



Incredible Economics of Super Green Rebuilds

Green Rebuild Initiative



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Mission

To accelerate the transition to renewable energy and a modern grid through technical, policy, and project development expertise.

Renewable Energy End-Game

100% renewable energy; 25% local, interconnected within the distribution grid and ensuring resilience without dependence on the transmission grid; and 75% remote, fully dependent on the transmission grid for serving loads.

Mission:

The Green Rebuild Initiative (GRI) aims to facilitate sustainable and resilient rebuilds through “**Super Green**” home designs that are all-electric, Net Zero Energy (NZE), and supported by Solar Microgrids for unparalleled resilience. The GRI also encourages homes to be designed for high energy efficiency and low embedded carbon, while being engineered to withstand extreme weather events and built with non-toxic materials.

Actions:

1. Educate property owners, architects, builders, policymakers, lenders, insurers, and everyone else about the superiority of Super Green homes.
2. Illuminate the economic benefits of Super Green designs, including the associated tax benefits and other incentives.
3. Provide easy access to specifications associated with Super Green designs.
4. Share showcase Super Green home designs.
5. Connect parties for Super Green outcomes, including property owners, architects, builders, and associated experts.

Super Green

1. 100% Electric
2. Net-Zero Energy (NZE)
3. Solar Microgrid

Sustainable Design & Construction

1. Embodied Impact
2. Operational Impact
3. Fire Resilience
4. Smoke Resilience

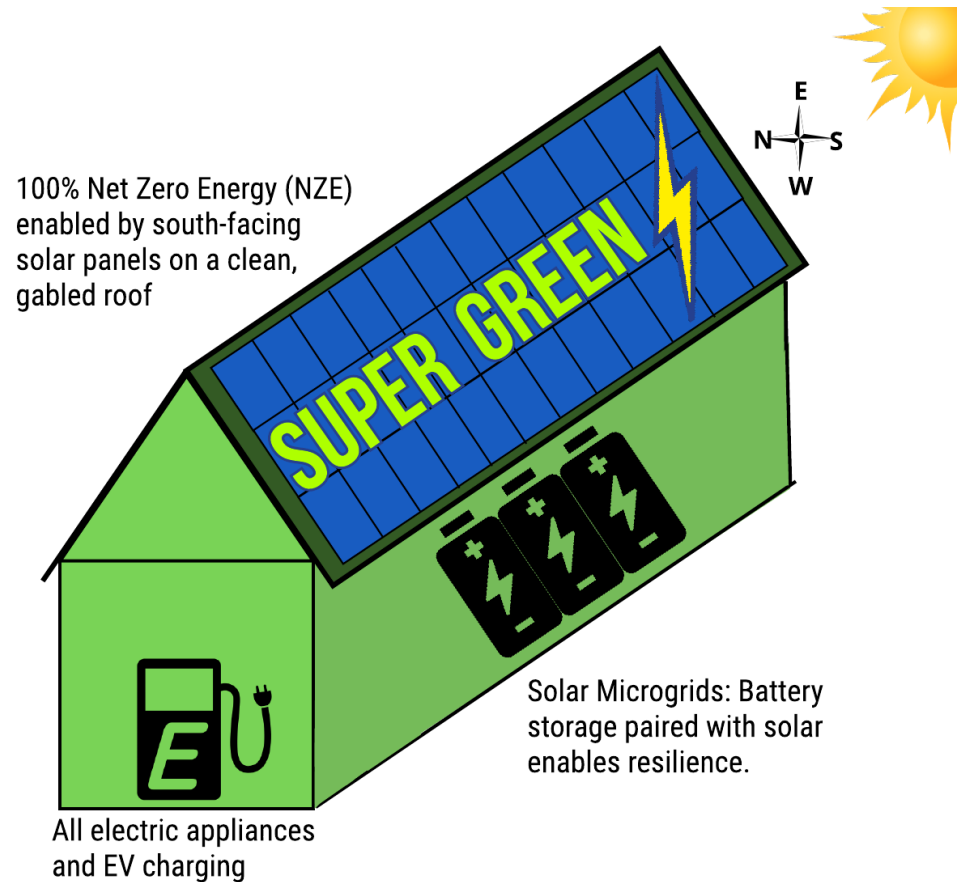
Financial Incentives

1. RISE: Rebuilding Incentives for Sustainable Electric Homes
2. Super Green Economic Outcomes



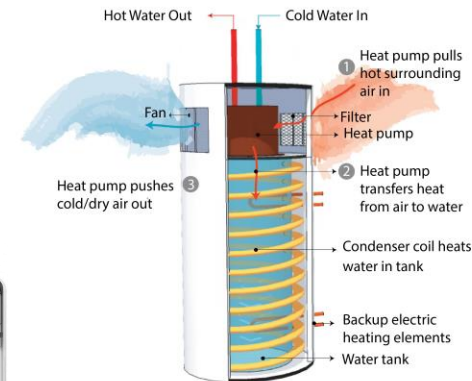
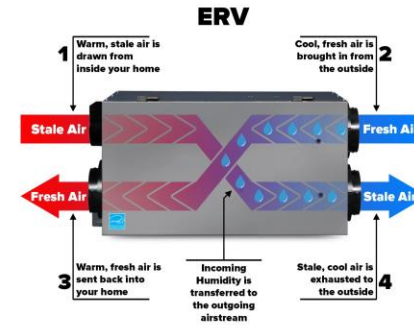
What is Super Green?

1. 100% Electric: No gas service to the home and ideally an all-EV household.
2. Net Zero Energy (NZE): Onsite solar energy production at least equals the annual energy consumption across the premise, including to cover home EV charging.
3. Solar Microgrid: Combines a battery to the solar for economic optimization and achieving unparalleled energy resilience.

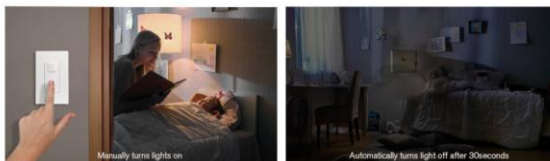


Specifications

- **Mechanical and Plumbing**
 - Heat Pump HVAC
 - Heat Pump Water Heater
 - ERV: Energy Recovery Ventilator
 - E-Fireplace: Napoleon Alluravision 60" [Optional]
 - Heat Pump Pool Water Heater [Optional]
- **Electrical**
 - LED Light Bulbs
 - Occupancy/Vacancy Sensors
 - Dimming Switches
 - Span Panel [Optional]



VACANCY MODE
Manual ON and Auto OFF / Manual ON - Manual OFF



Appliances

- Induction Cooktop
- EnergyStar Refrigerator
- EnergyStar Dishwasher
- EnergyStar Washing Machine
- Energy Efficient Microwave
- Heat Pump Dryer
- EV Charging Outlet and/or Charger (Level 2 capable)



100% Electric ⚡



Energy Efficient



Induction Cooktops



NZE requires the solar to produce at least as much energy as the home consumes over the course of a year. Solar needed to achieve NZE for homes with Title 24 levels of energy efficiency and two EVs (22,000 miles of home EV charging per year):

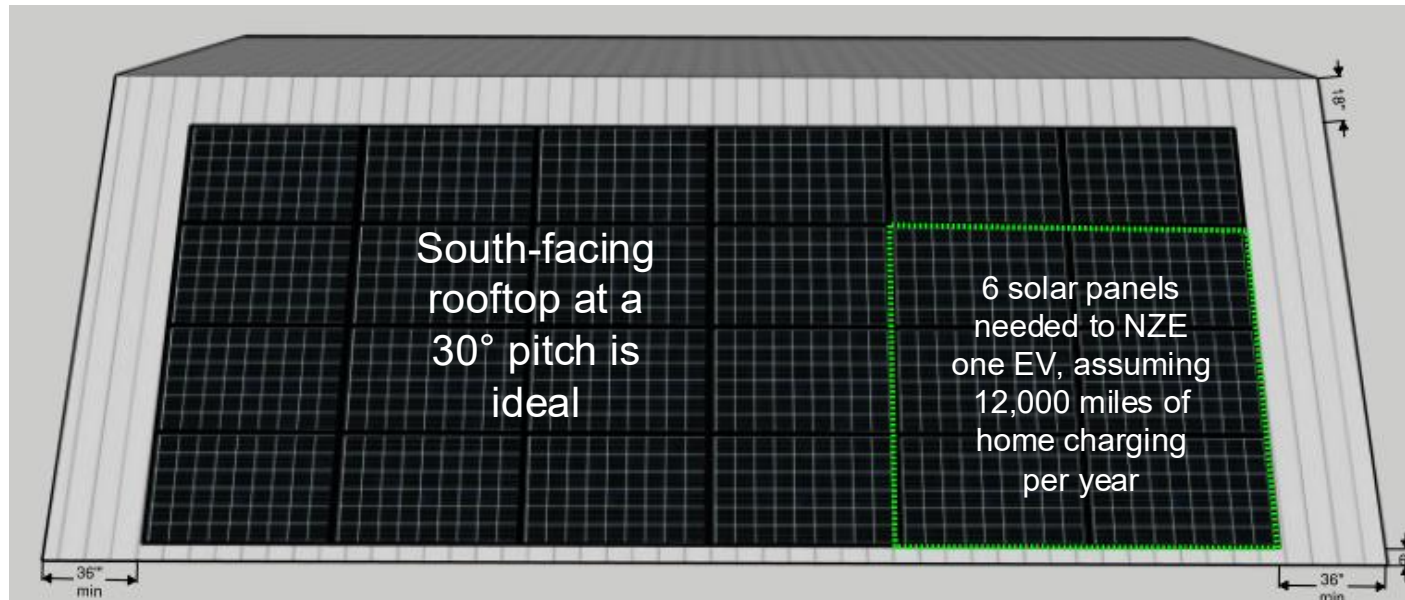
- 1,500sf home requires 9.8kW of solar (24 solar panels).
- 2,500sf home requires 14.8kW of solar (36 solar panels).

California Energy Code Title 24 (Part 6) falls far short of NZE:

- 1,500sf home only requires 2kW (5 solar panels)
- 2,500sf home only requires 3kW of solar (7 solar panels).

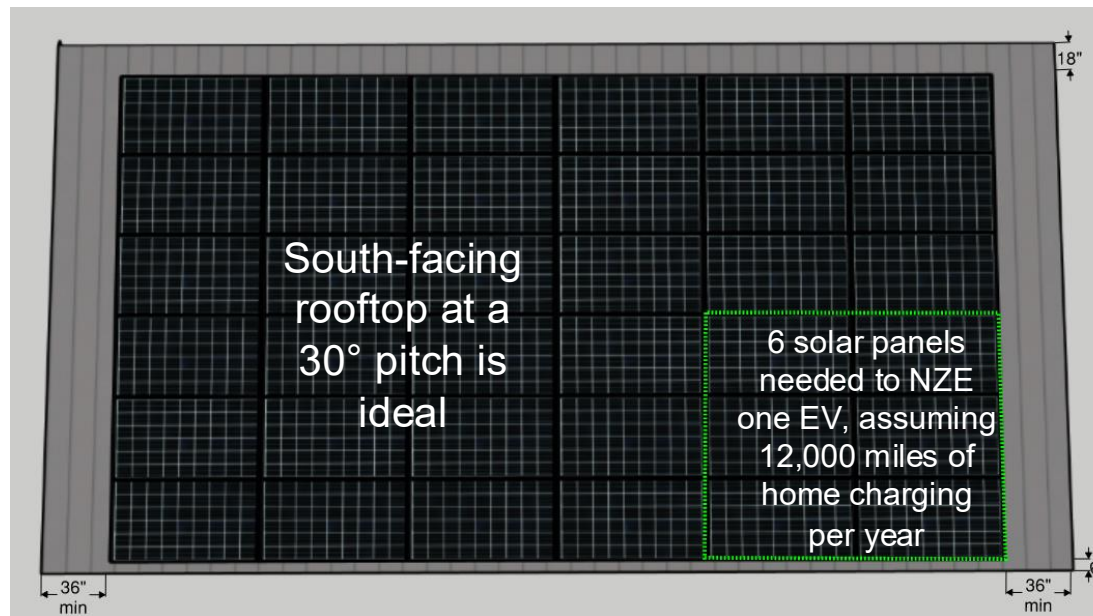


Total single roof area required to achieve NZE for a 1,500 sf house is 700 sf, to accommodate 507 sf of solar (9.8 kW) plus setbacks



- 14,600 kWh per year is the estimated energy consumption for a typical 4-person household in a 1,500sf home.
- A 9.8kW solar array (assuming 1,512kWh/kW-yr) is required to achieve Net Zero Energy (NZE), which includes charging two EVs
- Note: an EV driving 12,000 miles per year will require 3,600kWh of energy per year to charge, which can be offset by 6 solar panels. This model also assumes there is a second EV using 10,000kWh per year.
- Assumes QCELL 410W solar panels, each with dimensions of 6.2 ft x 3.4 ft (21.1 sf per panel).
- 24 solar panels required to achieve NZE, requiring 507 sf for the solar layout, and producing 14,808 kWh per year.
- Total roof area required is 700 sf, including setbacks of 3 feet on side edges, 1.5 feet from the ridge, and 0.5 feet from the bottom edge (the bottom setback is needed to ensure proper rain drainage into a gutter).

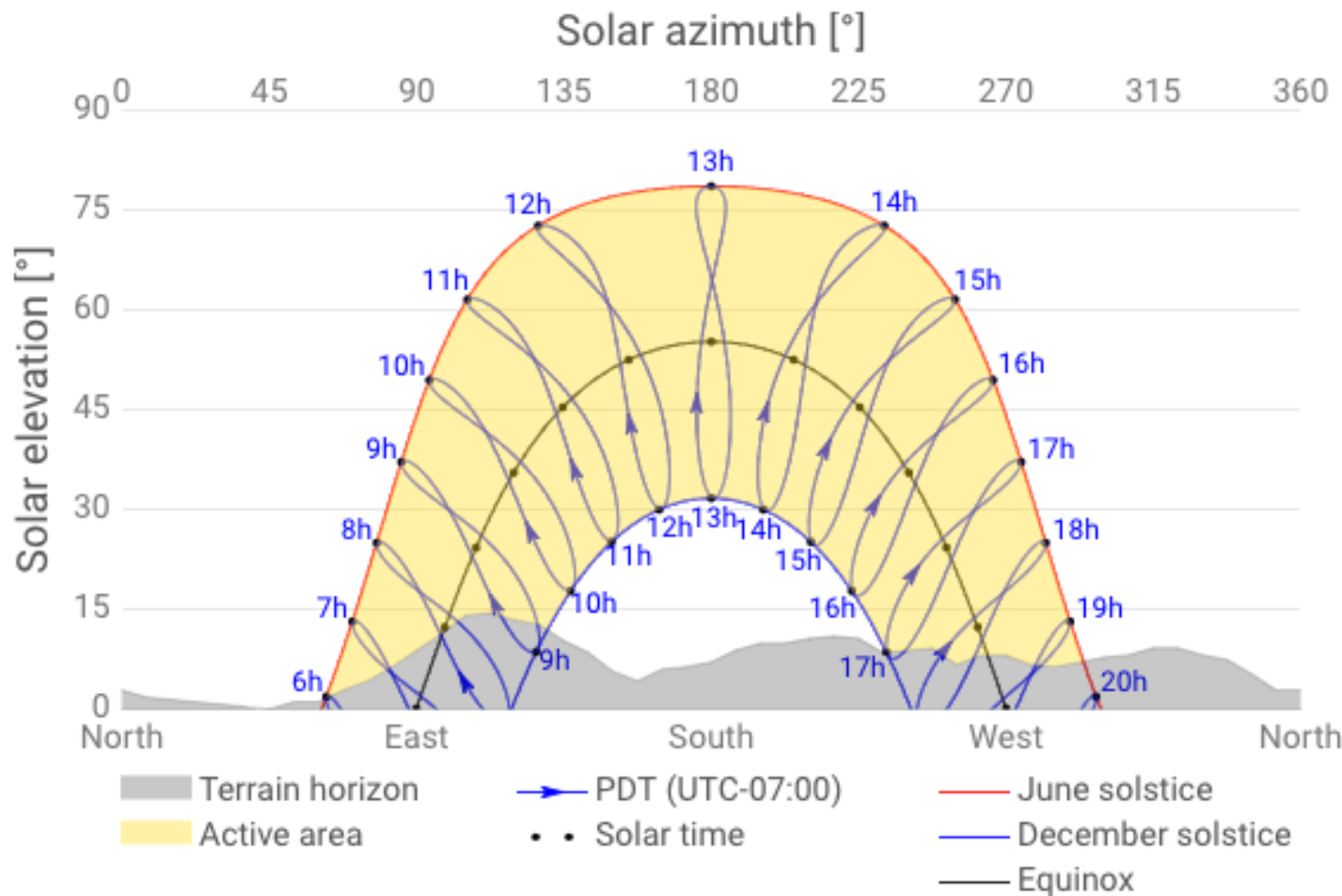
Total single roof area required to achieve NZE for a 2,500 sf house is 1,000 sf, to accommodate 760 sf of solar (14.8 kW) plus setbacks



- 21,221 kWh per year is the estimated energy consumption for a typical 2,500sf 4-person household
- A 14.8kW solar array (assuming 1,512kWh/kW-yr) is required to achieve Net Zero Energy (NZE), which includes charging two EVs
- Note: an EV driving 12,000 miles per year will require 3,600kWh of energy per year to charge, which can be offset by 6 solar panels. This model also assumes there is a second EV using 10,000kWh per year.
- Assumes QCELL 410W solar panels, each with dimensions of 6.2 ft x 3.4 ft = 21.1 square feet
- 36 solar panel required to achieve NZE, requiring 760 sf for the solar layout, and producing 22,223 kWh per year.
- Total roof area required is 1,000 sf, including setbacks of 3 feet on side edges, 1.5 feet from the ridge, and 0.5 feet from the bottom edge (the bottom setback is needed to ensure proper rain drainage into a gutter).

Solar should be as close to south-facing as possible

Project horizon and sunpath



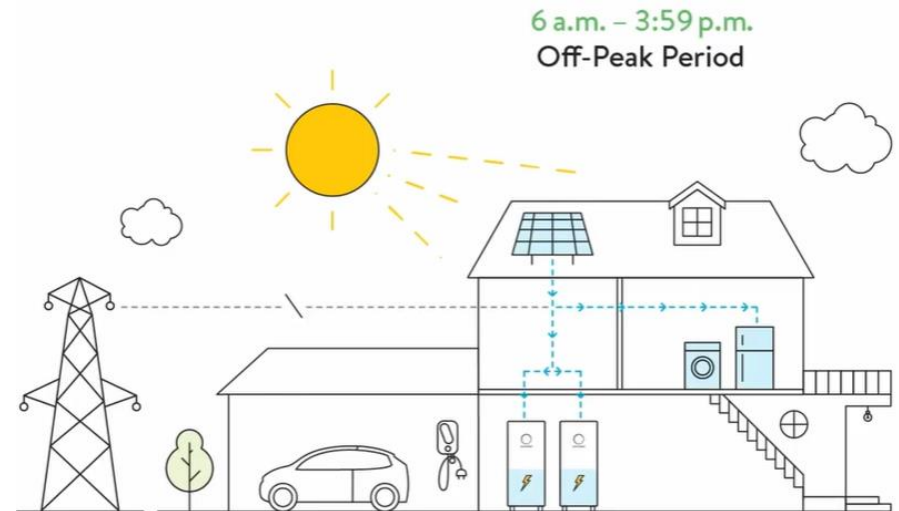
Salisbury 10 kW

© 2022 Solargis

Off-Peak Period

Power from Sun

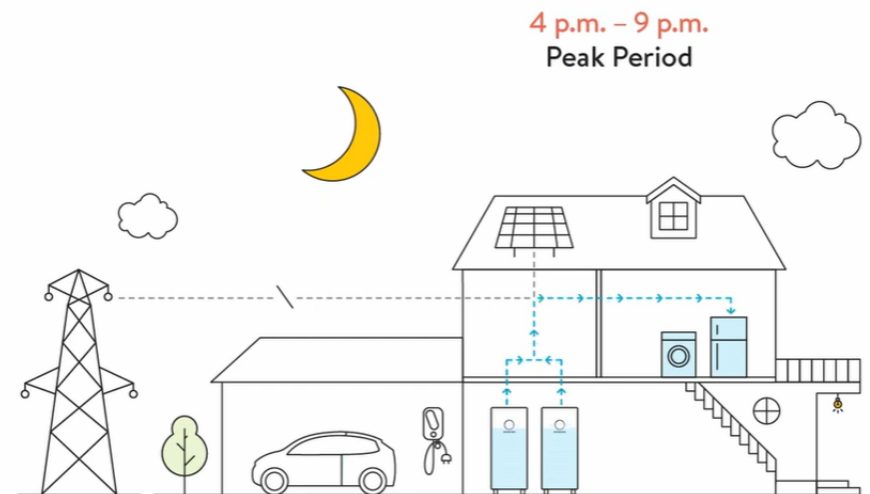
During the day the home draws power from its solar array and charges the home battery.

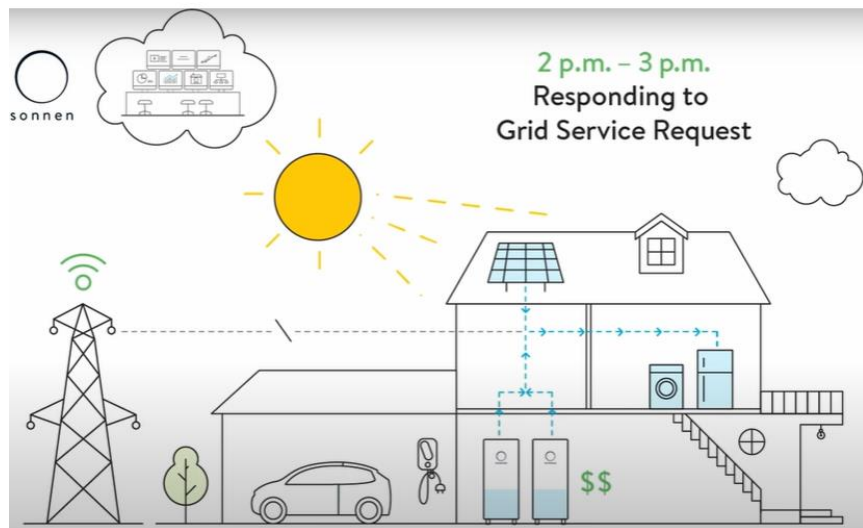


Peak Period

Power from Battery

Power is drawn from the home's battery, and Peak Utility-based costs are avoided

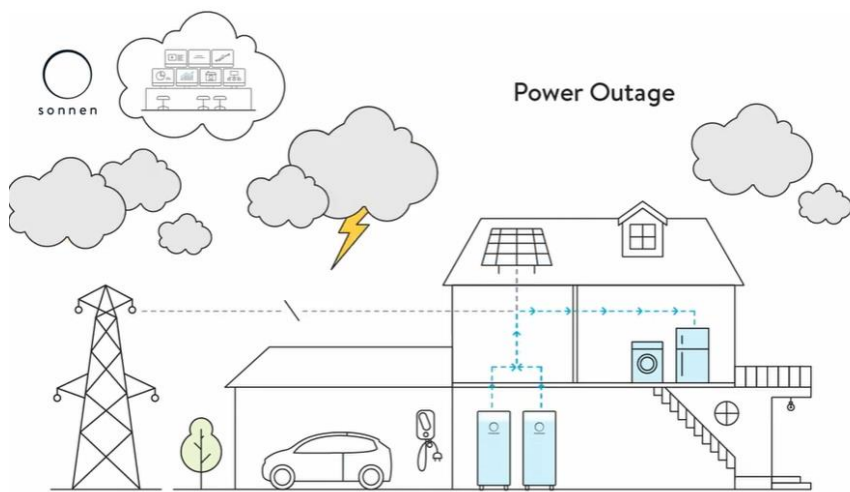




Grid Service Request

Earn Credits

Homeowner can earn credits from the utility company by providing excess power during a Grid Service Request. These credits can be used to offset future utility charges



Power Outage

Off-Grid Mode

During a planned and/or unexpected power outage, homeowners can shift consumption to **Critical Loads** and consume energy entirely from their solar + battery system. Critical Loads include only essential appliances and circuits, (Refrigerator, Microwave, WiFi, fire-life-safety devices and select outlets).

Whole-home Back Up Optional

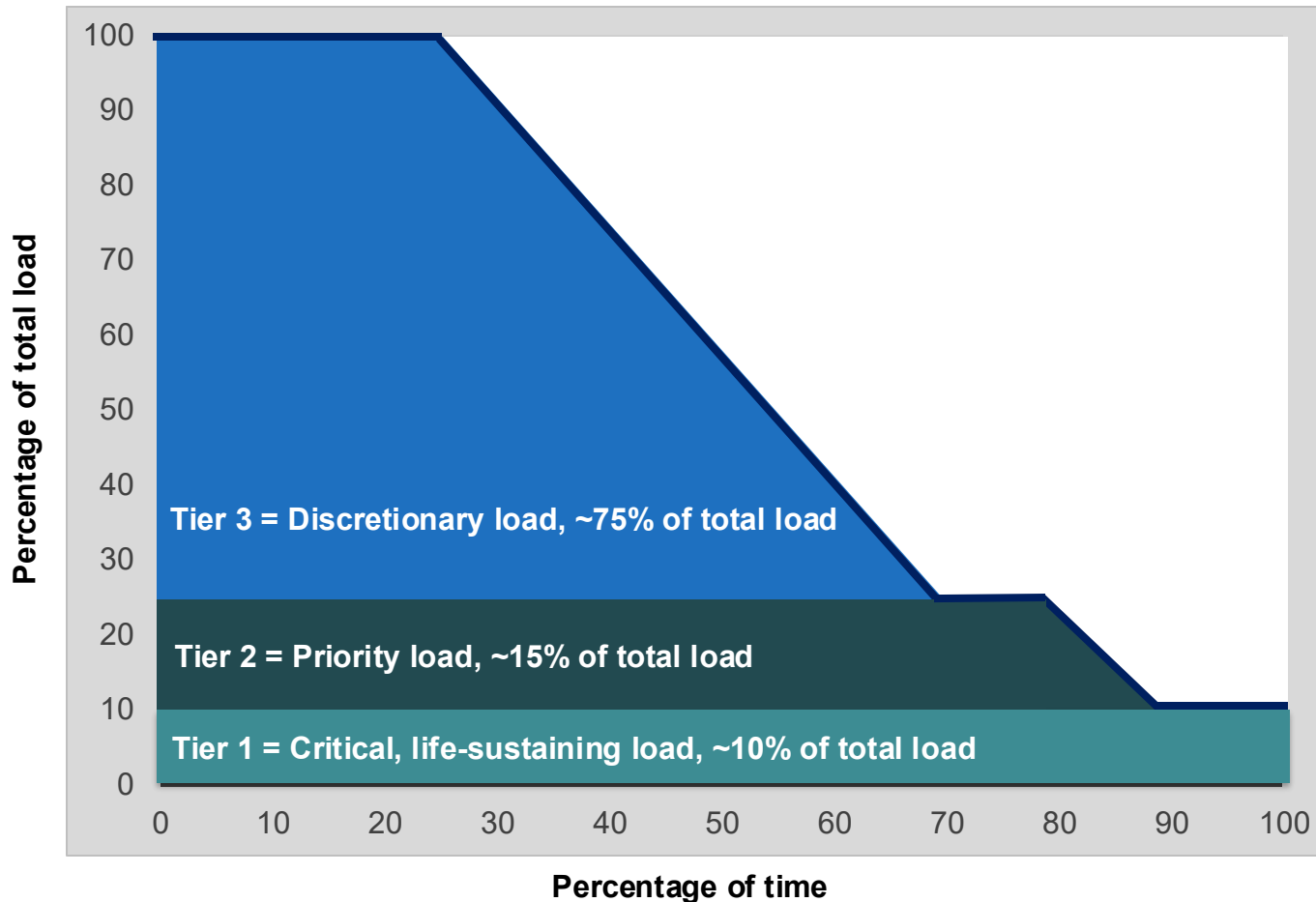
VOR123

VOR123 is the value-of-resilience (VOR) from Solar Microgrids methodology that the Clean Coalition has developed to normalize VOR across all types of facilities & geographies. The VOR normalization is founded in tiering loads into three categories: Tier 1 (critical), Tier 2 (priority), and Tier 3 (discretionary). Since each Tier has its own resilience requirement and VOR, this methodology is called VOR123.

VOR123 webinar

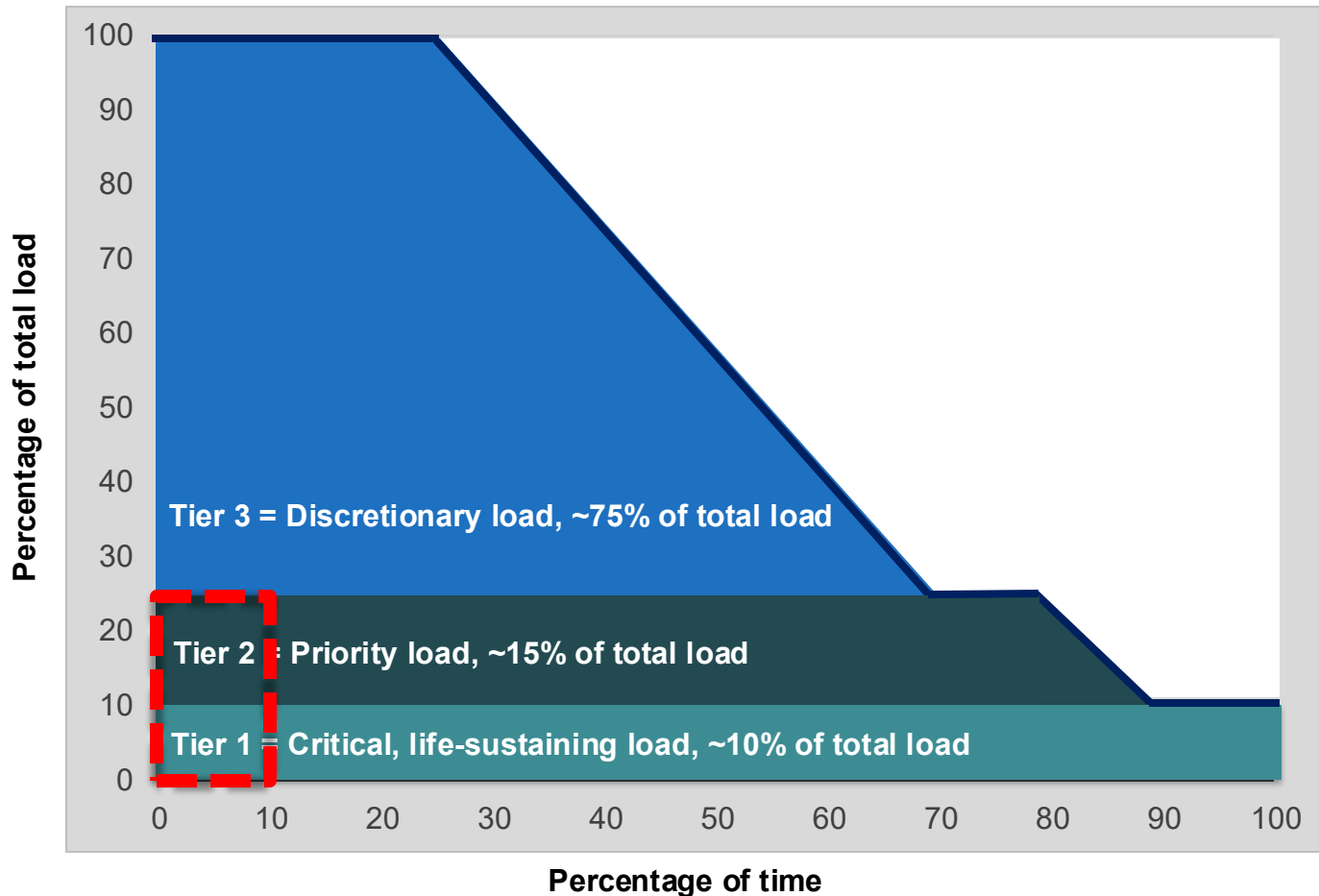
<https://clean-coalition.org/news/webinar-valuing-resilience-solar-microgrids-thursday-5-nov-2020/>

Typical load tier resilience from Solar Microgrids



Percentage of time online for Tier 1, 2, and 3 loads for a Solar Microgrid designed for the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) with enough solar to achieve net zero and 200 kWh of energy storage per 100 kW solar.

Diesel generators are designed for limited resilience



A typical diesel generator is configured to maintain 25% of the normal load for two days. If diesel fuel cannot be resupplied within two days, goodbye. This is hardly a solution for increasingly necessary long-term resilience. In California, Solar Microgrids provide a vastly superior trifecta of economic, environmental, and resilience benefits.

SPAN Panels are king of residential Load Management

- Control circuits from anywhere

Real-time on/off control over every circuit in the home from the SPAN Home App + scheduling with Amazon Alexa.

- Learn from deep energy insights

360-degree view of your home's energy from a smartphone or tablet helps you save more.

- Save on energy bills

Quantify the impact of appliances on your energy bill, and make smarter decisions to save.

- Set a powerful foundation

Future-proof your home for upgrades such as EV, solar, battery storage, heat pumps, induction cooktops, and more.

<https://www.span.io/>



1. Conceptual Design: Architect

- Finalize home size:
 - Square Footage
 - Orientation
 - # of Bedrooms
 - # of Bathrooms
- Develop Conceptual Rendering (4-6 weeks)
- Energy Optimization (2-4 weeks):
 - Design Solar Array + Battery System
 - Size System for Microgrid Resilience
 - Economic Analysis

2. Design Development: Architect

- SD: Schematic (2-4 Mo.)
 - Site Survey (1-2 Weeks)
 - Submit for Permit Review (4-6 Weeks)
- CD: Construction Documents (1-2 Mo.)
 - Prefab/Modular Shop Drawings

3. Construction Schedule: Contractor

- Foundation (1-2 Month)
- Utility Tie-Ins (4-6 Weeks)
- Framing (1-2 Months)
- MEP (3-4 Months)
- Interior Finishes (3-4 Months)
- Exterior Finishes (1 Month)
- Certificate of Occupancy (2-4 Weeks)

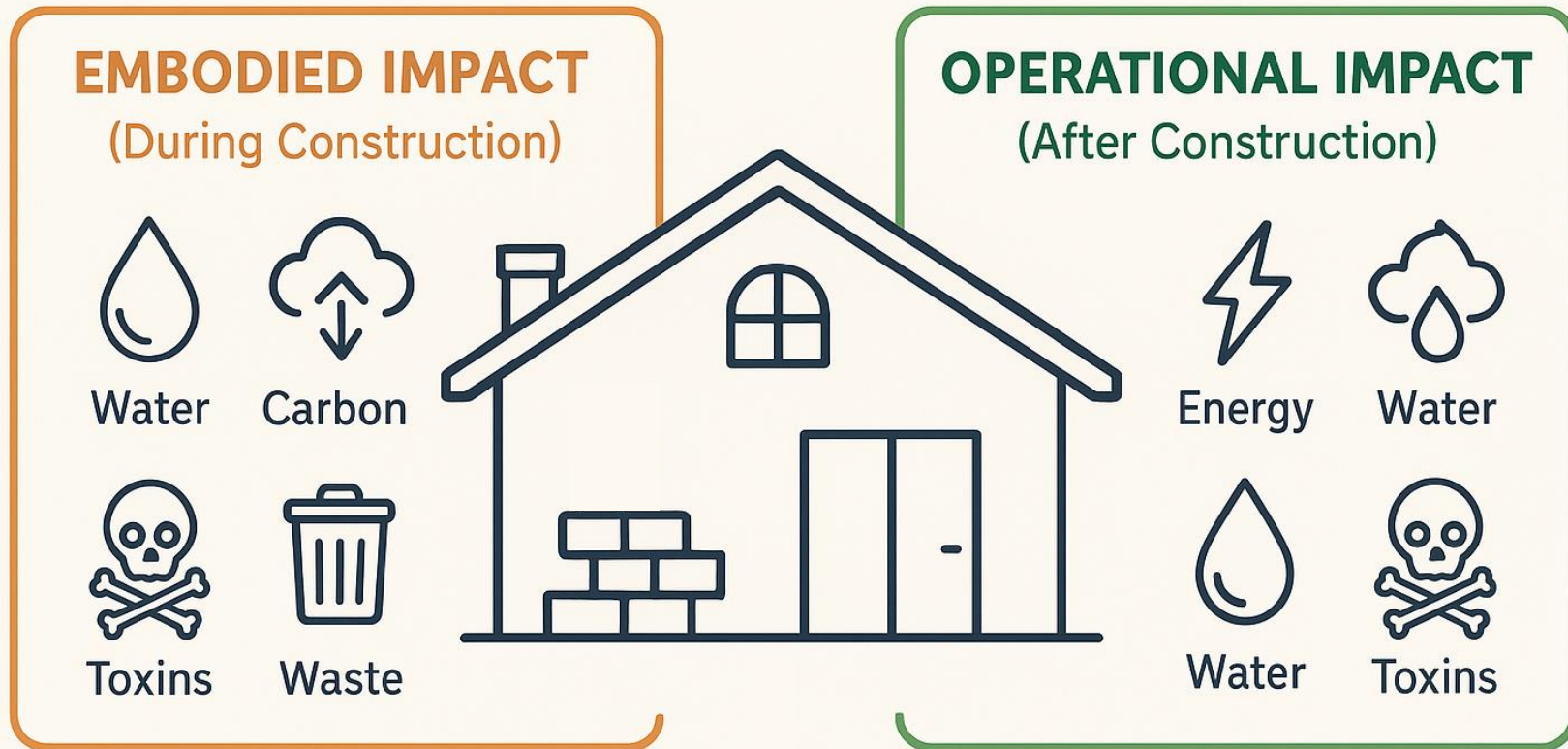
Opportunity for
PreFab or Modular
Construction



Most Common Terms in Sustainable Design and Construction

High-Performance Building
Low-Carbon Construction
Passive Design Resilient Design
Sustainable Design
Energy-Efficient Building
Climate-Resilient Construction
Biophilic Design Green Building
Eco-friendly Building Regenerative Design
Net-Zero Building

SUSTAINABLE HOME

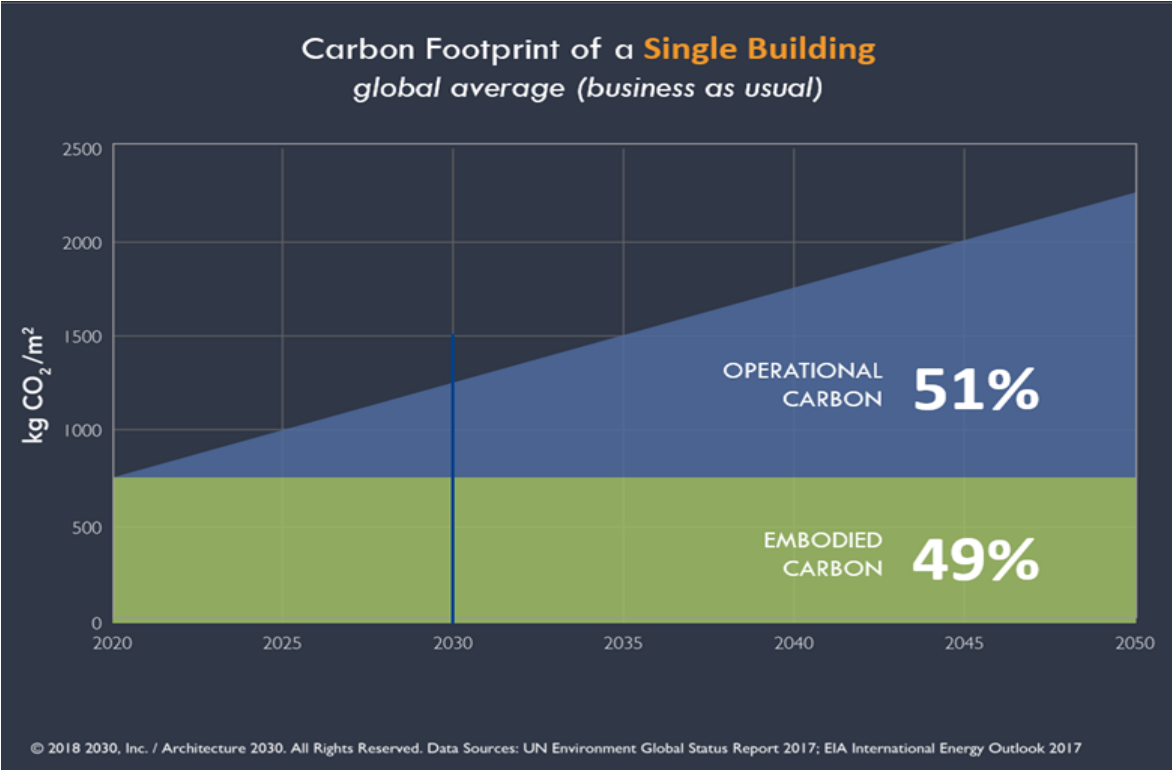


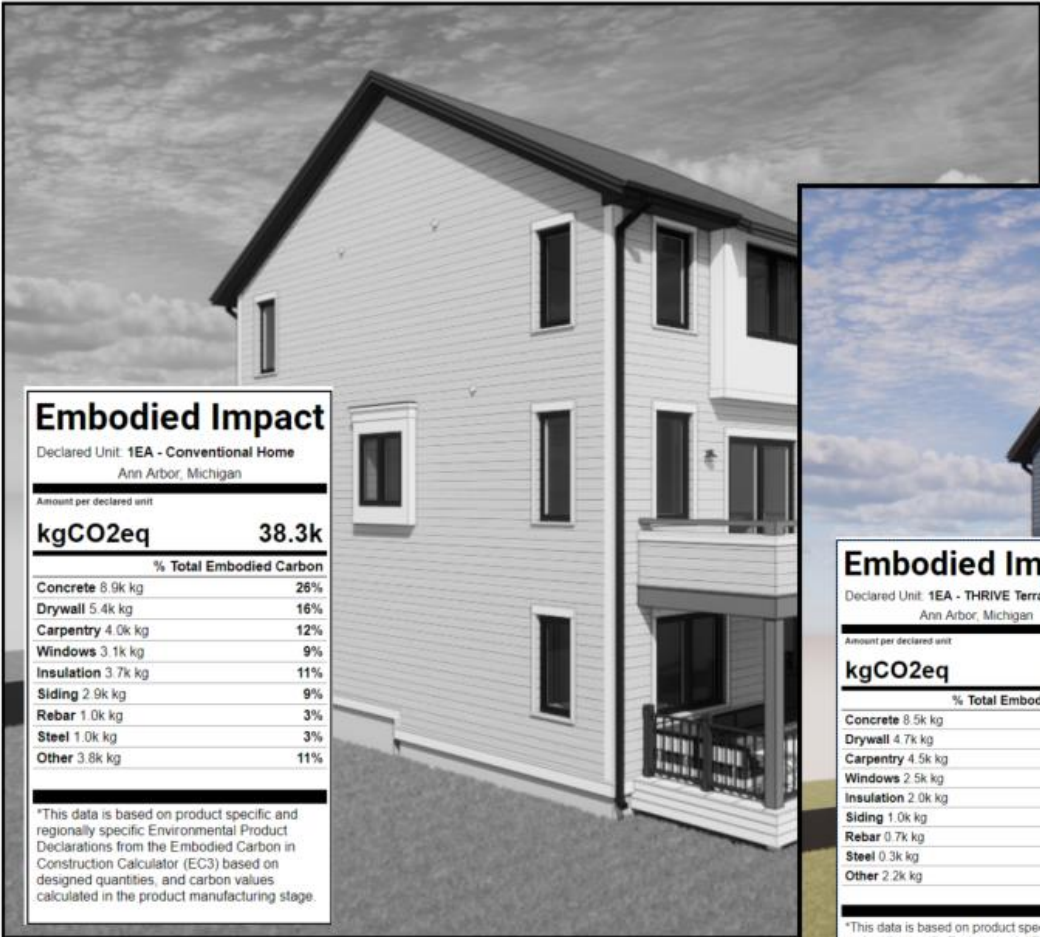
Sustainability: meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Home: designed and built to minimize its environmental impact and promote a healthy living environment.

Buy Clean California Act

AB 262





This Example compares the same style home built with sustainably-sourced materials vs. a conventionally built home of the same size.



Embodied Carbon: all carbon expended during raw material extraction, manufacturing and transportation to the construction site (Cradle-to-Gate).



Third-Party Material Certifications



Living Future Red List

| Chemical | Where It's Found | Environmental Impacts | Human Health Impacts |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Flame Retardants (e.g., PBDEs) | Insulation, upholstery, electronics casings | Persistent organic pollutants; accumulate in wildlife | Thyroid disruption, neurodevelopmental harm, carcinogen |
| Formaldehyde | Composite wood, insulation, adhesives | Air pollutant, contributes to smog | Respiratory irritant |
| Isocyanates (e.g., MDI, TDI) | Spray foam insulation, paints, sealants | Contribute to smog, hazardous waste | Respiratory irritant, skin and eye irritation |
| PFAS | Paints, Stain-resistant carpets, sealants, coatings, membranes | Extremely persistent ('forever chemicals'), water pollution | Hormone disruption, carcinogen |
| PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) | Vinyl flooring, pipes, windows, others | Toxic byproducts during manufacturing | Endocrine disruptor |
| Phthalates (e.g., DEHP) | Vinyl products, sealants, adhesives | Bioaccumulative through food chain | Hormone disruption, reproductive toxicity |
| VOCs | Paints, sealants, adhesives, flooring, cabinetry | Contributes to smog indoor air pollution | Eye/nose/throat irritation, liver/kidney damage, carcinogenic |

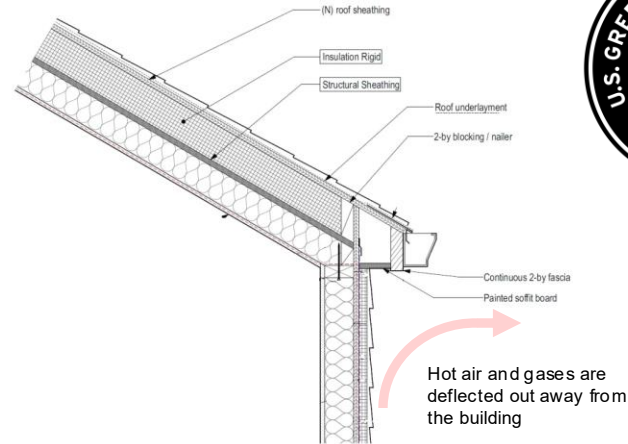
The complete **Red List** includes **12,500** chemicals total
Including Asbestos, Lead, Mercury, and others

<https://living-future.org/red-list/>



USGBC Wildfire Defense Toolkit

1. Defensive Perimeter
2. Class A Materials
3. Hot Roof (Non-Vented)
4. Tempered Triple-pane Windows
5. Heat Resistant Siding



Timber HP: Class A (2-Hr Rated)

Build back ~~better~~ once

Reference:

https://usgbc-ca.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/USGBC-CA-Wildfire-Defense-Toolkit_2025-compressed.pdf

CALGreen Building Code Title 24 Intro

Energy & Envelope Core Requirements



- **All-Electric Ready**
 - New homes must be wired and plumbed for future electric appliances.
- **High-Efficiency HVAC**
 - Ducts must be sealed and tested; heat pump space heating and cooling encouraged or required in some zones.
- **High-Efficiency Water Heating**
 - Mandatory heat pump water heater (HPWH) ready infrastructure; HPWH required in some cases.
- **Solar PV Requirement**
 - New single-family homes must include solar photovoltaic systems, (PV 1,500sf to 2,500sf Home = 2kW to 3kW min.)
- **High Performance Walls & Roofs**
 - Mandatory insulation values: R-13 to R-21 for walls, R-30 to R-38+ for ceilings (climate zone dependent).
- **Mandatory Air Sealing**
 - < 5.0 ACH50 blower door test or sealed envelope with visual verification.
- **High-Performance Fenestration**
 - Windows must meet U-factor ≤ 0.30 and SHGC ≤ 0.23 (varies by climate zone).
- **Cool Roofs (in applicable zones)**
 - Roofing must meet minimum solar reflectance and thermal emittance values.
- **Lighting & Controls**
 - All lighting must be high-efficacy (LED), with vacancy sensors and dimmers as required.
- **Verification & Documentation**
 - HERS verification for insulation quality, duct leakage, blower door test, refrigerant charge, etc.

Capital Costs

Gas vs. CALGreen Building Code Title 24 vs. Super Green

| Pre-Title 24 (Gas Home) | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Building Component | Cost Estimate (Labor + Materials) |
| Appliances: Gas | \$ 4,603.00 |
| No Solar Required | \$ - |
| No Battery Required | \$ - |
| HVAC: Gas | \$ 13,800.00 |
| Water Heating: Gas | \$ 5,779.00 |
| Building Envelope: - Roof: R-19 - Walls: R-11 - Foundation: R-0 - Windows: Double Pane U-0.6 - Doors: U-0.4 - Air Tightness: ACH50 7+ | \$ 21,900.00 |
| Capital Cost Totals | \$ 46,082.00 |

| California Home (Title 24 Compliant) | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Building Component | Cost Estimate (Labor + Materials) |
| 100% Electric: Appliances | \$ 8,213.00 |
| Solar: 2kW | \$ 6,000.00 |
| No Battery Required | \$ - |
| HVAC: Heat Pump + ERV | \$ 17,000.00 |
| Water Heating: Heat Pump | \$ 6,800.00 |
| Building Envelope: - Roof: R-30 - Walls: R-19 - Foundation: R-10 - Windows: Double Pane U-0.30 - Doors: U-0.25 - Air Tightness: ACH50 3-4 | \$ 27,300.00 |
| Capital Cost Totals | \$ 65,313.00 |

| Super Green | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Building Component | Cost Estimate (Labor + Materials) |
| 100% Electric: Appliances | \$ 8,213.00 |
| Net-Zero Solar: 9.8kW | \$ 24,600.00 |
| Solar Microgrid: SPAN Panel + Battery, 15kWh | \$ 19,000.00 |
| HVAC: Heat Pump + ERV | \$ 17,000.00 |
| Water Heating: Heat Pump | \$ 6,800.00 |
| Building Envelope: - Roof: R-30 - Walls: R-19 - Foundation: R-10 - Windows: Double Pane U-0.30 - Doors: U-0.25 - Air Tightness: ACH50 3-4 | \$ 27,300.00 |
| Capital Cost Totals | \$ 102,913.00 |

Super Green Premium \$ 37,600.00

Super Green Incentives

| Super Green | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Building Component | Cost Estimate (Labor + Materials) | Incentives CalEHP | Incentives CESHP* | Incentives RISE* | Incentives RISE Equity* | Incentives ITC, 30% |
| 100% Electric: Appliances | \$ 8,213.00 | \$ (3,000.00) | \$ (6,000.00) | \$ (10,000.00) | \$ (5,000.00) | \$ - |
| Net-Zero Solar: 9.8kW | \$ 24,600.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (7,380.00) |
| Solar Microgrid: SPAN Panel + Battery, 15kWh | \$ 19,000.00 | \$ (6,250.00) | \$ (3,500.00) | \$ (5,000.00) | \$ (2,500.00) | \$ (5,700.00) |
| HVAC: Heat Pump + ERV | \$ 17,000.00 | \$ (300.00) | \$ (3,000.00) | \$ (3,000.00) | \$ (1,500.00) | \$ - |
| Water Heating: Heat Pump | \$ 6,800.00 | \$ (600.00) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Building Envelope: - Roof: R-30 - Walls: R-19 - Foundation: R-10 - Windows: Double Pane U-0.30 - Doors: U-0.25 - Air Tightness: ACH50 3-4 | \$ 27,300.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Capital Cost Totals | \$ 102,913.00 | \$ (10,150.00) | \$ (12,500.00) | \$ (18,000.00) | \$ (9,000.00) | \$ (13,080.00) |
| Super Green Premium | \$ 37,600.00 | | | | | |

CalEHP: California Electric Homes Program – currently active for all California Homeowners

ITC: Federal Investment Tax Credit, possibly will be eliminated at the end of 2025

RISE: CPUC Incentive, *pending final approval

RISE Equity: CPUC Incentive for low-income households, *pending final approval

CESHP: California Energy Smart Homes Program, available for SEC, PG&E and SDE&G customers only

Energy Costs

Gas vs. CALGreen Building Code Title 24 vs. Super Green

| Pre-Title 24 (Gas Home) | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Annual Energy and Fuel Cost | Year 1 Cost* |
| Electricity = 5,130 kWh/yr | \$ 2,000.70 |
| Gas = 835 therms per yr | \$ 1,528.05 |
| Gas Car, 12k Mi/yr, 25Mpg | \$ 2,400.00 |
| Gas Car, 10k Mi/yr, 25Mpg | \$ 2,000.00 |
| Total Energy and Fuel Bill | \$ 7,928.75 |

*Adjusted to 2025 prices

| California Home (Title 24 Compliant) | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Annual Energy Cost | Year 1 Cost |
| Electricity = 8,000 kWh/yr | \$ 3,120.00 |
| Gas = N/A | \$ - |
| EV Car, 12k Mi/yr = 3,600 kWh/yr | \$ 1,404.00 |
| EV Car, 10k Mi/yr = 3,000 kWh/yr | \$ 1,170.00 |
| Total | \$ 5,694.00 |
| Solar Production | Cost |
| Solar 2kW = 3,086 kWh | \$ (1,203.54) |
| Total Energy Bill | \$ 4,490.46 |

| Super Green | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Annual Energy Cost | Year 1 Cost |
| Electricity = 8,000 kWh/yr | \$ 3,120.00 |
| Gas = N/A | \$ - |
| EV Car, 12k Mi/yr = 3,600 kWh/yr | \$ 1,404.00 |
| EV Car, 10k Mi/yr = 3,000 kWh/yr | \$ 1,170.00 |
| Total | \$ 5,694.00 |
| Solar Production | Cost |
| Solar 9.8kW = 14,815 kWh | \$ (5,777.85) |
| Total Remaining Bill | \$ 432.00 |

~\$4,000 Estimated Savings on Annual Energy Costs!

Car Fuel (EV Charging) Costs are also Covered

Super Green Payback

| Super Green | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Building Component | Cost Estimate (Labor + Materials) | Incentives CalEHP | Incentives CESHP* | Incentives RISE* | Incentives ITC, 30% | Incentives RISE Equity* |
| Net-Zero Solar: 2kW --> 9.8kW | \$ 18,600.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (5,580.00) | \$ - |
| Solar Microgrid: SPAN Panel + Battery, 15kWh | \$ 19,000.00 | \$ (6,250.00) | \$ (3,500.00) | \$ (5,000.00) | \$ (5,700.00) | \$ (2,500.00) |
| Capital Cost Totals | \$ 37,600.00 | \$ (6,250.00) | \$ (3,500.00) | \$ (5,000.00) | \$ (11,280.00) | \$ (2,500.00) |

| Premium Cost Less Incentives | Total | Payback Period |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| Super Green Premium | \$ 37,600.00 | Year 8 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP) | \$ 31,350.00 | Year 7 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP + RISE) | \$ 26,350.00 | Year 6 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP + RISE + ITC) | \$ 15,070.00 | Year 4 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP + RISE + ITC + RISE Equity) | \$ 12,570.00 | Year 3 |

| Year | Energy Cost Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Year 1 | \$ 4,058.46 | \$ 4,058.46 |
| Year 2 | \$ 4,261.38 | \$ 8,319.84 |
| Year 3 | \$ 4,474.45 | \$ 12,794.30 |
| Year 4 | \$ 4,698.17 | \$ 17,492.47 |
| Year 5 | \$ 4,933.08 | \$ 22,425.55 |
| Year 6 | \$ 5,179.74 | \$ 27,605.29 |
| Year 7 | \$ 5,438.72 | \$ 33,044.02 |
| Year 8 | \$ 5,710.66 | \$ 38,754.68 |
| Year 9 | \$ 5,996.19 | \$ 44,750.87 |
| Year 10 | \$ 6,296.00 | \$ 51,046.87 |
| Year 11 | \$ 6,610.80 | \$ 57,657.68 |
| Year 12 | \$ 6,941.34 | \$ 64,599.02 |
| Year 13 | \$ 7,288.41 | \$ 71,887.43 |
| Year 14 | \$ 7,652.83 | \$ 79,540.26 |
| Year 15 | \$ 8,035.47 | \$ 87,575.74 |
| Year 16 | \$ 8,437.25 | \$ 96,012.98 |
| Year 17 | \$ 8,859.11 | \$ 104,872.09 |
| Year 18 | \$ 9,302.06 | \$ 114,174.16 |
| Year 19 | \$ 9,767.17 | \$ 123,941.33 |
| Year 20 | \$ 10,255.53 | \$ 134,196.85 |

Super Green Payback

| Super Green | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Building Component | Cost Estimate (Labor + Materials) | Incentives CalEHP | Incentives CESHP* | Incentives RISE* | Incentives ITC, 30% | Incentives RISE Equity* |
| Net-Zero Solar: 3kW --> 15kW | \$ 36,000.00 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (10,800.00) | \$ - |
| Solar Microgrid: SPAN Panel + Battery, 30kWh | \$ 34,000.00 | \$ (10,000.00) | \$ (3,500.00) | \$ (5,000.00) | \$ (10,200.00) | \$ (2,500.00) |
| Capital Cost Totals | \$ 70,000.00 | \$ (10,000.00) | \$ (3,500.00) | \$ (5,000.00) | \$ (21,000.00) | \$ (2,500.00) |

| Premium Cost Less Incentives | Total | Payback Period |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| Super Green Premium | \$ 70,000.00 | Year 10 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP) | \$ 60,000.00 | Year 9 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP + RISE) | \$ 55,000.00 | Year 8 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP + RISE + ITC) | \$ 34,000.00 | Year 6 |
| Premium Less (CalEHP + RISE + ITC + RISE Equity) | \$ 31,500.00 | Year 5 |

| Year | Energy Cost Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Year 1 | \$ 6,043.14 | \$ 6,043.14 |
| Year 2 | \$ 6,345.30 | \$ 12,388.45 |
| Year 3 | \$ 6,662.57 | \$ 19,051.01 |
| Year 4 | \$ 6,995.69 | \$ 26,046.71 |
| Year 5 | \$ 7,345.48 | \$ 33,392.18 |
| Year 6 | \$ 7,712.75 | \$ 41,104.94 |
| Year 7 | \$ 8,098.39 | \$ 49,203.33 |
| Year 8 | \$ 8,503.31 | \$ 57,706.64 |
| Year 9 | \$ 8,928.48 | \$ 66,635.12 |
| Year 10 | \$ 9,374.90 | \$ 76,010.02 |
| Year 11 | \$ 9,843.64 | \$ 85,853.66 |
| Year 12 | \$ 10,335.83 | \$ 96,189.49 |
| Year 13 | \$ 10,852.62 | \$ 107,042.10 |
| Year 14 | \$ 11,395.25 | \$ 118,437.35 |
| Year 15 | \$ 11,965.01 | \$ 130,402.37 |
| Year 16 | \$ 12,563.26 | \$ 142,965.63 |
| Year 17 | \$ 13,191.43 | \$ 156,157.05 |
| Year 18 | \$ 13,851.00 | \$ 170,008.05 |
| Year 19 | \$ 14,543.55 | \$ 184,551.60 |
| Year 20 | \$ 15,270.72 | \$ 199,822.32 |

- **Architects**

- Altadena Collective
 - Tim Vordtreide
 - Chris Corbett Design
- Bildsten Arch: Ellen Bildsten
- Union Studios: Ben Willis
- Garcia Architecture: Elisa Garcia

- **Landscape Architects**

- Kiesel Design: Jack Kiesel

- **General Contractors**

- Allen Construction: Dennis Allen
- Best Tech Contracting: Jason Scheurer
- Desert Estate Development: John Pedalino

Prefab/Modular Manufacturers

- Plant Prefab: Steve Glenn
- Joubert Homes: Darin Dusan & Steffen Andrews
- ReMo Homes: Ryan Blowers/ Vamsi Kotla
- BPublicPrefab

Other Collaborators

- Mayor of LA: Karen Bass
- USGBC LA: Ben Stapleton
- Bello Global Consulting: John Bello, P.E.
- Taft Office: Margie Taft
- Box Power: Fallon Vaughan
- Steadfast LA: Rick Caruso
- Permacity Foundation: Jonathan Port
- California Home+Design: Lauren Michele
- Direct Relief
- Habitat for Humanity

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