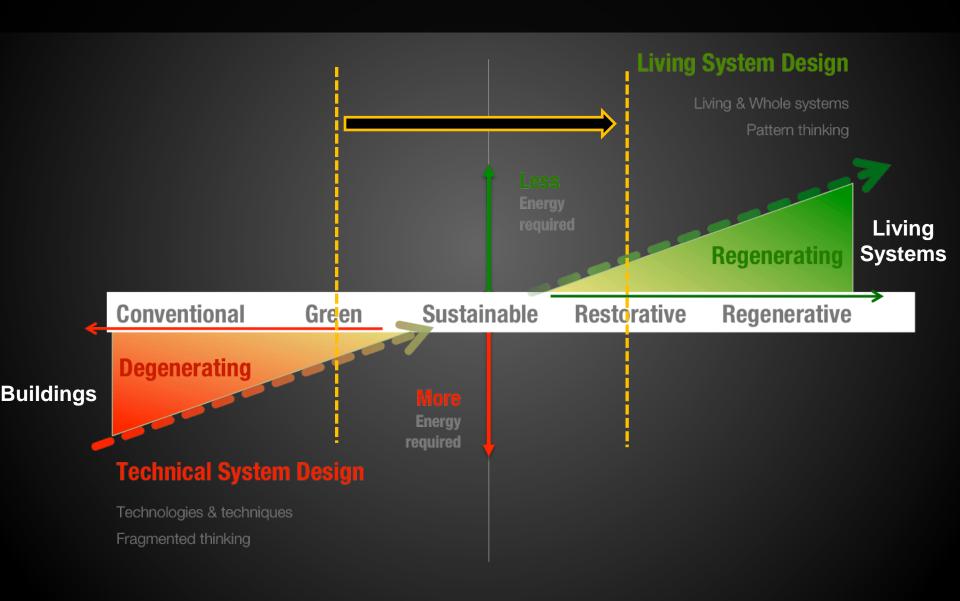
Real Estate Connection - December 5, 2013

Stuart Cowan, Ph.D.
Partner, Autopoiesis LLC





Trajectory of Sustainable Design





Living Building Challenge

Site
Water
Energy
Health
Materials
Equity
Beauty

BULLITT CENTER SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

COMPLETED: 2013

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE: COMMERCIAL OFFICE

PROJECT SIZE: 50,000 SF



CENTRE FOR INTERACTIVE RESEARCH ON SUSTAINABILITY

VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE: RESEARCH FACILITY

PROJECT SIZE: 59,000 SF



UNIVERCITY CHILDCARE AT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE:

CHILDCARE

PROJECT SIZE: 4,700 SF



VANDUSEN BOTANICAL GARDEN

VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE:

VISITOR CENTER

PROJECT SIZE: 24,000 SF



OKANAGAN COLLEGE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

PENTICTON, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE: UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

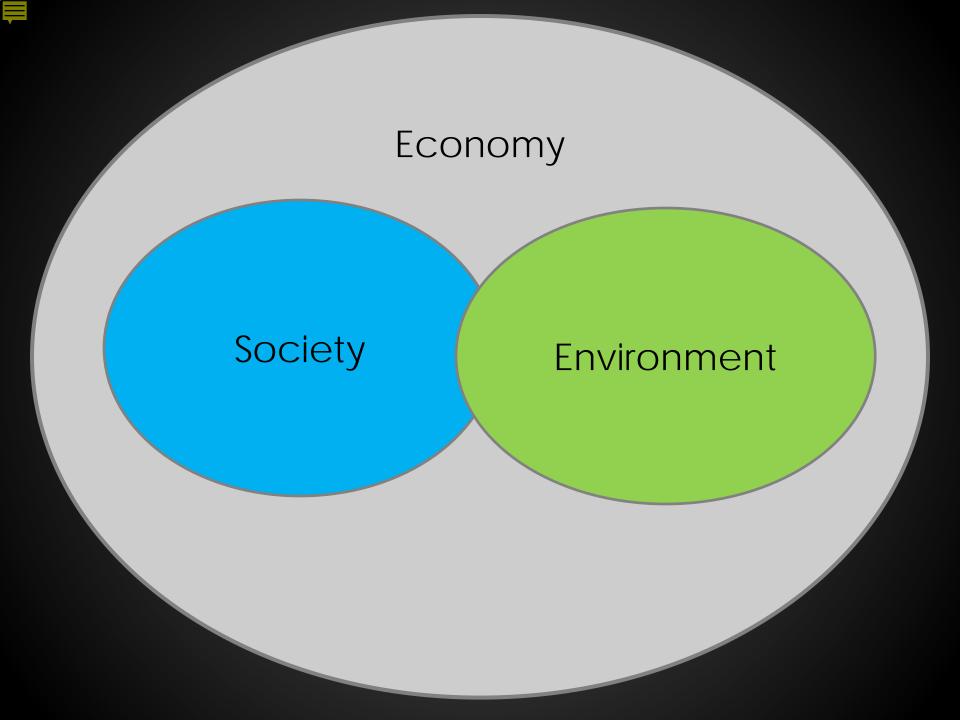
PROJECT SIZE: 75,000 SF



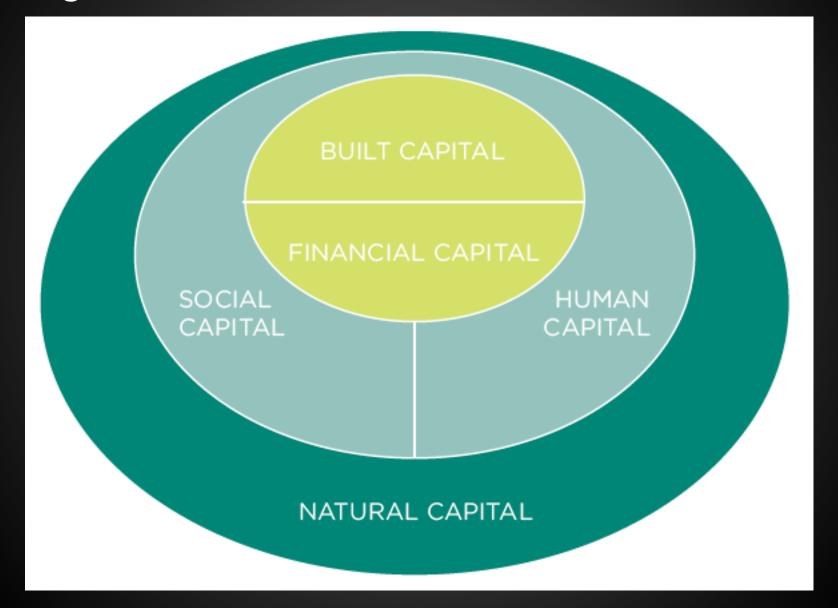


A MODEL OF A LIVING FUTURE



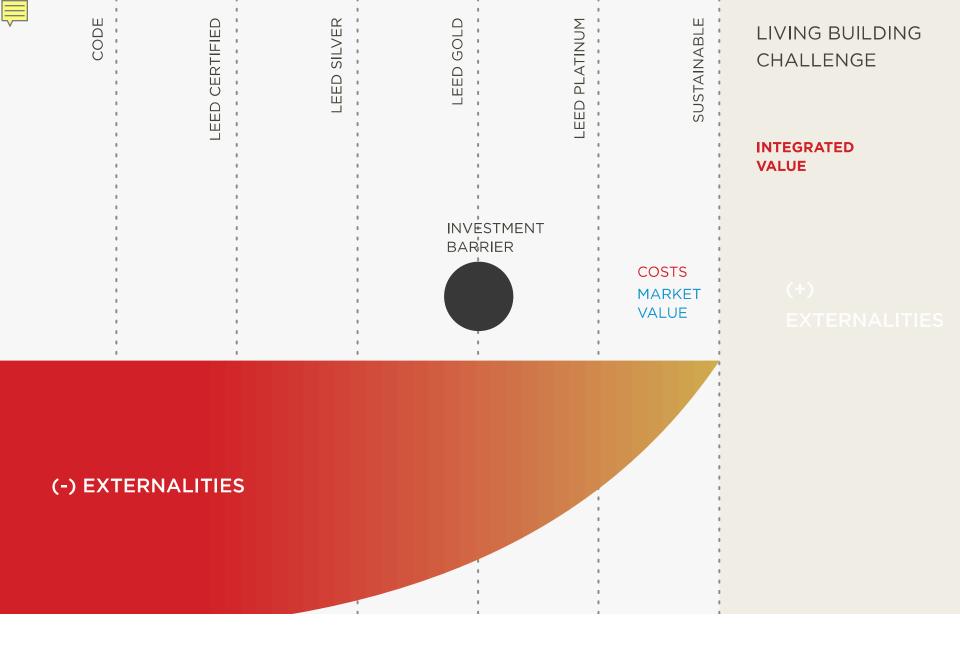


Integrated Value = Market Value + Net Externalities

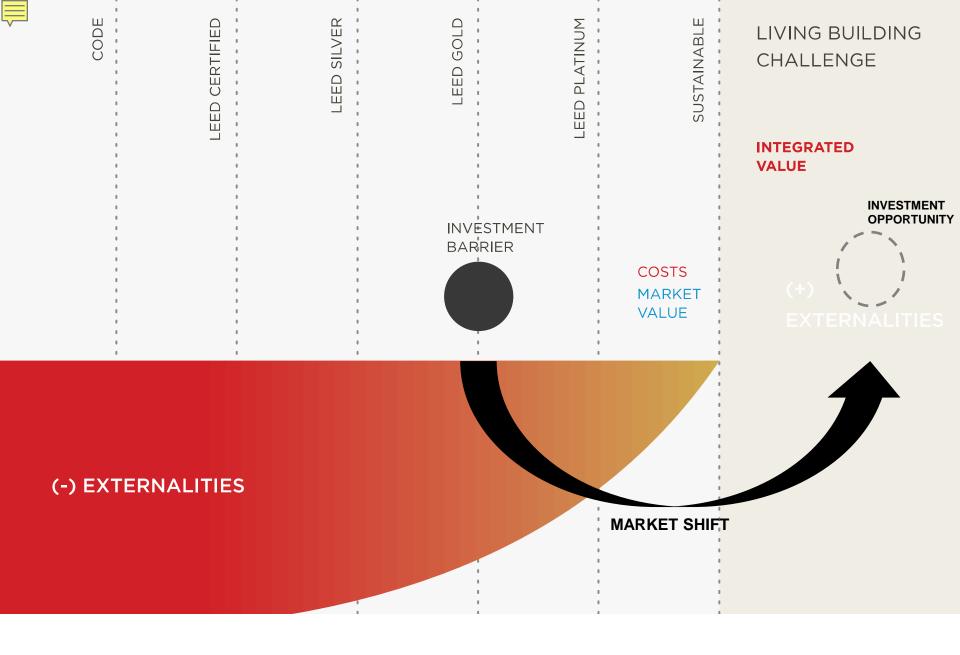


What's Possible Today ...





THE ECONOMICS OF CHANGE



THE ECONOMICS OF CHANGE



Audience and Advisory Council

Owner/Developers

Investors

Lenders

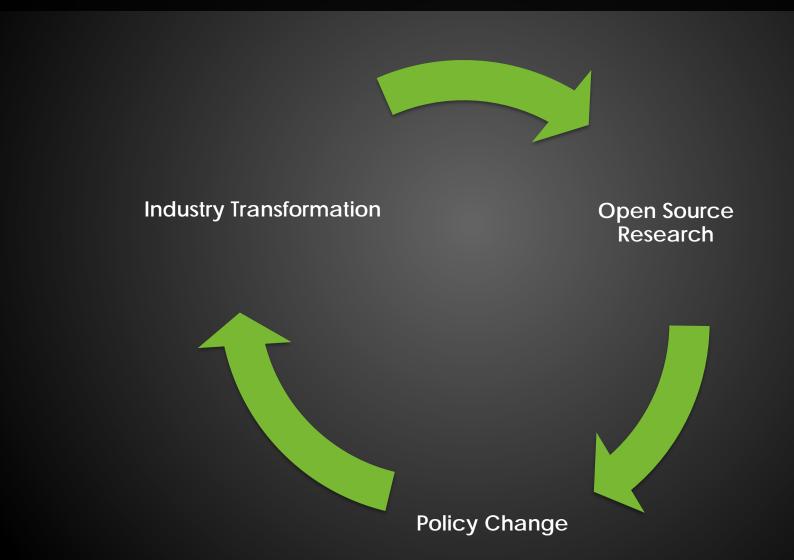
Appraisers

Policy Makers

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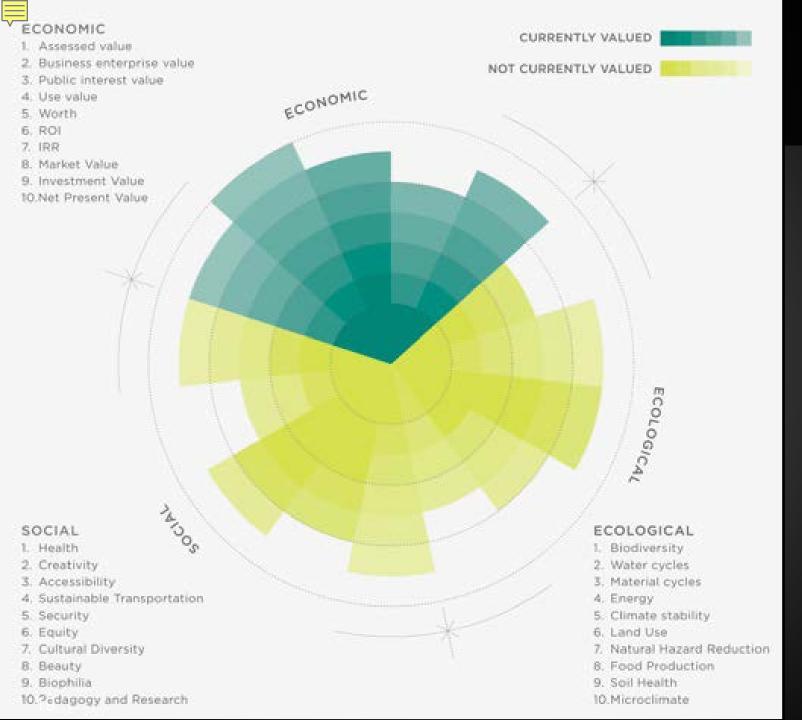
Industry Adoption Framework

(Theory of Change)



Economics of Change: Integrated Valuation Tool™

Mapping, Measuring, and Analytical Modeling for Multiple Forms of Capital in the Built Environment



Mapping Value Layers

Type

• Example: Worker Productivity

Definition

 Effective work produced (quality and quantity) per year

Pathway to Value in Building

- Natural Daylight
- Natural Ventilation
- Access to Natural Views
- Non-Toxic Materials



Quantity and/or Quality of Value Created

Example: % Increase in Worker Productivity

Measuring and Valuing

Quantity and/or Quality of Value Created

Example: % Increase in Worker Productivity

Estimated Value Per Unit/Quality

•\$ per worker/year

Valuation Methodology

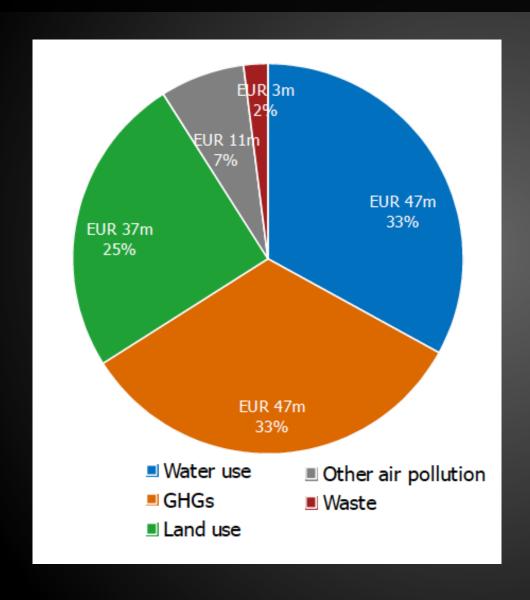
 Standard methods from ecological economics

Estimated Total Value

 Value as a stream of \$ values over time



Puma's Environmental P&L Account



€145,000,000 in Environmental Externalities in 2010



Impacts of a Carbon Tax

- British Columbia has enacted a Carbon Tax of \$30
 CDN/metric ton of CO₂ Equivalent
- Washington, Oregon, and California are all committed to a carbon tax under the Pacific Coast Action Plan on Climate and Energy (2013)
- In Portland, a \$30/ton carbon tax would result in about a \$0.50/s.f./yr increase in energy prices
- Assume 24kWh/s.f./yr for a conventional office building X 0.65 tons CO₂/MWh for PGE energy mix

Analytical Models

Funding Mechanisms

- Tax Credits & Deductions
- Ecosystem Services Payments
- Grants
- •Impact Fees
- Green Leases

Value Realized by Owner

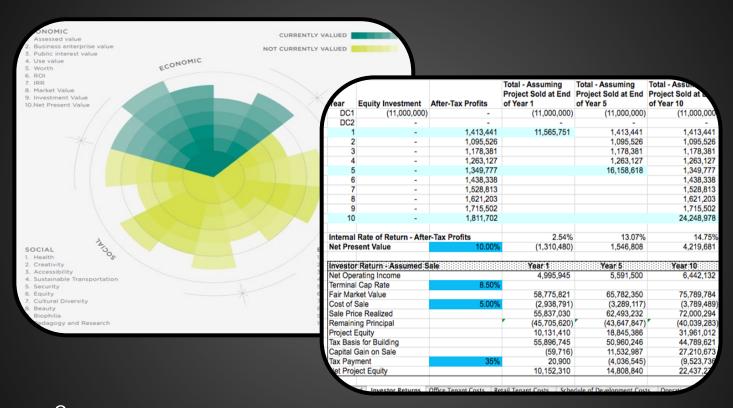
- Funding Mechanisms flow portion of integrated value into financial returns
- Resulting in Owner sharing some of this value

Value Realized by Society

- Tenants/Occupants
- Neighbors and Adjacent Buildings
- Public



Integrated Valuation Tool™



Open Source Compatible with EXCEL and ARGUS® Existing, Retrofit, and New Buildings Major Real Estate Investment Types (Office, Apartment, etc.)



Key Benefits

- For investors and owners, Tool demonstrates potential risks, liabilities, and upside from existing externalities, thereby enhancing decision making
- For policy makers, provides support for integrated policy measures that will shepherd in an era of full spectrum, true-cost, lifecycle accounting
- For public and private project developers, provide a transparent and credible accounting of benefits that can be used as the basis for public-private partnerships and mission related investments

Timeline

- 1. Framework Development (2013-14)
- 2. Measurement & Valuation Algorithms (2014)
- 3. Data Sets (2014)
- 4. Case Studies of Existing Buildings (2014-15)
- 5. Beta Version Software Platform (2014-15)
- 6. Final Release (June 2015)
- 7. Continuous Upgrading (2015-)



Measurement and Valuation Algorithms

Measurement of Externalities Affecting

- A. Natural Capital
- B. Human and Social Capital

2. Valuation of these Externalities

- A. Hedonic Pricing (statistical regression against "comps")
- B. Market Prices
- C. Cost-Based Approaches
- D. Production Functions
- E. Contingent Valuation
- F. Choice Modeling
- G. Benefit Transfer (extrapolate between markets)
- H. Other Standard Techniques

Thank You...

Questions?



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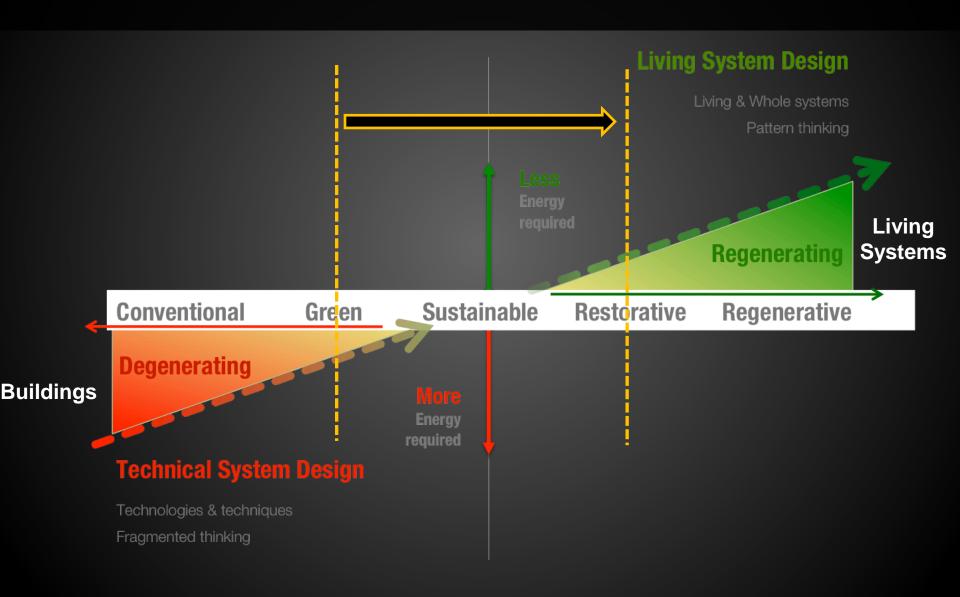
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COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE: RESEARCH FACILITY

PROJECT SIZE: 59,000 SF



UNIVERCITY CHILDCARE AT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE:

CHILDCARE

PROJECT SIZE: 4,700 SF



VANDUSEN BOTANICAL GARDEN

VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE:

VISITOR CENTER

PROJECT SIZE: 24,000 SF



OKANAGAN COLLEGE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

PENTICTON, BC, CANADA

COMPLETED: 2011

PRIMARY BUILDING TYPE: UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

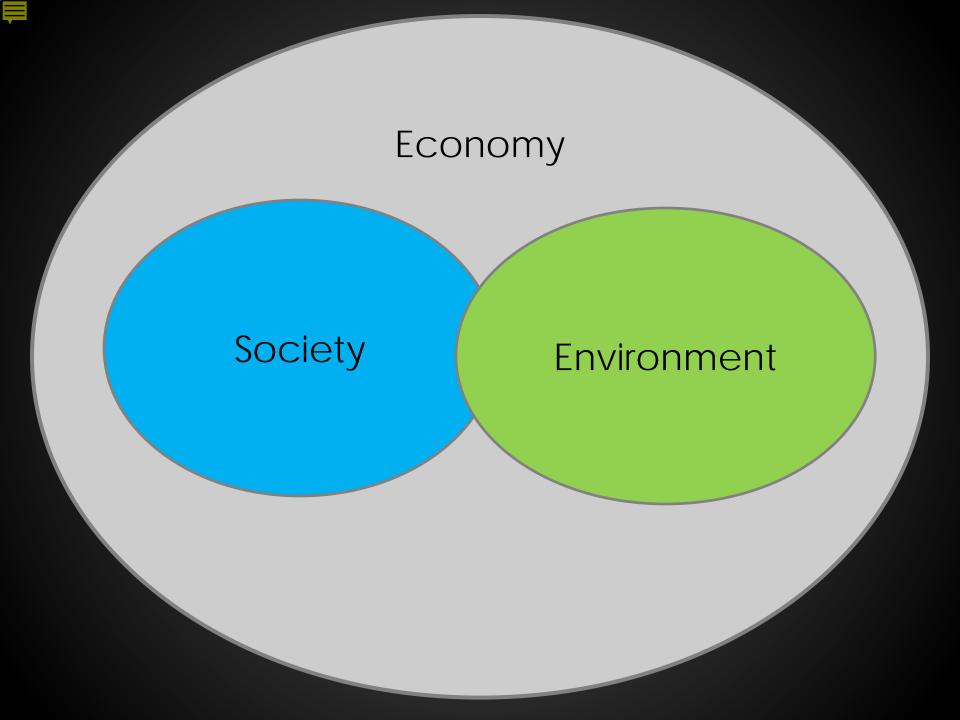
PROJECT SIZE: 75,000 SF



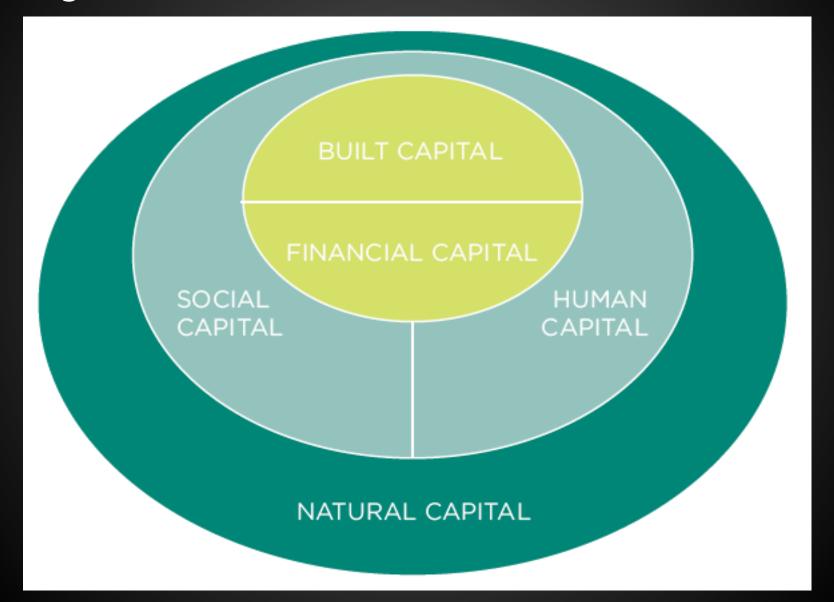


A MODEL OF A LIVING FUTURE

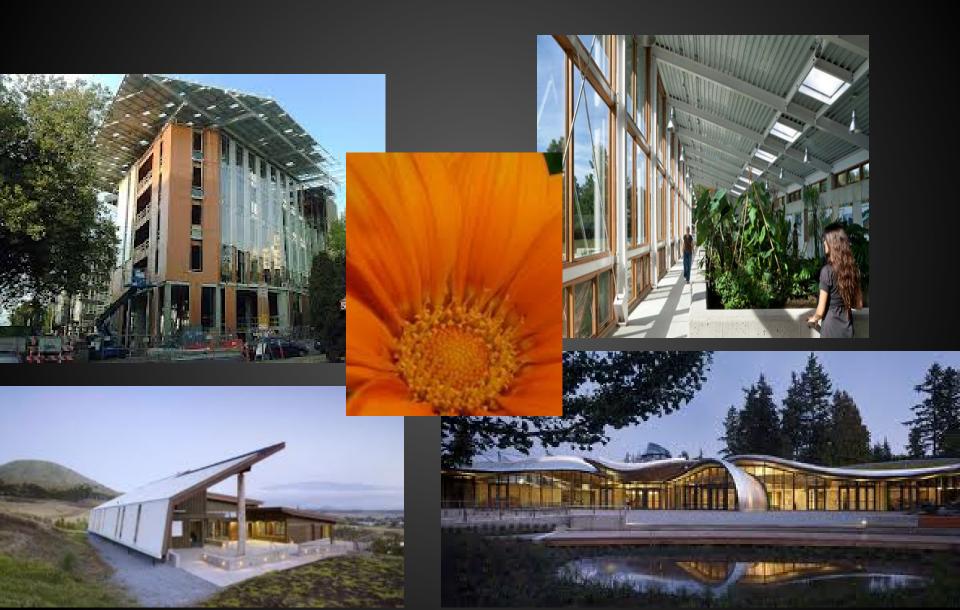


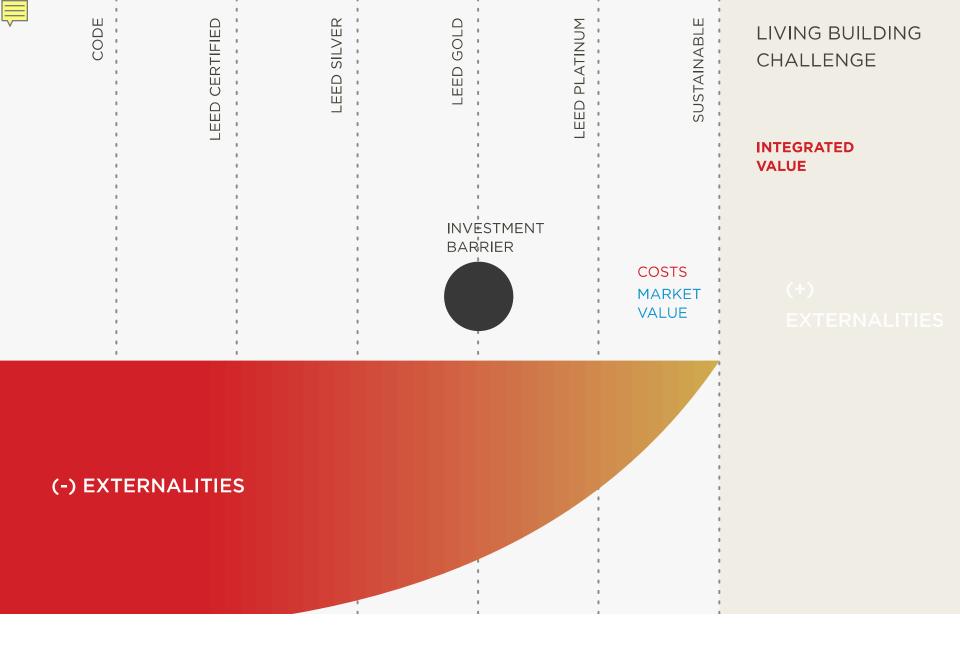


Integrated Value = Market Value + Net Externalities

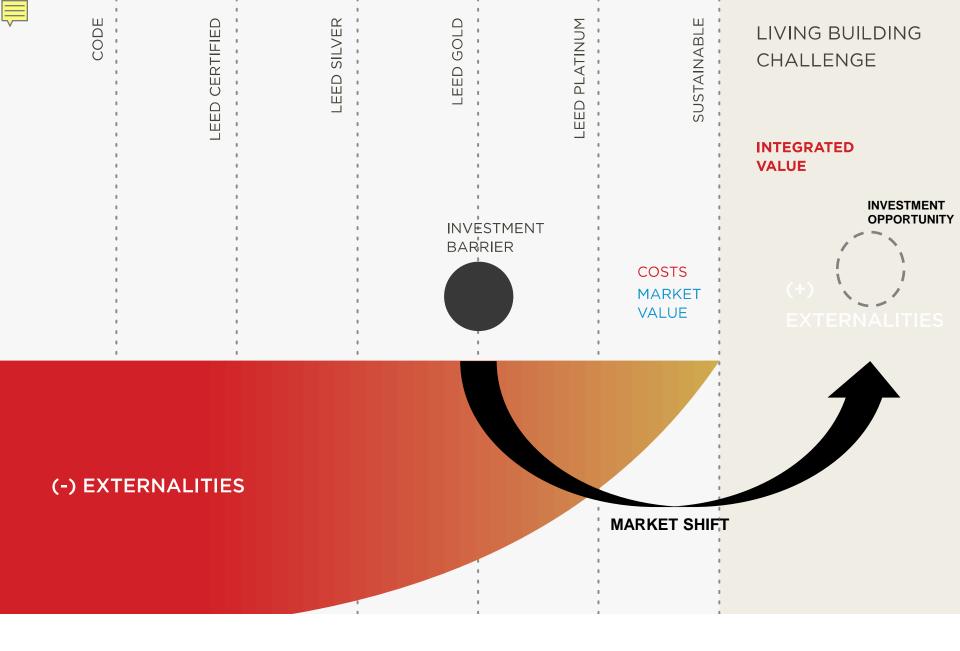


What's Possible Today ...





THE ECONOMICS OF CHANGE



THE ECONOMICS OF CHANGE



Audience and Advisory Council

Owner/Developers

Investors

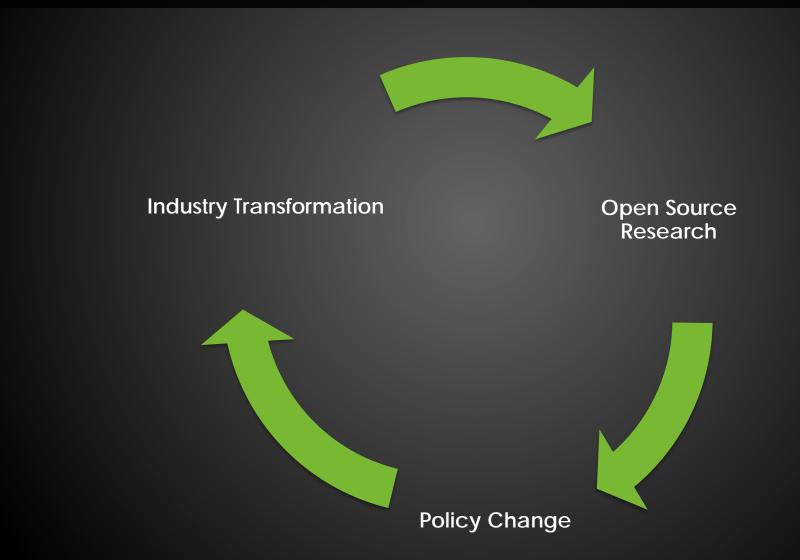
Lenders

Appraisers

Policy Makers

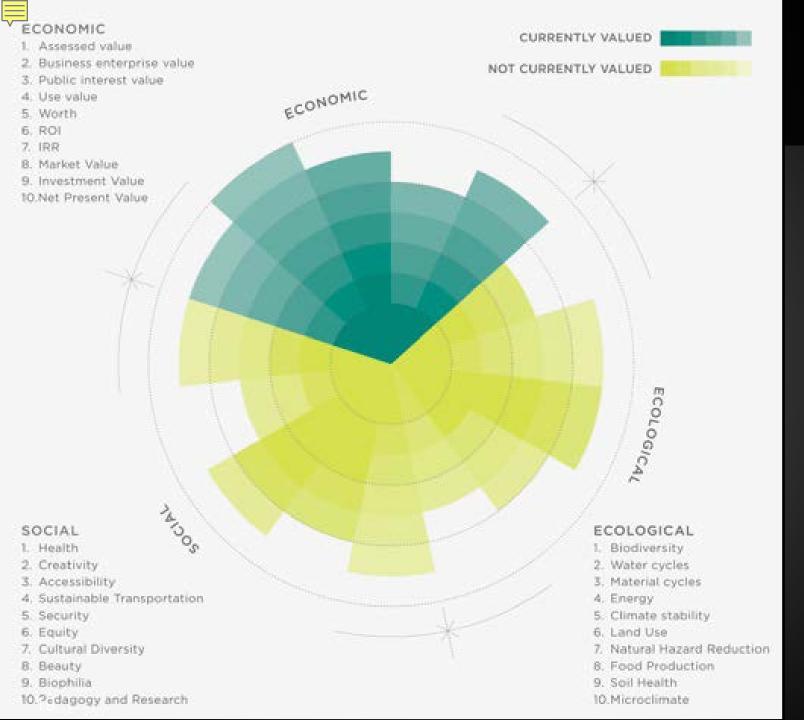
Industry Adoption Framework

(Theory of Change)



Economics of Change: Integrated Valuation Tool™

Mapping, Measuring, and Analytical Modeling for Multiple Forms of Capital in the Built Environment



Mapping Value Layers

Type

• Example: Worker Productivity

Definition

 Effective work produced (quality and quantity) per year

Pathway to Value in Building

- Natural Daylight
- Natural Ventilation
- Access to Natural Views
- Non-Toxic Materials



Quantity and/or Quality of Value Created

Example: % Increase in Worker Productivity

Measuring and Valuing

Quantity and/or Quality of Value Created

Example: % Increase in Worker Productivity

Estimated Value Per Unit/Quality

•\$ per worker/year

Valuation Methodology

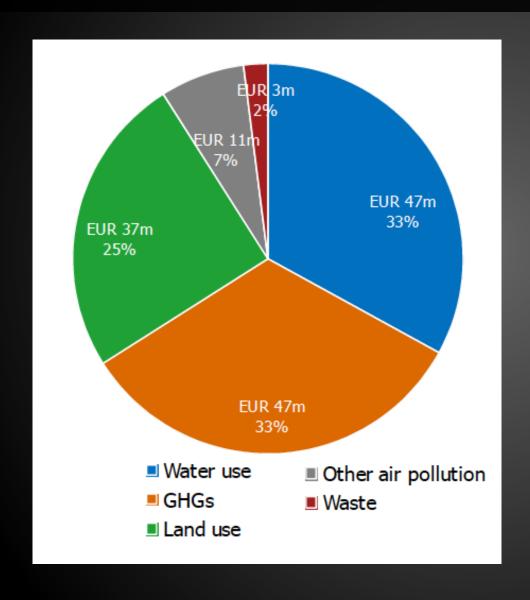
 Standard methods from ecological economics

Estimated Total Value

 Value as a stream of \$ values over time



Puma's Environmental P&L Account



€145,000,000 in Environmental Externalities in 2010



Impacts of a Carbon Tax

- British Columbia has enacted a Carbon Tax of \$30
 CDN/metric ton of CO₂ Equivalent
- Washington, Oregon, and California are all committed to a carbon tax under the Pacific Coast Action Plan on Climate and Energy (2013)
- In Portland, a \$30/ton carbon tax would result in about a \$0.50/s.f./yr increase in energy prices
- Assume 24kWh/s.f./yr for a conventional office building X 0.65 tons CO₂/MWh for PGE energy mix

Analytical Models

Funding Mechanisms

- Tax Credits & Deductions
- Ecosystem Services Payments
- Grants
- •Impact Fees
- Green Leases

Value Realized by Owner

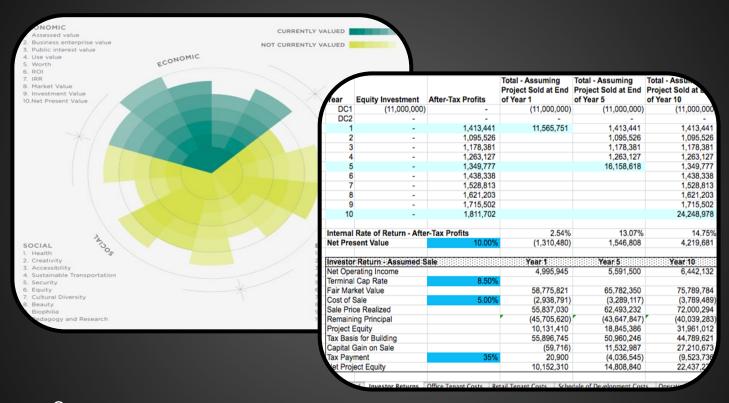
- Funding Mechanisms flow portion of integrated value into financial returns
- Resulting in Owner sharing some of this value

Value Realized by Society

- Tenants/Occupants
- Neighbors and Adjacent Buildings
- Public



Integrated Valuation Tool™



Open Source Compatible with EXCEL and ARGUS® Existing, Retrofit, and New Buildings Major Real Estate Investment Types (Office, Apartment, etc.)



Key Benefits

- For investors and owners, Tool demonstrates potential risks, liabilities, and upside from existing externalities, thereby enhancing decision making
- For policy makers, provides support for integrated policy measures that will shepherd in an era of full spectrum, true-cost, lifecycle accounting
- For public and private project developers, provide a transparent and credible accounting of benefits that can be used as the basis for public-private partnerships and mission related investments

Timeline

- 1. Framework Development (2013-14)
- 2. Measurement & Valuation Algorithms (2014)
- 3. Data Sets (2014)
- 4. Case Studies of Existing Buildings (2014-15)
- 5. Beta Version Software Platform (2014-15)
- 6. Final Release (June 2015)
- 7. Continuous Upgrading (2015-)



Measurement and Valuation Algorithms

Measurement of Externalities Affecting

- A. Natural Capital
- B. Human and Social Capital

2. Valuation of these Externalities

- A. Hedonic Pricing (statistical regression against "comps")
- B. Market Prices
- C. Cost-Based Approaches
- D. Production Functions
- E. Contingent Valuation
- F. Choice Modeling
- G. Benefit Transfer (extrapolate between markets)
- H. Other Standard Techniques

Thank You...

Questions?

